

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

X

New Submission

Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County, OR,
1868-1937**B. Associated Historic Contexts**

Settlement of the Crooked River National Grassland Area of Central Oregon, ca. 1868 to 1937

Agricultural Development of the Crooked River National Grassland Area of Central Oregon: Dry Farming,
Markets, Diversification, Land Consolidation, and Mechanization, ca. 1895 to 1937Development of Community in the Crooked River Grassland Area of Central Oregon: Towns and Hamlets,
Transportation, and Rural Schools, ca. 1868 to 1937Resettlement and Demise of Community in the Crooked River National Grassland Area of Central Oregon:
Economic and Environmental Decline, Failure of Homesteads, and the Resettlement Administration, ca.
1920-1937**C. Form Prepared by**name/title Janine R. McFarland date 10/27/2014organization US Forest Service, Ochoco National Forest telephone (541) 416-6500street & number 3160 NE 3rd Street email jmcfarland@fs.fed.uscity or town Prineville, OR state OR zip code 97754**D. Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official: Jeffrey B. Walker
Heritage Program Lead, USFS, Region 6Date 14 Jan 2015

US Forest Service

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 5/24/15

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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E. Statement of Historic Contexts

(if more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

Introduction and Settings

...my thoughts go back to the log cabin on the edge of the desert, the sage with its pungent odor, the cowboys who always managed to drop in just at mealtime, the sheriff on his galloping horse, ever searching for his man, the purple sunsets, and the lonely howl of a roving coyote.
(Vaughn 1981)

Few who experienced directly the homesteader's life are still alive and the memories of those who have direct knowledge of homesteading in the grasslands of central Oregon are fading. Since the end of the homesteading era, it seems, enough time has passed that the memories of the difficulties of homesteading life are mixed with romanticized memories of a simple, fragrant, colorful, and heroic frontier life, as the text above attests.

The reality in the area that became the Crooked River National Grassland (Figure 1) trended in an opposite direction. The environment of the high desert controlled to a large extent how the lives of homesteaders in the central Oregon grasslands played out—often not well. Ultimately the dream of a high desert tamed by pioneers, each with their own place, failed. In hindsight, most were fated from the start, but they ultimately were done in by capricious weather, infertile soil, deteriorating environmental conditions, government intervention, and the inexorable force of the economy. Of the latter, the Great Depression sundered already thin margins and ended the dreams of many area homesteaders. One of the key ideas developed in this document is economic failure, but this should not be taken to mean failure in the senses of family and community. The homesteaders grew families, supported themselves, and developed vibrant small communities. If in the end, a homestead failed to thrive—or was forced out—this does not mean that the homesteaders themselves did not thrive and live productive, successful lives.

Since the term "grassland" can be taken to refer to a feature of the natural environment, to a region, or to land within the boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland, a word about permutations of nomenclature and usage in this Multiple Property Document is appropriate here. When this document refers to the "Crooked River National Grassland", it refers specifically to land within the external administrative boundary of this unit of the Ochoco National Forest. The acronym "CRNG" and the singular capitalized term "Grassland" are used interchangeably as shorthand references to that administrative unit. The term "Grassland area" refers to a generalized region adjacent to the Crooked River National Grassland that was part of the socio-economic sphere of homesteaders who settled in what now is the Crooked River National Grassland. When land and property within the Crooked River National Grassland but not administered by the Grassland are referenced, the terms "inholding" or "private land" are frequently used. When the plural terms "grasslands" or "central Oregon grasslands" are used, they should be understood to refer to the much larger swath of central Oregon that, during the period of significance, consisted of native grasses and sagebrush steppe.

The Crooked River National Grassland is a large area of nearly contiguous public land administered by the Ochoco National Forest. The external boundary of the Grassland is situated entirely within Jefferson County in north central Oregon near the confluence of the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers. It is bounded by the town of Madras on the north and by the hamlet of Terrebonne on the south (Figure 1). A more detailed description of the Grassland is developed below ("Administrative Setting").

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The Grassland area is emblematic of central Oregon, incorporating a range of such iconic natural features as sagebrush and juniper-covered lands, deeply incised canyons, lava capped headlands, rolling grasslands, and timbered highlands. The Grassland area is also physically central in Oregon. Were one to draw diagonal lines from each of the four corners of Oregon, the lines would converge near the grasslands of central Oregon. But centrality in a geographic sense does not mean central in a cultural or historical sense. One of the principal themes of the settlement of the Grassland area is its comparative lateness in the arc of western settlement. Central Oregon was environmentally marginal for homesteading, having fragile soils and unreliable rainfall in the shadow of the Cascade Range. This marginality led, ultimately, to failure of some homesteads and imprisonment of many families in a cycle of subsistence-level poverty. The unique arc of homesteading in the Grassland ended with federal intervention during the Great Depression, where the federal government encouraged, even forced, the resettlement of homestead families and the transfer of their property back to federal ownership.

Homesteading within the Grassland left a paper trail of many types of historical documents, including land patents, tax records, and deeds, and manifest traces of several types of cultural properties. This Multiple Property Document focuses on homesteads of various types, abandoned towns and hamlets, a pioneer transportation system including wagon roads and stage stops, and rural schools.

The process of federal resettlement of Grassland homesteaders involved not only the removal of families, but also the physical eradication of their homestead structures, towns, and hamlets. Structures were razed, primarily by fire, and removed from the cultural landscape. Evidence of these homesteads and communities remains, despite the vigorous effort to eradicate them, as archaeological traces. But homesteads and communities were not limited to buildings. Other components of homesteads and communities remain, including orchards and hedgerows, roads and ways, cemeteries and burials, water improvements, walls and fences, and field systems.

Taken together, the archaeological and landscape features of the homesteads and the network of homesteads and communities of the Grassland tell an important story of hope, success and failure, and of the role the federal government played in shaping the history and landscape of this corner of central Oregon. Individual archaeological resources and alterations of the landscape of the Crooked River National Grassland are the principal repository of the information that tells this important story of the nation's history.

Overarching environmental, administrative, and national and local historical settings shaped the way in which homesteading and abandonment transpired in the Crooked River National Grassland. These settings are briefly presented below, followed by statements of the four major historical contexts of the settlement and abandonment of the Grasslands: Settlement, Agricultural Development, Development of Community, and Resettlement and Demise of Community.

Environmental Setting

The Crooked River National Grassland (Figures 1 and 2) is situated in north-central Oregon approximately 35 miles east of the forested uplands of the Cascade Range, 70 miles south of the Columbia River and about 20 miles west of the Ochoco Mountains. Today, the Grassland is primarily a dry steppe dominated by juniper, sagebrush, introduced grasses, and rabbit brush (Franklin and Dryness 1988).

Such was not always the case. The first recorded account of the Grassland by Peter Skene Ogden in 1826 described a savanna-like environment in which the soil was "remarkable rich and in some places the grass seven feet high" (Ogden 1950). In 1879, a cadastral surveyor busy establishing section lines and spotting potential economic uses of the land noted that the greater part of the Grassland area was

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a gently rolling prairie of good bunch grass and a few scattered juniper with a good, sandy soil that was suitable for agriculture.

Environmental transformation from fertile grassland to infertile steppe dominated by juniper, sagebrush and introduced annual grasses is a major part of the story of the settling and abandonment of the Grassland.

The Grassland is within the High Lava Plains physiographic province. But it is situated very near the boundary of several other physiographic provinces, including the Deschutes-Umatilla Plateau and the Cascade Range, and their proximity has added a varied character to the land. The landscape of the Grassland has been shaped by volcanism where extensive, relatively young, uplifted lava flows, exposed rimrock, and deeply incised canyons cut by unnavigable rivers are the most obvious and memorable features. Elevations range greatly, from 1450 feet in the Deschutes River Canyon to 5,108 feet on Gray Butte. Approximately 90 percent of the Grassland lies at elevations between 2000 and 3000 feet.

Although the topography tends to be rolling, the canyons of the major drainages are deep and formidable. Jarold Ramsey (2012), a descendant of central Oregon settlers, wrote of these canyons in his poem *Thinking Like a Canyon*, "time and gravity—they favor each other in a canyon, as the boulders we used to roll over the rimrock would seem to float down forever, like planets, and then tumble into the creek, and vanish". While some were inspired by these dauntingly deep features, others with a more practical bent found them frustrating, nearly impassible barriers, difficult to get into and even more difficult to escape. Abbott (1857), while searching for suitable railroad routes along the Deschutes River watershed, wrote that the route down the Deschutes Valley to the Columbia River is considered "utterly impracticable for a railroad . . . the whole difficulty consists in obtaining gradients." The canyons of the Crooked River and the Deschutes River among others, conspired to complicate ready connection among places, making it difficult to move local products to such market centers as The Dalles along the Columbia River.

While the barriers imposed by the volcanic landscape affected economic activity, the simple fact that almost all the surface water in the Grassland and surrounding areas, with the exception of comparatively few springs, was confined to the bottom of these canyons made obtaining a supply of water for irrigation and household needs a daunting prospect. Since most of the central Oregon land contemplated for farming and homesteading could not be irrigated from flowing streams, it had to be watered from above.

Precipitation in the Grassland area is low and also highly variable, both annually and monthly. Figure 3 shows the large annual swings in rainfall totals from 1923 to 1942. While a few years had totals greater than 12 inches, most years experienced rainfall in the 5 to 8 inch range. In a typical year, rainfall in the Grassland was barely twice the annual total expected in a wet year in Las Vegas, Nevada. Figure 4 shows wide variations in monthly rainfall across a twenty year period. Such a rainfall regime is, at best, marginal for farming.

The Grassland and most of the rest of central Oregon is a rugged, high desert. For early settlers, the topography imposed harsh limits on transportation, the soil, thin, fragile, and often sandy, was only grudgingly fertile, and water was hard to come by. Dry farming in such a land was, in a word, contraindicated. Nevertheless, settlers driven by dreams of independence and encouraged by often breathtakingly misleading promoters and by nearly irresistible offers of free public land, entered this land expecting to prosper.

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Administrative Setting

In the 1870s the Grassland area was just another arid part of the vast western public domain of the United States. The federal government was anxious to dispose of these lands and see them transformed into productive uses. Over time, albeit slowly at first, the Grassland was settled; large areas of public domain were transferred from public to private ownership as homesteads. Most of the homesteaders intended to prove up their claims through subsistence farming and, later, by dry-farming for commercial production.

Ultimately, drought, the Great Depression, and increasingly deteriorated environmental conditions in the Grassland led to federal intervention. During the mid-1930s the federal government purchased the majority of the homesteads and resettled most of the few owners who had not already moved on. At the end of the purchase and resettlement process, the federal government was once again the owner of the land.

Today the Grassland (Figures 1, 2 and 29), formally entitled the "Crooked River National Grassland", is managed by the Ochoco National Forest. The Crooked River National Grassland is a part of the National Forest System, administered under the provisions and purposes of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Act (P.L. 75-210). This act created the Farmer's Home Corporation (1) to promote more secure occupancy of farms and farm homes, (2) to correct the economic instability resulting from some forms of farm tenancy, and (3) provide for the retirement of submarginal land. Conditions of drought, inability to secure irrigation water, tax and mortgage delinquencies, and other problems suggested that the Grasslands of Jefferson County met the definition of "submarginal land." To facilitate Title III of the Act, Congress appropriated \$30 million between 1938 and 1940 to fund the "buy out" of submarginal properties.

Of the total of 173,629 acres that are encompassed within the Crooked River National Grassland boundary, 111,379 (64.1 percent) are under Forest Service administration. The balance (62,250 acres, 35.9 percent) is privately owned or publicly owned, administered by either the Bureau of Land Management, State of Oregon, or Jefferson County.

The Grassland is located northwest of the city of Prineville between Redmond and Madras and is traversed by U.S. 26 and U.S. 97. U.S. 97 extends three miles north-south through the center of the Grassland. West of U.S. 97, the country is a high plateau interrupted by the steep canyons of the Deschutes River and its tributaries. East of U.S. 97, the terrain is gently rolling hills and scattered buttes.

The Crooked River National Grassland is surrounded by private land except for approximately 12 miles to the northwest where it borders the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. The lands to the north and to the south of the Grassland are intensively managed, irrigated farm lands; the lands to the east and west are primarily range lands.

Historical Setting

Importation and application of a European agricultural model to the arid Grassland by Americans of European descent is a story of opportunity, adaptation, transformation, and, in some cases, defeat. The overriding themes of the story of settlement and homestead abandonment in the Grassland, shared with settlement of other western lands, are national in scope: peopling places, development and application of federal land policy, developing, and contributing to the national economy, and environmental transformation of vast tracts of land.

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Leaning inward from the national level, an observer can see the historic properties and cultural landscapes related to homesteading and settling of the Grassland in a setting of key historical trends and events, some of which are solely regional and others which are regional expressions of broader, even national events. These include: early exploration and the opening of the Oregon Trail; establishment of a regional trading and transportation hub at The Dalles; influx of miners to the Canyon City goldfields; hostilities between settlers and Native Americans; use of the open range of central Oregon by sheepherders and cattlemen; linking central Oregon to the outside world through establishment of military roads; development of market access for agricultural products of central Oregon; mapping of central Oregon by federal land surveys; emergence of a population center and transportation hub at Prineville; and drought and degradation of land in central Oregon

Euro-Americans poured into Oregon in the mid-1800s mostly via the 1843 Oregon Trail, largely bypassing central Oregon. Settlement and transportation of Oregon during the mid to late-nineteenth century was instead focused on the Columbia River and the verdant Willamette Valley. Although such intrepid explorers as John C. Fremont, Peter Skene Ogden, Nathaniel Jarvis, and Benjamin Bonneville traversed central Oregon and skirted its margins, westward bound settlers paid scant attention. When they did venture into central Oregon, the experience was not particularly rewarding, as the travails of the ill-fated Stephen Meek wagon train of 1845 attest.

The Dalles, situated on the Columbia River, was one of the largest settlements in the northwest during the mid to late 1800s; it was a travel hub and a center of military activity, commerce, and evangelism. As a travel hub, it was the end of the line for overland travel on the Oregon Trail. From The Dalles, westbound settlers floated down the Columbia or, after 1845, made their way over the Barlow Road, an overland route to the Willamette Valley skirting Mt. Hood. The Dalles was the jumping-off point for travel into central Oregon, although there were few established routes--and apparently fewer takers.

Survivors of the Meek wagon train of 1845 had spread talk of placer gold discovered somewhere along their route; thus encouraged, prospectors entered central Oregon in the late 1850s in search of the rumored gold, many traveling along a pack trail from The Dalles established in 1859. Gold was discovered near Canyon City in 1862. News quickly spread and a transient population of mostly unmarried white men flooded the goldfields. By the mid-1860s, The Dalles-to-Canyon City pack trail had become the Dalles-to-Canyon City Road (later, The Dalles Military Road), with regular stage coaches passing through Cross Hollows (later Shaniko) on its way to the gold fields.

Far from being empty, Euro-American settlers and gold-seekers entered a central Oregon already occupied by Native Americans. In the period between 1853 and 1868, tensions between whites and Indians led to conflicts along the westward trails. In response to these hostilities and the threat they posed to settlers, the U.S. Army issued a General Order in 1857 barring settlement in central Oregon east of the Deschutes; this order was rescinded in late 1858. In 1864, the Snake Conflict, a period of persistent and deadly conflicts, erupted. Many such armed confrontations occurred in Northern Paiute territory in central and eastern Oregon (Michno 2007). The Conflict lasted until 1868.

During the 1860 to 1870 time span, new roads, sometimes following ancient trails, were scouted and either developed or otherwise put into use. Henry Wallen and Major Enoch Steen, in 1859 and 1860 respectively, were tasked separately with finding routes through central Oregon to Fort Harney. Wallen scouted a route south from The Dalles, passing the future location of Madras; Steen mapped a wagon road eastward from the Cascades. Both routes converged west of Grizzly Mountain near the eastern boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland, then continued eastward past the future location of Prineville. These routes were never developed as military roads, but nevertheless the routes were used by military parties and for freighting. A Surveyor General map of 1863 (United States General Land Office 1863) shows a trail or road identified as "Capt. Wallens Route" and shows an unnamed trail from Eugene over the Cascades via the McKenzie River, both converging near the location of what would

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become Prineville. When cadastral surveyors began plotting townships in central Oregon, the presence of the Steins (Steens) Wagon Road was noted on township plats (Nielsen et al. 1985:113). By 1867, the Oregon Central Military Road linked the Eugene area with the upper Deschutes River. By around 1866, the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Wagon Road was constructed over the Santiam Pass from the Albany area to the vicinity of the southern boundary of the Grassland. The Huntington Road, linking Fort Klamath with The Dalles was established in 1867; a section of the Huntington Road traverses the eastern side of the Grassland. By 1889 a well-established road existed between Shaniko (Cross Hollows) and Prineville, skirting the eastern edge of the Grassland (Rand McNally and Co. 1889).

By 1870 production from the John Day goldfields began to drop. Raising sheep and cattle on the rangelands of the public domain began to replace mineral extraction as the dominant economic activity of central Oregon. Trout Creek, north of present day Madras, saw the first cautious, albeit temporary, occupation of the Grassland area in 1862 when cattle were brought over the Cascades from Lane County via the McKenzie Pass. Markets for cattle fattened in central Oregon were reached by driving them to The Dalles, although one remarkable drive in 1880 took thousands of cattle to Cheyenne (Crook County Historical Society 2013). The little stage stop at Cross Hollows grew into a real town, renamed Shaniko, and became the shipping center and market for wool produced on the open rangeland of central Oregon. The Grassland became more directly linked to national markets in 1884 when a railroad through the Columbia Gorge was completed. By 1900 Shaniko, and thus central Oregon indirectly, was served by a railroad connected by 70 miles of track to Biggs on the Columbia River.

In the early 1870s to mid-1880s, federal government surveyors established corners and section lines throughout central Oregon, creating the basis for legal descriptions of homestead property, facilitating the claiming, sale and financing of properties. Over twenty years earlier, the western interior valleys of Oregon had been set out in townships and sections, reflecting the earlier demand for homestead land west of central Oregon (Atwood 2008). When the surveyors entered central Oregon, they found a land mostly empty of cultural features. Most of the township plats for the Grassland show no cultural features at all, but some show wagon roads (Figure 6) and a few very early homesteads.

Prineville emerged by the early 1870s as the first commercial, transportation, and population center in central Oregon. The military roads, the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road, other wagon roads, and trails either converged near Prineville or passed through it. The first stagecoach access to central Oregon followed a wagon road south from Shaniko to Prineville. By 1913, Prineville had lumber and flour mills, a residential district, and a diversified commercial district (hardware, tailors, jewelers, milliners, pharmacies, theater, churches, high and grammar schools, courthouse, restaurants, furniture, cobblers, butcher, baker, dairy, printers, machine shop, auto garages, barns, and stables) that served the population of the town and the surrounding rural area.

Grazing on the public domain and subsequent dryland farming of central Oregon utterly transformed the environment, reflecting the intrusion of ill-suited agricultural practices that stressed a fragile, high desert environment. Ogden (1950) characterized the grassland vegetation of the central Oregon as a vast area of dense, waist high clumping bunchgrass. But as early as the mid-1870s, GLO surveyors observed damage along the Deschutes River and reports of the negative impacts of livestock grazing began to surface (Newell 1984). Periodic drought, overgrazing, and depletion of soils by dry farming culminated in a damaged, humanly transformed, central Oregon landscape by the mid-1920s.

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Historical Contexts

This Multiple Property Documentation Form addresses four interrelated and largely sequential but necessarily overlapping historical contexts of the Crooked River National Grassland:

- Settlement
- Agricultural Development
- Development of Community
- Resettlement and Demise of Community

The presentation of the four historical contexts contain titled subdivisions which are either chronological or thematic; these subdivisions have been included in order to assist the reader and are not separate contexts. The historical contexts are based primarily on historical accounts and the historical record. While many of the historical documents apply specifically and with great detail to the instance of Grassland settlement, others apply only generally. One particular area of relevance of the archaeology of the Grassland is its potential to augment, challenge, and even correct the historical record where necessary.

Settlement Context: Settlement of the Crooked River National Grassland Area of Central Oregon, ca. 1868 to 1937

The second house is a one-room board-and-batten
homestead shack, by a wet-weather spring
at the foot of a high hill. Nowhere. Once as a boy
it kept me bone dry in a cloudburst, me and two packrats.
A man named Gray and his daughter lived here
ten years, they say, seeing no one, and then moved off.
That girl would be in her nineties today ...

---from "Three Houses" by Jarold Ramsey¹

The historic events that lead to the creation of the Crooked River National Grassland can be traced back to the time of the Civil War. To facilitate settlement of the Great Plains and other areas of the sparsely populated West, Congress enacted a number of methods for disposal of federal lands, including cash land sales, the Homestead Act of 1862, Desert Land Act entries, Timber and Stone Act entries, and Stock Raising Homestead Act entries (Robinson 1979). In the Grassland the Homestead Act was the most frequently used instrument for initial settlement, but the Timber and Stone Act and the Stock Raising Homestead Act were used by some farmers as means to expand holdings. The Homestead Act of 1862 authorized the disposition of 160 acre parcels of federal land to qualified individuals. To those who met the very minimal requirements, the land was free except for filing fees. Following the submission of an application, a homesteader was allowed six months to establish a residence on the land. Residency and cultivation of the land were required for five years after which a patent would be issued to the homesteader. By 1862, much of the valuable land in the west was already controlled by states, railroads, and Indian tribes and unavailable for homesteading. In addition,

¹ Jarold Ramsey is a descendent of Grassland area homesteaders and frequently uses themes and imagery derived from the area in his poetry.

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because of the low average annual precipitation in many parts of the West, it was frequently difficult to farm economically under the 160-acre limitation. In 1909, Congress passed the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, which targeted land suitable for dryland farming by increasing the acreage that could be claimed to 320 acres; in the Grassland, many existing homesteads used the Enlarged Homestead Act to acquire adjacent parcels in order to build much larger farms. However, even after the passage of the Enlarged Homesteading Act in 1909, many homesteads remained uneconomic or marginal.

Nonetheless, the lure of free land brought people to the West and to the native grasslands near the confluence of the Crooked River and the Deschutes River. The earliest homesteading spanned about a quarter century period extending from 1870 to about 1895; much of this settlement was driven by overflow of settlers from farther west in Oregon, particularly the Willamette Valley. Records of the 1870 census show that second and third generation Oregonians comprised approximately 50 percent of the homesteaders in central Oregon (Moratto 1995:10-14). Later homesteading, extending from about 1895 to the 1930s was driven largely by settlers moving directly from the east, enticed by promotion of land and comparatively ready transportation, primarily railroads. Each of these broad periods of settlement is considered separately below.

Early Homesteading and Settlement: 1868 to 1895

The Grassland area was settled relatively later than many other homesteading areas in the West. The Oregon Territory was primarily populated by settlers following the Oregon Trail route which bypassed central Oregon. The Oregon Trail was difficult though, and efforts were made to find alternative routes. One such route, the Meek Cutoff, running through central Oregon on a shorter route was thought to exist. Little was known about this route but the promise of a shortcut led the Meek and Elliott parties to try this route over the desert. The stories told by survivors of the Meek party detail extreme hardship and, finally, relief at finding the abundant grasslands of the Crooked River drainage after weeks of difficult travel. The Grassland area provided an early resting location for the weary emigrants to restore their strength on the lush pasturage beside a lake near Grizzly Mountain (Newell 1984), just to the east of the Grassland.

After the surrender of the last warring Native American groups in northern and central Oregon in 1868, and despite continuing tensions from the still-ongoing Modoc Wars in southern Oregon, white settlement spread to locations in central Oregon and the Grassland that appeared to have sufficient rainfall or water source to support farming or livestock husbandry. In the late 1860s large numbers of emigrants entered central Oregon from California (Lebow et al. 1990). Others, often pushing livestock, entered central Oregon from the Willamette Valley often crossing the Cascades at Summit Lake via the Middle Fork of the Willamette River to enter the upper Deschutes watershed. In eleven sample years between 1871 and 1896 a total of 10,476 people traversed this route with wagons, horses, cows and sheep in large numbers (Stephen Dow Beckham, personal communication 2014).

In 1870, ranchers moved into the Ashwood area just as the first settlers were arriving in the Haystack Butte and upper Willow Creek areas. In 1888, the first homestead was patented on the current site of the town of Madras.

These emigrants left few records, but it is most likely that those arriving by covered wagon (Figure 5) from the north followed the wagon road laid out by Captain Wallen in 1859 and those arriving from the west used the route laid out by Major Steen in 1860. Emigrants traveling overland to central Oregon from California probably followed the trail that became the Huntington Wagon Road (Figure 6), established between The Dalles and Fort Klamath in 1867 (Nielsen et al. 1985). Township plats show the existence of these roads in surveys dating from the early 1870s (U.S. General Land Office 1871, 1872).

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The census of 1870 indicates that almost half the Euro-American population of what was then Wasco County was Oregon-born, and historical accounts related that itinerant stockmen from the Willamette Valley were among the first to settle the region. The trend of settlement eastward across the Cascade Range by second generation homesteaders continued through 1900. Generational settlement in the region prevailed, with families continually adding to their holdings (Moratto 1994:10-14).

A pioneer homestead of the 1860s and 1870s might have consisted of a solitary cabin with the possible addition of a barn. Early homesteads also had a "kitchen garden," and many settlers started fruit orchards from rootstock brought across the Plains or purchased from nurseries in Portland and The Dalles (Moratto 1994:10-15). The earliest homesteaders took up locations near reliable springs, forcing later families to dig wells, or haul water to their homesteads. Homestead structures tended to be small because of the limited supply of milled lumber and logs. Local volcanic rock was recruited for foundations, footings, walls, and fences. Stoves tended to be preferred over constructed fireplaces because of their more efficient use of scarce fuel. Figure 7 illustrates the simple layout and basic structures that would have been typical of an early homestead.

Later Homesteading and Settlement: 1895-1934

By the late 1800s, homesteading had accelerated in the Grassland and settlement in Oregon was promoted locally and in the East. Advertisements in eastern newspapers, often placed by railroad companies, touted tillable land with abundant water and served by a rapidly developing transportation system (Jefferson County Historical Society 1984). In 1904, the Madras Pioneer (MP 22 December 1904:2) extolled the virtues of Madras and the surrounding grassland:

The location of Madras is an ideal one. The roads leading thereto are admitted the best in Eastern Oregon. It is surrounded by an agricultural country which when more fully developed will be second to none in the "Inland Empire".

In 1909, the Crook County Journal (CCJ 7 January 1909) further touted the "opportunities offered to intending settlers":

Crook county (sic), Oregon contains a large part of the few remaining bodies of cheap land and free lands now open to the person of moderate means who is seeking an opportunity to become an owner of part of the soil. . .the county abounds in beautiful valleys and sagebrush flats, suitable for the production of almost any crop which will grow under dry farming methods. . .Wheat, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa, potatoes, carrots, beets, onions and all kinds of cereal and vegetable crops are produced with excellent yield, in most cases without irrigation, and some dry land farmers this year have raised corn. . .it behooves the homeseeker to come at once, for by getting here ahead of the railroad he may still obtain choice lands. . .In short, the present complexity of industrial phases in the country, future possibilities of development under capital already invested and diversity of soil, productiveness and climate coupled with the fact that this immense area still retains its birthmark of newness, affords a field of endeavor second to none in the Pacific coast states. Come.

Settlers thus enticed and bound for an Edenic Oregon found the Willamette Valley land almost entirely settled and many found themselves looking east of the Cascades where agricultural land was still available. While some of the homestead entries had been filed and recorded in the 1870 to 1899 period, the majority of patents for lands now included in the Grassland were not obtained until after 1900 when settlers poured into the area. The swell of newcomers exceeded the ability of local establishments to house them; in Madras a tent city sprang up on the north end of town in 1904 (MP 27 October 1904:3). The settlers migrated from many places, including Austria, Denmark, England,

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Germany, Norway and Scotland (Newell 1984). A homestead site location industry sprang up, helping newcomers find suitable parcels (MP 27 October 1904:3) and assisting owners of existing homesteads acquire adjacent land (MP 13 October 1904:3).

Swanson (1984) describes the unfolding of the homesteaders' entry into the Grassland:

They came with high hopes, with great anticipation and enthusiasm, with confidence that the frontier was not really gone after all. Bend, Prineville, Madras and points south, all felt their impact. They bought lumber from local mills, large and small, freighted it by wagons to their claims, and built small unpainted "yellow shacks". They picked tons of rocks from the land, often using them for fences which stand today as monuments to their industry and enthusiasm. They grubbed sage, blasted stumps, broke ground, rooted out bunch grass, built fences of wire where there was not enough rock, established schools, small villages and post offices. They hauled water from distant sources-wells, springs, creeks-carried the precious stuff home for storage and prayed for rain.

Establishing homesteads meant establishing secondary roads that branched from the established wagon roads, connecting homesteads to communities, neighbors, products and markets (Figure 8). One important product distributed by the road system was milled lumber:

Progress is the watchword just now. There is several thousand feet of lumber going through town nearly every day on its way to the different farms in the vicinity of Madras. Farmers are busy putting up granaries, barns, larger and more comfortable houses, etc. (MP 22 September 1904:2).

By 1911 maps show local roads in and adjacent to the Grassland that linked homestead settlements at Grizzly, Lamonta, Culver, and Opal City to primary wagon roads. Newspaper accounts describe the poor conditions of many of the roads: "The roads are in a pretty bad condition owing to so much hauling" MP 27 October 1904:2). A detailed account appears in the Crook County Journal (25 February 1909) under the heading "Shaniko Road in Bad Condition":

The Prineville-Shaniko Road is said to be in the worst condition known in many years. At places, so report has it, there is no such thing as a bottom to it. Along that portion between Grizzly and Haystack is the worst and the mail stages there employ six horses to draw or rather drag the coach, for in many places the axles drag in the mud.

Over 700 homesteads claims were filed in Jefferson County before the termination of the homesteading laws. By 1920 virtually all reasonably arable lands in Jefferson County and the Grassland were patented. Requirements and conditions of the several homestead acts varied in regard to the acreage, development requirements, and time requirements for patenting. It is typical for construction dates of the earliest buildings on these homesteads to be from five to ten years older than the original patent date. It is probable also that in some places persons established squatter's rights many years before filing a homestead claim (Christenson 1938:2).

Acquiring a home property was an important objective for homesteads, but also important for the economics of the wheat farmers was acquisition of as much land as possible. It was not uncommon for spouses, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters to patent land, then abandoning the homesite but adding the property to existing family holdings. It also appears that some, after acquiring patent, just moved on, selling out to a neighbor or friend who then may or may not have used the homesite as their own. Thus several families accumulated very large areas of land while residing at only one or perhaps two homestead sites. Ranchers also used this method to gain control of surrounding grazing land.

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Homesteading seemed to work for a time. Even as the land was deteriorating, the climate cooperated for a period. An interview with Norm Weigand (Mitchell 1980), a pioneer settler who established a successful farm, evokes life in the later part of the homesteading era:

The climate was wetter and milder up to the 1920s. The homesteaders were very self-sufficient and successfully raised a variety of crops without irrigation including wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, watermelon, squash, and beans. Many also planted orchards of apples, peaches, and pears. They raised chickens, hogs and milk cows and grazed cattle and sheep. Just about everything they needed came from their land. Fields needed to be cleared of rocks and sagebrush. The entire family helped out with this chore even the younger children. No one had much cash, Weigand says. People bartered through the year and settled up at the end, trusting in God and their neighbors.

Despite Weigand's favorable and perhaps idealistic recollection, there was a great shaking out of the settlers. Many mortgaged their property and many of those ultimately lost their land through mortgage debt. Delinquent taxes were common encumbrances on most sales. Figure 9 is a map of Jefferson County homestead properties in and near the Grassland with delinquent taxes; it illustrates the broad scope of delinquency in 1933, three years into the Great Depression.

Homesteads appear to have varied widely, depending primarily on their length of occupation and their comparative success. Of the approximately 225² homesteads within the Grassland with verified settlement at least 90 appear to have been abandoned as homesteads after only a few years of habitation. Most of these abandoned homesteads had no source of water. Around 60 were utilized for a substantial time or give the appearance of intending to be lived in and used in the future by the variety or quantity of structures or other improvements present, but for such reasons as the death of the owner, the effort was abandoned. At least 74 were occupied continuously from the original homestead patent date to acquisition, often by the same family. The archaeological evidence from such homesteads shows on-going development and expansion. Homesteads of the later period would have ranged from such relatively simple structures as the Rush homestead near Lamonta (Figure 7) to more elaborate, but still simple structures, housing multigenerational families (Figure 10), and to even such comparatively elaborate structures as the Weigand farmhouse with Victorian-style architectural flourishes (Figure 11). The archaeological characteristics of this variety of homesteads are discussed in the descriptions of homestead property types in Section F.

The principal property type associated with the Settlement Context is the individual homestead site. Other property types associated with the Settlement Context are rural schools, towns and hamlets, and pioneer transportation sites.

Agricultural Development Context: Agricultural Development of the Crooked River National Grassland Area of Central Oregon: Dry Farming, Markets, Diversification, and Land Consolidation, ca. 1895 to 1937

The possibilities of dry-farming are stupendous. . . . We stand before an undiscovered land; through the restless, ascending currents of heated desert air the vision comes and goes. With striving eyes the desert is seen covered with blossoming fields, with churches and homes and schools, and, in the distance, with the vision is heard the laughter of happy children. The desert will be conquered.

--from *Dry-Farming* by John Widtsoe, 1912

² The number 225 is qualified as approximate" because of discrepancies in the name and location for some homestead properties, incomplete or missing land patent records, and inconsistencies in the internal records of the Resettlement Administration.

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As the seed grains scatter from your desultory hand, and vanish in the furrow,
you seem to pause mid-step in doubt—
your right leg planted
in your latest footstep like a post,
your eyes full of nothing just ahead.
A bushel-weight of wheat or barley swells
your apron like a pregnancy at term,
and behind you squats your lord and master's
bag of seed, its mouth rolled down and puckered...
A pang of never reaping cramps your sower's
hand: in and of themselves
these are not rich hours,
my friend, my weary friend.

--from 'October': *The Brothers Limbourg* by Jarold Ramsey

Agriculture in the Crooked River National Grassland was founded in livestock grazing, transitioned from subsistence farming on small holdings to dry-land farming aided by consolidation of land holdings, market accessibility and mechanization and, after three-quarters of a century, transitioned again to livestock grazing. The story of the emergence of dry-land farming from subsistence farming and the subsequent transition to public grazing land is the core narrative of the Agricultural Development Context of the Crooked River National Grassland. The local events in that story have connections to events and ideas that are part of the broader American experience, including the Jeffersonian ideal of self-sufficient, private landownership; the idea of progress through the mastery of nature, the Dry-Land Farming Movement and its promotion; the growth of the railroads; the environmental transformation of the arid West; and the expanding role of the federal government.

The Era of Open Range

Even before the Indian wars had ended, cattle were brought into the Grassland and surrounding areas to fatten on the abundant perennial bunchgrasses growing thickly on the public domain lands. Later, large flocks of sheep were brought in to share, uneasily, the unregulated, open rangeland and to take advantage of improved transportation and access to markets. By 1895, it has been estimated that 130,000 head of sheep occupied Wasco County (Jette 2004), part of which later became Jefferson County. Sheep surpassed cattle in numbers as the market price for cattle decreased in the late 1870s (Tonsfeldt and Claeysens 2004).

Such large numbers of cattle and sheep had a devastating effect on the land; detrimental range conditions were increasingly prevalent. As early as 1875, central Oregon residents were commenting on the bare hills and lack of forage for livestock (Eddleman 1989:3). Winter feed had become scarce and in 1884 when central Oregon experienced a particularly severe winter, thousands of cattle, sheep and horses died largely because there was not enough forage.

By the late 1890s, productive rangeland was becoming a scarce resource, leading to rising competition between cattle ranchers and sheep operations. Moreover, homesteaders were taking up more and more of formerly open range. Tensions between ranchers and sheepmen led to destructive and violent

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range wars in the late 1890s to early 1900s (Jette 2004). The Madras Pioneer (24 November 1904:1) recounts a disturbing incident of this conflict:

In speaking of the killing of the sheep on his summer range, near the head of Mill Creek, Mr. Cowles said: About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th of September eight masked and armed men rode up to H.M. Share, who had charge of the sheep. The leader of the men said to Share that if he made a move they would shoot him; they then left two men to watch Share and the other six rode around the sheep and commenced shooting into them and did not quit until they had killed eighty head and wounded a few more; they then rode back to Share and told him to gather the sheep if he wanted to and then rode away. Mr. Cowles says that he had no warning of the outrage. His sheep were grazing on government land, where they had been herded for years past, and he supposed everything was satisfactory. He also says that there was unlimited range in the immediate vicinity of the killing that had been left by sheep men for the benefit of cattle men and that the killing was absolutely unwarranted.

The conflict ended only after the federal government began regulating open range by creating the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve and ranchers began to consolidate lands. The impact of livestock grazing began the environmental transformation of the Grassland and surrounding areas.

During the period of livestock grazing, wagon roads appeared in the Grassland, including the Ochoco-Warm Springs Road, the Huntington Road, Steens Wagon Road (Nielsen et al. 1985) and the wagon road to Shaniko. These wagon roads were essential to settlement of the Grassland and development of agriculture and community. These roads served the cattle ranchers, sheepherders, and farmers that co-inhabited the Grassland. By 1915, when much of the land was taken up in homesteads, secondary pioneer roads had developed in the Grassland including Grizzly Butte Road, Culver-Lamonta Market Road, Lamonta-Prineville Road, Lone Pine Road and a network of unimproved tertiary roads, homestead roads and truck trails.

The Columbia Southern Railroad was constructed from Biggs, on the Union Pacific mainline, to Shaniko Flats in 1898 to connect agricultural products from central Oregon, primarily wool, to external markets. The old stage station of Cross Hollows (Shaniko) became the rail terminus and a regional supply center until construction of the Oregon Trunk Line to Bend in 1911 shifted the region's economic hub south and westward (Moratto 1994).

Dry-Farming the Grassland: 1895-1937

Homesteaders were encouraged to fill arid western lands by the homestead laws that implemented an expansive federal policy for disposal of the public domain and conversion of citizens into farmers on private land. The earliest homesteaders in the Grassland, those arriving between 1870 and 1899, sought and claimed the best land, which in central Oregon meant land that had access to water. These homesteaders could build a self-sufficient place with a kitchen garden, fruit and shade trees, and enough cultivation in the fields to patent a homestead and live off the land. In some cases, the available water was sufficient for limited and simple irrigation. But the real engine behind the development of agriculture in the Grassland beyond the subsistence level of early homesteaders was dry-farming.

The State of Oregon promoted dry-farming to prospective settlers. In 1887 the State Board of Immigration published a promotional book that described the agricultural prospects for the Grassland area:

There are also the vast stretches of bunch-grass lands, which have been generally considered of no value without irrigation. This opinion is being somewhat modified under the experiments

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that have been made the last few years, and many now believe that any soil rich and moist enough to support a luxuriant growth of bunch-grass will produce good crops of grain when properly cultivated.

Dry-farming in the Grassland focused on the innovative practice of extensive, one-crop agriculture that, in the Grassland, mostly meant wheat, especially winter wheat. By 1900 dry-land wheat was the dominant crop throughout most of the region east of the Cascades (Moratto 1994); approximately 65,000 acres were farmed, primarily for wheat but also for grass hay (United States Forest Service 2003).

Dry-farming is the application of specific techniques and practices for "the profitable production of useful crops, without irrigation, on lands that receive annually a rainfall of 20 inches or less (Widtsoe 1912:7). The practices of dry-farming (MacDonald 1911, Widtsoe 1912) were directed toward effective use of scarce water. These practices included management of soil moisture during the growing season by such practices as soil mulching, subsoil plowing, crop selection, summer fallow farming, and crop treatment. The Dry-Farming Movement of the late 1800's and the continuing efforts of homesteaders to adapt to the reality of coaxing crops from dry soil played an important role in the settling of the Grassland and the further transformation of its environment.

The acquisition of water necessitated technical and strategic adaptations (Morrow 1992). In areas with shallow ground water, such as in the vicinity of Prineville and Madras, wells were dug and water was pumped by windmills. Cisterns, ponds, and irrigation ditches were constructed to service homes and gardens but the crops primarily were dry-farmed. Settlers without access to water on their property developed other strategies involving bringing water to the homestead by hauling. Early settlers built trails and precarious roads into the Crooked River and Deschutes River canyons, hauling water out by hand and by horseback. Farms with water, exploiting an opportunity, sold water to the farmers from the surrounding area. After the railroad arrived in 1911, people were able to obtain water from water tanks for locomotives, sometimes using more water than the railroad (Many Hands 1957).

While farms were adopting dry-farming techniques and responding to the limited availability of ground and surface water, several trends affected the scale and nature of agriculture favorably during the 1895 to 1937 time span. These trends were consolidation of land holdings, an anomalously high rainfall regime, high prices for farm products, and improvements in access to markets.

Private land was being consolidated within the Grassland. In some cases, relatives might claim and patent adjacent homesteads and later combine them into larger properties. Other properties were built up when they acquired homesteads that were marginal or whose owners had wearied of the realities and exigencies of homesteading life. Such consolidated properties were geared toward economic levels of production. The Cyrus family farm is one such property built by consolidating adjacent properties patented by relatives and by purchase. While a typical homestead might encompass 160-320 acres, several families amassed properties exceeding 2,000 acres. Large landholders included the McCoin, Fox, Cyrus, and Weigand families.

The availability of water in the form of precipitation has been the most enduring environmental influence on agricultural development in the Grassland. Despite limitations on surface water, central Oregon in the late 1890s to the late 1920s was comparatively well-watered since that time period coincided with relatively higher rainfall. This rainfall peak, lasting for two decades, created a central Oregon that was deceptively green—indeed for some young farmers it may have been the only central Oregon they knew. It was during this period of comparatively high rainfall that much of the Grassland was infilled by homesteads and aggressively developed for agriculture. Figures from the 1920 agricultural census indicate that wheat led sheep and cattle in comparative value (Moratto 1994:10-22).

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Nationally, farm prices were high and rose proportionally more than non-farm prices from the late 1890s to the early 1920s (Hurt 1994). The Grassland farmers benefitted from these high prices and were able to purchase equipment (Figure 11) and land, often mortgaging their land in pursuit of mechanization to increase productivity. The nation and the economy were recovering from the Depression of 1893, a watershed event in American history that set in place the ideological foundations of Progressivism (Steeple and Whitten 1998). Prices for agricultural commodities for the export market during WWI inflated farm income in the Grassland to even higher levels. Grassland farmers were flush, enjoying a comparatively high level of prosperity.

Transportation within the Grassland and to external markets continued to improve. In particular, the arrival of Oregon Trunk Railroad, a feeder line for the larger interstate and transcontinental railroads (Speroff 2007) encouraged production for export to national and international markets. This feat of linear infrastructure encouraged the further conversion of remaining grazing land and inactive pastures to cropland. The *Madras Pioneer* for May 18, 1911, wrote:

The tract of 1200 acres owned by Morrow and Keenan, extensive sheepmen, is soon to be broken up and planted to wheat, while hundreds of homesteaders who have not felt the need of all their acres up to this time are preparing to get the sagebrush off and grow wheat. Probably the greatest development that will take place in this county in the next few years will be along this line (Morrow 1992).

The consolidation of holdings, an anomalously high rainfall regime, high prices for farm products, and improvements in access to markets had combined to create in the Grassland a highly productive agricultural district through 1920. Those were boom times. Then, inevitably, there was a bust.

Long term instability in precipitation, collapsing farm prices, cumulative effects of environmental degradation, and indebtedness brought about a collapse. Census data for the years 1920-1940 record that the number of farms in Jefferson County declined from 572 to 227. Comparative figures for wheat yields and stock numbers show a steady drop in the same period (Moratto 1994:10-22ff).

Environmental patterns returned to what we now understand as the long term normal pattern during the following decade (1929-1936), when the rainfall failed to exceed the average (Figure3) and several drought years occurred. Low rainfall combined with depleted soil productivity reduced harvests. Competition from foreign grain producers and overproduction elsewhere in the United States combined to drop farm prices to unsustainable levels. Under the favorable conditions of the boom years the annual charges on farm mortgages could be borne. Mortgage debt and the declining economy and lowered productivity brought foreclosures, tax sales and, ultimately, the reversion of cropland to rangeland.

The principal property type associated with the development of agriculture is the individual homestead. Other property types associated with the development of agriculture are the pioneer transportation sites and town and hamlet sites.

Development of Community Context: Development of Community in the Crooked River Grassland Area of Central Oregon: Transportation, Rural Schools, and the Emergence of Towns and Hamlets, ca. 1868 to 1937

Development of community among the settlers of the Crooked River National Grassland was founded in the human need for commerce, connection, worship, and education. The story of the development of towns and hamlets within and adjacent to the Grassland is the core narrative of the Development of Community Context of the settling of the Grassland. The local events in that story have connections to

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needs common to the broader, shared American experience, including public education, access to consumer goods and markets, human interaction and society, and communication with the world beyond the local community. One important connection outside the local settler community that is often overlooked has to do with the relations between the settlers and the native population in the period following the cessation of overt hostilities.

The Warm Springs Indian Reservation is a substantial presence in the vicinity of the Grassland and reservation residents played a role in the lives of some of the settlers. Created by treaty in 1855, it brought together at least three Native American tribes, the Wasco, Tenino (Warm Springs), and Paiute, forcibly relocating them from their traditional homelands. During the period of significance of the Crooked River National Grassland, the tribal economy included a reliance on agriculture and subsistence resources, including hunting, fishing under treaty rights and following a seasonal subsistence round. At least until 1905, "members of Warm Springs tribes still traveled through the country on horseback, following their traditional subsistence rounds" (Tonsfeldt and Claeysens 2004). The economy of the Reservation was somewhat integrated with the surrounding communities. The Madras Pioneer [MP] newspaper (9 September 1904:3) reports "a great many Indians are passing through town these days—with farm produce and huckleberries for sale." A letter to the same newspaper by a Warm Spring correspondent (MP 8 September 1904:2-3) reports that crops were raised on the Reservation for local needs and produced a surplus for market, including surplus grain that was hauled to Prineville for milling (MP 13 October 1904:3).

Contact between tribal members and the Euro-American settlers during the period of significance frequently occurred, especially in regards to economic activities and employment as farm labor. A Warm Springs correspondent (MP 15 September 1904:2-3) reported that residents of the Reservation felt cut off from the world around them and powerless to influence political events since at that time they were unable to vote. The outside world, however, impinged on the Reservation. The Madras Pioneer contains references to trespass on the Reservation by sheepherders (MP 22 September 1904:3) and also to the expectation of some settlers that the Reservation would be opened up to settlement. The Madras Pioneer (MP 15 September 1904:2) editorialized that the Reservation "will be thrown open in due time and will give us a belt of very fine farming country and some of the finest timber in Oregon." Such events and expectations were undoubtedly a source of friction, but a detailed accounting of tribal-settler relations will have to await further research.

The absence of good information about the relations between settlers and the native population does not stand alone. First-hand accounts of the daily lives of homesteaders in the Grassland area are uncommon. Some first-hand accounts have survived, notably the memoir of Alice Day Pratt (1993), a teacher and single woman who homesteaded southeast of the Grassland, which provides a detailed account of everyday life on a homestead. Most of the written accounts that have come down to us were written by second generation family members or others at a later time (Hansen 1980, McCall 1968, Newell 1984, Pratt 1993, Putnam 1915, Raber 1983). These early accounts describe loneliness, hardship, and "making do", as well as vivid descriptions of social occasions. Newell (1984) provides a revealing description of the life of the homesteaders who first arrived:

They came with all they owned of household goods and farm implements, piled into a wagon drawn by a team of horses. Usually they brought a few hens, the food stuffs they could stow in a wagon, a tent or at least a tarp for camp covering, with the cattle and horses they owned trailing behind. Tradition was not entirely sacrificed as the homesteaders left the family home setting to enter into the new and unknown life. While most of the family's furniture would be left behind, almost always some treasure was packed into the wagon: an heirloom chest or a pump organ, a favorite rocking chair or a trunk packed with family pictures, documents and mementoes, along with the best dress for the wife and the suit husband kept for solemn occasions. . . . Bunch grass, sage brush, and juniper trees and rock covered the acres, but, with work, they knew they could

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carve out a place for themselves and the children they would rear here. They had no modern machinery; no tractors, no gang plows, nor harrows to turn the soil and smooth it for planting. With pry bars and picks and shovels, with hoes and rakes, they grubbed out the brush and trees by hand. The land was generously covered by rock which had to be carried off; tons and tons of rock to be loaded by hand onto sleds and off-loaded to make fences to protect the fields from roving herds of cattle and sheep. When finally a few acres were cleared, there was only shared primitive tools for cultivation . . . Such tools were shared and, little by little, by brute force, these settlers made the land produce. And they stayed.

To prove up the homestead, a simple milled lumber or log structure was initially built. Newell (1984) provides a vivid description of life inside the family home:

Inside these small cabins, most of them only twelve by sixteen feet in size, the women made their homes. Here they baked the family's bread, churned the butter, made their candles of wool fat dripped into forms, made their own soap and did the family wash in a tub with a washboard. They ironed with flat irons heated on the stove. And with all that, they still found time to knit and sew the family's clothing... There was work-a-plenty for both men and women but it was a rewarding life for those who would have it so. There was time for play and companionship, too. They were generally a sociable, friendly people who visited neighbors and got together for school programs and spelling bees, for Literary Society debates and for Sunday schools and church gatherings. Those who danced would gather at the home of some congenial host, where, to the music supplied by a fiddler and an organ, they'd dance all night, stopping only for a grand potluck supper served at midnight. The children, bedded down in whatever corner, slept through all the fun and noise.

In the early days of Grassland homesteading community functions such as mail service, schools, churches and such specialized services as blacksmithing were typically conducted at individual settler's homes. But as the population grew during the busiest homestead settlement period between 1895 and 1925, hamlets, schools, and post offices, knit together with a network of roads, were established throughout central Oregon, partially replacing the earlier use of homes for community functions.

Schools were established in the towns and hamlets that were emerging. But rural schools such as the Trail Crossing School (Figure 13) near modern Terrebonne were independent of population centers. These rural schools were established along transportation routes within reasonable travel distances, typically six miles or so, of the farms that they served. Essie Maguire, a teacher at Trail Crossing School described her school in a letter to her mother and sister in 1914 (Helms 1980:256):

My school is dear. The building is awful from the outside, but the inside is real cozy. There is an acre of ground with a traveled road on two sides of it, and stubble fields on the other two sides. The lot is surrounded by a strong wire fence to keep the coyotes out. On the north side is a big gate large enough for a horse and wagon to enter and on the west, right opposite the door is a stile built over the fence where the children come in. There is no well on the place but there is a cement cistern about ten feet deep into which the neighbors haul tanks of water about once every two weeks. . . . The school ground is all loose sand with a little scattering of sagebrush and some other weed. There about four or five cords of juniper wood piled up outside. The schoolhouse is a tiny building built of boards which run up and down and then little narrow boards over the cracks. The inside is sealed and stained brown. There are two windows on each side and a door in the end. A box stove sits in the middle of the room and then double seats for the pupils to sit in.

Trail Crossing School was smaller than most, but it otherwise is typical of rural schools that sprang up as homesteaders flocked to the Grassland area.

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By 1915, virtually all the land even marginally suitable for homesteading had been taken up; a map of the area would have shown a pattern of contiguous properties of 160 acres or more across nearly the entire Grassland with the exception of some mountainous terrain. Each of these homesteads had connections of varying degrees of complexity to the network of principal and secondary roads that led to such major centers of commerce and society as Shaniko, Prineville, and Madras (Figure 14), and such minor centers as the towns and hamlets of Ashwood, Geneva, Grandview, Grizzly, Lamonta, Opal City, Metolius, and Perryville (later *Old Culver*). Figure 7 shows the location of these communities.

Some of these communities, such as Geneva, existed only because they, like the rural schoolhouses, were central to a group of homesteads. Others such as Perryville along the stage route to Prineville, existed, even thrived, because they were astride a major transportation route. Even others, such as Ashwood, grew from small agricultural hamlets to thriving communities because they were situated near such emerging non-agricultural industries as logging, milling, or mining. Nearly all communities had some sort of newspaper; barter would secure a subscription if cash was short (MP 13 October 1904).

Each community seems to have had its own arc of settlement, growth, and in some cases, demise. The communities of Grandview and Geneva were established at relatively late dates, reflecting the late dates of homesteading on the extraordinarily marginal, rocky and dry land that surrounded them. Others arose as sleepy hamlets consisting of a school, post office, and general store but then grew rapidly in response to such events as the construction or operation of the railroad around 1911. Opal City grew into a thriving and rough small town because it was the end of the railroad line while the bridge over the Crooked River Gorge was under construction. It shrank after the bridge was built and later disappeared as homesteaders unsuccessfully battled drought, debt, and Depression Era prices. Historical information is accessible for several of the communities established within the boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland or which were situated nearby but serviced homesteaders within the Grassland boundary. Much of this information has been compiled by Lent (2008), the primary source of the following descriptions of individual communities within and near the Grassland.

Ashwood

Ashwood, situated just outside the Grassland boundary, served a community of homesteaders including some within the Grassland boundary. The post office was established in 1898 and the town was platted in the same year. The fertile public grasslands of the greater Trout Creek Valley supported sheep, cattle, and horses, increasing the prospects of the homesteaders in the Valley itself. A 1905 photograph (Lent 2008:7) shows a low density settlement of approximately 12 buildings, which includes some tent structures, and more barns and outbuildings than residences. The buildings included a general merchandise store, school, saloon, blacksmith, hotel, and other business enterprises. The town was connected to the outside world by a telephone line and by its location along the stage route between Shaniko and Prineville. The prospects for the town increased when gold began being extracted from nearby areas in the early-twentieth century and continued with cinnabar extraction in the 1930s.

Geneva

Geneva was a relatively late and minor community, established primarily to service the surrounding homesteads. It was never platted or incorporated. The post office was established in 1914. Other improvements included a general store, school, and a cemetery shared with Grandview. It was destined to remain a small, marginal hamlet because the homesteads that surrounded it were themselves

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marginal and there was no ready access to water or transportation routes. A scheme to convey water from Suttle Lake to the west was attempted but ultimately failed.

Grandview

Grandview was a sister community to Geneva. Like Geneva, it was established relatively late and neither platted nor incorporated. At its height, it was just a handful of structures including a grange hall, general store, barber shop, and school. The post office was established in 1912 and hung on until 1946. Oddly, Grandview clung to existence longer than the fate of homesteaders would indicate since some of its community managed to earn wages at timber cutting and milling nearby. A 1912 photograph of assembled community members dressed in Sunday best and posed in front of the Grandview School shows that approximately 90 people of all ages could be assembled for a social event.

Grizzly

Grizzly was an early community situated just east of the Grassland boundary. Grizzly was never platted and remained unincorporated. It emerged to service the earliest homesteads of the area along upper Willow Creek, a well-watered and timbered part of the central Oregon grasslands. By 1877, the Grizzly area had become the source for milled lumber for homestead construction. A post office was established there in 1890 and other structures included a grange hall, general store, cemetery, and school. In 1884 the schoolhouse had 84 students. The general store at Grizzly was, as many were, a social and economic center. By 1900, the store had developed into a two-story structure with a dance hall on the second floor, servicing a community of about 150 families. Grizzly was connected to the outside world through its location near the Steens Wagon with access to markets via Shaniko and The Dalles. In 1904, Grizzly fielded a baseball team in 1904 that challenged teams from the homesteader communities of Perryville (later *Old Culver*) and Lamonta.

Lamonta

Lamonta (Figure 15), originally known as 'Desert,' was established in 1896 growing from a post office situated at the Pringle homestead. The post office was established in 1882, and the townsite was platted in 1905. Laura Cray (2012:12) wrote a short sketch of the social importance of Lamonta during its heyday:

At its height, Lamonta boasted a school, post office, blacksmith, livery barn, hotel, drugstore, and four saloons. Located roughly at the midpoint between Prineville and Madras, Lamonta served as a social gathering point for the surrounding community. Rice Drug Store provided a location for local homesteaders to gather and socialize for a brief while before returning to their fields. Lamonta was also home to the first Grange Hall in Central Oregon, constructed in 1904, and a dance hall that attracted youth from as far away as Redmond, Madras, and Prineville on dance nights. These communities served both as a source of valuable supplies and a venue for social networking. The Grange Hall, for example, with a peak membership of around 100 individuals, provided means for farmers to work together to seek wider markets and fairer prices for their products.

In 1967, Martha Stranhan (in Moratto 1995) wrote a lively description of Lamonta and the surrounding homesteaders:

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the John Rush store (selling everything from calico to feed bags, lamp wicks to grub hoes and farm boots-plus a delectable catalogue mail order service) and the dance hall above Rush's (for all ages and all-night dances, with a fiddler and a pump organ for timely tunes), the post office, blacksmith, M.T. Cowan's hotel, the livery barn, Walt Rice's drugstore, Tom Benefiel's saloon (off-limits to ladies), Lamonta school (District 16) with its barn for pupils horses-68 scholars ages 6 to 21 in 1905 and 1906 (and fast teacher turnover-though some were durable), and the freight and stage stop (at Joesie and Rosie) Weigand's where no traveler or friend ever went without board and where the horses were changed and the grub boxes re-victualled. And around this nucleus were the numerous 160-acre and larger dry-land (wheat, barley, rye, oats) farms with homesteads filled with sturdy, lively children and hopeful parents who toiled-often fruitlessly-and played vigorously.

On the periphery of their world were Willow Creek and Poverty Flats, where other friends lived-horseback distance away, and the lake (now shallowed to a duck pond) on Grizzly mountain where they swam and picnicked (and speculated about the mysterious murder-right down where they found it-him!), the once productive sawmill there, the ice house on Crooked River and the skating, and fishing, in season; the town baseball [Figure 16], football and basketball teams (and the Sunday games with neighboring communities that were all-day events-and rugged affairs), and Gray Butte cemetery [Figure 17] (still receiving and sheltering the departed) on a rise with a sweeping outlook on snow-caps and Haystack in the foreground . . . The crude-to-comfortable homesteads were built by people from everywhere, usually the Midwest, attracted by the prospect of land and opportunity, or persuasion by forerunners who were lonesome and optimistic. . . They recall the good crop and range years when rain was plentiful, and the daily confusion of horses and travelers at Weigand's and the constant cooking there, the stretch of miry road that was filled with rock broken by the sledges of prisoners brought in for this work and lodged at the Weigand's, the "salted" oilfields that produced prospect fever-and little else; the huge sheep spreads nearly (60,000 head at Hay Creek) where the men folks worked periodically for "a dollar a day", eggs for 10 cents a dozen, the school literary and debating societies (with topics like: Which is more destructive, fire or water?). They remember going down to John Rush's store on Sundays when he cranked up a batch of ice cream-but you spooned on your own sugar if you liked it sweet... There was the ritual of smoking the family's winter meat supply, the ubiquitous wild range horses, and later mules that were raised to pull the plows and harrows, the railroad's advent and then the model T which widened the roaming territory, and the Lamontans planting their former farms to crested wheat grass for the government before Uncle Sam took over... after several drought years and crop failures, the land was deemed marginal and the government assumed management, after settling up with the respective homesteaders who remained. Buildings eventually were razed, lumber burned or sold, dirt streets grown over, most of this dissolution being accomplished by the end of the 1930s.

Metolius

Metolius was platted in 1909, in anticipation of the arrival of the Oregon Trunk railroad line. The small town consisted of a large hotel, bank, and other buildings. A railroad depot, a water tank, and a post office were constructed in 1911. The additional construction of a large roundhouse used for locomotive maintenance, and an ancillary railroad junction provided extra jobs and the impetus for greater long-term growth for the fledgling community. A large grain mill and elevator were constructed in 1916; by 1917 the population of the town consisted of 1500 people (Figure 18). A destructive fire that obliterated the grain mill in 1927, the relocation of the railroad junction to Bend, and decreasing grain crops in the surrounding area ended the expansion of Metolius.

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Opal City

Opal City was a relatively late community, with antecedents in a school constructed in 1907. The townsite was platted in 1909 on land purchased from a homesteader in anticipation of the arrival of the railroad. The post office and railroad arrived in 1911; a livery stable, general store, and wheat warehouse were built to service the community and their need to access markets via the railroad. The railroad drilled a well and constructed a tank, which serviced both the steam engines and thirsty homesteaders. A stockyard (Figure 19) was constructed in order to facilitate shipping livestock via the railroad. Opal City is the one boom city in the Grassland area. During construction of the railroad bridge between November 1910 and September 1911 over the Crooked River Gorge, Opal City was a bustling tent town housing railroad workers.

Perryville (later Old Culver)

Perryville was located north of Haystack Butte along the old stage line to Prineville. The Haystack post office was established in 1890 and the hamlet was platted in 1900, and named after an early homesteader Perry Read, who operated a stage stop at his homestead. The Read ranch is the sole Oregon Century Farm³ located in Jefferson County, and the early ranch house is still occupied by the descendants of Mr. Read. Perryville included a post office, hotel, livery barn, school, a grange hall, and a profitable general merchandise store (MP 13 October 1904:2) featuring low prices on shoes, hats, caps and 'Gent's Furnishings' (MP 29 September 1904:2). The town name was changed to Culver, and another post office was established in 1907. The establishment of the Oregon Trunk railroad line much further to the west created the impetus to move Old Culver to the present-day location of "new" Culver.

The principal property type associated with the development of community is the town and hamlet site. Other property types associated with the development of community are rural schools and pioneer transportation sites.

Resettlement and Demise of Community Context: Resettlement and Demise of Community in the Crooked River National Grassland Area of Central Oregon: Economic and Environmental Decline, Failure of Homesteads, and the Resettlement Administration, ca. 1920 to 1937

In 1934, the federal government, in response to drought, environmental decline, and economic distress, intervened in the Grassland. The Resettlement Administration, a New Deal federal agency, encouraged the outmigration of homesteaders and other settlers of the Grassland through a resettlement process. Resettlement of the Grassland homesteaders was founded in Progressive governance, economics, and an environment that had been pushed beyond its capacity to carry dry-land farming. The story of environmental and economic collapse, failure of homesteads, government intervention and public reaction to it, and the consequent emptying of the land are the core narratives of the Resettlement and Demise of Community Context of the settling of the Crooked River National Grassland. The local events in that story have connections to the broader shared American experience, including the Dust Bowl, the Great Depression, and the intervening hand of Progressive government.

The settlement of the Grassland was driven by federal policy. Sixty-five years later, the resettlement of the Grassland homesteaders and the demise of towns, hamlets, and villages that served the homesteaders were also driven by federal policy. The homestead laws, for all their other intentions,

³ The Oregon Century Farm Program recognizes farmers who have worked the same land for 100 years.

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were an avenue for the federal government to get out of the landowning business. Resettlement, for all its other objectives, put the government back in the land owning business in the Grassland.

Conditions that culminated in resettlement represent the terminal state of trends that had influenced the development of agriculture in the Grassland (see the Development of Agriculture Context). The accumulation of large amounts of debt from mortgages for the acquisition of equipment and consolidation of landholdings, a decline in annual precipitation, and a decline in market price for farm products, along with environmental degradation, came together in a storm of conditions that threatened the livelihood of homesteaders. Debt, drought, deteriorating soil fertility, and collapsing markets were not unique to the Grassland. Other areas, including the Great Plains, suffered from these adverse conditions.

Drought, Environmental Degradation, Markets, Debt and Bankruptcy

Tree ring studies indicate that major droughts occur in central Oregon about every 83 years and that dry years are, in the long run, much more common than major drought periods. Shortly before settlement of the Grassland area there was a major drought beginning in 1839 and ending in 1854 (Eddleman 1989:2). Thus, when homesteaders began to arrive in the Grassland, a dry cycle had just ended and they encountered a land that was, to all appearances, a verdant Eden. In hindsight, it was an understandable misperception since there were no records that would have provided a longer term view. What settlers probably saw as a land ripe for agricultural conquest was in essence a land briefly swelling under an anomalous, moist fluctuation in the prevailing dryness of central Oregon.

The decades of the 1920s and 1930s proved to be disastrous for central Oregon's wheat industry as periodic drought struck the region (Moratto 1994). Tree ring studies indicate that drought was well established by 1917; studies of pine growth north of Fort Rock, southeast of the Grassland, indicated that by that date precipitation had dropped below normal. Precipitation records demonstrate that by 1924, precipitation was 65 percent of normal and from 1929 to 1934 precipitation was typically 60 percent of normal (United States Forest Service 1989:4).

Grassland soil was more fragile than the settlers realized. When bunchgrasses were in place and renewed with adequate spring rains, the land appeared productive. But when the grass was stripped by land clearing or livestock grazing, a shallow, fragile lens of sandy silt loam over unyielding lava rock was exposed to erosion by wind and water (Pettigrew 1998:2.7). When streams were channelized and rerouted for irrigation and stock ponds, stream banks were exposed to erosion. Because of these and other disturbances, the productivity of the land deteriorated. As a reflection of these deteriorating conditions, dust storms occurred with some comparing the conditions to the Dust Bowl. The worst dust storm occurred in 1933 when crops were, according to reports, blown out of the ground (Lebow 1990).

High agricultural prices prevailed from the late-nineteenth century through the 1920s. World War I disrupted European agricultural production and created demand and high prices for exported farm products, including those produced in the Grassland. Grassland farmers increased production in response to price signals and, for a period, reaped profits. However, the war's end brought the emergence of competitors in Europe and elsewhere. The resulting international surfeit of agricultural products in a shrinking market and falling Grassland production led to economic crisis whose effects were intensified by the Great Depression. In parts of the Northwest, the Depression actually started a few years earlier than the October 1929 stock market collapsed (Tonsfeldt 2010). Farm income in the Grassland fell to levels where subsistence needs, servicing of mortgage debt, and tax payments often could not be met.

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Grain production, the engine of successful Grassland farming, fell because of drought and because prices were falling through competition from producers far beyond the Grassland. A Resettlement Administration letter report (Bottcher 1935) characterized the agricultural situation in the Grassland:

The average rainfall in this general locality for the past six years has been slightly over six inches, and for the last two years has been considerably below this figure. Crop failures for the past three years have been the rule, and it is very doubtful if the remaining families will harvest enough to get their seed back this year. One farmer recently stated that he had seeded 1950 acres to wheat during the past three years and had harvested only 47 sacks during that period. There are many other instances of similar nature.

Farmers, encumbered by mortgages incurred during boom years and delinquent tax debt incurred during years of falling productivity, began to lose their properties. Census data for the years 1920-1940 document a 40 percent decline of farms in Jefferson County from 572 to 227. Comparative figures for wheat yields and stock numbers show a steady decline in this same period (Moratto 1994:10-22ff).

By 1934, fewer than 50 of the nearly 700 original homestead applicants remained in Jefferson County; some Jefferson County residents petitioned the Roosevelt administration for assistance. That assistance arrived in the form of the Resettlement Administration.

Resettlement Administration and the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project

Federal relief programs during the 1930s alleviated effects of the Depression years. In April 1935, the Resettlement Administration, a federal relief program, was established by Executive Order 7027 to initiate, fund, and administer federal relief projects. These projects were to address three major concerns in the United States during the Depression Era: resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas; instigation of programs involving environmental restoration; and loans for purchasing farm lands and equipment by farmers, tenant farmers, croppers, or farm laborers (National Emergency Council 1935:463-464). The Executive Order authorized the new agency

to acquire, by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein and improve, develop, grant, sell, lease . . . , or otherwise dispose of any such property or interest therein (Roosevelt 1935).

The Resettlement Administration was the brainchild of Rexford G. Tugwell, an academic advisor to Franklin Roosevelt and Undersecretary of Agriculture. Roosevelt established the Resettlement Administration under Executive Order 7027, as one of the New Deal's "alphabet agencies" and Tugwell became its first, and only, head.

The Resettlement Administration worked with State agricultural colleges and State and county officials to identify major problem areas. In these problem areas the Federal government purchased thousands of uneconomic farms, retired them from intensive cultivation, and helped farm families find new opportunities in other places. These purchases were made through a "land utilization program" (LUP) that began as a submarginal land purchase and development program but gradually evolved into a program to transfer land to its most suitable use. "submarginal land" is the term used at that time to refer to lands low in productivity or otherwise ill-suited for farm crops. Such land fell below the margin of profitable private cultivation.

The primary focus of the Resettlement Administration was the Dust Bowl lands of the Great Plains, but it was not limited to the Plains. Three project areas were identified in the northwest, two involved scattered settlers in forested land along the Oregon coast and northeast Washington. The project in the

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Grassland, formally known as the "Central Oregon Land Utilization Project" (COLUP), was the only northwest project which addressed the plight of dry-land farmers (Ward Tonsfeldt, personal communication, March 6, 2013).

Government aid under the Resettlement Administration in Jefferson County reverted thousands of acres of former agricultural land to federal rangeland because of economic distress and environmental deterioration. The Resettlement Administration began a process of acquiring homesteads. One important step was conducting a detailed appraisal. These appraisal documents included personal information about the homestead families and descriptions of the property and improvements.

The Resettlement Administration undertook an ambitious program of projects designed to convert farmland to grazing land. A brochure produced by the Resettlement Administration shows the general location of projects in the Grassland (Figure 20) and surrounding area. An administrator of COLUP (Christenson 1938), described the planned scope of the projects:

The Central Oregon Grazing Area comprises 267,000 acres upon which there are 125 families, 50 percent of whom must be financed in new locations. The lands are rolling to hilly and lay in a dry belt where the average rainfall for the past six years is 6-2/3 inches. The purpose of the project is to purchase the privately owned land and remove the families from this area where they are unable to make a living. The development plan consists of converting the lands into a grazing area by obliterating fences and structures, marking and fencing boundaries, making topographic surveys, constructing cattle guards, corrals, salt plants and stock water reservoirs, development of springs and one public campground. Experimental strip seeding of drought resistant grasses will be done on a 5,000 acres area. Specific work jobs consists of topographic survey for entire area, obliterating 1512 miles of fence and 250 sets of farm structures, seeding to drought resistant grasses of 5,000 acres, construction of 2 work camps, and boundary and pasture fence, 40 cattle guards on roads, 5 cattle corrals and 30 sheep corrals, 120 springs to be developed for stock watering, 45 cattle and sheep salt troughs, 31 miles of secondary roads to be graveled, widened and drained where necessary, 20 catch basins for stock water reservoirs, one public camp and picnic ground to be developed.

Between 1935 and 1938 the Resettlement Administration purchased marginal and abandoned cropland in Jefferson County and also took over unreserved public domain and land that had been withdrawn for the purpose of developing power sites. An accomplishment report (Christenson 1938) summarized the work accomplished by the Resettlement Administration:

Of the Jefferson County acreage purchased by the Resettlement Administration, 40,000 acres was abandoned cropland, most of which was homesteaded between the late 1890s and 1915. After buying the worn-out farms, the project helped 49 owner/families relocate to better agricultural areas, providing them with rehabilitation loans and guidance for resettlement. The project returned the depleted land to its natural state, razing 123 homestead complexes, 230 miles of fencing, and the entire town of Lamonta. The land was reseeded with crested wheatgrass, and the cultivation of crops was discontinued. Water development and new fencing prepared the acreage for federally-controlled cattle grazing.

In 1935 the Resettlement Administration constructed a resettlement camp near Lamonta with buildings and layout reminiscent of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp. Camp Lamonta, as it was known, was the local headquarters of the Resettlement Administration. It housed up to 125 male workers, some of whom were displaced homesteaders. A second work camp was established near the Deschutes River near the west boundary of the Grassland. These workers undertook the task of eradicating the built environment that the homesteaders had left behind and the towns and hamlets that had anchored their communities; they also undertook an ambitious program of projects.

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The Grassland is one of 20 areas purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act (1937). Seventeen of the national grasslands are located on the Great Plains and one each in Idaho, Oregon, and northeastern California. The national grasslands taken together encompass nearly four million acres that are largely protected from damaging agricultural practices and unregulated livestock grazing. The Crooked River National Grassland itself was converted from farming to managed grazing land.

Public Response to the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project

The Resettlement Administration itself was controversial nationally. It was opposed by some as socialistic and the underlying philosophy proved quite unwelcome in areas where crop farmers had been fairly successful in the immediate past and where they intended to become successful again. Massive land retirement, especially if followed by government ownership, proved intensely unpopular and politically unworkable (Philips 2007:81).

The Central Oregon Land Utilization Program was also controversial. Although some of the remaining homesteaders apparently welcomed the chance to sell their land and get out, others wished to stay. The efforts of the Resettlement Administration were seen by some as too aggressive, including the threat of eminent domain. The appraised values for the properties were thought by some to be too low; others objected that reports and evaluations prepared by the Resettlement Administration were inaccurate and biased.

Hershel Read, whose family now owns the only century farm in Jefferson County, recalls a time when the family almost lost the ranch:

When the government started buying up homesteads in 1933, they told my dad that he would have to sell or the property would be condemned. They were paying \$5 an acre then, and Dad said there's no way he would sell it for that. Somehow, he won out and managed to keep the ranch (Staats 1991).

Hazel McCain recalls that when Resettlement Administration workers came on such short notice to burn her home that family did not have time to get belongings before it was burned. A neighbor rescued their family photographs from a shelf in a closet in the bedroom, the only items that were saved (Jordan 1980).

This controversy also played out between Jefferson County and the Resettlement Administration. Resettlement Administration administrators found themselves unable to gain County cooperation and that lack of cooperation extended to foiling the federal government's attempts to purchase Grassland properties that the County had obtained in lieu of taxes. The local citizenry were concerned about the land going back to federal government ownership because of the loss of the tax base, as well as land many still regarded as good farm land.

Gladys Keegan, secretary for Ash Butte Grange and homesteader descendant emphatically states in a letter dated November 14, 1947 to US Senator Morse:

In regard to the marginal land situation: The information as stated is almost entirely incorrect. The members of the Ash Butte Grange would like to know what persons gathered this information and from whom. It is evident by prejudiced statements from a few permittees who are reaping the benefits of cheap grazing land at the expense of the other taxpayers. I know from personal experience that the land at Lamonta—now [determined to be] marginal—has produced the finest wheat crops in the past and there is no reason why it would not do so again.

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We understand that the government paid as high as ten dollars an acre from some of this land in order to get a complete block or unit.

Another letter, dated March 28, 1940, states Mrs. Perry Henderson's opposition to the ways things were being run on the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project in Jefferson County:

Even with the drouth of 1934 and the depression, there has hardly been a time when we could not see our way . . . This sub-marginal lands [Central Oregon Land Utilization Project] was launched chiefly by the Federal Land Bank, who had placed many loans here on too high valuations. To quote one land bank employee, "we had money to place, and the good sections didn't want it." Many of these loans were made on homesteads whose owners were thinking of "going back home". The Federal Land Bank and other loan agencies exerted considerable pressure in getting the project established here . . . also misrepresentation . . . when our stock gets on the project, Mr. Christensen of the local office, speaks in no uncertain words . . . if there is some way we could lease the block of land lying between the roads . . . we could take care of the cattle and be free of the little dictatorship in Madras. I am sure it is not the intention of the Government to work a hard-ship on farmers who have made their own way, but this continual harassment and uncertainty is working a hardship on us, and on others who are similarly located. We are ready to do anything-except the one thing they want, move out.

The 1989 (United States Forest Service) management plan for the Crooked River National Grassland summarizes what remains of the Resettlement Administration Headquarters:

Today the sole surviving structures from those tumultuous days are preserved at the C.C.C. styled Resettlement Administration Work Center, now known as Lamonta Work Center, and a lone farmhouse the Resettlement Administration missed. However, the numerous vestiges of homestead life--orchards, stone foundations, rock foundations, rock fences, tin cans, glass, and ceramics—are mute testimony to those who once populated the Grassland.

The handiwork of the Resettlement Administration, some of which remains on the landscape of the Grassland, includes miles of new boundary and roadside fencing, stock ponds, spring developments, secondary roads, stock trails and a campground, the latter now under Lake Billy Chinook.

The principal property types associated with the demise of community and resettlement in the Grassland are homestead sites and town and hamlet sites.

Conclusion

The Crooked River National Grassland once resounded with the sounds of homestead work and human commerce. Now the Grassland is the silent repository of the archaeological and cultural landscape remains that are the sole remaining witness to the nature of the places, handiwork, and human connections established by the Grassland homesteaders. The archaeological and landscape traces of homesteads, towns and hamlets, rural schools, pioneer transportation networks, and Resettlement Administration properties are a significant part of local, regional, and national history.

Homestead-era cultural properties may be eligible under Criterion A and Criterion D. The important historical events of our national history that are associated with the homesteads and communities in Grassland have been described and support Criterion A. However, since the homestead-era cultural properties in the Grassland are almost exclusively archaeological, Section F focuses largely on the archaeological aspects of the properties and their potential to yield information important in history.

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Little effort has been directed toward historical and archaeological research on homesteading in central Oregon. However, the archaeological and cultural landscape remains of homesteading in the Crooked River National Grassland have the potential to advance knowledge of this little known period, expanding on the documentary record and illuminating the details of the life and struggles of homesteaders. Consequently, Section F establishes the foundation for consideration of Criterion D eligibility by identifying approaches to basic archaeological research, adapting and applying research domains identified in previous homestead-era research efforts, and providing a framework of archaeological research questions in support of identifying the research potential of homestead era properties in Central Oregon.

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F. Associated Property Types

Introduction to Property Types and General Registration Requirements

The following presentation of associated property types considers applicable National Register criteria; eligible property types and property types excluded from listing under this Multiple Property Document (MPD); areas of significance; general registration requirements for eligible property types; the importance of considering historic districts as a way to group eligible properties; and establishment of property boundaries. An expanded consideration of Criterion D is presented, including the identification of potential research domains. Potential research questions have been developed for each property type for archaeological investigations and investigations combining archaeological and historical research. Finally, each associated property type is separately treated. For each associated property type this MPD presents a description, character-defining attributes, archaeological expressions, significance statements for applicable National Register criteria, and registration requirements for listing.

Properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under this MPD are associated with one or more of the historical contexts developed in Section E. The period of significance extends from 1868 with the first movement of settlers into central Oregon to 1937, when the last settlers in the Grassland had been relocated. The story of many homesteads potentially eligible under this listing ends with the razing of the property by the Resettlement Administration and conversion to managed rangeland. The razing of many properties is an integral part of the events that led to the nature of the remaining archaeological properties and thus razed properties are eligible for listing. Conversion to managed rangeland is also an integral part of the events that led to the nature of the remaining archeological properties, and such related changes as introduced grasses and juniper encroachment on cultural properties are not disqualifying.

The property types eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under this Multiple Property Document are homesteads, towns and hamlets, rural schools, and pioneer transportation features that are situated within the external administrative boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland (Figures 1, 2, and 29). Most of the land within this administrative boundary and most of the eligible properties are administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Ochoco National Forest). However, a sizeable fraction of the land within the Grassland boundary is owned or managed by other entities, including private individuals and corporations, or other public agencies, including the US Bureau of Land Management, the State of Oregon, and Jefferson County. Regardless of ownership, properties situated within the external boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland may be listed under this Multiple Property Document.

Properties of the types identified above and related to the homesteader experience in the Grassland are eligible for their local significance under Criterion A because of their association with the events of settlement of the arid west and the development of settlement-era communities, agriculture, transportation and communications in central Oregon. The patterns of these events are expressed locally in the Grassland primarily, although not exclusively, in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, Exploration and Settlement, Politics and Government, and Transportation. Homestead properties are expected to be related primarily to the areas of Exploration and Settlement, Agriculture, and Politics and Government; although, some, such as homesteads that were also stage stops, will be integral to the Transportation area of significance. The Town and Hamlet property type is expected to relate primarily to the Commerce and Exploration and Settlement areas of significance; although, the role some communities played in enhancing communications among scattered settlers may be integral to the Communications area of significance. The Rural property type is eligible for listing in the area of Education, reflecting the primary purpose. Rural Schools are also associated with the Communications and Politics and Government areas of significance for their integral role as community centers, serving as Grange Halls, places of worship, and voting stations. The Rural Transportation property type, because of the centrality of transportation to nearly all endeavors in Grassland homesteading, is expected to relate broadly to the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Communications,

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Exploration and Settlement, and Transportation. Local significance may be established within the appropriate area(s) of significance for notable persons under Criterion B. Criterion C, Design/Construction, is not relevant to properties envisioned for nomination under this listing because there are few standing structures within the Grassland, other than those situated on private land or public agency administrative properties.

Properties of the types identified above and related to homesteading in the Grassland are eligible for their local significance under Criterion D for their potential to yield important information through the conduct of research under the research domains and research questions advanced below. The range of research questions is broad, reflecting the underlying integrity, rare in Oregon, of the settlement-era archaeological record of the Grassland. Since the Grassland has remained essentially undeveloped since the end of the homesteading era, it is a time capsule and a remarkable laboratory for archaeological research. Archaeological research in the Grassland is augmented by historical documentation, including a unique body of information provided through interviews and appraisals by the Resettlement Administration. Properties may be listed under multiple Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and areas and periods of significance, as appropriate.

Resettlement Administration properties, some of which may date to the very end of the period of significance, are not addressed within this MPD; however, Resettlement Administration resources situated within one of the property types, such as a spring development at a homestead site, may be considered a contributing resource. Despite their exclusion from this document, some Resettlement Administration properties are integral to the story of homesteading in Central Oregon and deserve consideration under a separate context at a later date. Other properties types excluded from nomination under this MPD are dedicated cemeteries and cultural landscapes.

Cultural landscapes are an important part of the cultural geography of the Grassland. Viewsheds and regional geographic features noted in primary historical documents or referenced in community names (e.g., Grizzly) or road names contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of contributing properties and should be considered when assessing the integrity of a property, but viewsheds and geographic features are not eligible for listing under this MPD. Agricultural landscape features directly associated with an eligible property type, such as orchards, standing and planted trees, and such other cultural vegetation as lilac or rose bushes, are not individually eligible, but shall be evaluated as potential contributing resources to an eligible property under this MPD. Single elements such as solitary fruit trees, fence posts, and abandoned farm implements; linear features, including fencelines; and other isolated sites, including refuse scatters, may lack individual distinction, but must be considered as potential contributing resources to a larger eligible property when present. Pioneer roads listed under this MPD may be listed as segments, but must retain above-ground physical evidence of historical use. Pioneer road features may be part of a larger site or district, or be an individually-eligible linear site or district—such as the Grizzly Stage Line route, located east of the Crooked River Headquarters administration site. Cemeteries associated with the homesteader experience including homestead plots, non-designated rural cemeteries, and cemeteries in towns and hamlets are locations significant to the homesteading experience in the Grassland and should be carefully considered and evaluated as contributing resources to eligible properties or districts when present. However, cemeteries and gravesites are not individually eligible for listing under this MPD.

Properties listed under this MPD must meet the following general registration requirements:

1. Eligible properties regardless of ownership must be within the established external boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland (Figure 2).
2. Eligible properties must have existed within the period of significance identified in this document, 1868 to 1937.
3. Eligible properties must be associated with the history of events and communities that developed in association with the homestead settlement and abandonment of the Grassland.

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4. Eligible properties that are primarily archaeological in nature must possess archeological components which are identifiable as to function through surface and subsurface investigation and possess a reasonable degree of integrity of spatial association among components. Consideration of integrity should make allowances for the disturbance and effects of the abandonment and razing process and the subsequent development of improvements by the Resettlement Administration.

In addition to meeting these general registration requirements, properties must meet property type-specific registration criteria set forth under the discussion of the individual property types.

Boundaries of property types defined in this MPD should be drawn to include the entirety of the property, identified by the extent of visible above-ground resources and evidence of below-ground archaeological deposits. Boundaries should first be defined by distribution of historic resources and natural and cultural features, and secondarily by historic and current legal boundaries, as defined in National Register Bulletin 21, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties." Areas undefined by natural and cultural features or historic or current legal boundaries should include an area that encompasses the full extent of the property and a reasonable buffer providing for protection of the resource.

Whenever practical, historic districts should be established to encompass multiple eligible properties and contributing features associated with specific property types. For instance, a homestead with its component features as defined in the description of the property type, a segment of a pioneer road passing nearby, and an associated gravesite may be listed as a single district if the properties share a period of significance and context, defined as having in common at least a single Criterion and area of significance. Not all properties or features included within an individual or district listing need be contributing; however, boundaries should be drawn to exclude non-contributing elements as practical and within the appropriate National Register program guidance. Discontiguous districts may be established where the historic association between the separated contributing properties is well-established.

The properties identified in this document are not an exhaustive list of potentially eligible properties, and not all those noted will be eligible for listing under this MPD. Cited and still-to-be identified properties may be listed under this document if meeting the general registration criteria and the appropriate property-type specific registration requirements.

Potential of Property Types to Yield Information Important in History (Criterion D)

As of today, archaeological study of the Grassland homesteads is in its infancy and there are insufficient data to develop a refined typology of homesteads and homestead-related sites. However, a broad outline of the property types of settlement-era sites can be offered based on the archaeological record and on primary and secondary historical resources. The four property types identified in this MPD are 1) homestead sites, 2) town and hamlet sites, 3) rural school sites, and 4) pioneer transportation sites. These property types are described fully below, following consideration of the research potential of the property types and a discussion of their principal structural and functional components.

There is no overarching research design for homestead properties in Oregon, including those within the grasslands of Central Oregon generally and the Crooked River National Grassland (CRNG) specifically. The documented archaeological record of the Grassland, although extensive, has cavernous data gaps and suffers from the limitations outlined in Section E. However, it is clear that the research potential of the homestead and homestead-related properties in the CRNG is promising, especially where historical records, secondary sources, and archaeological data can be brought together in focused inquiry.

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Information sources for addressing research questions include archaeological data derived from surface and subsurface investigations, spatial data derived from investigation of site distribution, cultural landscape features and road networks, historical data from such primary historical records as cadastral survey notes, cartography, wills, and deeds and such secondary historical documents as regional histories. Often archaeological and historical information will be used in conjunction during investigations directed toward certain research questions. One by-product of research using both archaeological and historical sources is determining how well historical and archaeological data agree.

Since most of the homesteads and homestead related properties are archaeological in nature, this MPD attends to their research potential under Criterion D. Since these questions do not pertain to specific properties, they are general in nature, suggesting the range of topics. These research questions assume that the archaeological record and historical records together can answer the most basic questions related to time, e.g. the period of time in which a homestead or other property was occupied or in use. Because such questions are basic to all archaeological inquiry and basic to almost all the research questions posed below, separate questions focused solely on site or property dating are not developed specifically for this MPD. Some of the questions could be applied to individual sites and some address issues which would require data from a range of sites. Consideration of the research potential of individual properties under the cover of this MPD can be more specific.

Homestead and related properties across the West embody adaptations to diverse social, economic, and environmental factors. The diversity of the adaptations and conditions creates difficulties when comparing the archaeological record across regions (Moratto 1995:6-3). There are common approaches that provide consistency and comparability in basic research (Deagan 1982 in Moratto 1995:6-3), including historical evaluation, past lifeways reconstruction, processual studies, and archaeological science. The Grassland homesteads benefit from an historical record that is relatively complete, but which can be amplified and corrected by archaeological information. The historical record taken together with dateable artifacts and features encountered archaeologically will allow researchers to place individual cultural properties in time, including approximately when they were established and when they were abandoned.

Research on the homesteads and homestead-related properties taking one or more of these approaches can address research questions that fall into broad domains of inquiry. This MPD adapts frameworks applied by Pettigrew (1998), Moratto (1995) and others to the evaluation of homestead sites and other historic properties within the Crooked River National Grassland. Research questions having primarily to do with homestead properties and their relations to other types of homestead-related properties and the region are grouped into five homestead research domains and presented below, numbered within each research domain to facilitate future reference. Research questions which are directed primarily to non-homestead property types are grouped by the property type since there are far fewer questions for non-homestead property types. These research questions are presented in support of Criterion D generally, they should neither be taken as a research design nor should they be taken as a comprehensive listing of all potential research questions.

Research Questions Relating Primarily to Homestead Sites Property Type

This MPD defines five homestead site research domains as the fundamental basis for organizing the scope of archaeological and historical inquiry directed primarily toward homesteads.

- Economic Behavior and Strategies
- Agricultural Technology
- Socio-cultural Complexity, Ethnicity, and Cultural Adaptation
- Land Use and Site Structure
- Settlement Patterns

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Homestead Sites Research Domain: Economic Behavior and Strategies

1. How did the local drought and the Great Depression affect these homesteads?
2. Do artifact patterns allow for a definition of a homestead pattern applicable to the Crooked River National Grassland? What does such variability reflect in terms of local and regional links to the territorial and national economy?
3. To what extent did outside factors (e.g., access to shipping facilities, market forces on crop prices, etc.) influence choices in what to produce at homesteads or farms, and how quickly did the owners respond to changing external market conditions?
4. To what extent did access to capital, that is, ability to procure new technology, influence changes in production methods and the types of products grown on the homestead or farm?
5. To what extent did access to markets influence individual or household purchasing decisions?
6. Is it possible to see the influence of mass marketing and urbanization in how the households were managed?
7. To what degree did site occupants depend on products of an industrialized world for their material needs?
8. How did households adapt to changing economic circumstances brought about by changing market conditions, variable production output, and periodic disasters such as drought, flood, and epidemics?
9. Under what circumstances were manufactured goods favored over home-made products, recycling, and repair, and did that change over time? What does that indicate about household purchasing decisions?
10. Was more home production a response to decreased economic circumstances?
11. Were site occupants full-time farmers and ranchers or did they work for wages off-site, mine their property, or participate in craft industries? How would such differing economic strategies influence the material remains at an individual site?
12. How do remains from such sites compare to sites where economic diversification was not practiced?
13. Is the conservation ideology generally attributed to farming families, as manifest in industry, frugality, and family stability, visible in the archeological record? What other factors might contribute to the conservation ideology?
14. Is the conservation ideology aptly defined and how might a specific site contribute to its revision?
15. Is there any evidence that by the 1910s farm families were more self-sufficient than in previous years, or perhaps later years?
16. When comparing homesteads from the early homesteading and settlement period (1868-1895) to the later homesteading and settlement period (1895-1934) what are the commonalities or differences? What do those commonalities and differences suggest for larger interpretation of agricultural history?
17. How did these families utilize their surroundings in order to survive?
18. Were larger families necessary in order to provide the required labor?
19. How did providing all of their own food relate to health and longevity? How did this change over time?
20. What unique hardships did these settlers face?
21. What role did outside influences such as catalogue outlets and railroads play in these remote outposts?
22. How does homesteading relate to physical and mental fitness?
23. Where did homesteaders obtain the skills necessary for homesteading?
24. Why did some homesteads succeed and others fail?
25. How did homesteads survive financially? What role did cash play? What role did bartering play?
26. Was education deemed important by early homesteaders?
27. What luxuries were afforded these early settlers, and did it change over time?
28. Does a homestead site provide evidence of specialized economic activity?
29. To what extent was the homestead operation self-sufficient? How much did it rely on bought goods? What household items were made on the place? How and to what extent did the operation rely on regional or national economic network?
30. Was the operation speculative, for example, a homestead that was sold immediately on proving up, or occupied for a relatively long time?

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31. Was the homestead the inception of a larger operation-say a ranch-by someone else?
32. Are we witnessing the phenomenon of grubstaking-the use of dummy entrymen to enable a speculator to file on several homesteads?
33. Is there evidence of efforts to increase productivity through application of new technologies, irrigation, amendments, and other practices associated with the rise of mechanized agriculture?
34. To what extent is new technology employed over adaptive re-use of existing technology?
35. Is diffusion of technology visible at the site? What can it be attributed to?
36. Did diversification of activities at individual agricultural properties influence the success of the settlement, and to what extent?
37. Did diversification of activities at individual agricultural properties influence the success of the settlement, and to what extent?
38. Is there evidence of crop experimentation or innovation in growing techniques? What was the short-term and/or long-term success of such innovations?
39. Were certain ethnic groups more likely to experiment and innovate?
40. Are the policies and advisories of agricultural institutions, cooperatives, or government entities reflected in the archeological record, demonstrating whether or how those policies were followed?
41. What type of fruit trees and landscaping shrubs and bushes were planted by the homesteaders?
42. What was the orchard size, type, tree genotype, tree form, pruning style, tree layout, and tree spacing of the homestead?
43. Where were the seeds and/or saplings purchased? How were they purchased?
44. What trees and cultural vegetation are still alive on the homestead? What is dead, but still present?
45. What are the attributes of the "area of land" or orchard floor that was cultivated for orchards (size, slope, aspect, soils)?
46. Do artifact patterns on the site allow for a definition of variability within a regional pattern?
47. What can we learn about local and regional links to territorial and national economic systems?
48. Can any changes in artifact types or distribution be explained by a change in ethnic, religious or socioeconomic classification of the inhabitants?
49. Can a given technological stage be discerned in the site? For example, are the structures composed of hand-hewn timbers or of sawn lumber? If the latter, can we learn where the lumber came from?
50. Does the site have a spring development, well, a cistern, a windmill, or a combination of these? Was the well hand-dug or drilled? Is the means of raising water to the surface (whether a bucket, a pump or other means) still evident?
51. Was the homesteader a member of a particular religious group, and if so, how did that membership affect or define his or her relations with neighbors or the development of a community or region?
52. Can the tillage and other soil management practices of dry farming be detected in investigation of formerly cultivated fields? Can such evidence be useful in identifying the use of dry farming techniques on parcels of land?

Homestead Sites Research Domain: Socio-cultural Complexity, Ethnicity, and Cultural Adaptation

1. To what degree did people retain or adapt traditional ethnic behavior as reflected in site structure, materials, composition, technology employed, or farm/ranch production orientation?
2. To what extent do differences in material culture at the site indicate ethnic preferences in purchasing decisions, access to goods, or other factors?
3. How did people from different ethnic groups respond to discrimination or marginalization?
4. Did the degree of cultural integration influence adaptation?
5. What evidence of retention of traditional behaviors is present and what does that evidence indicate about cultural adaptation?
6. What degree of market integration is discernable at the site (e.g., how extensively did site residents emphasize the purchase of mass-produced goods over traditional or home-made ones)? What does that indicate about the site occupants?

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7. How is ethnic identity reflected in the location, layout, and architectural features of a frontier settlement?
8. What other influences shaped the character of the buildings and features?
9. How did the nearby range wars affect the homesteaders and their selection of livestock for animal husbandry?
10. How did site occupants manifest age or gender roles, whether traditional or not?
11. To what extent can individual behaviors (disabilities, gender roles, sexual orientation, and mental health) be distinguished and interpreted at agricultural properties?
12. How is teaching of values (family, social, political, moral, religious) reflected in children's artifacts?
13. Is there evidence of the household's general health and physical condition?
14. What can poor or good health be attributed to?
15. Is there evidence of family life cycle and changes over time? What would such evidence indicate about household adaptations?
16. How did religion, ethnicity, or regional cultural differences factor into how an agricultural household was managed and by whom?
17. How did the households of owners, entrymen, or workers identify their class status using cultural materials?
18. Is there a difference in the material record associated with owner occupancy versus entrymen?
19. Is there evidence of class distinctions and/or social distancing (e.g., hired help treated differently, families from different areas treated differently)?
20. Is there material evidence of the way agrarian households negotiated relations with neighbors, landlords/tenants, and employers/employees?
21. Is it possible to distinguish public from private space or activities? What would such evidence indicate about the household?
22. Is it possible to see larger patterns that indicate changing influences of traditional civic institutions such as the Grange and social clubs (for example, the local women's 'Our Day Off Club')?
23. Is there a relationship to a local or regional economic entity such as a grange or union? Is there a known relationship to any other entity, such as a lodge or fraternal organization?
24. What was the prevalence of homesteads claimed by single women? How would the archaeological record of a single woman's homestead differ from the record of a homestead claimed by a single man or a family?

Homestead Sites Research Domain: Land Use and Site Structure

1. To what extent did infilling of homesteading lands in the Willamette valley shape the settlement of the less suitable homesteading lands of central Oregon?
2. During the early settlement period, how do the material artifacts reflect greater self-sufficiency and less dependence on regional and national markets?
3. What effects did the development of the railroad and reliable transportation hubs have on the settlement and populating of the grasslands?
4. What are the origins of the settlers? Which states, regions, and countries did they come from?
5. What were the homesteaders' previous occupations?
6. What is the stairstep migration relationship to the Willamette Valley?
7. Was the homestead claimant a husband with family, a single man or woman, a woman with children?
8. What was the family status and size?
9. How did the population grow in a given region, and how was it distributed?
10. How did the failure of individual homesteads affect population and population distribution?
11. What was the nature of subsistence on the homestead? Can this be deduced from the archeological record? How was the land put to agricultural use?
12. What was the specific nature of the agricultural enterprise in the case of the site being investigated?
13. Was the homestead part of a larger family or extended family operation? In such a case, how did the members of the family cooperate?

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14. What factors contribute to the differences in the ways agricultural properties were organized? To what extent are those differences attributable to variations in household composition, ethnicity, duration of occupation, environmental constraints, or other factors?
15. Do the orientation, layout, or composition of structural remains reflect changes in household composition over time?
16. What do the structures, features, and layout of the property reveal about the philosophy and approaches used to carry out agriculture? Is continuity evident in those approaches or did they change over time, and why?
17. Are there indications of specialized work areas or gendered uses of space, and what do they reveal about the organization of work and how it may have changed over time?
18. Do land use patterns reflect traditional ethnic behavior?
19. How do cultural enclaves, such as different national origins or religions, result in creation of distinct settlement patterns, building styles, or material remains?
20. Is there a high degree of specialization or more generalized use of the property and activity areas?
21. Was production diversified or specialized, and did the focus change over time? What factors account for changes in production focus?
22. Is there evidence that the plot size changed over time and how does that relate to broader historical trends of land ownership?
23. Is there evidence that changing plot size influenced the degree of family participation or adaptation of scientific farming practices?
24. To what extent did geomorphological conditions influence the success or failure of a settlement?
25. Did distance to major transportation routes influence the long-term success of the homestead?
26. Does the layout and organization of the property reveal information about the way the owner or tenant related to neighbors?
27. What is the history of the individual homestead (who, what, when, and where)? What are the site's physical features and spatial organization? Who created it? How old is it? What activity does it represent?
28. How do the character-defining features of an early homestead compare to the character-defining features of later homesteads?
29. What structures, features, and artifacts would distinguish a typical homestead from one which also functioned as a stage stop?

Homestead Research Domain: Settlement Pattern

1. What factors led to the use of the particular area?
2. Did the landowner, rancher, homesteader subsist mainly on the land-or did he take on wage work? Did he or she travel to and in their work?
3. What were his subsistence needs?
4. What spatial links to outside markets may be understood from transportation features, on site artifact assemblages, or from documentary sources?
5. To what extent did homestead location allow the rancher or homesteader rely on native flora and fauna for subsistence?
6. What is the relationship of the homestead or ranch to other homesteads and/or ranches and to towns or centers of population?
7. What is the original size of the entry homestead-160, 320 or 640 acres? Were stock-raising homesteads of 640 acres or larger-more successful than smaller claims? What specific homestead acts such as the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, assisted in creating the successful homesteads? Did a certain type or size of homesteader family more successfully use subsequent acts to enlarge their homesteads and thereby become more productive?

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8. What is the relationship of the various homestead acts and the homesteads, did certain acts create more successful conditions/strategies that enabled homesteaders to become more productive and economically successful?
9. What factors led to the use of the area when it was traditionally used for stock raising?
10. What is the function of the homestead in frontier town economics?
11. What is the nature of the exchange of products and service between the homestead and the frontier town?
12. What is the nature of the overall population movements?
13. How did the Resettlement Administration, and the associated laws and activities, affect the Grassland homesteads?
14. What was the pattern of infilling available land? What areas or localities were settled first and what factors contributed to such early settlement? What areas or localities were settled later and what factors contributed to such late settlement?
15. What was the pattern of homestead abandonment across the landscape? Were homesteads in certain localities in the Grassland more likely to have been abandoned?
16. What environmental and cultural factors influenced the selection of locations for the development of a town or hamlet?

Research Questions Relating Primarily to Town and Hamlet Sites Property Type

1. What is the relationship between the archeologically observable footprint and documentary evidence of initial town layout?
2. To what degree did preexisting conditions influence town layout?
3. Can stages of development of Grassland towns/hamlets be discerned through the archeological evidence and documentary records?
4. What was the scope of community acceptance and participation in municipal improvements?
5. What was the scope of community involvement in social activities? How did that vary by town/hamlet?
6. How was the environment physically modified to create the townsite?
7. What was the pre-townsite environment and what was the impact of non-native introduced species? How was this affected by initial settlement?
8. How did early land use vary from place to place?
9. How was land used around dwellings?
10. How did the domestic landscape compare with that of the workplaces?
11. To what extent does the physical layout of the town reflect the vision proposed by townsite boosters (evidenced by historic town plat maps)?
12. Where there is a lack of conformance, what causal factors might be responsible?
13. How do construction techniques evidenced here relate to regional standards or ideals?
14. To what degree does the property show innovation in design or construction?
15. To what degree does the property reflect popular/conventional design and/or construction techniques or regional, ethnic, or vernacular traditions? Is there evidence of expedient construction using whatever was at hand?
16. To what degree does the property's design exemplify the ideologies of its creators?
17. How did this design affect its operation?
18. How was waste disposal treated at each town/hamlet?
19. How does this compare with that of individual homesteads?
20. How was the vacant land used?
21. To what degree did ideological and/or pragmatic considerations contribute to delineation and design of public spaces?
22. What informal or unsanctioned uses were made of the public spaces?
23. How was the natural environment modified to create the public space?

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24. What undocumented buildings or structures were at this location, how were they built, and how did they function?
25. Would the materials, techniques, and designs used to create individual properties have been considered up-to-date, archaic, or somewhere in between?
26. Does the property contain evidence of local innovation, improvisation, or "appropriate technology" as opposed to the adoption of standardized design and materials?
27. What was the layout of this property and how was it built?
28. In what ways does this property reflect a recognized architectural, ethnic, or vernacular building tradition or is it innovative in design or construction?
29. Is this property an example of expedient construction associated with an event such as the building of a railroad line or the Blue Mountain gold rush?
30. At what point did the residences become separate (or did they) from places of work?
31. Did certain occupational groups generally work and live in the same building in the stages of town growth?
32. What was the layout of residential yards and how were they built?
33. In what ways do residential yards reflect a recognized architectural, ethnic, or vernacular tradition?
34. How was the garden or yard used (e.g., activity areas evident)?
35. What evidence is there of illicit or clandestine activities that may represent undocumented activities?
36. How was the property used to express ethnic or class identity?
37. What was life like at residential sites and how is it reflected in the refuse disposal?
38. What activities were carried out at residential sites?
39. Is there evidence of patterned use of specific areas?
40. What can be discerned about the traditional cultural practices, coping strategies, diet, and the health and healthcare of residents?
41. How do these data compare with contemporary literature and public perception of this population?
42. To what degree did residents participate in popular vs. traditional culture?
43. What was the relationship between consumer practices and factors such as class and ethnicity?
44. What was the role of material culture in childhood socialization and how did it vary by class or ethnicity?
45. Did owners or residents attempt to separate workspace from private space? Conversely, is there evidence of combined work and private spaces?
46. To what degree did local households depend on outside markets as opposed to domestic production, and did that relationship change in the late 1920s-1930s period of economic depression?
47. What was the role of material culture in the maintenance of power relations and the negotiation of identity? Is there evidence of resistance to the power structure?
48. Was division of labor gender, ethnic, or class-based?
49. How did the changing ethnic, gender, and age composition of the household influence the behavioral patterns observed in material remains, and what factors may account for those trends?
50. How did food preparation and consumption serve to structure or re-structure social and cultural identities?
51. How did the relationship between consumerism, class, and gender change over time in small towns?
52. How did the homesteaders' consumption patterns change over time?
53. What was the relationship between homestead ownership and material well-being as measured by the possession of consumer products?
54. What are the archeological expressions of the service trade carried out at this location?
55. To what degree did the trade business's waste disposal conform to contemporary standards and understandings of disease?
56. How did these trade practices affect public health?
57. What dietary habits did customers and /or employees practice at the trade business?
58. How did the class, ethnicity, or gender of its clients affect the trade business's practices?
59. What range of durable goods was for sale?
60. Which goods originated locally and which were from further afield?
61. How integrated was this business into national and international trade networks?

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62. What were the residents' lives like? (e.g., did employees/owners live on the premise)?
63. What strategies did they use to supplement their income?
64. How separate were their business and private lives?
65. How do the remains of personal accouterments broaden our understanding of this household or population?
66. What was the effect of a tightly integrated life/work situation on expressions of ethnic or class identity?
67. How wide and what were the characteristics of the mercantile trade networks evidenced at this time and place?
68. What is the relationship between the intensity of the local community's participation trade networks and its participation in larger cultural trends?
69. What range of artifacts was available at this time and place?
70. Was the mercantile stock oriented toward the preferences of a particular (class or ethnic) population?
71. To what extent mercantile stock reflect local consumer preferences versus product availability in the West?
72. To what degree are changes in transportation infrastructure (arrival of the railroad) attributable to changes in consumer preferences (e.g. Opal City vs. Lamonta)?
73. What was the relationship between the small-scale businesses of small towns and hamlets and the sedentary merchants of the urban centers at Madras or Prineville?
74. How did the range and types of goods available in these venues differ?

Research Questions relating Primarily to Rural School Sites Property Type

1. How is community diversity (gender, economic, ethnic, religious, or political) manifest in the school grounds (for example, male versus female play areas, outbuildings, horse stables)?
2. What community activities occurred on the school grounds?
3. What evidence is there of divisions with the community at these activities? For example, the presence of certain families may suggest ostracism of others based on ethnic or other differences.
4. How do classroom activities of other in-school behaviors change over time, and what may those changes be attributed to?
5. What social role training occurred at the school?
6. What were the social dynamics of the institution?
7. What other activities occurred at the schoolhouses?
8. What was the physical layout of the schoolyard? Was water supplied by spring, well, or cisterns? Was there a stable or barn? Where were the outhouse and garbage disposal area?
9. Can undocumented schools be identified at individual homesteads?
10. What are the spatial patterns of the distribution of schools at individual homesteads? How did this pattern change in response to the infilling of available land with homesteads?
11. How did the evolving transportation system contribute to the spatial distribution of established schools?

Research Questions relating Primarily to Pioneer Transportation Sites Property Type

1. How did the transportation system in the Grassland evolve over time?
2. How did establishment of legal homestead boundaries based on the rectangular grid system, affect the development of secondary routes and intra-site travel?
3. How did the evolution of the road system affect the development and settling of the Grassland?
4. What was the relationship of the homestead to other operations, to the towns or centers of population in the region, to the transportation network-roads, trails, railroads?
5. How to the physical attributes of the earliest wagon roads (e.g. Huntington Wagon Road) compare to roads developed during the homesteading period?

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6. How does the establishment and development of a homestead relate to military survey and road, or other transportation feature?
7. How did the railroad facilitate the development of the homestead? More generally, what was the nature of the historic access to the site?

Name of Property Type: Homestead Site

Description of Homestead Site Property Type

Homesteads were individualized although they shared certain broad, character-defining similarities. The structural and functional components of an individual homestead were likely to have been a function of a host of variables, including location, nature of agricultural endeavor and economic diversification, comparative prosperity, accessibility to markets, and opportunity for external sources of income. The size, gender, and generational composition, ethnicity and national origin of the resident family also are likely to have affected the structure and function of a homestead.

Each homesteader had to live on the land, build a home, make improvements, and farm for five years before they were eligible to patent a homestead claim. Consequently, the minimum archaeological expression of an abandoned homestead site would include some sort of residence and a field system. It is probable that the most basic improvements would also include a road, a privy, and a refuse dump. At the time the Resettlement Administration was appraising Grassland homesteads for purchase by the government, five types of structures were typically noted (refer to Figure 21): cabins/houses, barns, granaries, chicken houses, and garages.

Beyond these basic components, the archaeological record concerning homesteads in the arid west reflects a range of other structures and features. Following Lindeman and Williams (1985), Moratto (1995), and Speulda (1989) and site record descriptions of Grassland homestead sites, these additional components might include individual burials and family cemeteries, root cellars, machine/tool shed or workshop, smokehouse, woodshed, tack room, pump house, livestock shed, bunkhouse, silo, livery stable, corral, icehouse, hay derrick, pig house, chicken coop, smithy, calving sheds, and lambing and/or shearing shed. Such additional features as orchards, garden plots, landscape plantings, refuse-filled hollow deposits, cisterns and reservoirs, windmills, irrigation ditches, water pipe, and other water transportation features, bee hives, stock troughs, fencelines, boundary markers, corrals, chutes, loading pens, stock driveways, access roads and internal road networks, and farm implements may be associated with individual homesteads.

Some homestead sites also functioned as stage stops. Only one known stage stop, the Weigand homestead (Figure 11), is situated on public land within the Grassland. The Read homestead, situated on private land within the Grassland boundary, is a model for stage stops of the period; it was constructed in 1887 and operated until 1908. It contained a station structure for passengers to rest and recuperate, a livery stable, a corral, and water troughs or cisterns; a school and post office were also part of the stage station compound (Ulrich 1987). The character-defining attributes of a stage stop are an archaeologically-observable principal structure, an ancillary structure functioning as a stable or barn, a cistern, well, or water trough, and a fenced area that functioned as a corral for stock.

The settlers of the Grassland created distinctive types of homesteads but they nearly all had in common a simple and basic rusticity. The generally wood-frame vernacular buildings were small, and normally clad in vertical pine boards or board-and-batten siding, and roofed with a shed or simple gable wood-shingled roof. A few log structures are known from the region, especially near ready sources of logs, but very few are known in the Grassland. Today, the unique arc of each homestead is expressed almost entirely by archaeologically-observable phenomena.

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The structural and functional components of homesteads enumerated above are today observable through the archaeological record, supplemented by historical documents where possible. Archaeological site records for the Grassland show that a homestead site usually consists of an above- and below-ground archaeological deposit, altered land surfaces, and modified vegetation. Since the homesteads in the Grassland typically were burned or dismantled/recycled, their archaeological expression will reflect these abandonment and post-abandonment events. Further, not all Grassland homestead sites reflect solely, in their end state, the characteristics of an abandoned farm. Several properties later became recreational camps, grazing-related support properties, or commercial properties. The archaeological record for such sites will reflect this subsequent use, including more recent archaeologically identifiable disturbance or Resettlement Administration developments.

While an exhaustive list of the archaeological indicators of the character-defining structural and functional components of Grassland homestead sites is beyond the scope of this MPD, there are a number of archaeologically-observable attributes which should be important in evaluating the research potential of Grassland homestead sites. The following paragraph considers the potential observable attributes of character-defining homestead components.

The location of homestead structures may be marked by leveled ground surfaces, depressions, foundation stones/walls, dark, midden-like soils, burned lumber and logs, ashy stain and charcoal in sediments, glass and melted glass, burned and unburned nails, and other artifacts. Residential structures may be further differentiated by the presence of such domestic artifacts as buttons and decorative ceramics, white ceramics, and ironstone, and such domestic plantings as rose and lilac bushes. In contrast, barns may be distinguishable by the presence of such livestock-related artifacts as mule and horse shoes and comparatively low counts of domestic artifacts. Other specialized structures may be differentiated by the presence of artifacts specific to the use of the structure, for example, smokehouses may be associated with evidence of meat hooks, stove and stove pipe, and the absence of window glass. Refuse deposits are readily identifiable by remains of glass and metal artifacts, often associated with an ashy deposit with charcoal fragments. Privies are archaeologically observable by depressions, infilled cavities, and the presence of lime. Blacksmith shops and other work areas are identifiable by ash and charcoal in the presence of ferrous debris and iron artifacts. Roads are archaeologically observable by linear disturbance, soil compaction, wheel tracks, and a linear distribution of cultural artifacts, especially glass and tack fragments. Internal roads will connect structures and functional locations of the homestead, for example, a silo will be associated with a road. Wells in the Grassland are often associated with remains of cisterns. Dug wells may be further identified by depressions, structural remains, and the continuing presence of water. Drilled wells may be further identified by wellhead structures and the presence of water pipe. Windmills can be detected by the presence of piers and evidence of a well. Since the US Forest Service sold the majority of the remaining windmills during the mid-1960s, their presence at some homesteads may be indicated by historical records. Ditches are evident as narrow, linear depressions and are directly or indirectly associated with water sources or impoundments. Field systems may be observable by evidence of vegetation clearing, verge rock piles, rock stacks, rock jacks, boundary markers, fencelines, mounded soil, perimeter roads, and irrigation features. Orchards, windbreaks, and woodlots are observable by living and dead non-native trees and fencelines delineating orchard floors. Individual and family cemeteries at homesteads are both protected by law and contribute to eligibility of the property. Archaeological traces of homestead sites are typical low in density and subtle; simple visual inspection of the site surface is likely to be inadequate for developing information sufficient to determine eligibility. Use of metal detectors to locate clusters of metallic artifacts in areas with little in the way of visible artifacts has proven useful and subsurface testing is essential for characterizing archaeological deposits for the purpose of eligibility determination. Because of the low density of deposits, such probing techniques as shovel test units are inadequate for assessing eligibility unless they are done in conjunction with test units.

Abandoned homesteads and homestead-related properties are a characteristic of the historical events of the actions of the Resettlement Administration and the continuing failure of homesteads throughout the homesteading era. Prior to the Resettlement Administration's Central Oregon Land Utilization Project,

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abandoned homesteads are likely to have been dismantled by other settlers seeking materials for their own uses. The dismantling and recycling of homestead components, both within a homestead or among homesteads, can represent a character-defining characteristic (Moratto 1995: 10-53). Similarly, the burning or razing of homesteads and homestead-related properties are a part of the historical context of Grassland homesteading and should not be taken as a lack of integrity. The question of integrity of a property must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's history and physical features and how they relate to significance (Merlan 2008:71).

Taken together, historical records, particularly those of the Resettlement Administration, and archaeological site records for Grassland homestead sites allow the differentiation of three subtypes of the homestead site property type. These subtypes are based almost exclusively the estimated duration of occupation and comparative degree of development; they were originally defined by Grassland archaeologist Cynthia Swanson (1982). Although the archaeological manifestations of the three property subtypes vary in complexity, individual properties classified under any subtype are potentially eligible if they meet the registration requirements.

The following is a description of the subtypes of the homestead site property type and known corresponding properties within the Crooked River National Grassland. Properties need not be included in this list to be listed under this MPD.

- Homestead Site Property Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development
- Homestead Site Property Subtype 2: Failed Homesteads with Limited Development
- Homestead Site Property Subtype 3: Failed Homesteads with Development

Regardless of subtype, the legal boundary of a homestead property, as declared in General Land Office and other records, should be a primary consideration in defining the limits of areas for conducting archaeological research, especially survey and provide one basis for boundary delineation. The principal considerations, however, for delineation of a homestead property for the purpose of nomination under this cover should be the limits of cultural features, including the extent of archaeological deposits and above-ground resources. In cases of some homesteads with extensive development, such related archaeological features as fence lines, field systems, artifact clusters, or remains of ancillary structures may be situated at some distance from the house lot itself. These features, though integral to the homestead and contributing to eligibility, may be documented as separate sites and, for the purpose of nomination, be aggregated into a district rather than as a single, large archaeological site with large areas devoid of archaeological features or other remains. Boundaries enclosing significant homestead cultural features may be drawn in reference to a combination of cultural and natural elements as necessary, including roads, trails, ditches, field boundaries, fence lines, surface archaeological expressions, subsurface archaeological deposits, property lines, and topographic features. Boundaries should include sufficient buffer space to provide adequate protection. These buffer zones will assist in retaining sufficient integrity of setting and feeling.

Homestead Site Property Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development

Homestead Property Subtype 1 includes homesteads sites that were occupied continuously or nearly continuously, often by a single or extended family, and that reflect evidence of development and economic diversification. Homesteads of this subtype are similar to the "Multi-Unit Farm" defined by Speulda (1989:34-36). Homestead appraisal documents developed by the Resettlement Administration (1934-1936) indicate that Subtype 1 homesteads had more than four buildings of various dates of construction but typically consisting of a residence, barn, granary, and garage or chicken coop (refer to Figure 21) in a house lot grouping. The appraisals often noted that buildings were usually in good condition and that the properties had large amounts of refuse and evidence of land modification. Subtype 1 homestead sites typically were situated at or near permanent sources of accessible water since availability of water was a basic criterion for successful homesteading.

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Reaching beyond the documentation of the Resettlement Administration appraisals to the known archaeological record of the Grassland and documentation of homesteads elsewhere in the arid west (e.g. Lindeman and Williams 1985:11-33, Mackey et al. 2000, and Moratto: 10-35 to 10-51), it becomes clear that successful homesteads will have a comparatively broad range of structures and features that reflect the footprint of a diversified and long-lasting complex. The narrative developed above outlining the structural and functional components of homesteads suggests the range of structures and features which will be character-defining of this Subtype.

Character-defining components of Homestead Site Property Subtype 1 are observable or archeologically-detectable residential structure, outhouse/privy, barn or stable, water-related feature (natural or cultural), cultural vegetation, and such other archaeologically-identifiable agricultural or domestic structures or features as a road system or fencelines.

Historical records indicate that 81 homestead sites fall within this property Subtype.

Homestead Site Property Subtype 2: Failed Homesteads with Limited Development

Homestead Property Subtype 2 represents a failed homestead claim that typically was not inhabited beyond a ten year period (Swanson 1982). Frequently homesteads of this Subtype appear to have been abandoned shortly after the stipulated minimum time required to patent the claim. Homesteads of this Subtype are similar to the 'Isolate Agricultural Building or Structure' defined by Speulda (1989:34-36), but allowance is made for the possibility of additional structures. Appraisals of Subtype 2 properties by the Resettlement Administration typically documented much deteriorated buildings. The archaeological remains of these homesteads are likely to be more subtle and less diversified than the other types. Homesteads of this Subtype often lacked a permanent water source.

Character-defining components of Homestead Site Property Subtype 2 are observable or archeologically-detectable residential structure, outhouse/privy, and one additional archaeologically-identifiable agricultural structure or feature.

Historical records and supplemental field inspection indicate that 84 homestead sites fall within this property Subtype. A limited group of Subtype 2 homesteads (N=29) had slightly more development, with the house lot or core property having a barn or similar structure and a well or an accessible water source.

Homestead Site Property Subtype 3: Failed Homesteads with Development

This property Subtype represents a homestead that was occupied beyond the five year 'proving up' period, and which had development of a larger scale, including more structures and other development, than expected in Subtype 2. This property type is similar to the "Basic Farm" type of agricultural property defined by Speulda (1989:34-36), but having structures in addition to the house and a barn or barn-like ancillary structure. Wells or other water sources are likely to have been present. Typically Property Type 3 homestead sites were owned by established homesteaders with proven claims. They were established during the period from 1905-1915 and abandoned as habitation sites by the mid-1920s to early 1930s. Some of the homesteads in this property type were foreclosed during the late 1920s. Appraisals of these properties by the Resettlement Administration typically found moderately deteriorated buildings.

Character-defining components of Homestead Site Property Subtype 3 are observable or archaeologically-detectable residential structure, outhouse/privy, water-related structure or feature

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(natural or cultural), cultural vegetation, and one additional archaeologically-identifiable agricultural structure/feature.

Historical records and supplemental field inspection indicate that 50 homestead sites are within this property type.

Significance of Homestead Site Property Type

The Homestead Site property type is the central property type of this MPD and is the link and fundamental context for all other property types in this MPD. The Homestead Site property type has local significance under Criterion A and Criterion D. Certain individual homestead properties may be eligible at the local level under Criterion B through association with persons significant in the development of agriculture and community in central Oregon. The Homestead Site property type is expected to be related primarily to the areas of Exploration and Settlement, Agriculture, and Politics and Government; although some, such as the homesteads that were also stage stops, will be integral to Transportation area of significance.

Criterion A

As a type, homestead sites are associated with events that have made a significant, but local, contribution to the broad patterns of our history as articulated in Section E of this MPD.

- Settlement Context: the patterns of western settlement including the methods and periods of land entry;
- Agricultural Development Context: the great national experiment in dry land farming, the transition from open range to private land under the various homestead laws, importation of non-native vegetation, and development of a regional agricultural economy with, ultimately, ties to the developing national economy;
- Community Development Context: the development of local, agriculturally-based rural communities, including schools and towns; and,
- Resettlement and Demise of Community Context: the intervention of the federal government in local affairs, the effects of drought, the Great Depression, and failed land use practices, and the subsequent resettlement of the displaced population.

Criterion B

As a type, homestead sites will not be eligible under Criterion B. However, individual homesteads associated with locally significant persons may be eligible under Criterion B. Examples include the several Cyrus family homesteads, where the Cyrus family, particularly Enoch Cyrus, developed a particularly favored and marketable strain of winter wheat and the Weigand homestead, whose family made notable local contributions to the development of regional transportation and were local pioneers in adoption of well-drilling technology and motorized agriculture.

Criterion D

The archaeological remains of homestead sites are the best remaining means of telling the story of the details of the lives of homesteaders, the arc of settlement, the development of communities, and the resettlement of homesteaders. Prior archaeological investigation in the Grassland has been limited

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almost exclusively to survey. However, limited test excavations conducted for this MPD at two homestead sites revealed the presence of intact subsurface deposits that contained data pertaining to domestic life and agricultural activity (McFarland 2012); the preparer of this MPD believes that the presence of such subsurface deposits will characterize, to differing degrees, almost all of the homestead sites. The analysis of such subsurface deposits in conjunction with sheet deposits, archaeological features, spatial data, and other archaeologically-observable attributes will provide information important to understanding the history of settlement in Central Oregon. The homestead sites which meet the Registration Criteria for the property type are likely to contain data sets that can be turned toward many of the research questions posed under the research domains delineated for this MPD.

Registration Criteria for Homestead Site Property Type

Eligible sites meet the general registration requirements and the following property-type specific registration requirements:

Homestead sites nominated under Criterion A will be examples of the type and retain the sense of setting, feeling, and association characteristic of the type. In essence, the latter means that the homestead site should be identifiable as a place on the land, rather than a place which has been overtaken by an overwhelmingly modern setting. Homestead sites nominated under Criterion A will possess some of the character-defining attributes posed above.

Homestead sites nominated for their association with the settlement context will be identifiable in the records (plats and land patents) of the General Land Office, chain-of-title documents, or tax records. Homestead sites nominated for their association with the agricultural development context will possess evidence of a field system, grain or other agricultural product storage, orchards or woodlots, or water conveyance. Homestead properties nominated for their association with community development will possess roads which can be demonstrated to connect to the broader transportation system, the surrounding communities, or rural schools. Homesteads nominated for their association with the resettlement and demise of community context will display physical evidence of the destruction of the property, either through fire or razing, or both.

Homestead sites nominated under Criterion B will be examples of the homestead type as articulated above and be associated with a person recognized as locally significant through accomplishments supported by such documents as newspapers or secondary historic sources. Homestead sites nominated under Criterion B will possess some of the character-defining attributes posed above.

Homestead sites nominated under Criterion D should possess a reasonable degree of integrity of design (site layout or plan). Homestead sites in the Grassland possess this reasonable degree of integrity of design unless the site surface and subsurface archeological deposits have been eradicated through substantial post-depositional earth moving. Such disturbance as the presence of a post-depositional road or trail, recreation development, water development, fencelines and the like do not compromise integrity of design. Integrity of setting and feeling are desirable characteristics of homestead sites considered under this listing but the absence of such integrity is not disqualifying. The site must support an association between its demonstrated data sets and information potential, and at least one of the homestead research domains. Homestead sites nominated under Criterion D will possess observable or archaeologically-detectable evidence, or the potential to yield archeological evidence, of two of the character-defining attributes posed above for each homestead subtype.

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Name of Property Type: Town and Hamlet Site

Description of Town and Hamlet Site Property Type

The Town and Hamlet Site Property Type represent the growth of homesteading and a corresponding need for community services and access to markets and transportation systems. The towns and hamlets met these needs and were sustained in turn by the farming activities of their surrounding rural agricultural community. The homesteaders were connected to the towns and hamlets by a circulation system of primary and secondary pioneer roads. The character defining structures and features of town sites are archaeologically-observable evidence of commercial buildings, a school, blacksmith shop or stable, outhouses, and refuse dump, a grid or linear layout, and a road or roads that connected with the larger circulation system.

The town sites of the Grassland varied widely in their duration, degree of development, and extent of refinement. The complexity of towns and hamlets ranged from the town of Lamonta at the upper end of the spectrum, which had many buildings in a grid several blocks long (Figure 15) to ephemeral Geneva, which consisted of little more than a store/post office, school, and cemetery. The towns and hamlets of the Grassland had in common a simple and basic rusticity. The buildings were utilitarian and built in a wood-framed, vernacular style, normally covered by vertical pine boards or board and batten and topped with shed or simple gable, wood-shingled roofs. The town of Lamonta had some comparatively large structures, some sporting false fronts. Documents review suggests that the demise of these communities occurred before the actual layouts could be mapped; the extant townsite plats simply project a vision of what might be built (and sold). Today, the design, functions, and composition of the Grassland's towns and hamlets are expressed almost entirely by archaeologically observable phenomena.

Grassland archaeological site records, field observations conducted for this MPD, and townsite archaeological studies elsewhere in the arid west (Mehls et al. 1992) show that many features will be present, although the number of features will be a reflection of the size and duration of a town or hamlet. One can expect to find above- and below-ground archaeological deposit and altered land surfaces. Since these communities were burned or razed, or both, the archaeological expression of the communities will reflect these abandonment and post-abandonment events.

While an exhaustive list of the archaeological indicators of the character-defining structural and functional components of Grassland towns and hamlets is beyond the scope of this MPD, there are a number of archaeologically-observable traits which will be important in evaluating the integrity and research potential of Grassland towns and hamlet sites. The following paragraph considers the potentially observable attributes of character-defining features of a town or hamlet as briefly outlined above.

The location of towns and hamlets will be marked by leveled ground surfaces, depressions, foundation stones/walls, burned lumber and logs, ashy stain and charcoal in sediments, window glass and melted window glass, burned and unburned nails and other artifacts. The function of structures will be identifiable by the range and frequencies of artifacts and such other objects as food remains. Feature types will include building foundations and other vestiges, cemeteries, wells and cisterns, windmill foundations, house pits, outhouse pits, domestic trash concentrations, tin can concentrations, ash and charcoal concentrations, roads, fences, cellars, dugouts, and sidewalks (Mehls et al. 1992). These observable resources can be linked together into feature systems and associated with the character-defining structures and features of a town or hamlet.

There are five known towns or hamlets within the Grassland boundary:

Geneva NW1/4 of Section 2, T13S R11E, W.M.

Grandview SE1/4 of Section 7, T12S R12E, W.M.

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Lamonta E1/2 of Section 3, T13S R14E, W.M.

Opal City NE1/4 of Section 18, T13S R13E, W.M.

Perryville (later Old Culver) Section 34, T12S R13E, W.M.

Significance of Town and Hamlet Site Property Type

The Town and Hamlet Site Property Type is the central property type associated with community development. The property type has local significance under Criterion A and Criterion D. Town and Hamlet properties are expected to relate primarily to the Commerce and Exploration and Settlement areas of significance; although, the role some communities in enhancing communications among scattered settlers may be integral to the Communications area of significance.

Criterion A

As a type, town and hamlet sites are associated with events that have made a significant, but local, contribution to the broad patterns of our history as articulated in Section E of this MPD.

- Settlement Context: the patterns of western settlement including the methods of setting out a townsite plan, linking townsites to the transportation system, and the growth of towns in response to the need for services, community, and access to markets.
- Agricultural Development Context: the need to access to markets for agricultural products, developing sources for supplies and equipment to support agriculture, and supporting communication among homesteaders about economic strategies through such institutions as the Grange.
- Community Development Context: the development of local, agriculturally-based rural communities, including schools and towns; and,
- Resettlement and Demise of Community Context: the intervention of the federal government in local affairs, the effects of drought, the Great Depression, and failed land use practices, and the subsequent resettlement of the displaced population.

Criterion D

The archaeological remains of town and hamlet sites are the best remaining means of telling the story of the details of town life and the role of the town or hamlet in providing services and support to the surrounding homesteaders. Prior archaeological investigation in the Grassland has been limited almost exclusively to survey. The analysis of such subsurface deposits in conjunction with sheet deposits, archaeological features and feature systems, and other archaeologically-observable attributes will provide information important to understanding the history of settlement in Central Oregon. The town and hamlet sites that meet the Registration Criteria for the property type are likely to contain data to address many of the research questions posed above for the town and hamlet property type.

Registration Criteria for Town and Hamlet Site Property Type

Eligible sites meet the general registration requirements and the following property-type specific registration requirements:

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Town and hamlet sites nominated under Criterion A will be examples of the type and retain the sense of setting, feeling, and association characteristic of the type. In essence, this means that the townsite should be identifiable as a place on the land, rather than a place which has been overtaken by an overwhelmingly modern setting. Town and hamlet sites nominated under Criterion A will possess observable or archaeological evidence, or the potential to yield archeological evidence of the character-defining attributes posed above.

Town and hamlet sites nominated for their association with the settlement context will be identifiable in the records of Jefferson County, maps of the period, and tax records. Town and hamlet sites nominated for their association with the agricultural development context will possess documentary or archaeological evidence of trade in agricultural products and the presence of public spaces that would have facilitated agriculturally important communication among farmers, such as the presence of a grange or public school. Town and hamlet properties nominated for their association with community development will possess roads which can be demonstrated to connect to the broader transportation system and the surrounding communities, rural schools, churches, public spaces. Town and hamlet sites nominated for their association with the resettlement and demise of community context will display physical evidence of the destruction of the property, either through fire or razing, or both.

Town and hamlet sites nominated under Criterion D will possess a reasonable degree of integrity of design, in the sense of their ability to convey the townsite plan and a reasonable degree of integrity of significant archaeological deposits and features. Town and hamlet sites in the Grassland possess this reasonable degree of integrity of design and archeological deposits unless the site surface and subsurface archeological deposits have been eradicated through substantial post-depositional earth moving. Such disturbance as the presence of a post-depositional road or trail, recreation development, water development, fencelines and the like do not compromise integrity of design or the integrity of the archeological deposits. Integrity of setting and feeling are desirable characteristics of town and hamlet sites considered under this listing, but the absence of such integrity is not disqualifying. The site must support an association between its demonstrated data sets and information potential and the town and hamlet research domain posed above. Town and hamlet sites nominated under Criterion D will possess observable or archaeologically-detectable evidence, or the potential to yield archeological evidence, of two of the character-defining attributes posed above.

In determining boundaries for town and hamlet sites, the full extent of associated cultural landscapes including non-native trees, living or dead, and patterns of vegetation should be included within the boundary. Where towns were platted the boundary of the original platted town should be included within the boundary but areas within the boundary which do not possess above- or below-ground archaeological deposits or other remains are not contributing elements.

Name of Property Type: Rural School Site

Description of Rural School Site Property Type

The rural schools of the Grassland were very similar to the homes and farm buildings scattered across the Grassland (Helms 1980). Schools consisted of a simple, small schoolhouse with double-hung sash windows located along the two longer walls, a wood stove, a privy, cistern, and firewood storage. Some schools had a stable and a fenced compound. The character-defining structures and features of rural schools are observable or archaeologically-detectable evidence of, or the potential to yield archeological evidence of, a principal schoolhouse, a schoolyard associated with such objects as slate pencil fragments and an ashy soil discoloration, a privy, and perhaps a cistern or other water-supply feature.

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Standing apart from towns and hamlets, rural schools were established to service a group of neighboring homesteads within reasonable travel distances. Surviving photographs of rural schools show small, simple one-room board-and-batten buildings built with traditional materials. Some had a belfry and flagpole; most had a surprising abundance of sash windows (Figure 13). The vernacular architecture of rural schools in the Grassland appears to have been similar in appearance, materials, and construction to the homes and farm buildings in the area. Outbuildings appear typically limited to a privy, fuel storage, and perhaps a shed or barn for horses. Some of the schools were expanded and may have been constructed at different locations and thus the archeological expression of the school may reflect multiple locations and episodes of construction and use. Where schoolhouses were rebuilt over the original foundations, archaeological deposits may have been preserved under the subsequent structure.

No site of a rural school has been archaeologically investigated within the Grassland boundary. Nevertheless, the archaeological evidence of rural schools investigated elsewhere provides a sense of the expected nature of remains of such schools in central Oregon. Schoolhouse properties typically have an intrinsically low rate of deposition because of regular maintenance, including disciplinary maintenance of school grounds (Beislaw 2008). Rural schoolhouse sites should include traces of driveways and trails and durable objects such as glass and iron. Ceramics, including fragments of stoneware inkwells and slate blackboards and such artifacts as pencil leads, slate pencils, buttons, and bone are expected. Infilled cavities including privies, compacted soils, ash and charcoal dumps, altered vegetation, and ashy stains in surface sediments should also characterize rural school sites.

Historical photographs reflect the importance of rural schools as social centers for surrounding families and historical documents suggest their use for polling, entertainment venues, grange meetings, and worship. Consequently, archaeological evidence may include durable remains of alcohol containers, tobacco tins, and other items that would not typically be expected at a schoolhouse.

Some schools, such as the Opal City School, originated as rural schools, but later developments led to establishment of a settlement near the school's location. In the case of Opal City, development was spurred by the anticipated arrival of the railroad. Such schools are not listed here because they might more appropriately be considered as elements contributing to the eligibility of the town or hamlet of which they later became a part, but further research is needed.

Haystack School Unknown location in Section 34 or 35, T12S R13E, W.M.

Trail Crossing School SW ¼ Section 28, T13SR13E, W.M

Gray Butte School NW ¼ of Section 7, T13S R14E, W.M

Pine Ridge School NW ¼ Section 22, T13S R14E, W.M

Fields School SW ¼ of Section 10 of T11S R14E, W.M.

Significance of Rural School Site Property Type

Rural schools were a focal point of the social life of a Grassland community as they were throughout the West. Regarding this importance, Guilliford (1994) wrote that when a school was lost, it meant the loss of the focus of the community. Rural school sites of the Grassland are a physical representation of community of homesteaders and a link to the history of education in Oregon. Rural schools, as were the towns and hamlets, the link and context for the development of community among Grassland homesteads. Rural School properties are expected to relate primarily to the Communications and

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Politics and Government areas of significance for their integral role as structures serving as community centers, Grange halls, places of worship, and voting stations.

The Rural School Site Property Type is a central property type associated with settlement and community development. The folk vernacular rural school property type may have local significance under Criterion A, Criterion B, and Criterion D.

Criterion A

As a type, folk vernacular rural school sites in the Grasslands are associated with events that have made a significant, albeit local, contribution to the broad patterns of our history as articulated in Section E of this MPD.

- Settlement Context: the patterns of western settlement particularly providing for education in areas not served by schools and the role of schools in providing a sense of community and community focus.
- Community Development Context: the development of local, agriculturally-based rural communities, including schools and towns.

Criterion B

Individual rural schools associated with locally significant persons may be eligible under Criterion B. For example, the Gray Butte School, where Enoch Cyrus, a locally prominent person noted for helping to develop a particularly favored and marketable strain of winter wheat, was a founder and a member of the School Board, may be eligible at the local level under Criterion B.

Criterion D

The history of rural schools in the Grassland is known through historical research and oral histories. How schools functioned as centers of education and as community centers is a story that may be revealed more fully through the archaeological record supplemented by further historical research. Prior archaeological investigation of Grassland rural schools is restricted to cursory recordation. The analysis of such subsurface deposits as trash and privy pits and other features and the investigation of shallow sheet deposits will provide information important to understanding the history of education and community development in Central Oregon. The rural school sites which meet the Registration Criteria for the property type are likely to contain data to address the research domains posed above for the rural school property type.

Registration Criteria for Rural School Site Property Type

Eligible sites meet the general registration requirements and the following property-type specific registration requirements:

Rural school sites nominated under Criterion A will be examples of the type and retain the sense of setting, feeling, and association characteristic of the type. In essence, this means that the rural school site should be identifiable as a place on the land, rather than a place which has been overtaken by an overwhelmingly modern setting. Rural school sites nominated under Criterion A will possess observable

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or archaeological evidence, or the potential to yield archeological evidence, of some the character-defining attributes posed above.

Rural school sites nominated under Criterion A for their association with the settlement context will be identifiable in the records of Jefferson County schools, maps of the period, and in other primary and secondary historical references. Rural school properties nominated for their association with community development will reflect use as community centers and will reflect connection to the broader transportation system and the surrounding community of homesteads.

Rural schools nominated under Criterion D will possess a reasonable degree of integrity of design, in the sense of ability to convey the plan of the schoolyard and integrity of significant archaeological deposits and features. Rural schools sites in the Grassland possess this reasonable degree of integrity of design and archeological deposits unless the site surface and subsurface archeological deposits have been overwhelmingly modified through substantial post-depositional earth moving. Such disturbance as the presence of a post-depositional road or trail, recreation development, water development, fence line, and the like do not compromise integrity of design of the integrity of the archeological deposits. Integrity of setting and feeling are desirable characteristics of rural sites considered under this listing, but the absence of such integrity is not disqualifying. The site must support an association between its demonstrated data sets and information potential and the rural school research domain posed above. Rural school sites nominated under Criterion D will possess observable or archaeological evidence, or the potential to yield archeological evidence, of two of the character-defining attributes posed above.

Name of Property Type: Pioneer Transportation Site

Description of Pioneer Transportation Site Property Type

Pioneer transportation sites are linear wagon roads or corridors. Some of these are associated with stage stops; however, since the stage stops were also working homesteads, they are not included within the pioneer transportation site property type. Pioneer roads were simple native surfaces often created simply by moving stones aside (Nielsen 1985). In contrast with later roads that were often planned along section lines, the design imperative of primary pioneer roads was connecting sources of water for teams in the most efficient way possible (Nielsen 1985). Secondary and tertiary pioneer roads connected homesteads and linked homesteads to primary roads in a circulation network. Cultural objects such as bottle and tack fragments and wagon parts accumulated along the pioneer roads which were often bordered by fencelines (Nielsen 1985). The character-defining attributes of pioneer roads are archaeologically-observable linear segments that are narrow, depressed native surfaces in association with parallel ruts, linear rock piles, evidence of cleared vegetation, and a low-density linear accumulation of cultural objects.

The cultural geography of central Oregon and the Grassland contains a variety of transportation features, including segments of pioneer roads, crossings, stock trails, and stagecoach stops. Some date from the earliest days of settlement and demonstrate the frontier settlement process, while others grew as a means of connecting individual homesteads or groups of homesteads to communities and markets beyond.

The original pioneer roads were essentially cleared ways with little effort made to prepare the actual road (Nielsen 1985). Archaeologically, a segment of a pioneer route may be observable from a variety of surface traces: rows of cleared rock along the verge, a linear but low density scatter of cultural artifacts, nicked and worn stones, linear swales, depressions, modified vegetation, multiple parallel tracks, fencelines, or other traces on the landscape. More recent roads will have evidence of such engineered surfaces as cuts/fills and such engineered structural elements as rock walls. Although pioneer road surfaces were unpaved, gravel was

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used to fill miry stretches (Stranhan 1967). Satellite or aerial imagery may reveal the location of roads that are no longer readily apparent from the ground surface.

The history of individual roads and routes presents difficulties for a variety of reasons. Road names changed through time and routes changed even though names were retained. As older roads were abandoned, newer roads incorporated portions of the older routes and new names were applied. Also, small-scale maps dating from the early 1900s show the general location of road networks within the Grassland, but do not provide road names or anything approaching exact location. Extant segments of pioneer roads may be bounded by areas where preservation is poor or absent entirely due to development or agriculture. Secondary pioneer roads had developed in the Grassland by 1915, including Grizzly Butte Road, Culver-Lamonta Market Road, Lamonta-Prineville Road, Lone Pine Road and a network of unimproved tertiary roads, homestead roads and truck trails. Later maps dating from the late 1920s to the 1930s do illustrate both the secondary county roads and some of the "pioneer/homestead tracks" locations within the Grasslands. To date, no comprehensive study has been done that traces the evolution of the Grassland's road system from the earliest pioneer roads to the road network that developed in step with the infilling of the land by homesteaders.

Portions of some pioneer transportation routes have become incorporated into the Grassland's system of native surface roads, while others are present as disused or lightly used "unofficial" road segments. Numerous road segments, despite continuing use, retain a high degree integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling.

The pioneer transportation features covered under this property type are those which existed during the homesteading period. These include roads that existed at the beginning of the homesteading period and that can definitely be included within the Grassland boundary and those that were developed in response to the transportation needs of homesteaders, including market roads constructed or established after 1920. Roads which were established after resettlement of homesteaders are not included under this property type. The identity and exact location of these transportation features has not been established with certainty. Because further research is needed to trace the evolution of transportation routes within the Grassland, this MPD does not list potentially eligible properties.

Significance of Pioneer Transportation Property Type

Eligible pioneer roads, road segments, and other transportation features contribute to the understanding of the ways emigrants entered the Grassland area, how they moved milled lumber to their homesteads to build the initial qualifying structure, how they moved agricultural goods to market, and how they made their way to neighbors, rural schools and communities. The evolution of pioneer roads is a key element in understanding agricultural and community development in the Grassland.

The pioneer transportation site property type is a central property type associated with the settlement, community development, and agricultural development contexts. The property type will have local significance under Criterion A and Criterion D. Pioneer Transportation Site properties are expected to relate broadly in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, Exploration and Settlement, and Transportation because of the centrality of transportation to nearly all endeavors in Grassland homesteading.

Criterion A

As a type, pioneer transportation sites are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as articulated in Section E of this MPD. The oldest pioneer roads in the Grasslands, the Huntington Wagon Road and the Steens Wagon Road, are critical

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elements in the opening up of central Oregon and the Grassland to settlement. Because of this role, the oldest wagon roads may be significant at the State level. Roads that developed later in response to homesteaders' needs are eligible at the local level.

- Settlement Context: the patterns of western settlement particularly providing transportation between homesteads, the larger community, and the greater region, which facilitated the settlement and development of the Grasslands.
- Agricultural Development Context: the need to access to markets for agricultural products, developing sources for supplies and equipment to support agriculture, and supporting communication among homesteaders about economic strategies through such institutions as the Grange.
- Community Development Context: the development of local, agriculturally-based rural communities, including schools and towns.

Criterion D

The broad sweep of the development of a transportation infrastructure in and around the Grassland is known from historical documents; however, little original research has been conducted on the patterns and sequence of the development of pioneer roads in the Grassland. The history of Grassland pioneer roads is a story that will be revealed more fully through archaeological investigation, imagery, and historic records, especially historic cartography.

The pioneer transportation sites which meet the Registration Criteria for the property type are likely to contain data to address many of the research questions posed above for the pioneer transportation site property type.

Registration Criteria for Pioneer Transportation Site Property Type

Eligible sites meet the general registration requirements and the following property-type specific registration requirements:

Pioneer transportation sites nominated under Criterion A will be examples of the type and retain the sense of setting, feeling, and association characteristic of the type. In essence, this means that the road segment site should possess a visual quality reminiscent of the historic scene, rather than a linear place which has been overtaken by an overwhelmingly modern setting. Pioneer transportation sites nominated under Criterion A will possess observable or archeological evidence, or the potential to yield archeological evidence, of the character-defining attributes posed above.

The physical character of a pioneer road must reflect environmental integrity sufficient to convey a visual quality reminiscent of scene, unobstructed by major modern intrusions and capable of evoking the qualities of integrity in terms of feeling and association. Such modern visual elements as wire fences, gates, drainage features, and utility poles are characteristic of evolved road systems and are unavoidable on pioneer roads still in use and therefore are not inherently disqualifying. Pioneer road segments with such modern intrusions may still be eligible for consideration. Eligible segments of a pioneer road or feature must be discernible on the landscape. Brief interruptions within a segment are acceptable where the approximate location of the road can be determined with reasonable certainty, and where these instances are few and brief; the majority of the road segment is intact; and the integrity of setting, feeling, and association are retained. Segments where National Grassland administrative roads and trails are superimposed on the road segment qualify for listing when the segment retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

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In determining boundaries for road segments and other transportation features, the full extent of single, parallel, and braided ways and the associated scatter of artifacts and road clearing materials should be included within the boundary. In considering the boundary of roads and road segments, an area of land parallel to the road should be included in order to provide a buffer; such natural delimiters as drainage features or hills should be given priority in setting the boundary. Boundaries may be adjusted to include ancillary structures or features that are associated with the historic use of the road, including corner monuments, crossings, or service stations. The extant sections of the pioneer transportation system will be discontinuous in nature. Careful judgment will be required to determine whether segments should be considered single sites or grouped into larger districts.

Pioneer transportation sites nominated under Criterion D will possess a reasonable degree of integrity of design, in the sense of ability to convey the appearance or location of the historic road and integrity of deposits and features. Integrity of setting and feeling, the sense that the site retains qualities reminiscent of the period of use, rather than a place which has been overtaken by modern construction or major intrusions, are desirable characteristics of pioneer roads considered under this listing, but the absence of such integrity is not disqualifying. Pioneer transportation sites in the Grassland possess this reasonable degree of integrity of design and, where appropriate, archeological deposits unless the site surface and subsurface archeological deposits, if any, have been eradicated through substantial post-depositional earth moving or substantial re-alignment of the roadway(s). Such disturbance as the presence of modern road improvements, additional road or trail connectors, water development, fence lines and the like do not compromise integrity of design. Pioneer transportation sites are archaeological features even though they may continue to be in use. They are also expected to have associated archaeological surface deposits and isolated artifacts, but the absence of such deposits and artifacts will not preclude nomination under Criterion D. The site must support an association between its demonstrated data sets and its information potential and the research domain posed above. Pioneer transportation sites nominated under Criterion D will possess evidence of two of the character-defining attributes posed above.

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G. Geographical Data

The Crooked River National Grassland (Grassland) is situated in central Oregon west of the Cascade Range. The Grassland is entirely within both Jefferson County (Figure 1). The area within which the multiple property document study occurs is the same as the external boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland.

Of 173,629 acres encompassed by the Crooked River National Grassland boundary, 111,379 are under Forest Service administration. Other lands within the boundary are either privately owned or administered by the Bureau of Land Management, State of Oregon, or Jefferson County.

The Grassland is traversed north-to-south by State Highways 26 and US 97. West of US 97, the country is a high plateau interrupted by the steep canyons of the Deschutes River and its tributaries. East of US 97, the terrain is rolling hills with pronounced buttes. Elevations within the Crooked River National Grassland range from 1450 feet in the Deschutes River Canyon to 5,108 feet on Gray Butte.

The historical contexts addressed in Section E of this Multiple Property Documentation form refer in part to activities and connections of homesteads and related properties to communities and transportation networks in a larger area. The larger geographic setting of the property types includes the middle and lower Deschutes River watershed and the lower Crooked River watershed between the eastern slopes of the Cascade Range and the western slopes of the Ochoco Mountains (Figure 2).

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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

This Multiple Property Document (MPD) addresses homesteads and related property types in the Crooked River National Grassland is based on (1) analysis of primary historical records of the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project of the Resettlement Administration; (2) on research by Ochoco National Forest archaeologists Cynthia Swanson and Janine McFarland in historical records and archaeological surveys, documentation, and evaluation of homestead sites; and (3) on published historical studies, including a 2007 senior thesis on central Oregon homestead communities and homesteading by Laura Soules and a 2012 study of the Resettlement Administration's program in central Oregon (Cray 2012).

The records of the Resettlement Administration incorporate information from homestead patents and contain written observations and notes on the attributes of all the homestead properties. The approximately 225 homesteads were identified from the Resettlement Administration records through a process of comparing and vetting information on individual homesteads. Vetting consisted primarily of examining compiled lists of homesteads and purging duplicate listings and homesteads patented solely in order to be added to existing holdings.

The state of existing information on the archaeological record of homesteading in the Grassland was assessed for this listing. Archaeological survey reports were reviewed and evaluated. Information on the accuracy and reliability of archaeological survey coverage in the Grassland was developed and compiled. Written reports for these surveys reflect a wide variety of areal coverage, survey intensity, and level of detail. Most of the surveys were prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation and in support of U.S. Forest Service project-driven planning, primarily for recreation, vegetation and range projects. The Forest Service administers a total of 173,629 acres in the Crooked River Grassland; 17 percent (29, 807 acres) has been surveyed for cultural resources to some degree.

Information on the archaeological record of the homestead sites was developed by reviewing archaeological surveys conducted within the Grassland and by examination and evaluation of archaeological site records. One focus of the evaluation of the archaeological site records was to identify data gaps and to identify priorities for improving field identification procedures and improving existing documentation of homestead sites. Equally important, however, was the use of archaeological site records in conjunction with the Resettlement Administration records in order to develop the property types (refer to Section F), to classify homestead sites accordingly (Figure 23), and to characterize the range of structures and other improvements that characterize the property types and subtypes.

Information on the surface signature and expected characteristics of the subsurface archaeology of homesteads was developed by consideration of the Resettlement Administration records, conducting a literature review of archaeological studies of arid land homesteads in Oregon and northeastern California (Speulda 1995, Mackey et al. 2000), research on homesteads in other arid, western land settings (Branton 2007), and by an archaeological testing program at one homestead site in the Grassland (McFarland 2012). The findings on the archaeological expression of the homestead sites are factors in defining property types and registration requirements (Section F).

Further research is required in order to more fully understand the nature of the resources in the Crooked River National Grassland. In particular,

- Census records and the various land records, including land patents, need to be thoroughly researched in order to know who came to the Grassland area, when they came, and how they brought public domain lands into private ownership;

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- the transportation network needs to be defined in more detail through archival research and archaeological survey;
- the locations of schools and other public and semi-public places, not always a matter of precise record, need to be identified;
- individual graves at cemeteries within and near the Grassland need to be researched and linked to specific homesteads and settlements;
- the Grassland needs to be thoroughly surveyed for archaeological remains of homesteads; those homestead sites must be documented as entities rather than as piecemeal accretions of individual components; and
- Grassland homestead sites need to be thoroughly investigated before their eligibility can be determined. Such investigation must include, but not necessarily be limited to, documents research, survey and detailed mapping, use of metal detectors to identify clusters of metallic artifacts, and subsurface testing. Subsurface investigation needs to take into account the relatively low density of artifacts at many homestead sites; subsurface investigations limited to test probes or shovel test units are not sufficient for the purpose of evaluation.

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- Figure 1:** Crooked River National Grassland location map.
- Figure 2:** Location map of Crooked River National Grassland (dark gray areas) showing principal roads and watersheds.
- Figure 3:** Jefferson County, Oregon, precipitation by year 1923 to 1942.
- Figure 4:** Jefferson County, Oregon, precipitation by month by year 1923-1942.
- Figure 5:** Homesteaders arriving in central Oregon by covered wagon (undated).
- Figure 6:** Portion of plat sheet for T14 S. R13E., W.M. Figure 6. Portion of 1872 plat sheet for T.14 S. R. 14 E., W.M. The Huntington Wagon Road is shown entering the Grassland (Grassland boundary is at bottom of plat) and progressing northeast through Lone Pine Flat, then just empty land.
- Figure 7:** Rush homestead located north of Grey Butte, Oregon (undated); shows layout and structures of an early homestead.
- Figure 8:** Map of Jefferson County in 1916 including locations of the towns, hamlets and road network of the Grassland area.
- Figure 9:** Jefferson County map of tax delinquent properties in 1933.
- Figure 10:** Homestead structure showing a developed property and multigenerational family.
- Figure 11:** Weigand homestead, an example of a prosperous homestead, near Lamonta
- Figure 12:** Combines harvesting wheat near Lamonta, Oregon, circa 1910.
- Figure 13:** The rural Trail Crossing School and students (undated).
- Figure 14:** Street scene in Madras, Oregon, circa 1910.
- Figure 15:** Main Street, Lamonta Oregon, circa 1910.
- Figure 16:** Baseball team, Lamonta, Oregon, circa 1910.
- Figure 17:** Funeral at Grey Butte Cemetery, circa 1910.
- Figure 18:** Market scene at Metolius, Oregon, circa 1910.
- Figure 19:** Opal City stockyard, circa 1911.
- Figure 20:** Map of the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project showing the locations and types of projects and developments.

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- Figure 21:** Trends for construction of types of homestead structures by approximate date of construction, Grassland homesteads, Jefferson County, Oregon.
- Figure 22:** A contemporary view of the Crooked River National Grassland setting. Mt. Jefferson peaks out to the left of Haystack Butte and Mt. Hood is visible on the horizon, right.
- Figure 23:** Table of homesteaders by homestead type.
- Figure 24:** Resettlement Administration brochure, 1938.
- Figure 25:** Resettlement Administration poster.
- Figure 26:** Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16.
- Figure 27:** Table of homestead and historic linear sites on Homestead Maps 1-16.
- Figure 28:** Table of homestead and historic polygon sites on Homestead Maps 1-16.
- Figure 29:** Index Map of Homestead Maps.
- Figures 30 through 46:** Homestead Maps 1-16 in large format.

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Figure 1: Crooked River National Grassland location map.



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N/A

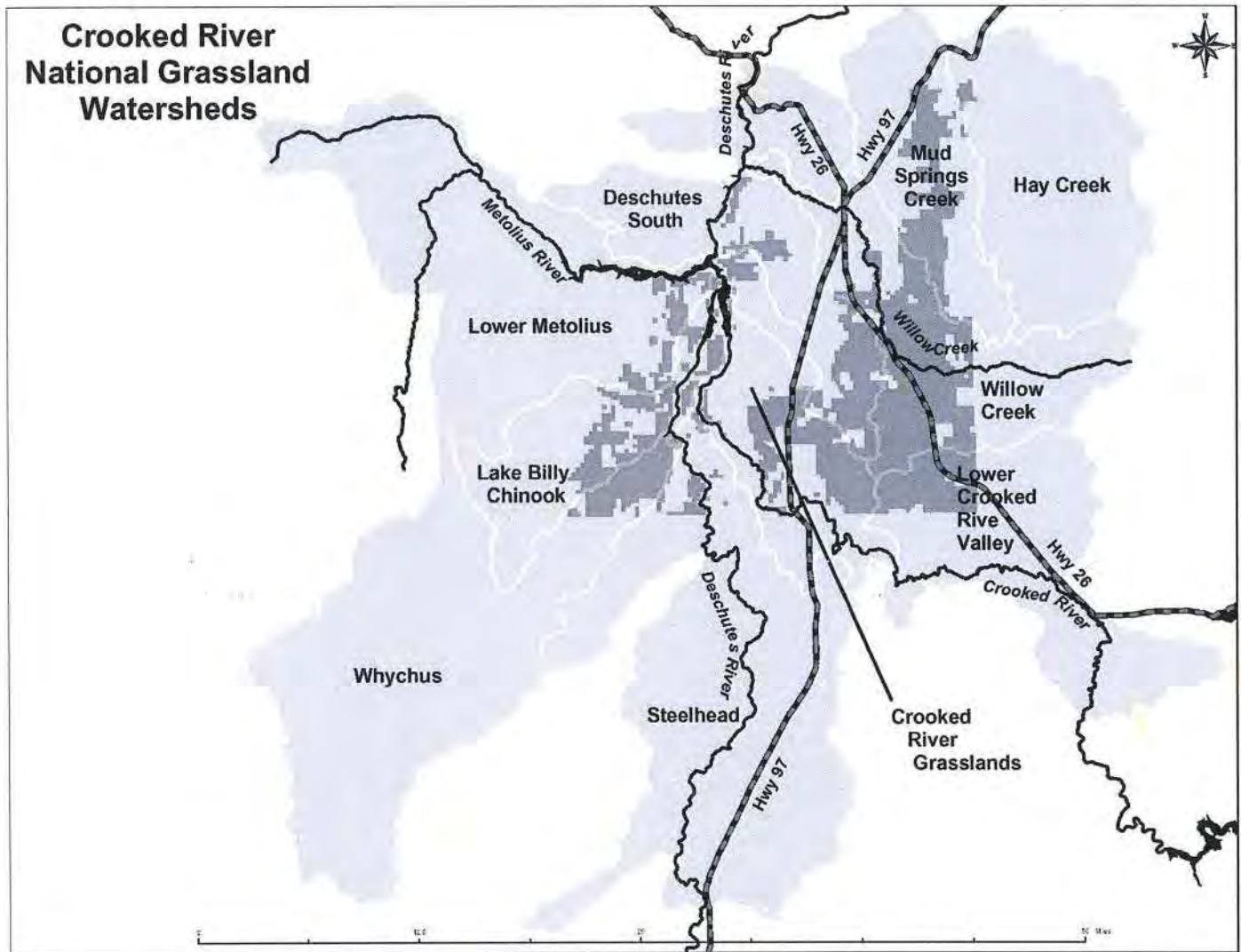
Name of Property
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Figure 2: Location map of Crooked River National Grassland (dark gray areas) showing principal roads and watersheds.



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N/A

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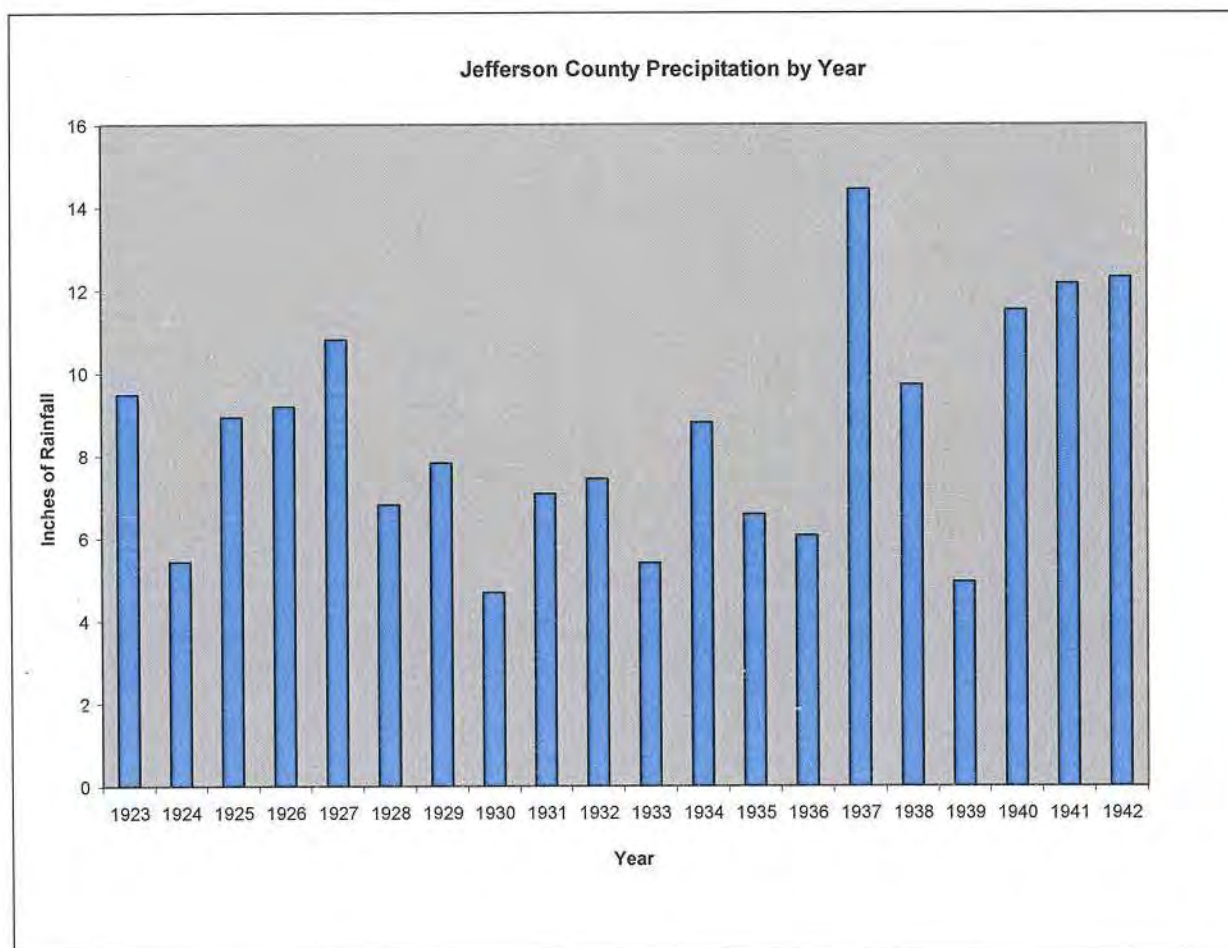
Jefferson Co., OR

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Figure 3: Jefferson County, Oregon, precipitation by year 1923 to 1942.



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N/A

Name of Property

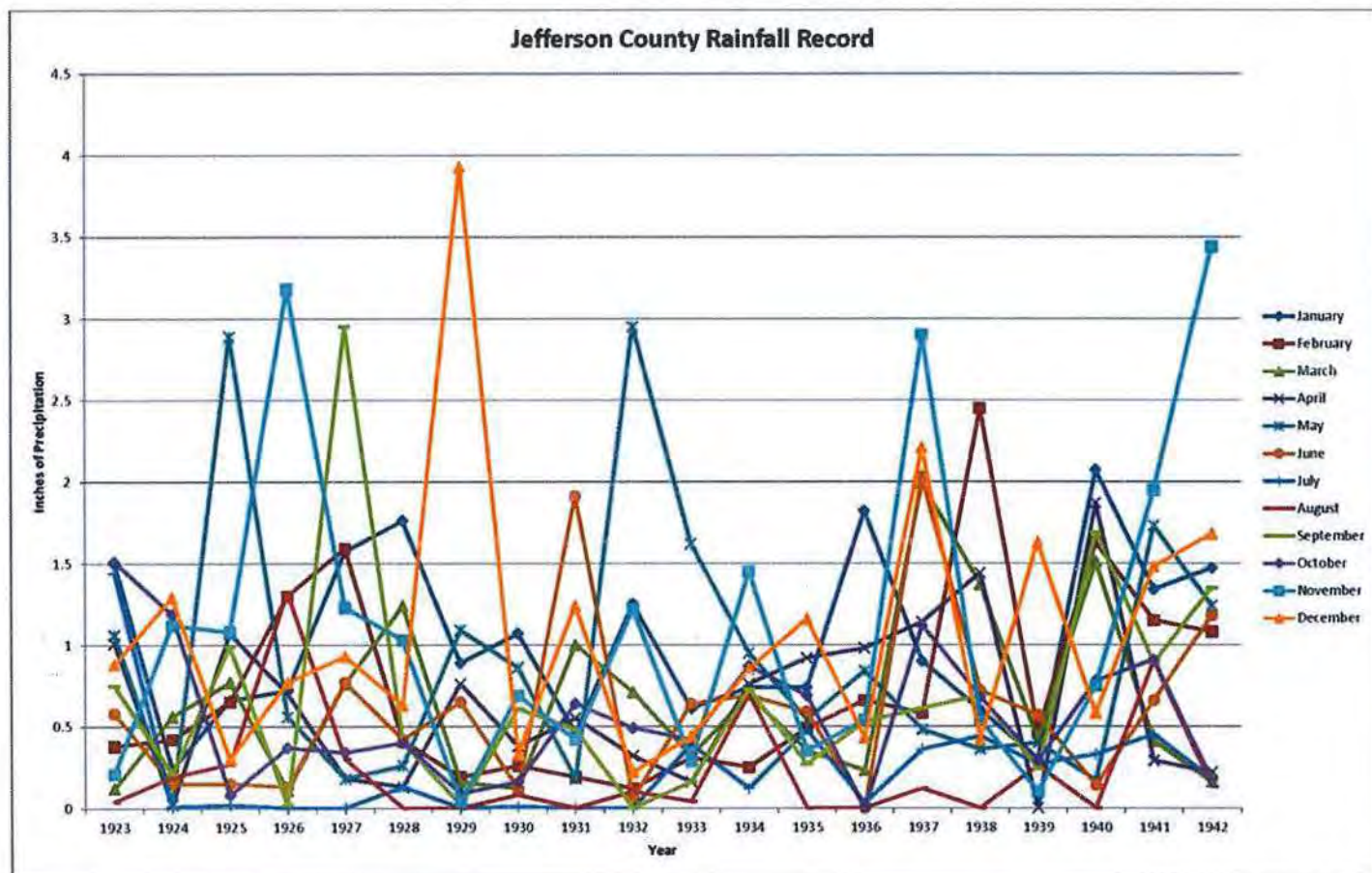
Jefferson Co., OR

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Figure 4: Jefferson County, Oregon, precipitation by month by year 1923-1942.



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Figure 5: Homesteaders arriving in central Oregon by covered wagon (undated).



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N/A

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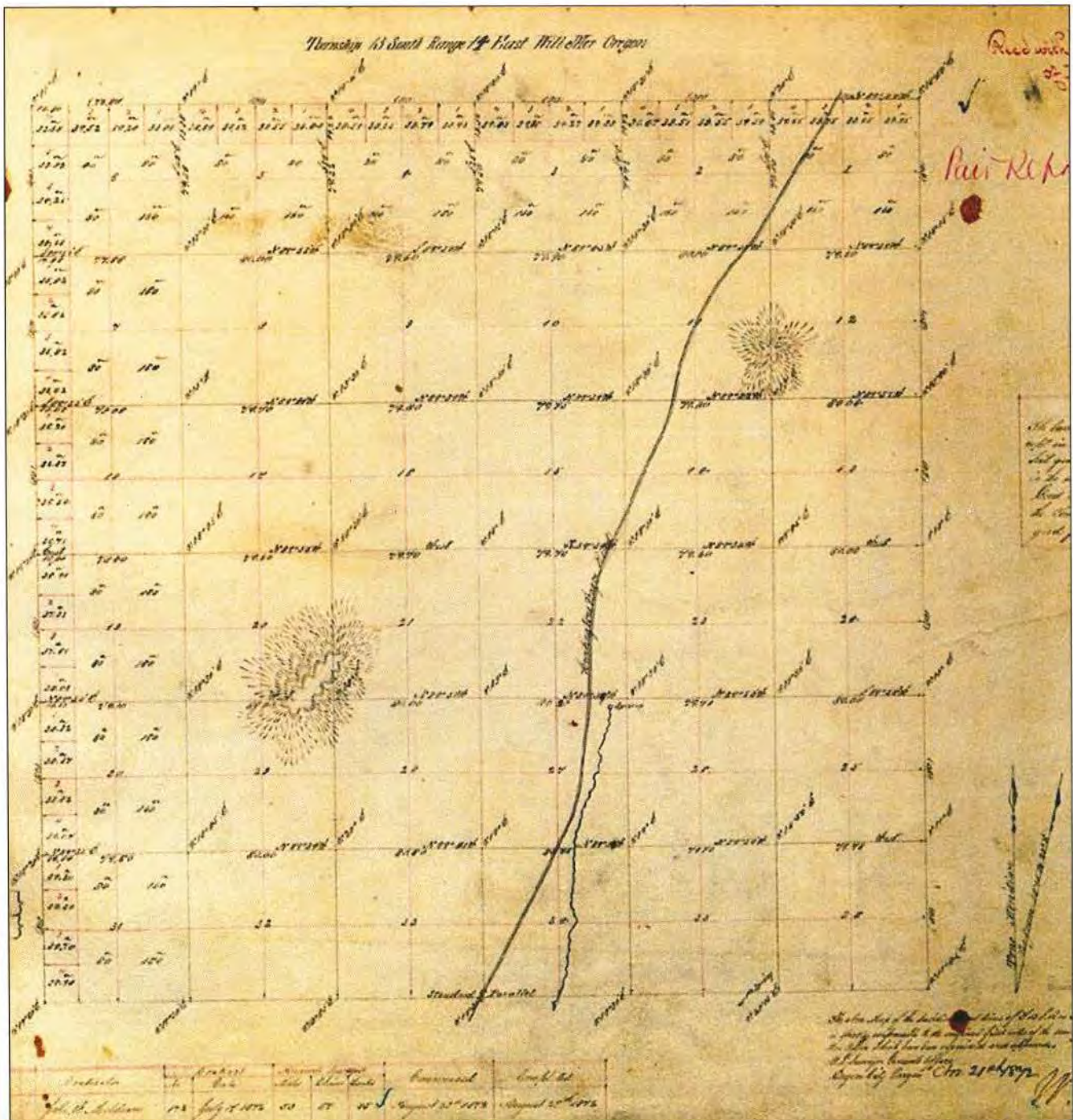
Jefferson Co., OR

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Figure 6: Portion of plat sheet for T14 S. R13E., W.M. Figure 6. Portion of 1872 plat sheet for T.14 S. R. 14 E., W.M. The Huntington Wagon Road is shown entering the Grassland (Grassland boundary is at bottom of plat) and progressing northeast through Lone Pine Flat, then just empty land.



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Figure 7: Rush homestead located north of Grey Butte, Oregon (undated); shows layout and structures of an early homestead.



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N/A

Name of Property

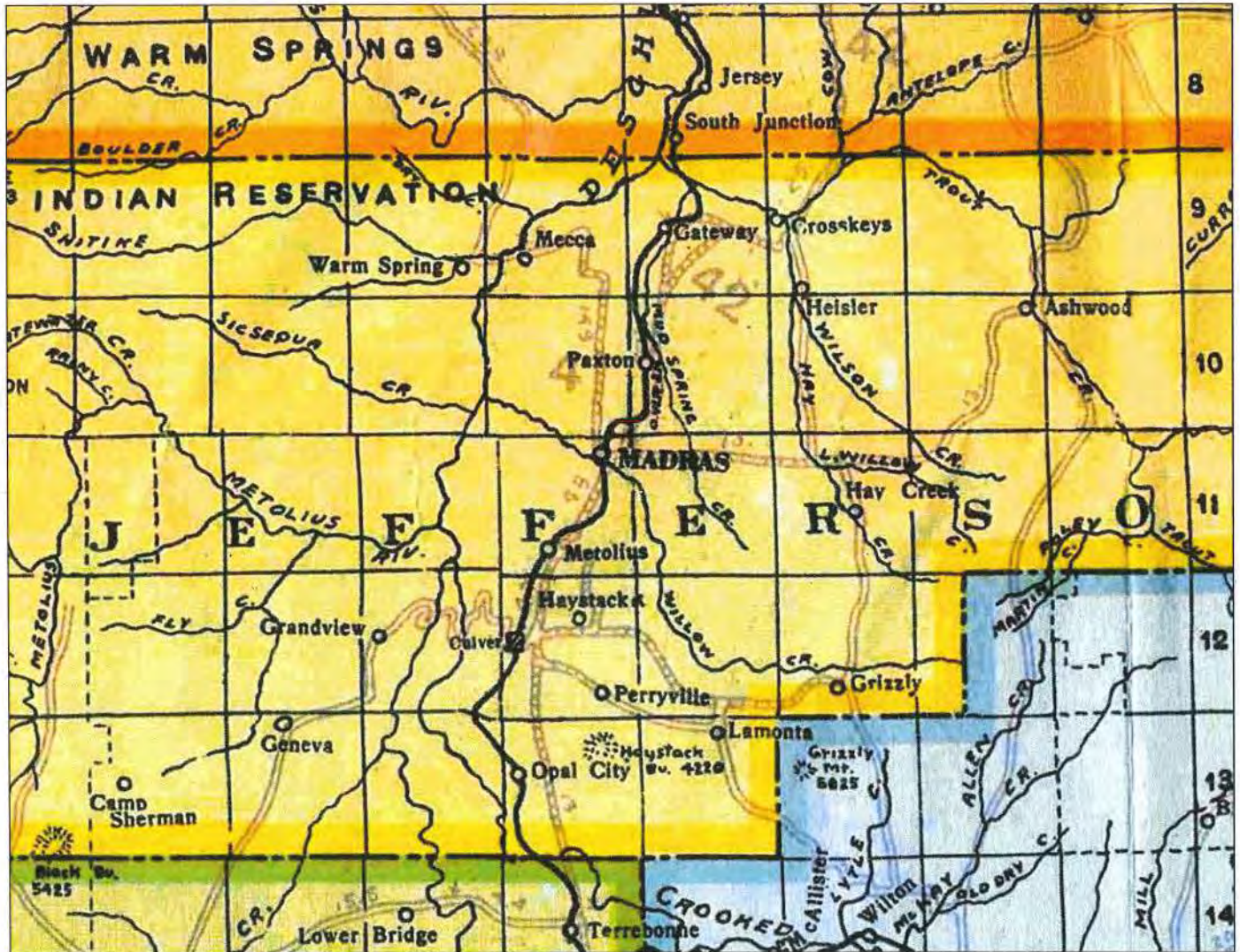
Jefferson Co., OR

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Figure 8: Map of Jefferson County in 1916 including locations of the towns, hamlets and road network of the Grassland area.



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N/A

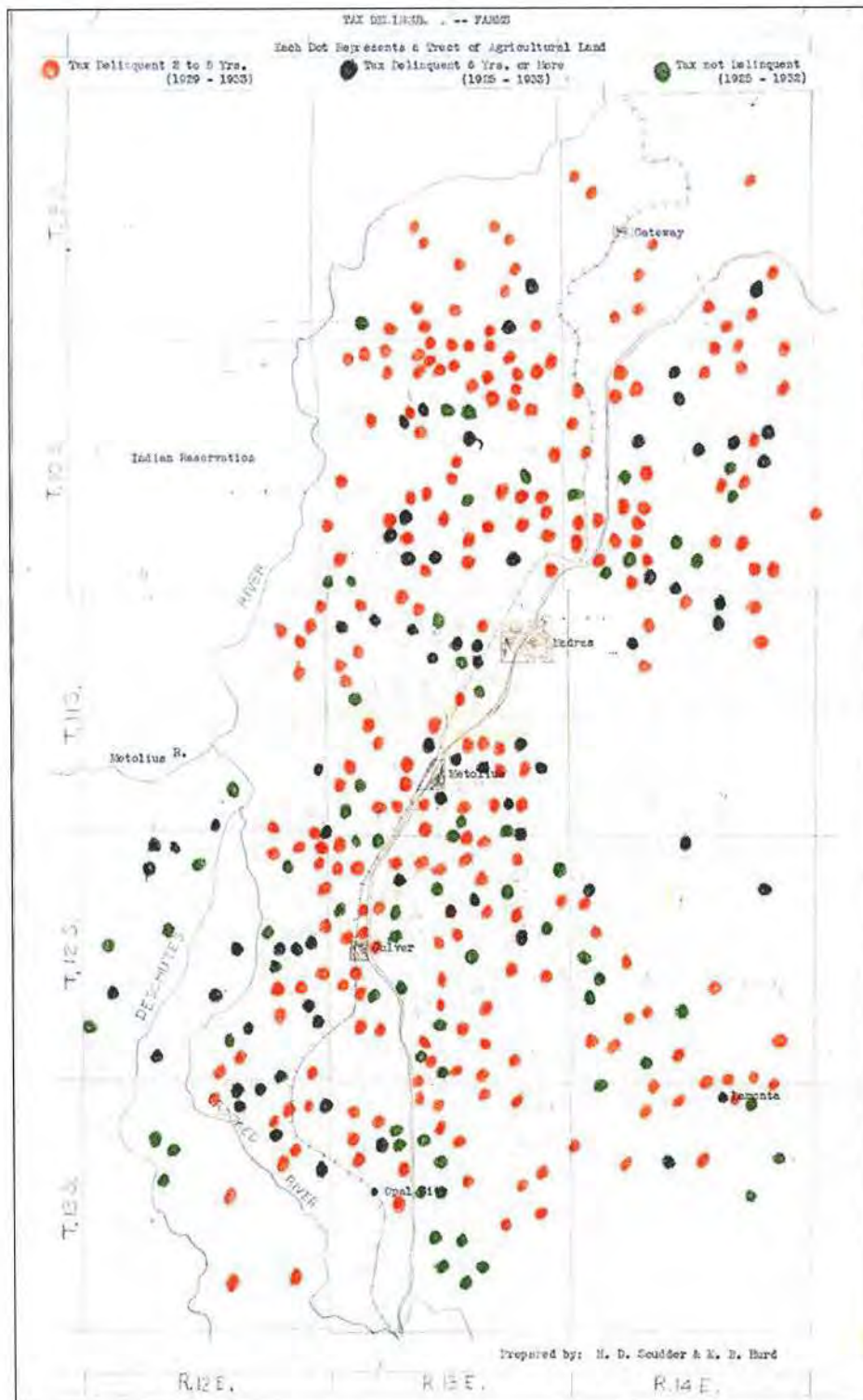
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Figure 9: Jefferson County map of tax delinquent properties in 1933.



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Figure 10: Homestead structure showing a developed property and multigenerational family.



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Figure 11: Weigand homestead, an example of a prosperous homestead, near Lamonta



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Figure 12: Combines harvesting wheat near Lamonta, Oregon, circa 1910.



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Figure 13: The rural Trail Crossing School and students (undated).



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Figure 14: Street scene in Madras, Oregon, circa 1910.



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Figure 15: Main Street, Lamonta Oregon, circa 1910.



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Figure 16: Baseball team, Lamonta, Oregon, circa 1910.



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Figure 17: Funeral at Grey Butte Cemetery, circa 1920.



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Figure 18: Market scene at Metolius, Oregon, circa 1910.



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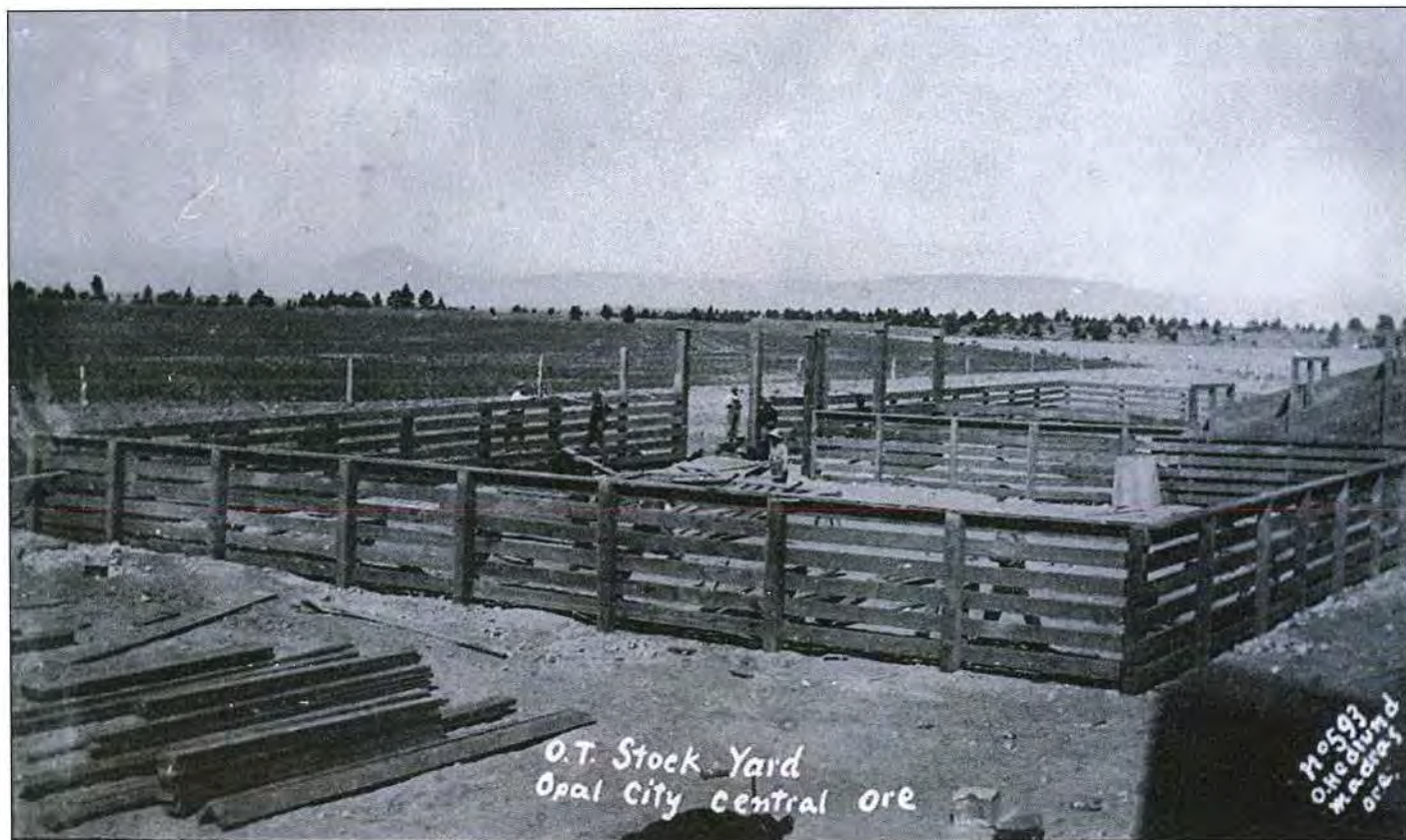
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Figure 19: Opal City stockyard, circa 1911.



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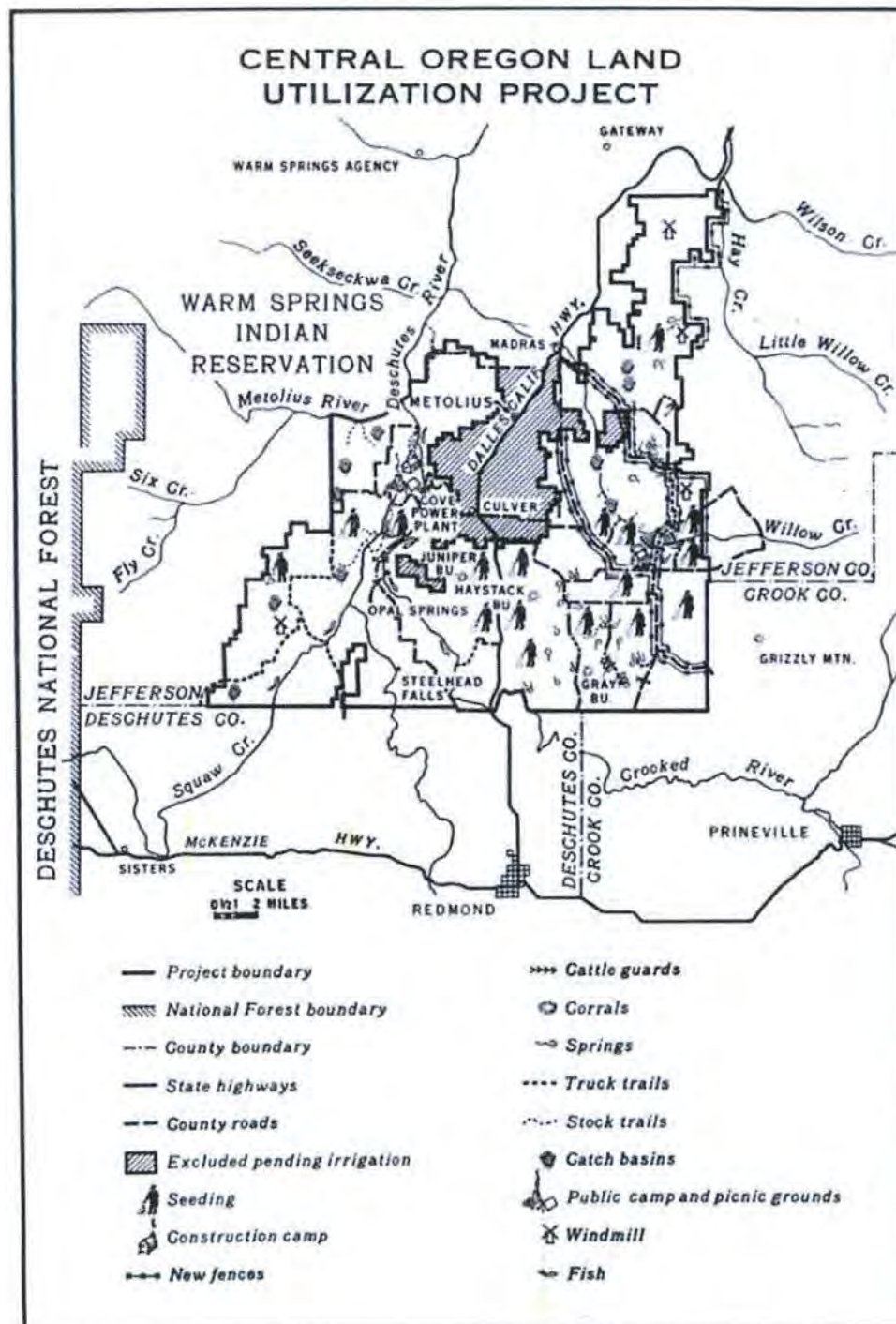
Name of Property
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Figure 20: Map of the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project showing the locations and types of projects and developments.



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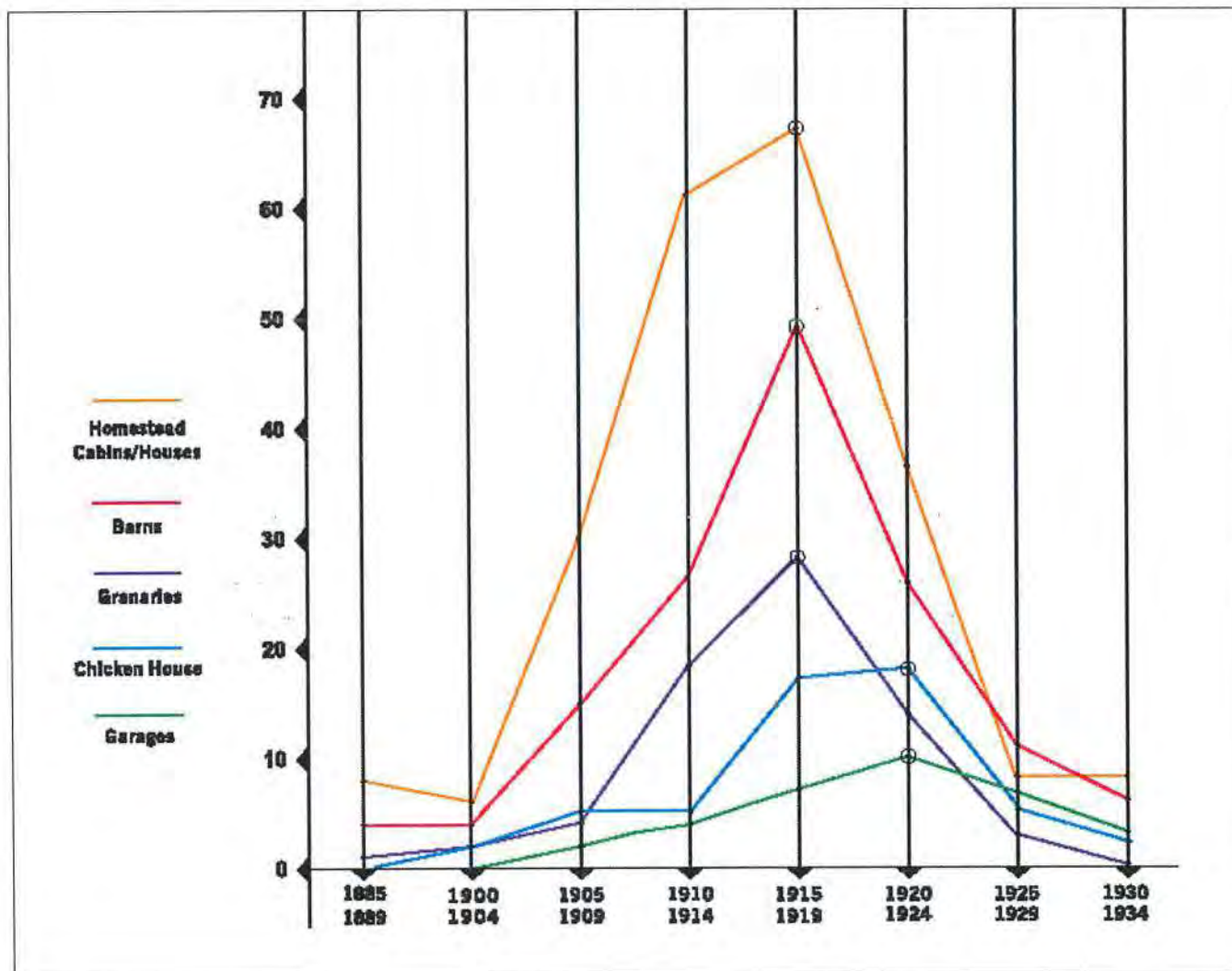
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Figure 21: Trends for construction of types of homestead structures by approximate date of construction, Grassland homesteads, Jefferson County, Oregon.



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Figure 22: A contemporary view of the Crooked River National Grassland setting. Mt. Jefferson peaks out to the left of Haystack Butte and Mt. Hood is visible on the horizon, right.



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Figure 23: Table of homesteaders by homestead type.

Homestead Site Property Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development

Final Grantee ⁴	FS Site Number ⁵	Tract	Township ⁶		Range
			South	East	
Alexander, Homes and Hattie	6070500153	166	12	13	
Bennett, W.S.		361	11	14	
Bingham, John R.		246	12	12	
Black, Ira F. and Martha		468A	13	13	
Blanchard, C.D. and Ethel		26	12	13	
Boyce, A.W.	6070500076	4B	12	14	
Braden, Thomas F.	6070500015	117	13	14	
Brewster, George H.	6070500016	100	12	14	
Brooks, F.J. and Bertha		11	11	14	
Brown, Sampson S.	6070500020	30	12	14	
Cashman, Maurice P. and Mari		51	10	14	
Cotter, Guy E. and Flovia May	6070500035	52	10	14	
Crawford, Seth S.		70U	13	13	
Crews, Joseph Y. and Vinnie S.		70C	10	14	
Cyrus, Omar M. and Hattie	42/146/179/247/508/509	129	13	13	
Cyrus, W.D. and Nettie	42/146/179/247/508/509	130	13	13	

⁴ Name(s) of owners at the time of property appraisal by the Resettlement Administration.

⁵ F.S. site numbers designate numerical codes for the Region (06), the Forest (07), the Unit (05). The last five places of the number are sequentially assigned site numbers. In this list, where one number has been assigned to a homestead site, the entire number is shown. When multiple site numbers have been assigned to parts of a single homestead, only the last three digits of the sequential site numbers are shown.

⁶ All references to locations in the Public Land Survey System are based on the Willamette Meridian.

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Final Grantee ⁴	FS Site Number ⁵	Tract	Township ⁶ South	Range East
Devine, Julia K.	6070500120	388B	11	13
Dickenson, Oliver		72	11	14
Fleck, Alice		174	10	14
Foley, Augusta	309/310	290	13	11
Fowler, C.A.		61	10	14
Fox, Miles and Florence	6070500241	3	11	14
Fox, Miles and Florence	6070500241	3B	11	14
Francis, Edward H.		121	13	14
Franklin, Herbert M. and Mary	6070500582	69E	12	11
Goldson, William		79	11	14
Grant, John H. and Roberta		232	12	14
Hammer, A.M.		23B	12	13
Hammer, A.M.		23	12	13
Harrington, Jacob	6070500211	103	13	13
Healy, Ada	6070500215	128	13	13
Healy, H.J. and Mary J.		19	12	13
Henderson, Mary L. and Robert E.		5A	11	14
Hindricks, Walter J. and Gertrude		292	13	11
Jordon, Robert E. and Laura		265	13	12
Keeney, Herbert E. and Nellie M.	03/218	140	13	13
Keeney, Herbert.E.	03/218?	140A	13	13

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Final Grantee ⁴	FS Site Number ⁵	Tract	Township ⁶ South	Range East
Laird, Lettie L.		236	12	13
Laird, Lettie L.	6070500219	236A	12	13
Lithgow, Lulu	6070500507	111D	13	14
Long, Gilbert R. and Martha I.		309	11	14
McAlphine, Hugh		704	12	12
Matthews, Theodore A. and Virginia Loyal		228	11	14
McCoin, W.H. and Hazel	6070500044	142	13	14
McLennan, Donald and Margaret	517/5220/521/527	332	11	13
Moore, Albert J.	6070500208	70At	12	14
Morse, Lotta	6070500336	29	12	14
New, Robert T.		336	12	12
Nichols, L.L. and Mary E.	6070500244	162	13	13
Nolan, Hugh S. and Anna E.		234	12	13
Oliver, Frank E. and Clara F.		56	10	14
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385-I	13	13
Osborn, W.C.		241	12	12
Paps, Speros	6070500473	326	13	11
Peck, William H. and Mary E.	6070500224	164	12	13
Read, James P. and Florence B.	6070500264	167	13	13
Saxton, John W. and Maud	6070500227	115	13	12
Schmoker, J.D.	6070500329	75	11	14

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Final Grantee ⁴	FS Site Number ⁵	Tract	Township ⁶ South	Range East
Smith, Theodore M. and Laura B.		122	13	14
Speaker, Gustav C. and Ralston William O.	6070500197	70M	13	13
Spoo, Edward H. and Hazel M.		330	13	11
Spurling, Annette M.	6070500081	31	12	14
Stringer, E.J. and Izora	6070500319	2600	13	14
Stumpe, Herman		242	12	12
Swanson, John	6070500254	238A	12	12
Thompson, Millard	46/500	69	12	14
Tramell, William and Lucinda R.	314/568	279	12	11
Unzelman, M.J.		132B	11	14
Weaver, E.C. and Sadie		34C	12	13
Webber, Albert		239	12	12
Weber, Michael W. and Esis T.	251/305	74F	12	14
Weigand, J. F., Pearl, Rolla, and Esther H.	214/232	700	13	14
Weigand, J. F., Pearl, Rolla, and Esther H.	214/232	700A	13	14
Weigand, Jack	6070500420	118	13	14
Weigand, Joseph F.	05/231	183	13	14
Weigand, N.L.		120	13	14
Weigand, Norman		2605	13	14
Weigand, Rolla		188	13	14
Wells, Jesse	6070500235	138	13	13

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Final Grantee ⁴	FS Site Number ⁵	Tract	Township ⁶		Range
			South	East	
Windom, Verna H.	237/246	213	12	13	
Wurzweiler, Ray and M.A.		233B	12	12	

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Homestead Site Property Subtype 2: Failed Homesteads with Limited Development

Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township South	Range East
Aldrich, John		13	13	14
Alderdyce, Thomas	6070500199	70-N	13	13
Aubel, Nancy J.	6070500157	154	12	13
Austin, Frank D.		70A	11	14
Bacon, Frank P.	6070500201	70P	13	13
Bates, A.C.	6070500223	284A	13	12
Benefield, Thomas L.	6070500023	193	12	14
Bingham, John R.		246A	12	12
Boyce, A.W.	6070500076	4	11	14
Boyce, A.W.		4A	11	14
Burke, A.M.	6070500167	577	13	13
Burleigh, Austin	6070500168	70-Y	13	13
Cass, Carrie B.	6070500025	243	12	12
Cass, George	6070500027	264	12	12
Coffman, Margaret	6070500029	54	10	14
Conklin, J.W.		9	11	14
Coyner, W.C.	6070500037	377	11	12
Crawford, W.J.	6070500039	2601	11	14
Cyrus, W.D. and Nettie	42/146/179/247/508/509	130A	13	13
Devine, Julia K.	6070500120	388	11	13
Devine, Julia K.	6070500120	388D	11	14

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Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township South	Range East
Duckett, Joseph P. and Belle M.		2606	13	11
Falkenhagen, Mabel		67	10	14
Fisby, Elmer and Lena		70-Ap	10	14
Foley, W.A.	6070500309	312	13	11
Geib, Fred R.		425	10	14
Glover, Robert	429/430	260	11	12
Goodrich, Hannah J.		238B	12	12
Graham, Flora C.		168	13	13
Griffin, R.A.		2719	11	14
Griswald, Daisy C.		270	12	11
Henline, Lulu Pearl		275	12	12
Hite, Frank		387	11	12
Jackson, Clifton H.	6070500426	70-I	10	14
Jefferson County	6070500216	357-Z	12	14
Jefferson County	6070500216	357-Bb	12	14
Jefferson County	6070500216	357-Ao	13	13
Jefferson County	6070500216	357-Bs	13	13
Johnston, George A. and Ella E.		568	12	13
Kaylor, Ray I.	6070500112	344	13	11
Keckler, Wilber S.		202	13	13
Kerchner, Theresa		286	13	12
Kidder, Jennie M.		429	12	13

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Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township South	Range East
Lambert, N.J.		269E	12	12
Lambert, N.J.		269C	12	11
Lasley, Mamie L.		2628	12	12
Lasley, Mamie L.		271	12	12
Lemmon, Eldora		364	10	14
Loheidl, George H.	6070500311	311	13	11
Loheidl, George H.	6070500311	311C	13	11
Martin, Isaac		70R	13	13
Merchant, Robert A.	220/252	155	13	13
Newhouse, Marinus and Amelia		8	11	14
Nichols Lawrence L.	6070500244	70-Ai	13	13
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385	10	14
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385A	12	11
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	365B	11	12
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385H	13	13
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385G	13	11
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385K	11	12
Oregon State Land Board	607050265	144	13	14
Patterson, R.F. and Grace		175	12	14
Pierson, Andrew and Anna E.		69B	11	14
Porter, L.L. and Ora S.		80	11	14
Pratt, Frank H.		70-F	11	14

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Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township South	Range East
Reimer, Helena	6070500556	515	11	12
Reuter, Fred L.H.		70-C	12	14
Reynolds, Frank W.		176	13	13
Reynolds, John A.	225/226	124	13	13
Ryder, E.K. and May M.		152	12	13
Schrieber, Conrad and Martha A.		88-1	11	12
Shook, C.C.		473	12	14
South, Jesse C. and Addie C.		24	12	14
Stanton, Floyd H. and Elizabeth	6070500229	180	12	13
Straub, Retta Keeney	6070500228	160	13	13
Sumner, Frank P. and Rosa A.E.		395	12	14
Thompson, Arthur V.	6070500500	74A	11	14
Thornburgh, Thomas W. and Nellie		114	13	13
Tyler, Tracy T. and Jennie		74-1	12	14
Waterhouse, Florence		207A	13	14
Weaver, E.C. and Sadie		34B	12	14
Weigand, J.F., Pearl, Rolla, and Esther H.	6070500214	189	12	14
Weigand, Pearl and Esther H.		187B	13	14
Wilson, Naomi		153	13	14
Winton, Arthur L. and Ruth S.		220	12	13
Yocum, Eliza H.		196	11	14

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Homestead Property Subtype 3: Failed Homesteads with Development

Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township	Range
			South	East
Achey, Jerry	6070500217	192	12	14
Bates, A.C.	6070500223	284	13	12
Brown, John B. and Ida B		92	12	14
Burleigh, Grace and VanTassel, M.	6070500168	125	13	13
Butler, Clay C.	6070500204	70S	13	14
Coburn, William A.		70D	10	14
Combs, A.B.	6070500031	86	11	14
Cox, Clarence and Lena	6070500015	69C	12	14
Dolph, William	6070500176	310	12	14
Eades, George R.		70Ac	12	14
Eastman, George		70J	10	14
Faas, Louis and Bertha		33	12	14
Glover, Henry C. and Mary E.	6070500430	251	12	12
Glover, Henry C. and Mary E.	6070500430	69I	11	12
Grant, Dayton		223	12	14
Jefferson County	6070500216	357L	11	14
Jefferson County	6070500216	357M	12	14
Jefferson County	6070500216	357P	11	14
Jenkins, Delbert C.	212/323	2603	13	14
Kistner, Joseph and Janie		315	12	12

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Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township South	Range East
Kleinback, George		212	11	12
Lambert, N.J. and Letha Monical		250	11	12
Larson, Hans Valdemar		161	12	14
Larson, Hans Valdemar		161	11	14
Lithgow, Lulu	6070500507	111-B	13	14
Mathers, Elmer E.		39	10	14
McGhee, Carl and Floy		70As	12	14
Missall, Fred C.		2611	11	14
Morrow, Andrew	6070500486	88	12	14
New (or Douthit)		69H	13	12
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385C	12	12
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385J	12	13
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385K	11	12
Oregon State Land Board	6070500265	385W	11	12
Parker, Callie and Emmitt		285	13	12
Prigmore, George D.		382	13	11
Reuter, John and Elizabeth		70K	12	14
Reuter, Tillman		70L	12	14
Ross, John T.		621	12	14
Rudebush, John H.		69B	10	14
Sloghund, Robert F.		235	12	12

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Last Grantee	FS Site Number	Tract	Township South	Range East
Smith, C.J.	6070500155	702	12	14
Smith, Warren A.	6070500490	2637	13	14
Smith, William H.		27	12	14
Swanson, John		238	12	12
Trammel, Bird L. and Alice E.		69F	12	11
Tunstall, Charles H.		211	13	14
Vibbert, Noah		318	9	15
Weaver, E.C. and Sadie		34A	12	13
Weigand, J.F.	6070500420	183B	12	13
Weigand, J.F., Pearl, Rolla, and Esther H.		700B	13	14
Williamson, L.E.		194	13	13
Windom, Rebecca	6070500236	158	13	13

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Figure 24: Resettlement Administration brochure, 1938.

THE CENTRAL OREGON LAND UTILIZATION PROJECT



Canyon of the Deschutes River

THE PROBLEM

An area of 170,000 acres where aridity, erosion, and basic misuse were bankrupting wheat farmers year after year, draining the community's resources, impoverishing the land itself. . . . An area which had originally supported a dense growth of native grasses suitable for a fine range, severely damaged by attempted cultivation and wind erosion. . . . An area where the encroachment of crop farms and the impossibility of adequate range management had forced the remaining stockmen into serious over-grazing on the grass that was left. . . .

THE ANSWER

A cooperative program by local people and the Government that is restoring land to good use by:

- putting submarginal farmlands back to grass,
- developing a common pasture under a locally organized grazing association,
- improving the capacity of the range, providing cover, feed, and range for wildlife,
- furnishing recreational facilities along the rivers.

LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANDREW M. CHRISTENSON, *Project Manager.* HARRY G. ADE, *Acting in Charge of Region.*
Project Office, Madras, Oregon

**THE CENTRAL
OREGON LAND
UTILIZATION
PROJECT**

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N/A

Name of Property

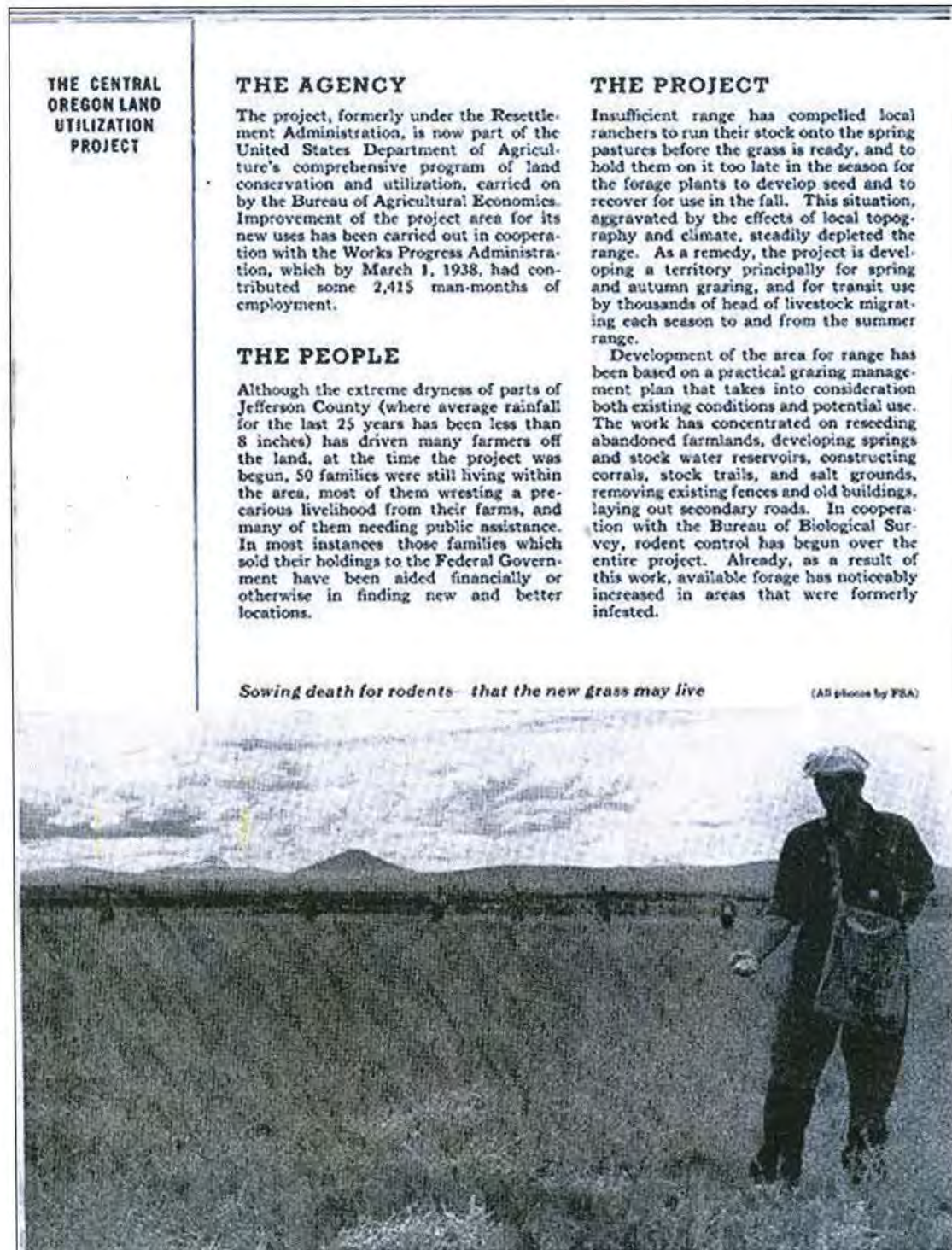
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Figure 24 (continued): Resettlement Administration brochure, 1938



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Figure 24 (continued): Resettlement Administration brochure, 1938.

WILDLIFE . . .

The exploitation and depletion of this area in the past meant the destruction of cover and feed for game birds, and the curtailment of range for the mule deer and antelope that were once plentiful here. Now the project will make belated retribution to nature; and with the restoration of native grasses and shrubs, new nesting grounds and winter feed will be given the native birds. Expansion of the range will provide a greater territory of protected grazing for the bigger game.

RECREATION . . .

Traversed by the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers, rich with geological phenomena and a haunt of thousands of fishermen, the Central Oregon Project is ideally situated for recreational use. In the picturesque Crooked River gorge, near the stream's junction with the Deschutes, the project's development staff has constructed a 10-acre camp and picnic ground, to which it has piped ample fresh spring water and installed drinking fountains and hydrants. Rustic fireplaces, benches, tables, and a children's playground, together with complete sanitary facilities, have been set up. A loop road through the grounds makes each camping unit readily accessible, while the lower terrace next to the river has been reserved exclusively for picnicking.

Both the Crooked and Deschutes Rivers are within easy access of fishermen. Foot trails follow both banks of the Crooked River, and a good road leads to the Deschutes River, only a mile and a half away from the campground. The recreation area has been developed for the public, and is open at all times without charge. Visitors are requested to cooperate by keeping the grounds clean and by preventing any destruction or defacement of the recreational facilities.

THE FURTHER PURPOSE

Most of the 170,000 acres in the Central Oregon Project will be leased by the Government to a local cooperative grazing association composed of stockmen living in and near the area. The State Park Board is cooperating in the supervision of recreational features. The project will constitute a striking example of how the combined efforts of Federal, State, and local agencies can bring about a more productive and beneficial use of land.

The significance of the Central Oregon Project lies not only in what it will accomplish in its own immediate area, but in its



Where the stock go down to water: a new trail cut into the hill by the project staff

influence toward the better use of land in many other areas of dryland farming and grazing in this State where similar problems exist. Another land utilization project of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, located in the coastal mountains of the State, demonstrates desirable land use changes that should be extended to many thousands of acres of sparsely settled lands that are better suited to forestry than they are to cultivation. It is the hope of the Department of Agriculture that the benefits illustrated by these projects can be introduced to larger areas with the cooperative assistance of local people and of the State.

A natural spring on the project being developed to support the extended livestock program

THE CENTRAL OREGON LAND UTILIZATION PROJECT



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Name of Property

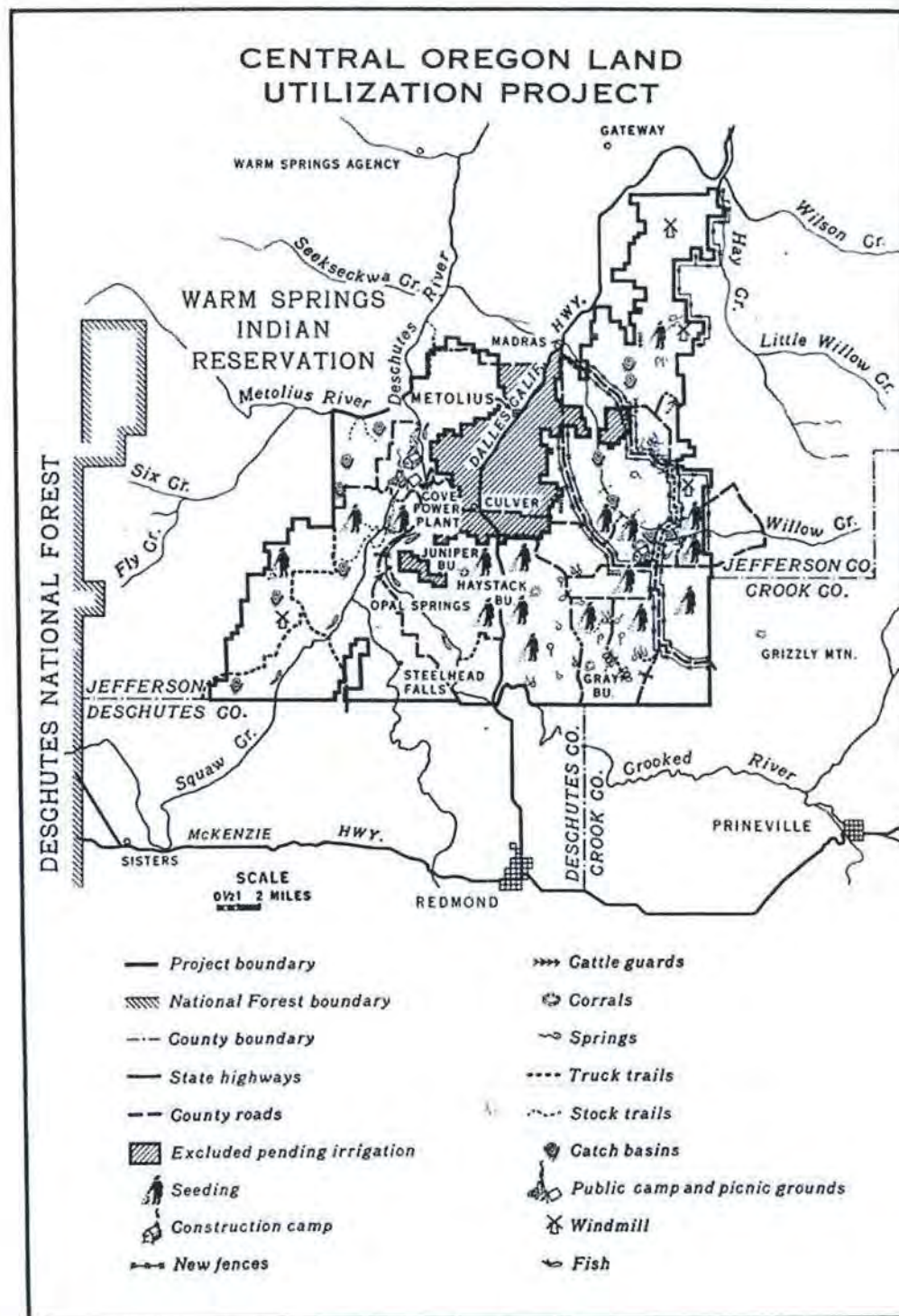
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Figure 24 (continued): Resettlement Administration brochure, 1938.



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Figure 25: Resettlement Administration poster.



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Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 1 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500003	Keeney Hill	Historic Structure Remains
6070500005	Joe Weigand Stage Stop	Other
6070500007	Lamonta Townsite	Historic Camp/Community
6070500008	Squaw Creek Crossing	Historic Site
6070500015	Cox-Braden Place	Other
6070500016	Thomas-Brewster Place	Other
6070500018	Bertha Brools Place	Other
6070500023	Thomas J. Benefield Place	Other
6070500025	Unid. Patentee Carrie B. Cass Place	Other
6070500027	George A. (and Carrie B.) Cass Place	Other
6070500029	Margaret Coffman Place	Historic Structure Remains
6070500031	A. B. Combs Place	Historic Structure
6070500033	James McElory, J. M. Cowklin Place	Fence/Corral
6070500035	John F. Fox-Guy E. (and Flavia May) Cotter Place	Historic Structure
6070500037	Ray Ivan Madill - W.C. Coyner Place	Historic Structure Remains
6070500039	W. J. Crawford Place	Other
6070500044	Julius S. McCoin Place	Refuse Scatter
6070500046	Wilbur Bigelow-Millard Thompson Place	Refuse Dump
6070500048	Upper And Lower Pine Ridge Spring	Historic Structure
6070500052		Historic Structure Remains
6070500054	Chicken Wire Corral	Fence/Corral
6070500059		Historic Structure Remains
6070500063		Refuse Dump
6070500065		Other
6070500067		Fence/Corral
6070500069		Historic Structure
6070500071		Fence/Corral
6070500073	Bishop Springs	Refuse Dump
6070500075		Refuse Dump

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Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 2 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500079		Trough
6070500081	Spurling (Miller) Ranch	Refuse Dump
6070500083	Collapsed Structure	Historic Structure Remains
6070500086	Summer Spring	Refuse Dump
6070500090	SCS Well	Fence/Corral
6070500092	Wood Sled	Other
6070500094	Sage Flats Camp/Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500098	Juniper Post Fenceline	Fence/Corral
6070500100	Juniper Tree Camp	Refuse Dump
6070500101	Willow Creek Rim Dump - South	Refuse Dump
6070500103	Willow Creek Rim Dump - North	Refuse Dump
6070500120	Christina A. Parsley & Devine Settlement - Ranch	Historic Structure
6070500121	Fenceline - Juniper Post	Fence/Corral
6070500130		Other
6070500132		Trail
6070500153	Homer I. & Hetta M. Alexander Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500155	C. J. Smith (Originally Robert F. Armstrong)	Other
6070500157	Aubel Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500164		Flaked Tools
6070500167	A.M. Burke Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500168	Burleigh And Van Tassel Homestead	Other
6070500177		Burial/Grave/Cemetery
6070500197	Speakers/Ralston Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500199	Thomas Alderdyce Homestead	Other
6070500201	Frank P. Bacon	Fence/Corral
6070500204	Federal Landbank - Clay C. Butler	Historic wood- purpose unknown
6070500211	Jacob Harrington Homestead	Other
6070500213	Warren Brown Homestead	Refuse Dump

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Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 3 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500214	Dayton Grant Homestead and E Weigand Shed	Fence/Corral
6070500215	Ada Healy Homestead	Other
6070500216	Jefferson County Homestead Cabin	Historic Structure
6070500218	Keeney Homestead	Other
6070500219	Osborne (Laird) Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500221	Jackson L. and Maudie O. Clingan Homestead	Fence/Corral
6070500223	A. C. Bates Estate	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500224	William H. Peck Homestead	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500225	John A. Reynolds Homestead	Other
6070500226	John A. Reynolds Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500227	John W. and Maude Saxton Homestead	Other
6070500229	Floyd and Elizabeth Stanton Homestead	Rock Alignment
6070500231	J. F. Weigand Homestead	Other
6070500232	J.F., Pearl, Rolla, and Easter H. Wiegand Homestead	Other
6070500237	Verna H. and Carl Windom Homestead	Other
6070500238		Refuse Dump
6070500239	Corral Feature	Fence/Corral
6070500242	Hacket Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500243		Refuse Dump
6070500244	Nichols Spring	Burial/Grave/Cemetery
6070500245		Refuse Dump
6070500246	H. E. and Hellen Windom Homestead	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500248	Warren Brown Trash Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500249	Foundation on Warren Brown Property	Other
6070500250	Small Trash Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500251	Weber Homestead at Morrow Well	Other
6070500252	Merchant Trash Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500253	William Henry Miller Homestead	Other
6070500254	John Swanson Homestead	Rock Alignment

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Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 4 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500255	Trash Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500256	Trash Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500257	Roy Emerson Larkin Homestead	Refuse Scatter
6070500258	David V.B. McBain Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500259		Refuse Dump
6070500261	Samuel D. Pierce Place	Historic Structure Remains
6070500262	Cottonwood Spring	Trough
6070500263		Refuse Dump
6070500264	James P. Read Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500265	Unk. Homestead-Oreg. State Land Board	Historic Structure Remains
6070500266	Dunning Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500267		Refuse Dump
6070500270		Historic Structure Remains
6070500272		Other
6070500286		Rock Cairns
6070500287	Squaw Flat Mill Site and Foley Homestead	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500302	Possible Still Site	Other
6070500303	John T. Burke Place	Other
6070500304	William Thomas - Marie Cushman Place	Other
6070500306		Historic Structure Remains
6070500307		Dam/Intake
6070500309	Foley Site - Wood Gate	Historic Structure
6070500310	Foley Homestead Tract 290 Wellsite/Squaw Flat	Historic Structure Remains
6070500311	George Loheida Tract 400 Acres	Historic Structure Remains
6070500313	Fly Lake Corral Site	Historic Structure Remains
6070500314	Tramell Place	Historic Structure Remains
6070500315		Historic Structure Remains
6070500316		Historic Structure Remains
6070500319	E.J. & Izora Stringer Homestead	Historic Structure Remains

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Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 5 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500320		Historic Structure Remains
6070500321		Historic Structure Remains
6070500322	Reichen Well	Historic Structure Remains
6070500323	Jenkins Homestead Fence Jack (Cairn)	Rock Cairns
6070500324		Historic Structure Remains
6070500325		Other
6070500326		Historic Structure Remains
6070500329	Schmoker Cistern Site	Other
6070500330		Historic Structure Remains
6070500331		Historic Structure Remains
6070500332		Refuse Dump
6070500333	Laveen	Historic Structure Remains
6070500334		Other
6070500335		Historic Structure Remains
6070500336	C.F. Smith Homestead (Morse Ranch)	Fence/Corral
6070500415	Pelton-2	Rock Cairns
6070500416	Pelton-3	Refuse Scatter
6070500417	Pelton-4	Refuse Dump
6070500418	Homestead (McMeen Well)	Refuse Scatter
6070500419	Historic Stock-Raising Camp	Refuse Scatter
6070500420	Homestead (Jack Weigand Home Site)	Refuse Scatter
6070500421	Historic Stock-Raising Camp	Fence/Corral
6070500422		Rock Cairns
6070500423	Opal City Schoolhouse	Historic Structure Remains
6070500424	Harley Bailey Homestead	Rock Alignment
6070500425		Refuse Dump
6070500426	Sam Jackson Homestead (?)	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500427	Historic Pit Feature	Historic Structure Remains
6070500428		Refuse Dump

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Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 6 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500429	Robert (Bob) Glover Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500430	Henry And Mary Glover Homestead	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500431	Collapsed Wooden Structure and Trash Scatter	Historic Structure Remains
6070500432	Russell B. Campbell Homestead	Fence/Corral
6070500433	Historic Trash Scatter	Refuse Dump
6070500473	Speros Papas Ranch	Historic Structure Complex
6070500475		Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500477		Other
6070500481		Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500483		Rock Cairns
6070500487		Refuse Dump
6070500488	Well Site (Thompson or Edward)	Historic Structure Remains
6070500489	Dead Poplar Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500491	Poplar And Apple Orchard	Historic Structure Remains
6070500497		Refuse Scatter
6070500498	Can and Glass Scatter	Refuse Scatter
6070500499		Refuse Dump
6070500500	"Squaw Flat" Stone Complex	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500501	"Squaw Flat" Rock Features	Historic Structure Remains
6070500502	Unit 16 Collapsed Cabin	Historic Structure Remains
6070500503	Rock Wall (East West Segment)	Rock Alignment
6070500504	Rock Wall Feature	Rock Alignment
6070500505	Rock Corner	Rock Alignment
6070500515	Split Rail Fencepost with Rock Supports	Fence/Corral
6070500518	Rock Wall (East/West 17 Meters)	Rock Alignment
6070500519	Rock Wall (Southwest/Northeast 14 Meters)	Rock Alignment
6070500523	Fenceline with Split Rail Posts	Fence/Corral
6070500533	Juniper Spring	Trough
6070500534	Rock Pile	Rock Alignment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 114

N/A

Name of Property

Jefferson Co., OR

County and State

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

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 26: Table of homestead and historic point sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 7 of 7).

Forest Service Site Number	Point Site Name	Point Site Type
6070500535		Fence/Corral
6070500536		Refuse Dump
6070500538	Little Line Dump	Refuse Dump
6070500539	Rock Piles	Other
6070500542	Rock Piles	Other
6070500547	Rock Pile	Other
6070500548	Rock Fence	Fence/Corral
6070500549	Rock Corral	Fence/Corral
6070500550	Stock Trough	Trough
6070500551	Corral and Lithic Scatter	Fence/Corral
6070500553	Counsil Homestead Parcel	Historic Structure Remains
6070500554	Fenceline	Fence/Corral
6070500562	Rd 6350 Old Bridge	Bridge

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 115

N/A

Name of Property

Jefferson Co., OR

County and State

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

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 27: Table of homestead and historic linear sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 1 of 1).

Forest Service Site Number	Linear Site Name	Linear Site Type
6070500283	Rock alignment and road	Road
6070500513	Rock Lined Road	Road
6070500514	Boundary Stone Fence	Rock Alignment
6070500516		Rock Alignment
6070500517	McLennan/Moehring Property Boundary Rock Wall	Rock Alignment
6070500527	Peterson/McLennon Property Boundary	Rock Alignment
6070500529	Airstrip site	Other
6070500530	DeShazer/Reichen Property Boundary	Other
6070500540	Rock Wall and Split Rail Fence (segment approx 100 m.)	Fence/Corral
6070500541	Split rail fence with barbed wire (5 post segment)	Fence/Corral
6070500543	Rock wall with fence posts (north/south)	Fence/Corral
6070500556	Helena Reimer	Historic Structure Remains
6070500558	Rock Alignment Fence	Rock Alignment
6070500559	Rock Alignment Fence	Rock Alignment
6070500564	Rock Wall	Fence/Corral
6070500569	Seven Sisters Rock Wall	Fence/Corral
6070500571	Rd 63 Rock wall	Rock Alignment
6070500584	Rock Wall and Can Scatter	Historic Structure Remains
6070500591	6350-120 two track road	Road
6070500604	Rock Wall	Lithic Scatter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 116

N/A

Name of Property

Jefferson Co., OR

County and State

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

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 28: Table of homestead and historic polygon sites on Homestead Maps 1-16 (page 1 of 2).

Forest Service Site Number	Polygon Site Name	Polygon Site Type
6070500020	Samson Brown Place	Other
6070500042	Enoch Cyrus Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500050	Lower Neighbor Pine Ridge Springs	Historic Structure
6070500088	Willow Creek Rock Walls	Fence/Corral
6070500096	Rimrock Creek Rock Walls	Rock Alignment
6070500105	Grizzly Stageline Route	Road
6070500107	Old Lamonta Road	Road
6070500109	Drainage Rock Wall	Rock Alignment
6070500112	"Kaylor" Site	Refuse Dump
6070500176	William Dolph Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500179	Omar M. & Hattie Cyrus Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500208	Albert J. Moore Homestead	Other
6070500212	Delbert C. Jenkins Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500217	Achey Homestead	Non-residential wood structure
6070500220	Robert A. Merchant Homestead	Fence/Corral
6070500228	Retta Keeney Staub Homestead	Fence/Corral
6070500233		Historic Structure Remains
6070500234		Refuse Dump
6070500235	Jesse G. Wells and Guyan and Nora Springer	Other
6070500236	Homestead (Deed 1936 Rebecca Windom) Other Owners	Other
6070500240	Freeman Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500241	Fox Homestead	Other
6070500247	W. D. & Nettie Cyrus Shack	Historic Structure Remains
6070500268		Refuse Dump
6070500279		Historic Structure Remains
6070500280		Refuse Dump
6070500281		Fence/Corral
6070500282		Historic Structure Remains
6070500284		Rock Alignment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 117

N/A

Name of Property

Jefferson Co., OR

County and State

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

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 28: Table of homestead and historic polygon sites on Homestead Maps 1-16
(page 2 of 3).

Forest Service Site Number	Polygon Site Name	Polygon Site Type
6070500285		Fence/Corral
6070500300		Historic Structure Remains
6070500305	Joslin/Weber Homestead	Other
6070500328		Historic Structure Remains
6070500486		Historic Structure Remains
6070500490	Upper Morrow Ponds East	Refuse Scatter
6070500507	Grizzly Land & Livestock (Warren Smith)	Historic Structure Remains
6070500508	Lithgow Spring	Historic Structure Remains
6070500509	W.D. Cyrus Homestead, Orchard and Springs	Historic Structure Remains
6070500510	Enoch or Omar Cyrus Orchard	Other
6070500511	Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500512	East Willow Stone Complex	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500520	Middle 15 Stone Fence	Rock Alignment
6070500521	McLennan Two Pits and Rock Walls	Rock Alignment
6070500522	Bonney/McLennan Homestead	Refuse Dump
6070500524	Box Canyon Can Scatter	Refuse Dump
6070500525	Henske/Peterson/Hogancart Property Boundaries	Rock Alignment
6070500549	Peterson Property Boundary	Rock Alignment
6070500555	Juniper Spring	Trough
6070500560		Refuse Dump
6070500567	Douglas W. Hood Homestead	Historic Structure Remains
6070500568	Harrison Jones Homestead Site	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500570	William Trammel Homestead Site	Historic Structure Remains
6070500576	Frank E. Wasmundt Parcel	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500582	Counsil Homestead Parcel	Historic Structure Remains
6070500583	Franklin Homestead	Historic Structure Complex Remains
6070500590	Andrew Ellis Homestead	Historic Structure Complex
6070500594	Can Scatter and Lithic Scatter	Refuse Scatter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 118

N/A

Name of Property

Jefferson Co., OR

County and State

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

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 28: Table of homestead and historic polygon sites on Homestead Maps 1-16
(page 3 of 3).

Forest Service Site Number	Polygon Site Name	Polygon Site Type
6070500594	Can Scatter and Lithic Scatter	Refuse Scatter
6070500599	Can Scatter and Lithic Scatter	Lithic Scatter and Historic Refuse
6070500600	Wade Homestead Parcel	Refuse Scatter
6070500601	200 Acre Homestead Claim	Fence/Corral
6070500801	George L. Gates Homestead	Refuse Scatter
		Historic Structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 119

N/A

Name of Property

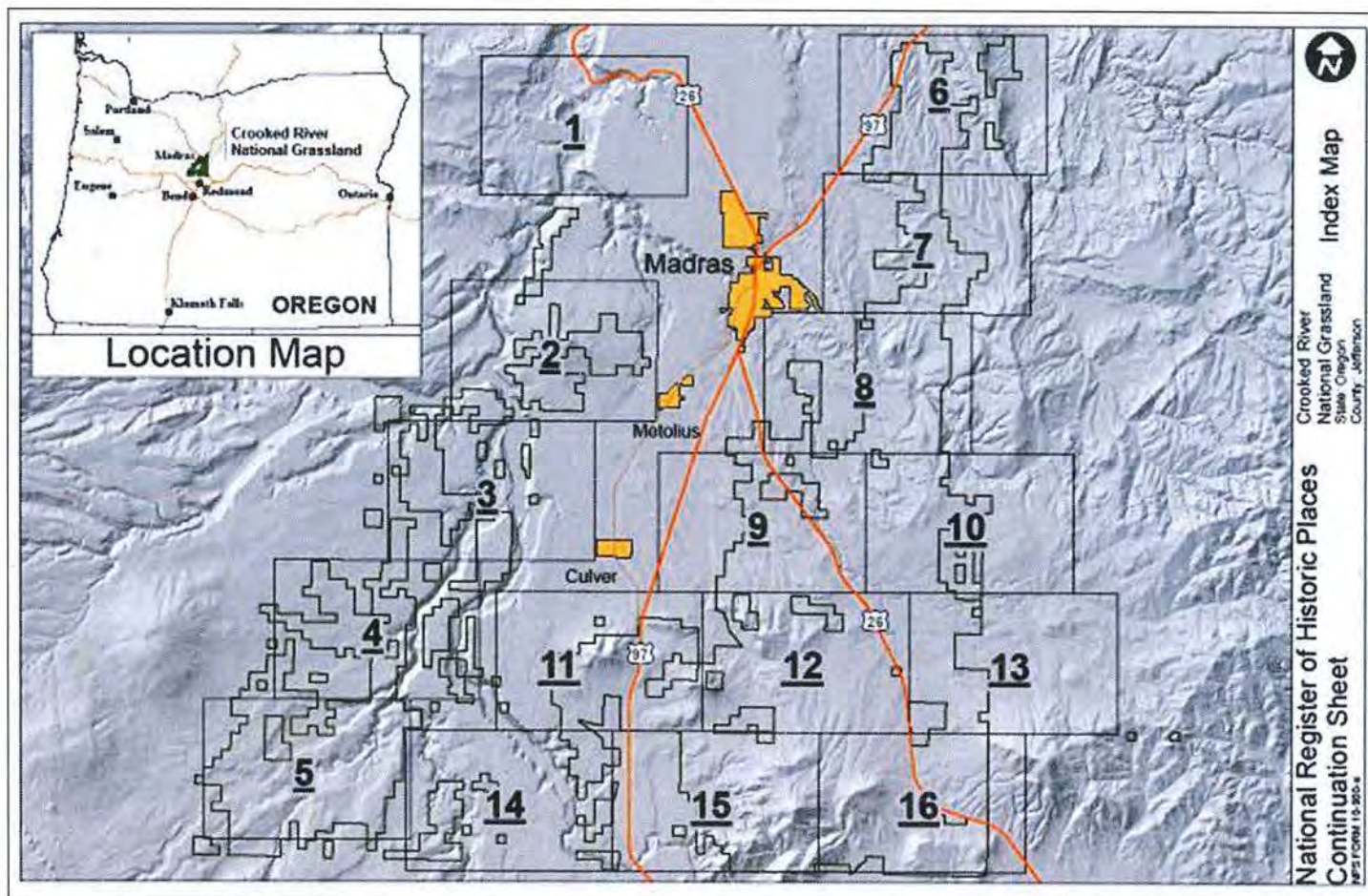
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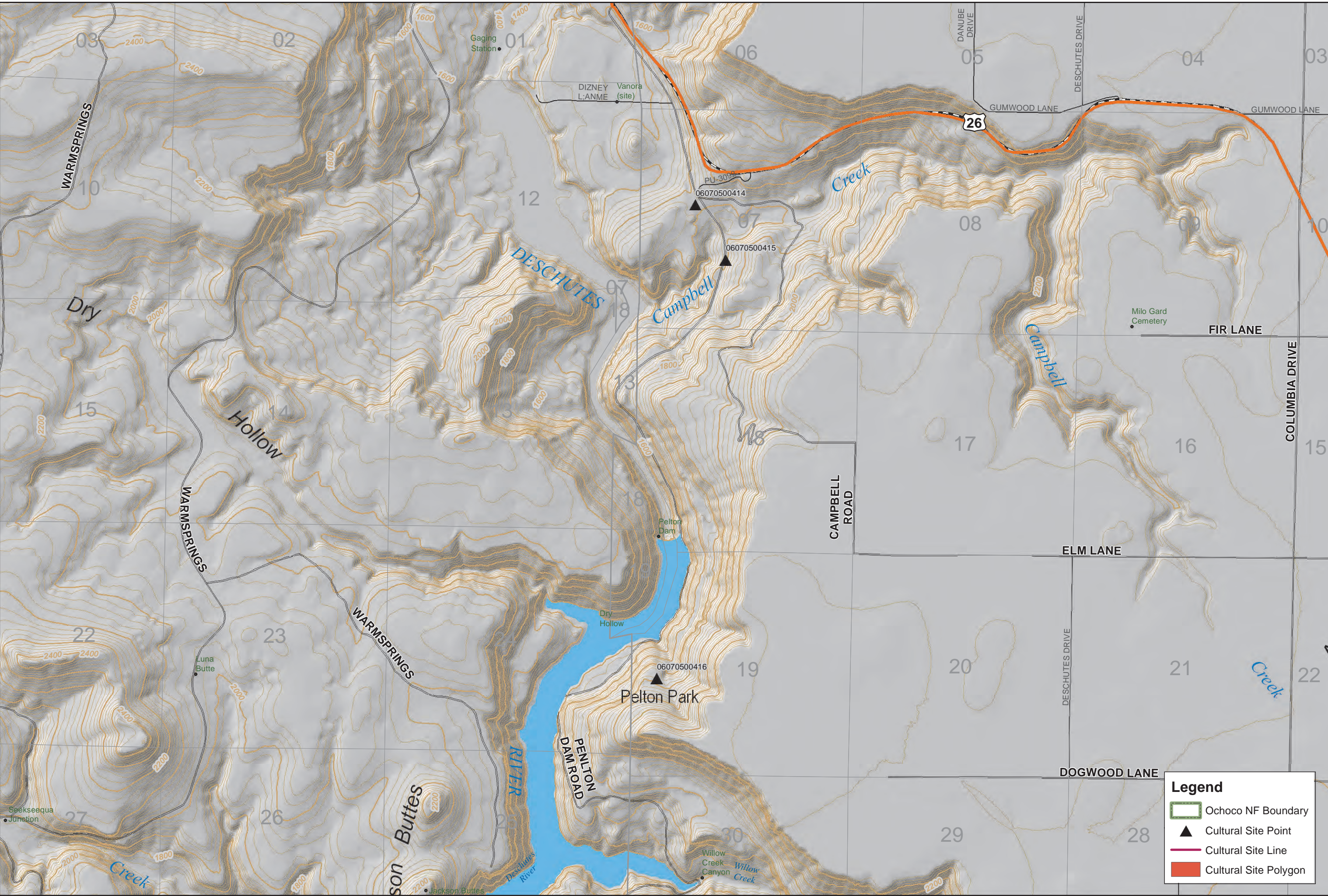
County and State

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

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

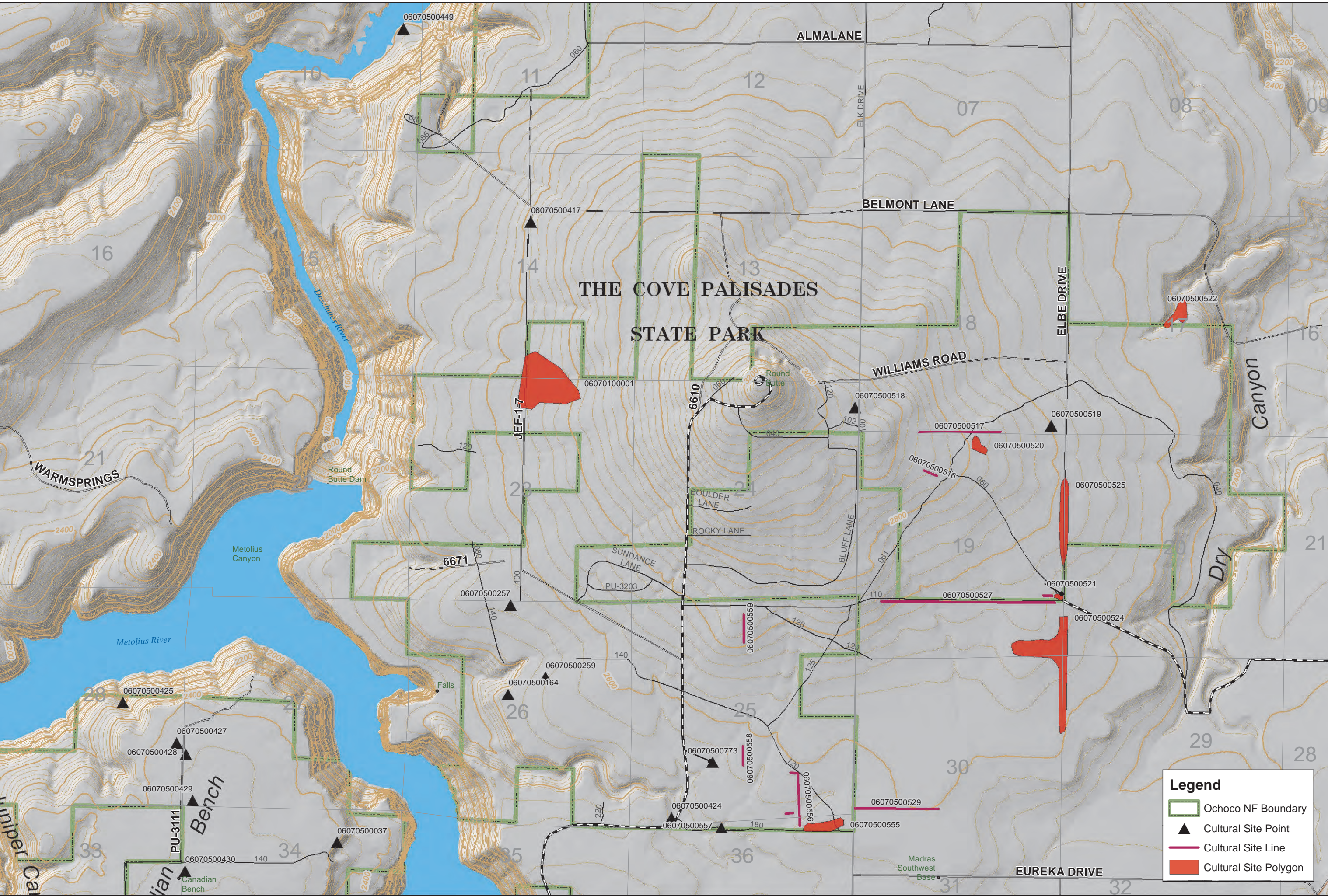
Figure 29: Index map of Homestead Maps 1 through 16.





Legend

- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon



Legend

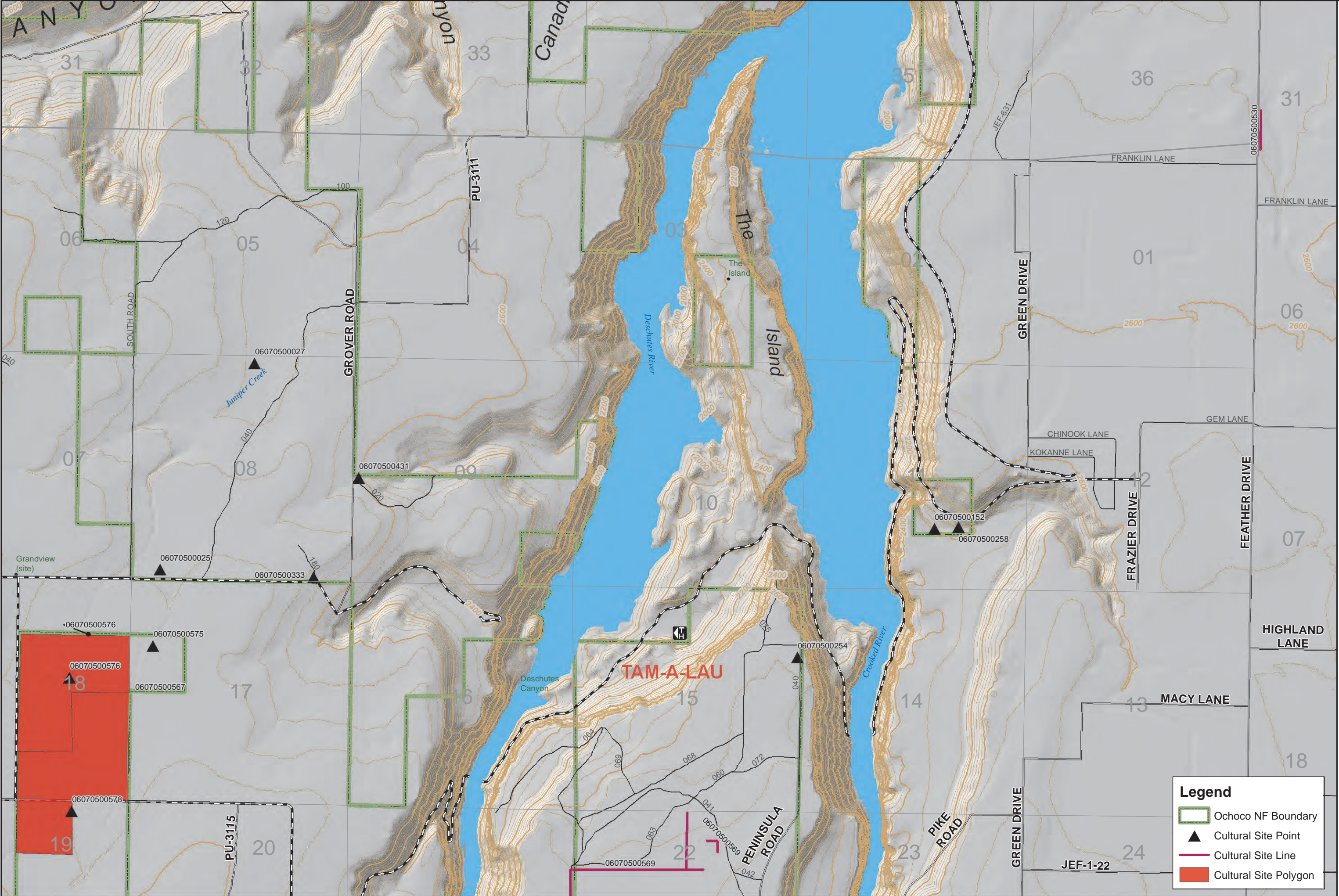
- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon

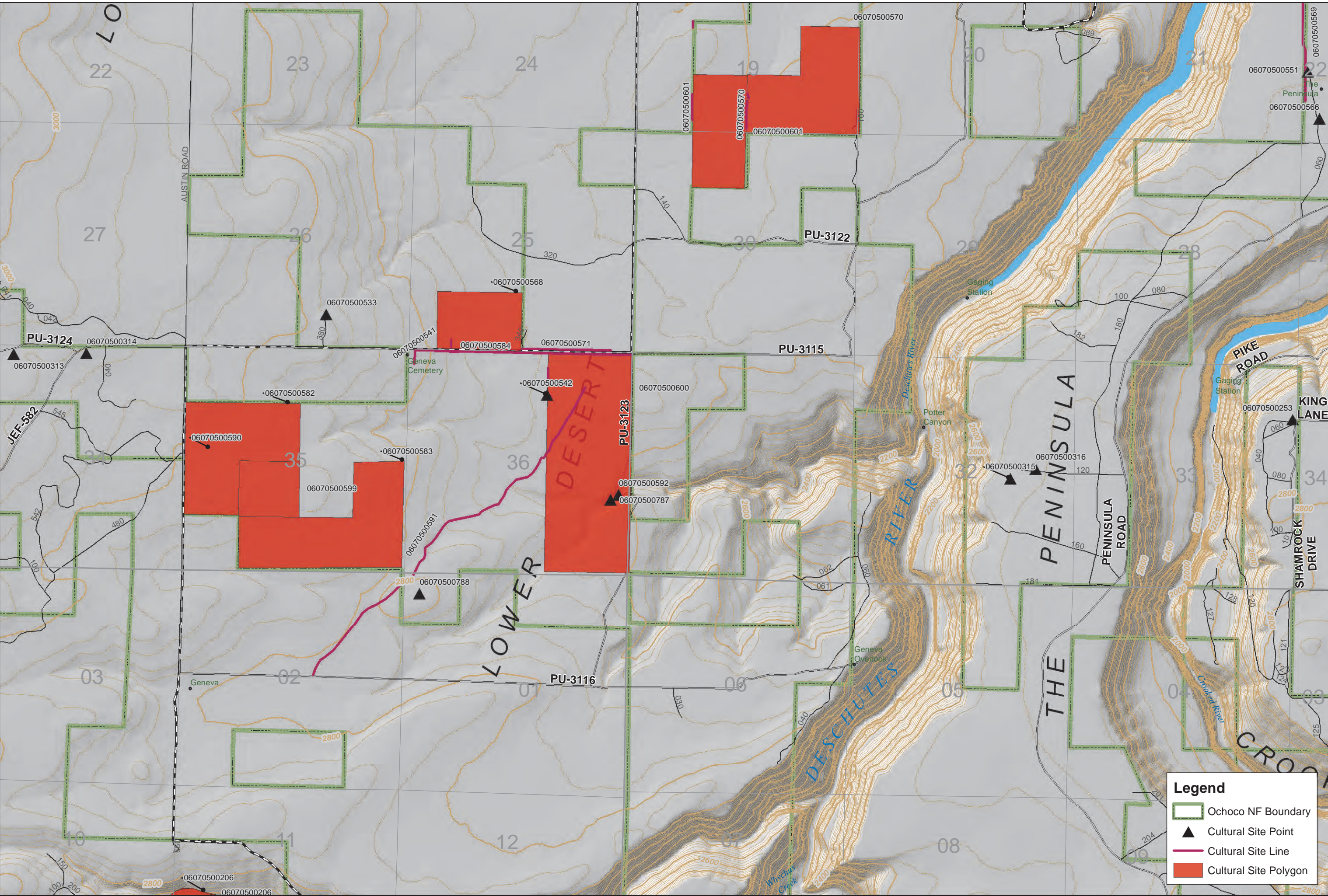


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
Legend


- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon







Legend

 Ochoco NF Boundary

 Cultural Site Point

 Cultural Site Line

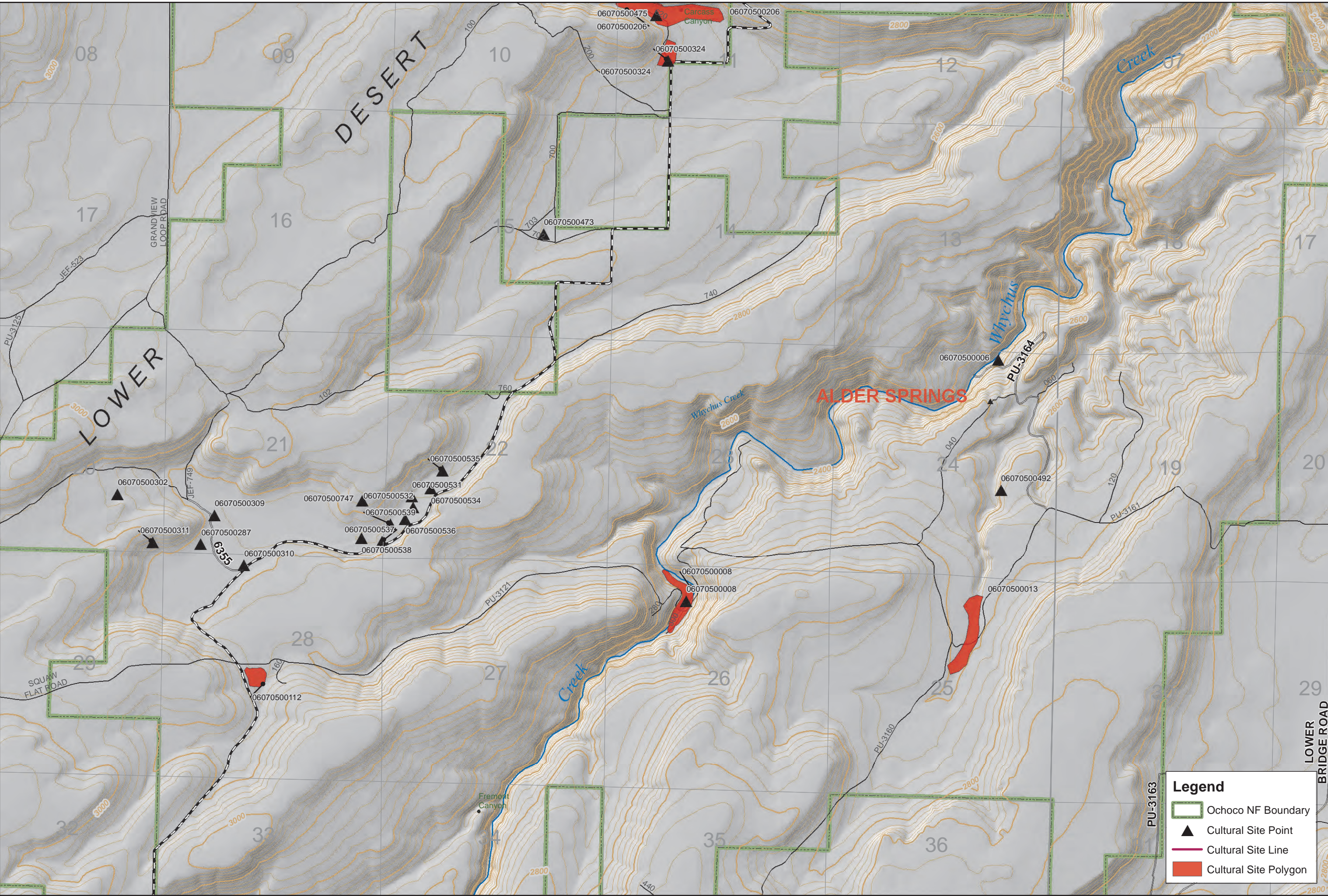
 Cultural Site Polygon

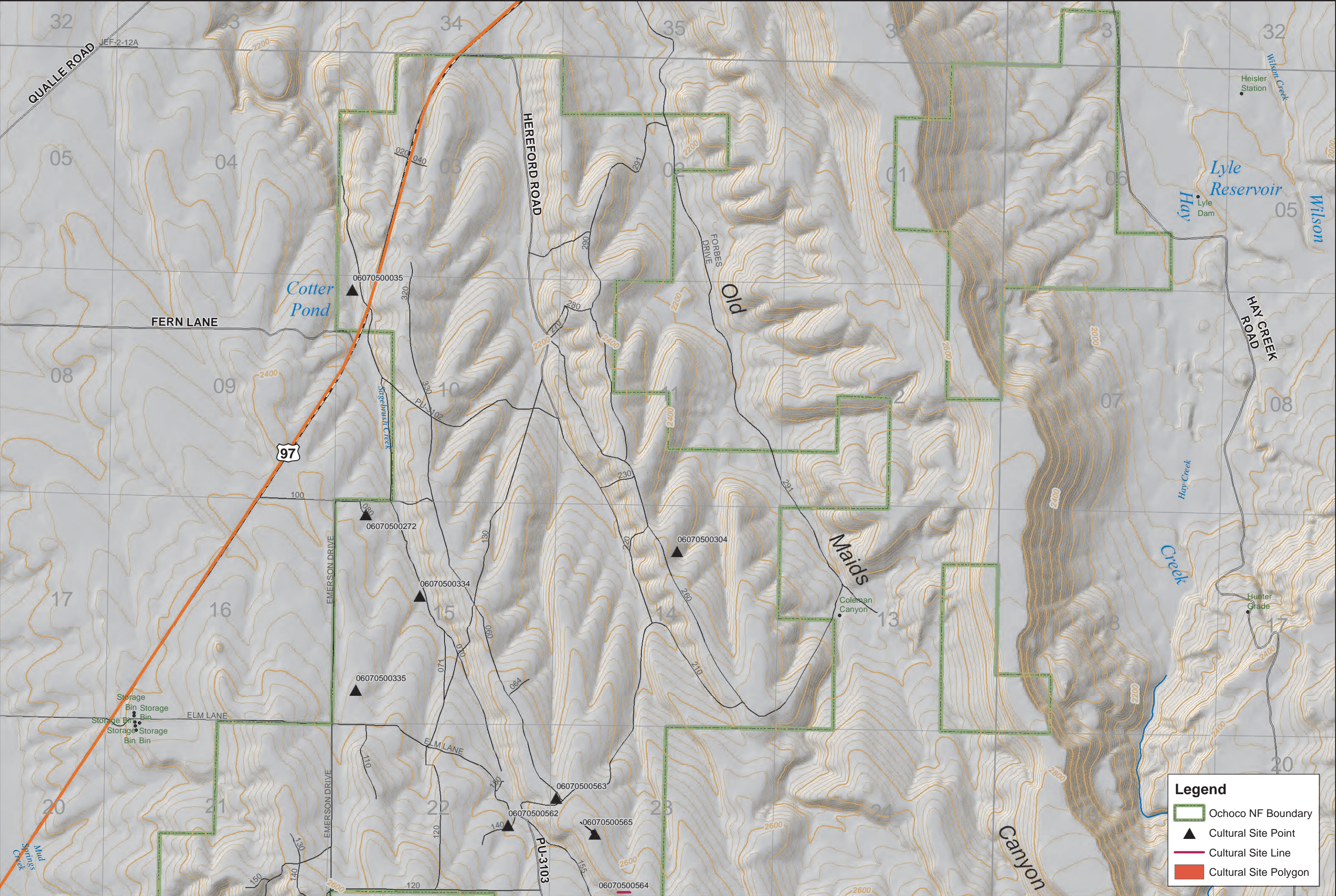


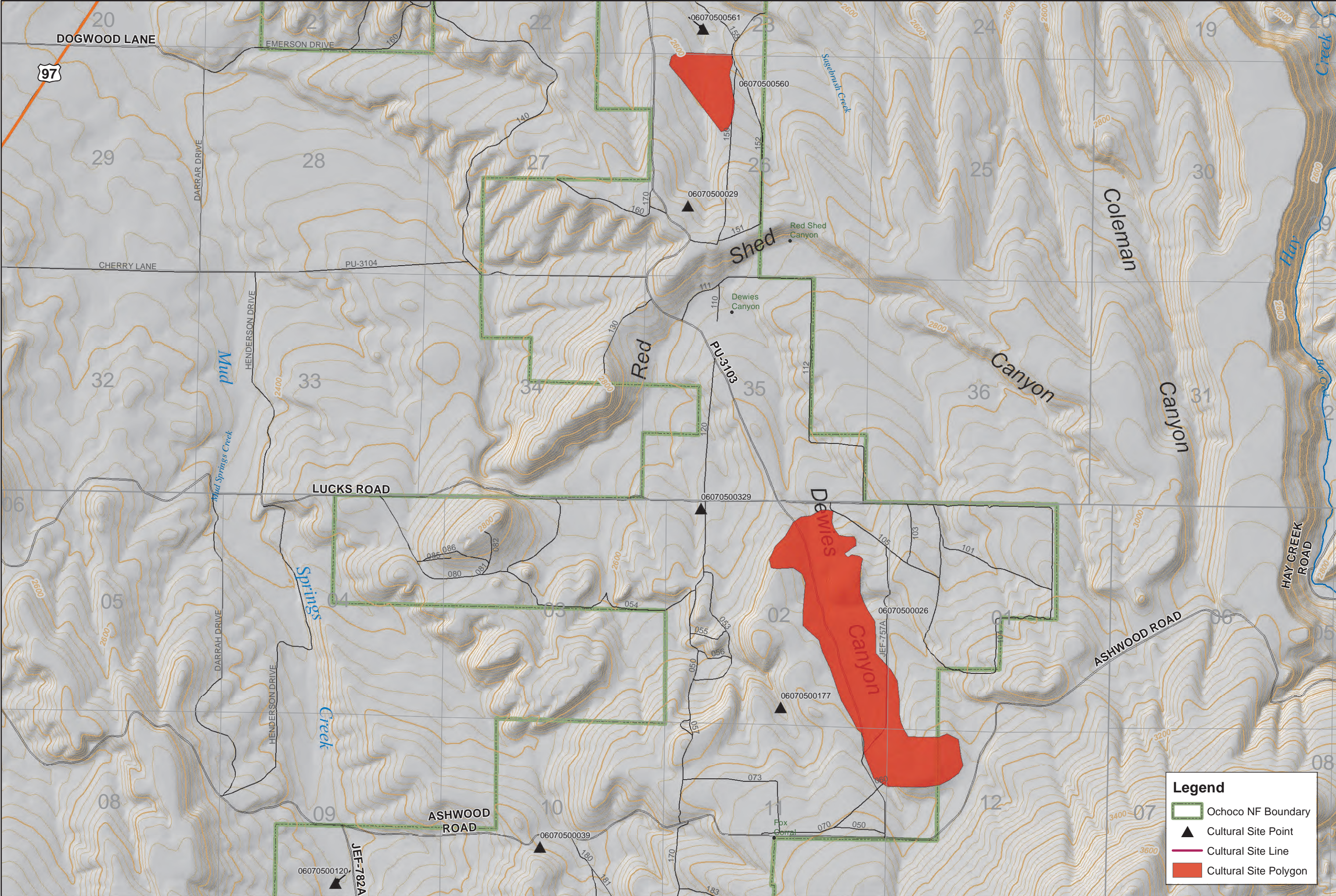
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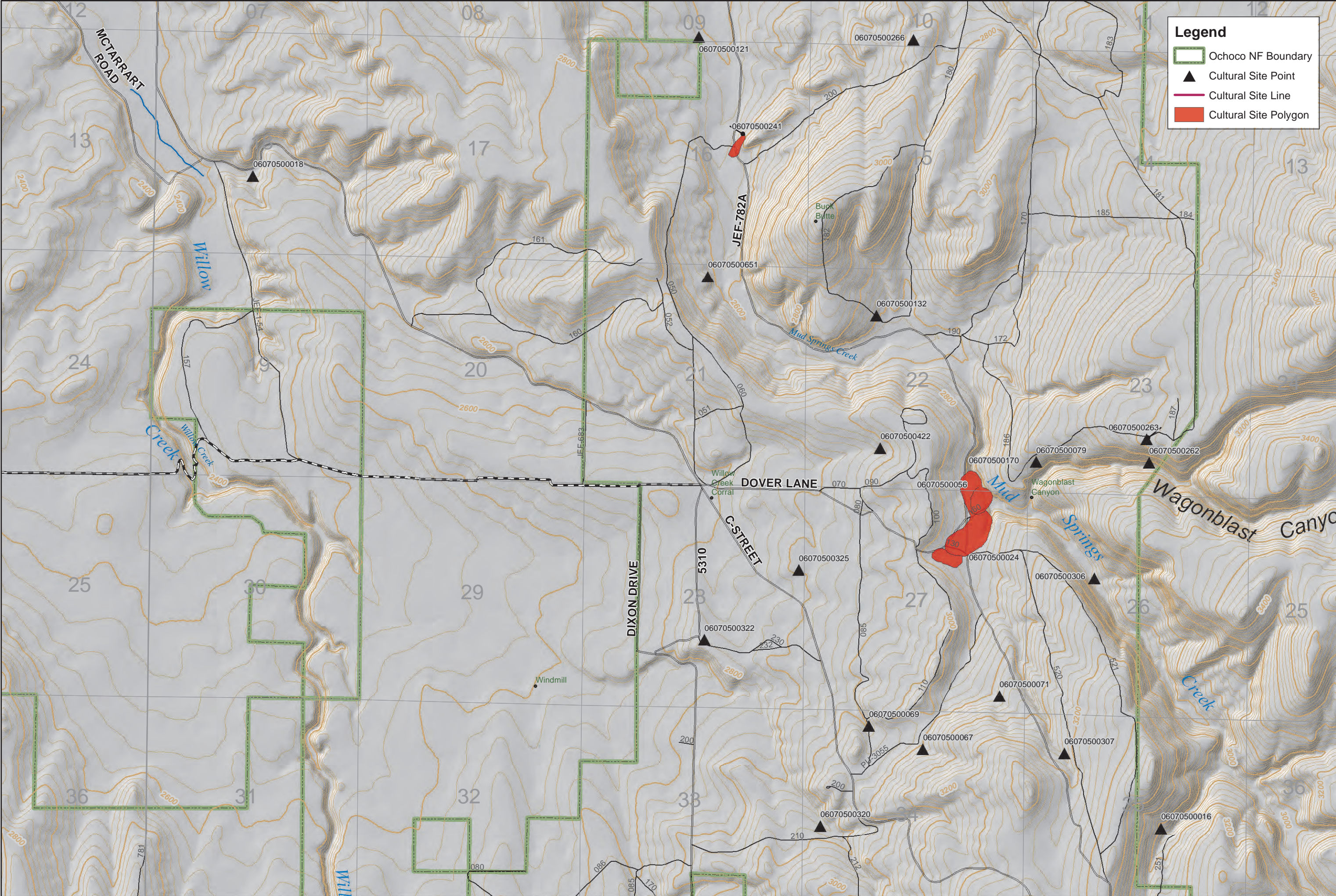
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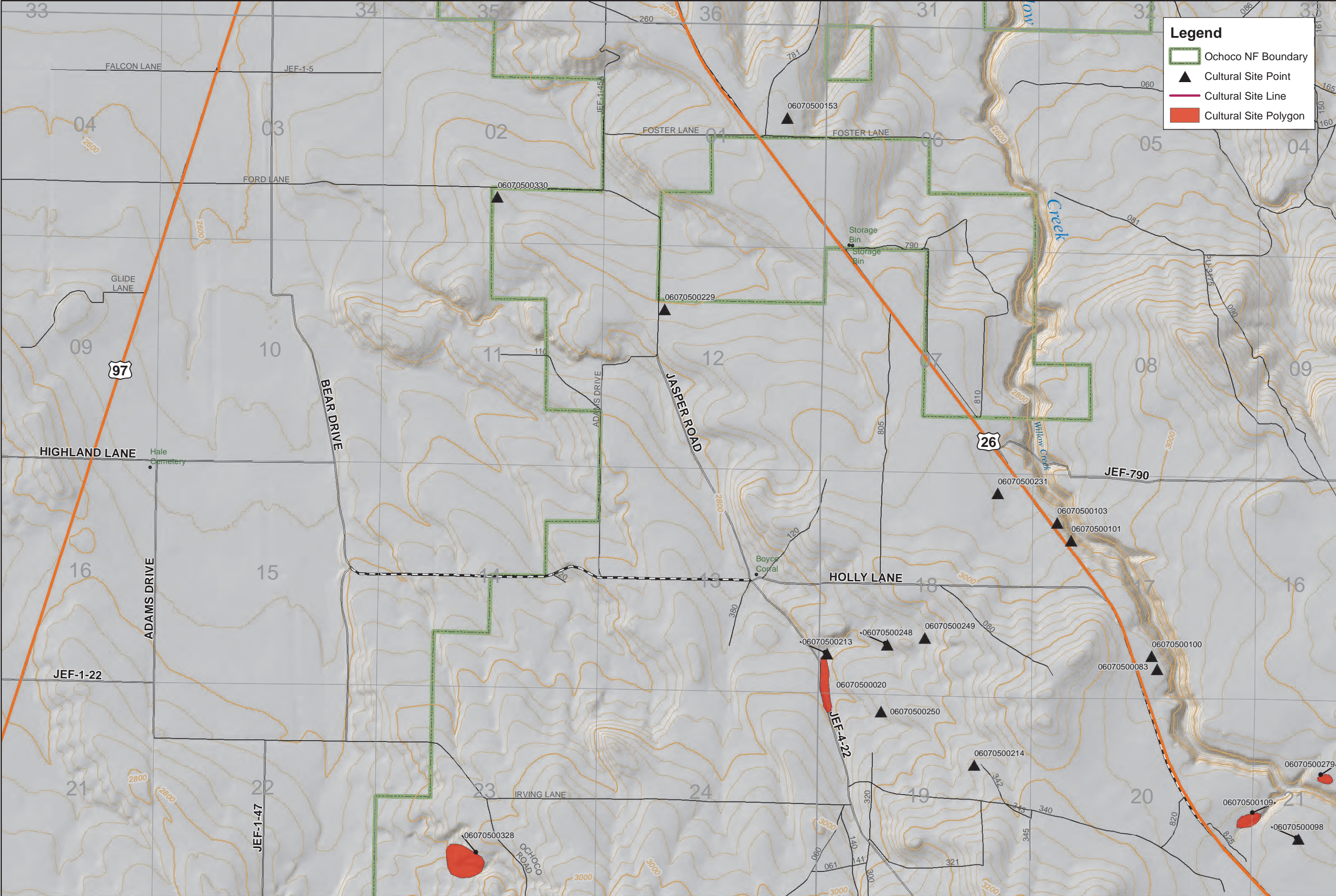
- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon





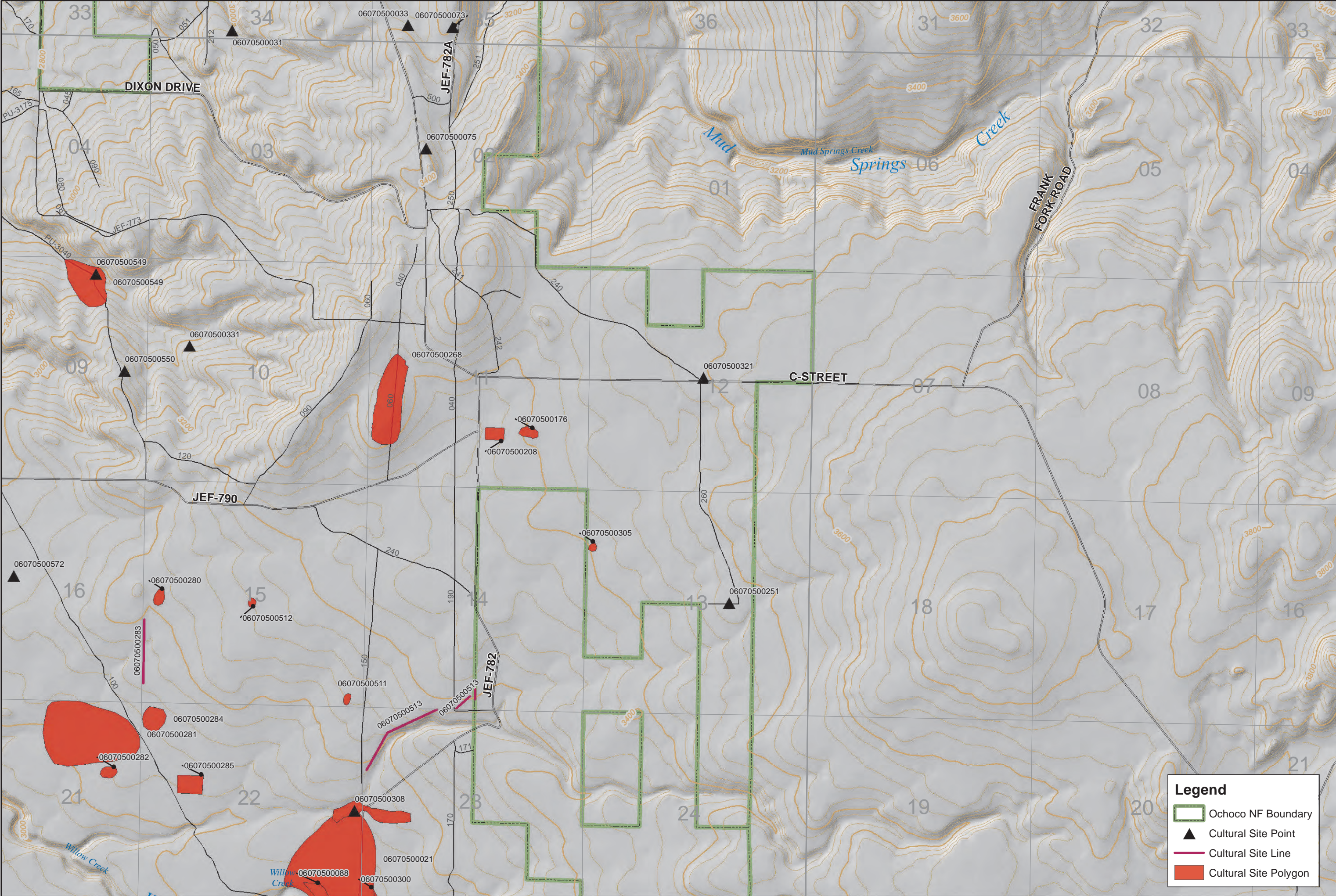


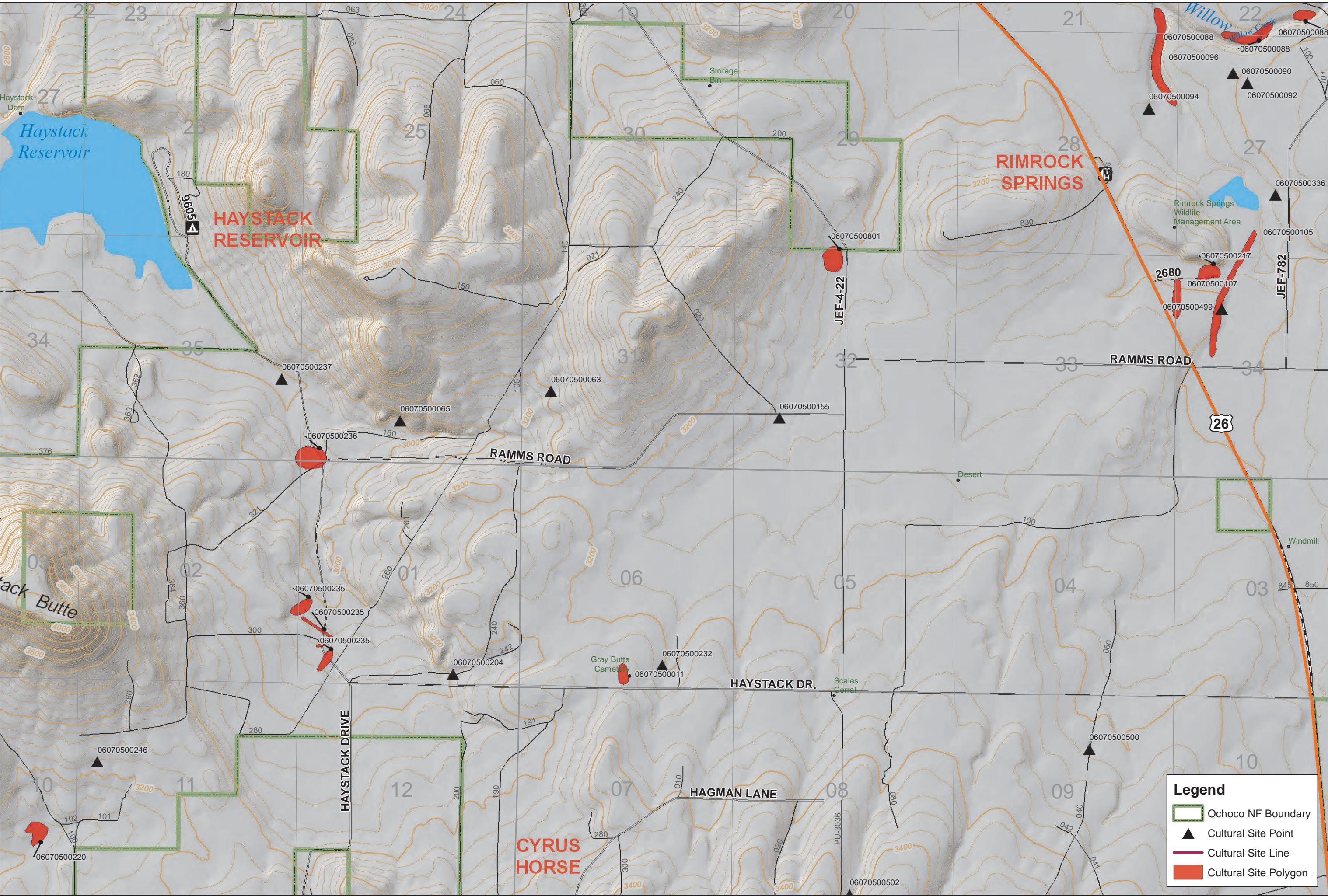




Legend

- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon





Legend

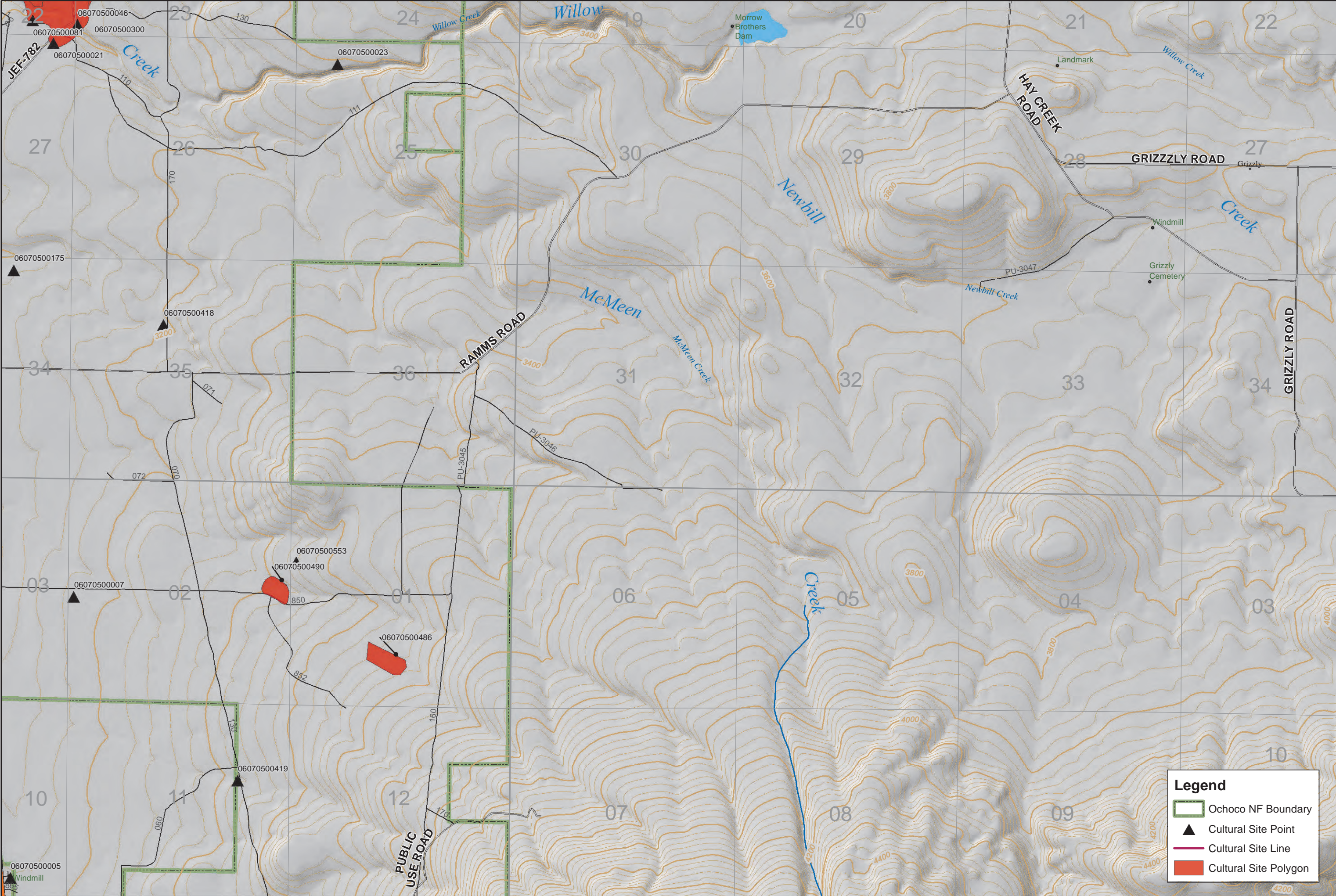
- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon



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Legend

- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon





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Page 16 of 16

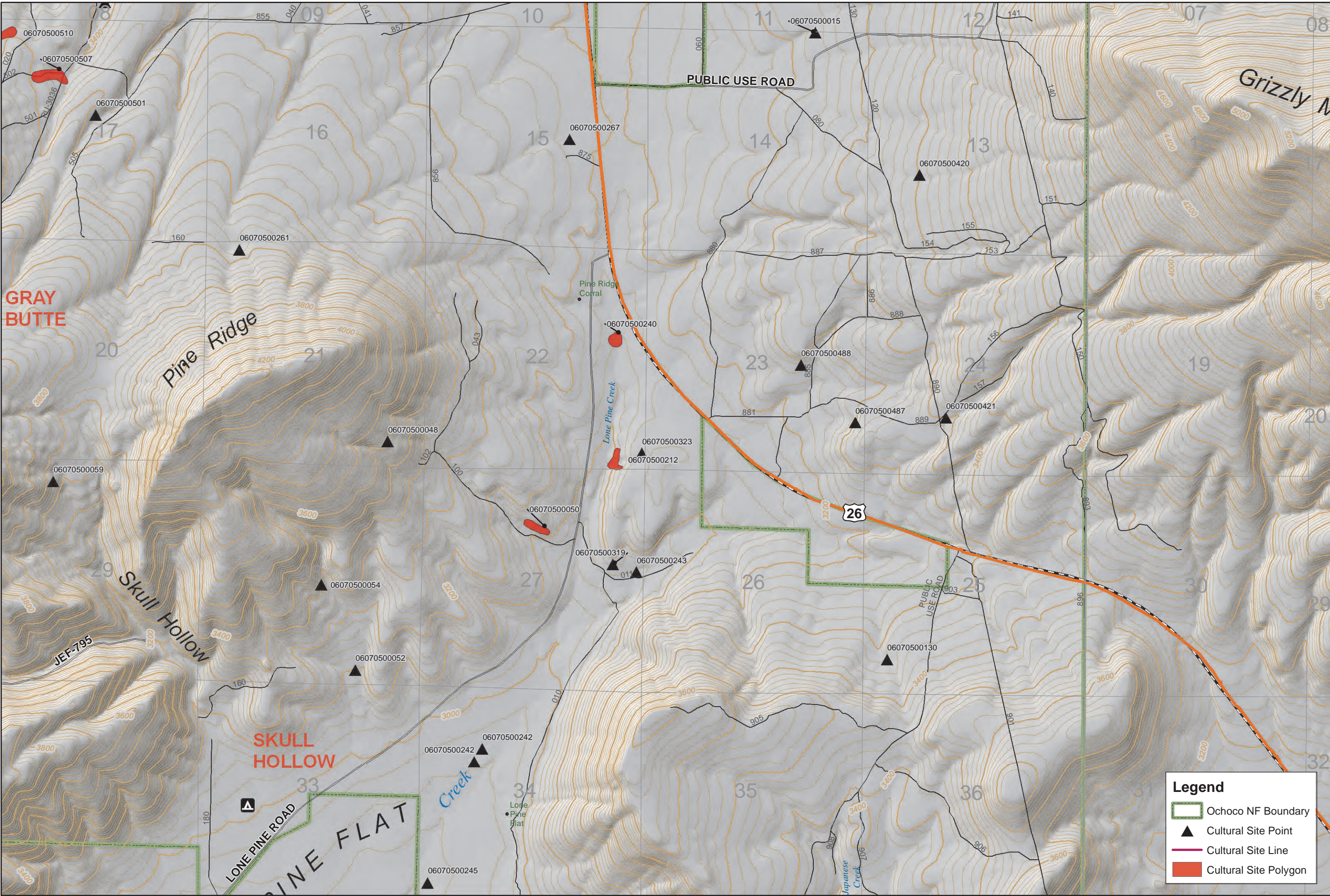
Crooked River
National Grassland
State: Oregon
County: Jefferson

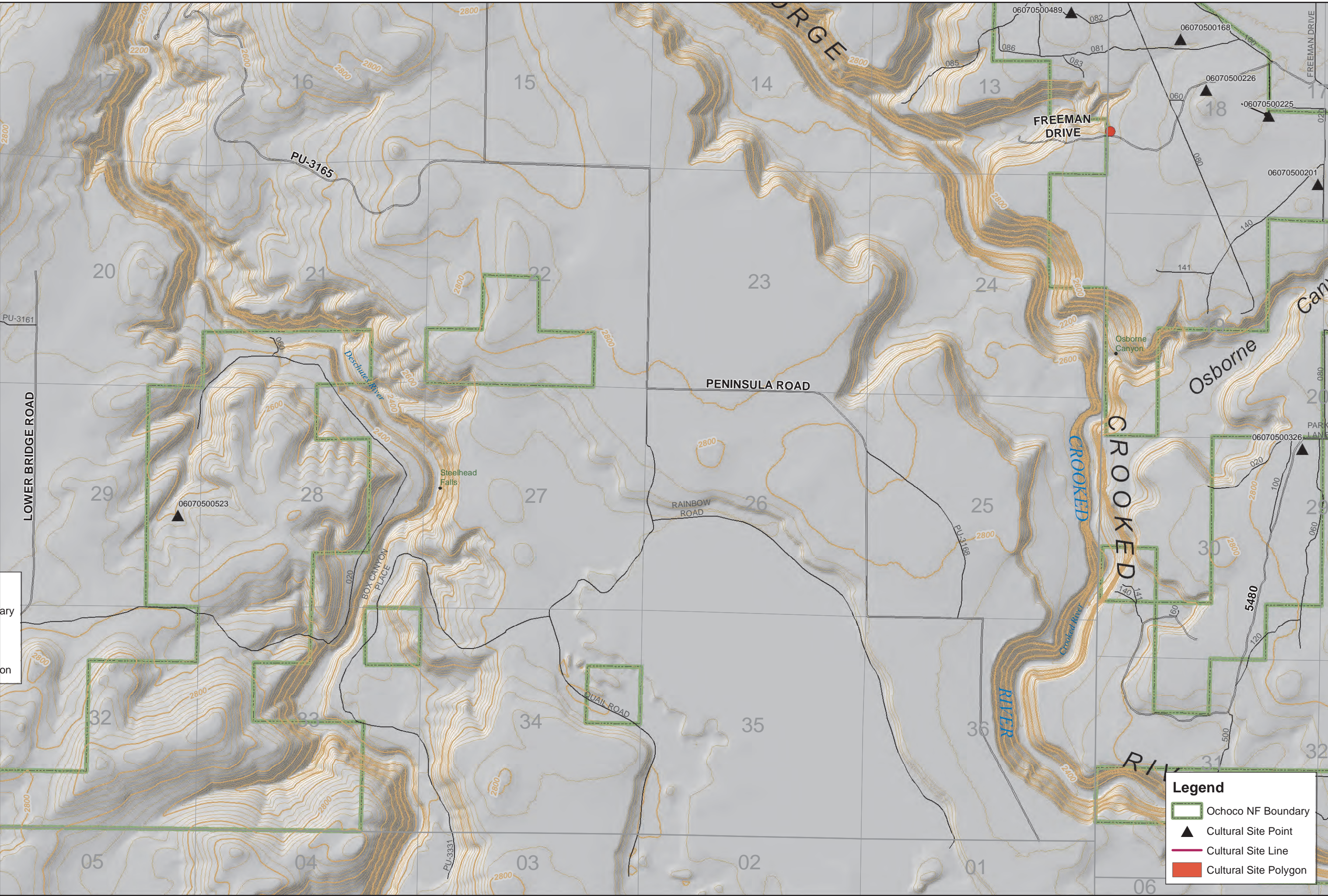
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NPS FORM 10-900-a

Legend

-  Ochoco NF Boundary
-  Cultural Site Point
-  Cultural Site Line
-  Cultural Site Polygon



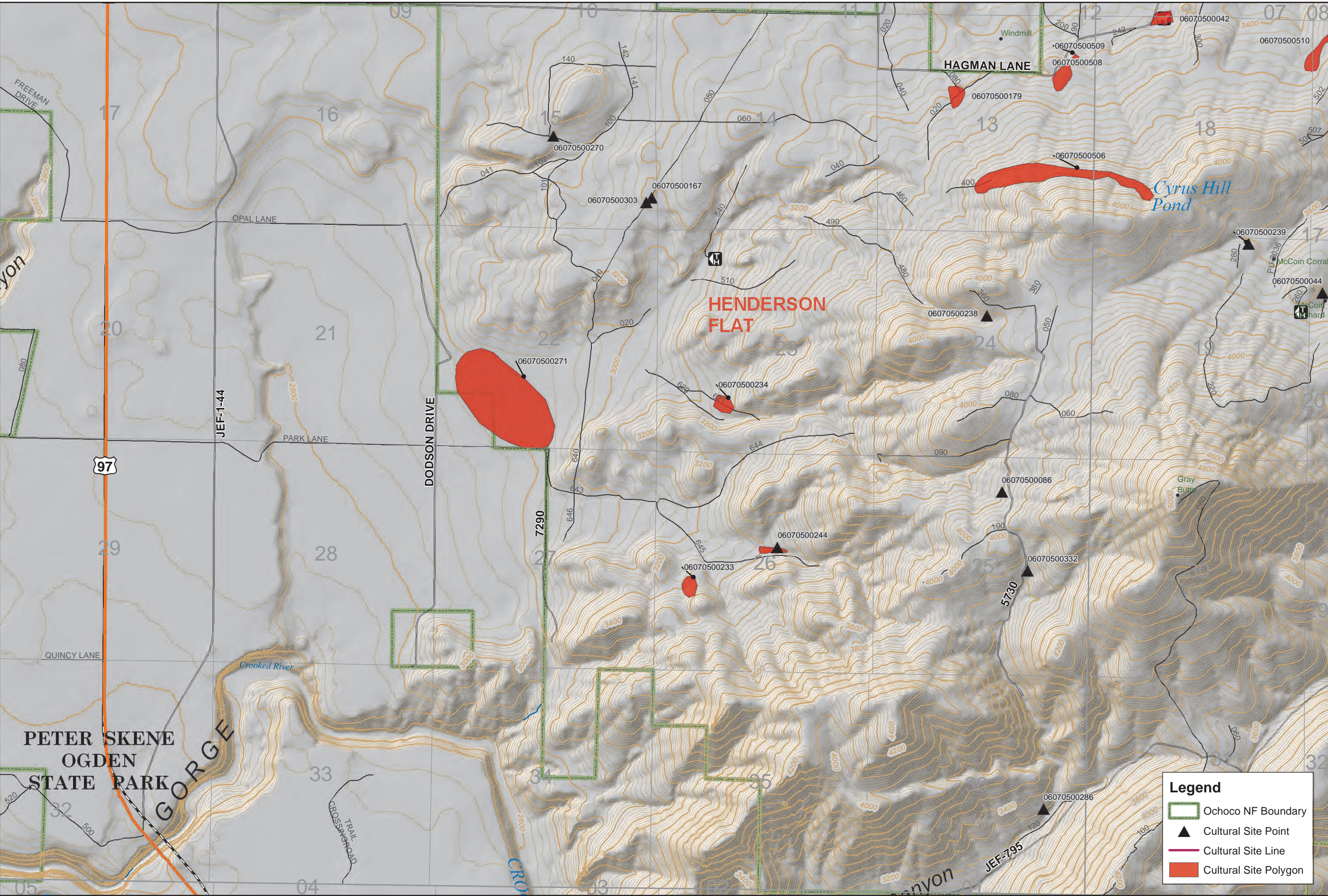


Legend

- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon



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Legend

- Ochoco NF Boundary
- Cultural Site Point
- Cultural Site Line
- Cultural Site Polygon

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: COVER DOCUMENTATION

MULTIPLE Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in
NAME: Jefferson County, Oregon MPS

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 04/10/15

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16th DAY:

DATE OF 45th DAY: 05/26/15

REFERENCE NUMBER: 64501242

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/24/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA cover accepted

REVIEWER Lin Levine

DISCIPLINE H.S.P.

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/24/15

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

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



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

Phone (503) 986-0690

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



December 5, 2014

Jeff Walker

USDA Forest Service, Pacific NW Region

Edith Green Wendell Wyatt Federal Building

1220 SW 3rd Ave

Portland, OR 97208

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Mr. Walker:

I and the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation fully support the US Forest Service's nomination of the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

**SETTLEMENT AND ABANDONMENT OF THE CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL
GRASSLAND IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, OR, 1868-1937**
JEFFERSON COUNTY
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENT

CYRUS, ENOCH AND MARCH HOMESTEAD AND ORCHARD SITE (35-JE-881)
CULVER VICINITY, JEFFERSON COUNTY

MCCOIN, JULIUS AND SARAH, HOMESTEAD AND ORCHARD SITE (35-JE-882)
CULVER VICINITY, JEFFERSON COUNTY

US ARMY FORT UMPQUA (35-DO-990)
REEDSPORT, DOUGLAS COUNTY

OLLALIE MEADOWS GUARD STATION
ESTACADA VICINITY, MARION COUNTY

HOODOO RIDGE LOOKOUT
TROY VICINITY, WALLOWA COUNTY

The enclosed documents meet all aspects of the National Park Service's (NPS) requirements for digital submissions. To complete the nomination process, please review each document; check "meets" or "does not meet" and sign in Section 3, "State/Federal Agency Certification;" and forward the signed cover sheet and photo and document CDs for each nomination to the following address:

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Per NPS' requirements, please send with the mailing a cover letter that includes the following statement in the body: "The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nominations listed to the

National Register of Historic Places.” There is no need to provide printed photographs or a paper copy of the nomination document to NPS. Paper copies of the documents and CDs labeled “US Forest Service Copy” are provided for your agency records.

We appreciate the US Forest Service’s commitment to the preservation of our nation’s historic places. If questions arise, please contact Ian Johnson, National Register & Survey Coordinator, at (503) 986-0678.

Sincerely,



Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

cc. Janine McFarland, USFS
Kevin Bruce, USFS
Alexandra Wenzl, USFS
Rachel Kline, USFS



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Pacific Northwest Region

1220 Southwest 3rd Avenue
P.O. Box 3623 (97208)
Portland, OR 97204

File Code: 2360
Date:

APR 7 2013



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

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

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

Jefferson County
Multiple Property Document

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

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

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

Ollalie Meadows Guard Station
Estacada Vicinity, Marion County

Hoodoo Ridge Lookout
Troy Vicinity, Wallowa County

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



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

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

Sincerely,



GORDON BLUM

Director, Recreation, Lands, and Minerals

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

