

# Stroll

## HISTORIC COBURG

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# Welcome to Coburg

THE CITY OF “**DEEP ROOTS AND DEEP FRIENDSHIPS**”



**PUBLISHED IN COLLABORATION WITH:**

**CITY OF COBURG**

**RESEARCH: ADAPTIVE PRESERVATION, LLC**

**GRAPHIC DESIGN: SARAHJOMASON.COM**

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5. Voila! A link to our website should appear.



**N**estled in the heart of Oregon's Willamette Valley is Coburg—a small, yet vibrant, and growing community composed of historic architecture.

Jacob Spores and John Diamond were the first settlers in Coburg. They arrived at the Willamette Forks in 1847.

By 1855, Spores and Diamond had erected a sawmill, which elicited a significant interest in lumber manufacturing, and remained the town's most popular industry until the early 20th century.

Coburg officially incorporated as a town in 1907; and in 1986

Coburg's historic district was placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We invite you to turn the pages of this booklet for a snapshot of Coburg's early days, peek at its charming historic architecture, and enjoy a front-row seat to the small town life we are all so proud of.

A total of 18 of Coburg's 116 historic properties are showcased in this booklet—but please note, every property in the historic district has a unique and fascinating story to tell.

*Enjoy your stroll through Coburg's tree-lined historic district, rich in history and charm!*

# COBURG TIMELINE

# OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

## 1805-1830

Kalapuya Native American Tribe population estimated at 9,000.

## 1847

John Diamond arrived in the area in late September 1847. He and his business partner, Jacob Spores, had undertaken the trip west specifically to exploit the Donation Land Claim Act, and they claimed adjoining tracts of land.

## 1847

Smallpox epidemic reduces Kalapuya tribe to 600.

## 1855

Diamond and Spores erected a sash sawmill, which turned out rough-cut lumber.

## 1855

Kalapuya tribe forcibly relocated to Grand Ronde Reservation.

## 1862

Sawmill was swept away in flood.

## 1865

The town is named by blacksmith, Charles Payne, after an imported stallion from Coburg Germany.

## 1878

The Oregon Railway Limited Company extended its line to Coburg.

## 1881

Southern Pacific purchased the train line and expanded it south to Springfield.

## 1881

Isaac Van Duyn platted the townsite for Coburg.

## 1888

A two-story, four room schoolhouse was built and used until 1912 when a new school was built. That school was in operation until 1964 when all Coburg students began to attend Eugene schools.

## 1893

The City of Coburg received its charter from the state.

## 1900

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company established a mill in Coburg.

## 1895-1915

This period of time was known

as Coburg's 'Golden Years', largely due to the increase in lumber production.

## 1907

Coburg officially incorporated as a town.

## 1914

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Mill in Coburg closed.

## 1915-1945

A period of decline. After the closure of the large Booth-Kelly mill in 1914, Coburg suffered a drastic loss in population. The population decreased from 613 residents in 1910 to 263 residents in 1930.

## 1915

The original downtown commercial core was destroyed by a fire.

## 1938

A second fire swept through what remained of downtown Coburg and destroyed virtually all the wooden civic and commercial structures from the turn of the century.

## 1960

The construction of Interstate Highway 5 near the eastern edge of town began. The creation of the freeway interchange, the annexation and subdivision of lands along the freeway, and the introduction of a large number of freeway-related businesses drastically altered the nature of the town.

## 1981

Coburg Heritage Committee was formed by interested citizens. An inventory of the historic resources in Coburg was completed in 1984.

## 1986

A National Historic District was officially formed in Coburg.

## FAST FORWARD TO NOW...

Turn the page to discover Coburg and learn more about some featured historic buildings.





## FEATURED PROPERTIES:

- 1** H.J. Cox House
- 2** N.C. & Rebecca Burns House
- 3** Jarnigan House
- 4** Pirtle House
- 5** Old Booth-Kelly Mill Site
- 6** IOOF Lodge
- 7** Depot Station House
- 8** Mendenhall House
- 9** Homer & Martha Payne House
- 10** Pollard-Heacock House
- 11** Healy House
- 12** Sir Hugo Hallin House
- 13** Clarence Taylor House
- 14** Alice Balch House
- 15** Tomesson House
- 16** 32744 East Delaney Street
- 17** Nelson & Margaret Mathews House
- 18** Wood-Goodman House
- 19** Diamond House
- 20** Old Railroad Depot Site
- 21** Dinsmore House

# Prominent Architectural Styles in Coburg & HOW TO SPOT THEM

**H**ave you ever wondered about the difference between Craftsman and Bungalow-style? Or Gothic Revival and Queen Anne? If so, you are in the right place!

Coburg's beloved National Historic District is home to more than 23 different architectural styles.

This next section highlights six of the most common architectural styles you will see while on your walking tour, and tips on what architectural features to look out for so you can properly identify them.

Below is a glossary of architectural terms you will see while on your walking tour. Be sure to refer back to this page as needed!

## GLOSSARY

**Corbel**—A structural piece of stone, wood, or metal protruding from a wall to carry weight. A chimney corbel, in very simple terms, is a brick bump-out.

**Dormer**—A window that projects vertically from a sloping roof of a wall between the edges of intersecting roof.

**Double-hung window**—A window that has two operating sashes which move up and down allowing for ventilation on the top or bottom.

**Eave**—The part of a roof that meets or overhangs the walls of a building.

**Gable**—A portion of a wall between the edges of intersecting roof pitches.

**Oriel**—A form of bay window which protrudes from the main wall of a building but does not reach to the ground.

**Rafter Tail**—The ends of a rafter that overhang the bearing walls and are located under the eaves.

**Vergeboards**—Exterior house trim, usually ornately carved, that is attached along the roofline of a gable.

## STYLE #1

# GOthic REVIVAL 1840-1880

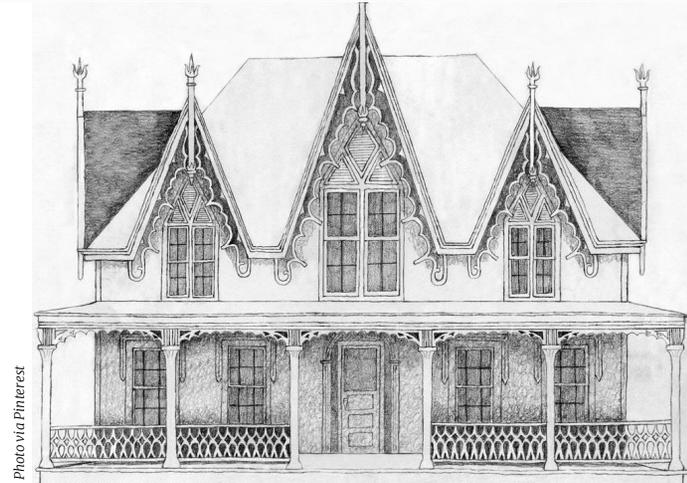


Photo via Pinterest

The Gothic Revival-style in America was advanced by architects Alexander Jackson Davis and especially Andrew Jackson Downing. This style was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival-style was often chosen for country houses and houses in rural or small-town settings.



### ROOF

One of the most obvious characteristics of a Gothic Revival house is a steeply pitched roof that ends in a high, narrow point.



### WINDOWS

Tall, Gothic-shaped windows with pointed, arched tops and decorative vergeboards are another common feature on Gothic Revival houses.

Photo via Zion Modern House



### CROSS GABLE

A cross-gabled roof means that the two roof sections of the house intersect to form the shape of a cross. They are often adorned with decorated vergeboards.

Photo via JTC Roofing Contractors LTD



### PORCH

Perhaps the most identifiable feature of a Gothic Revival house is the one-story porch with decorative turned posts and slender columns.

## STYLE #2

# QUEEN ANNE 1880-1910



Photo via Anderson Windows

The Queen Anne-style falls under the umbrella of Victorian architecture and began in England around 1880. It quickly became popular in the United States and lasted in the western states until around 1910.

## STYLES #3 & #4

# BUNGALOW & CRAFTSMAN 1935-1950



Photo via The House Plan Shop

Although many people use “Craftsman” and “Bungalow” interchangeably, a Bungalow is a type of dwelling, and a Craftsman refers to the architectural style of the Arts and Crafts movement. It’s possible to have a craftsman bungalow, but not all Bungalow houses reflect the Craftsman-style.



### CHIMNEY

Queen Anne-style houses are known to include a corbeled chimney, which in simple terms means, “a brick bump-out.”

Photo via Pinterest



### LAYOUT

Queen Anne-style houses often appear asymmetrical, have more than one story, and typically feature a decorative wrap-around porch.



### ROOF

Craftsman-style houses have a low-pitched, gabled or hipped roof, and deep, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails under the eaves.

Photo via Google



### DORMERS

Craftsman-style houses may have dormers. If so, they will be either shed, hipped or gabled.



### WINDOWS

Look out for windows, oriels, and dormers, which are window extensions that stick out from the side of a roof, and usually include a gable top.

Photo via Buffalo Architecture Dictionary



### DECOR

Look out for decorative spindle-work, towers, and turrets—typically featured on the front corner of the house. You’ll notice deeply pitched roofs with irregular shapes and one or more triangular, front-facing gables..

Photo via Old House Dreams



### CORBELS

Decorative brackets—also referred to as knee braces or corbels—are a common feature on a Craftsman-style house and are visible beneath the roofline.

Photo via Old House Journal



### LAYOUT

Craftsman-style houses are typically one or one-and-a-half stories (occasionally two) and feature a front or corner porch under the roofline with tapered (battered) or square columns.

## STYLE #5

### MINIMAL TRADITIONAL 1935-1950



Photo via Aladdin Read-Cut Homes

The Minimal Traditional-style was designed to be simple, economical, and mass-producible. These cost-effective, small houses came into vogue during the Great Depression since they could be built with Federal Housing Administration insured home loans. During World War II, Minimal Traditional houses could be built quickly to house relocated wartime factory and plant workers.

## STYLE #6

### RANCH 1935-1975



Photo via Pinterest

The Ranch-style house dates back to the 1930s and reflects the more relaxed Western lifestyle. The rise in popularity of the Ranch-style is directly linked to the rise of car culture. With automobiles, families could live on larger lots of land outside of the traditional population centers (the cities).



#### DECOR

Minimal Traditional houses feature simple architectural decor. This was done intentionally to reduce the cost and time of production for these houses.



#### WINDOWS

Look out for windows that are simple—usually single or double-hung, with multiple panes and occasionally wrapping around the corners.



#### FLOOR PLAN

Ranch-style houses are one story with asymmetrical, rectangular L- or U- shaped open concept floor plans often surrounding a patio or breezeway.

Photo via Pinterest



#### WINDOWS

Because of its open floor plan, Ranch-style houses rely on natural light. Large picture windows brighten up the interior as much as the long, overhanging eaves will allow.

Photo via Coral Gables Magazine



#### SCALE

These houses are often small in scale—typically only one story with a simple layout to allow for low cost and ease of production.

Photo via Aladdin Read-Cut Homes



#### ROOFLINE

A simple, gabled roofline is characteristic of these houses because they were easy to design and construct.

Photo via ThoughtCo.



#### ROOFLINE

A low-pitched roof, commonly hipped or gabled with a moderate or wide-eave overhang are characteristic of the Ranch-style.

Photo via Pinterest



#### GARAGES

Attached carports and garages were added to Ranch-style houses as a result of the surge in the widespread use of cars that occurred in the 1920s.

Photo via Coral Gables Magazine

## 1 H.J. COX HOUSE

Address: 32619 Bruce Way  
Year Built: 1899  
Architectural Style: Queen Anne



This beautiful Queen Anne-style “Double-L” house was built in 1899. The property was originally two lots, with the Dick Jones residence located within the picket fence to the north. H.J. Cox, author of “Random Lengths” and clerk at the Booth-Kelly Mill from 1910-1914, returned to Coburg in the 1930s and lived in this house.

This two-story, wood-framed house has intersecting steep gable roofs, shiplap siding with one-over-one, double-hung windows, plain trim, fish scale shingle siding on gable ends, and Eastlake gable decoration.

## N.C. & REBECCA BURNS HOUSE 2

Address: 32648 East Van Duyn Street  
Year Built: 1894  
Architectural Style: Victorian Eclectic



This house was likely built for N.C. and Rebecca Burns in 1894. It was owned by several others between 1901 and 1907 before Frank Lovelace, a “railroad man” from Missouri, and his wife and daughter purchased the house in 1919. Lovelace was the caretaker of the depot and served as Coburg’s judge and city recorder for many years.

This one-and-a-half story wood-framed, rectangle house has a gable roof and intersecting gabled addition to the rear. Shiplap siding with decorative fish scale shingles can be seen on the exterior. The house has one-over-one, double-hung windows with molded hoods and wide trim. The porch has a hipped roof and square posts which face the street.

### 3 JARNIGAN HOUSE

### PIRTLE HOUSE 4

Address: 91177 North Willamette Street  
Year Built: circa 1885  
Architectural Style: Late 19th/20th Century American  
Movements

Address: 91171 North Willamette Street  
Year Built: 1925  
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival/Cottage



This house was built circa 1885, for J.C. Goodale with lumber selected from the mill he operated in Coburg until he sold it to Booth-Kelly in 1899. In 1902, Dr. Milton Emerson Jarnigan from Tennessee moved into the house and rented rooms to school teachers and mill administrators. Dr. Jarnigan served Coburg and the surrounding area. He built an office and apothecary on Willamette Street near the Hotel Meda. He and his brother Lee were primary investors in the Coburg Glass Factory, and he served as Coburg's mayor from 1914-1916.

This is a two-story, wood-framed rectangle with an intersecting L-shaped floorplan. It has a gable roof and two one-story bays. A wide Bungalow-style porch and port cochere are attached. Notice the shiplap siding, a large brick center chimney and one-over-one, double-hung windows with Gothic pedimented hoods.

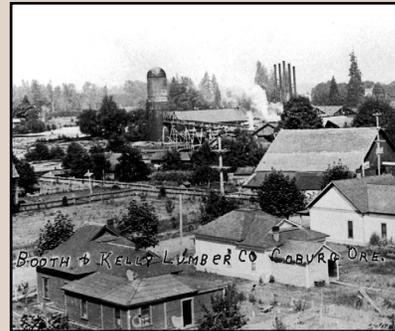
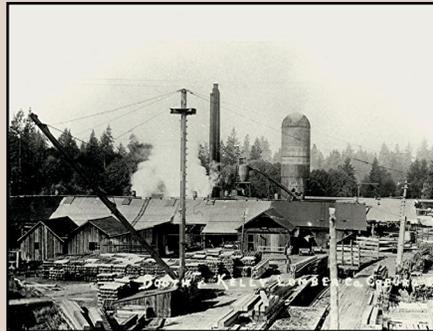
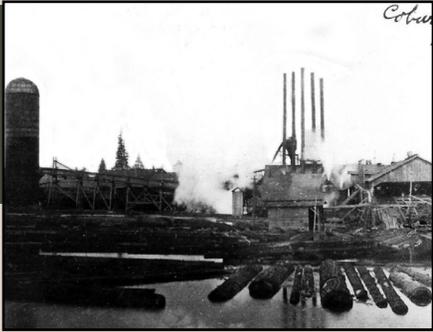


This Cottage Gothic Revival-style house was built for Daisy Pirtle by her sons Glenn and Noel. She moved into town from the Pirtle Farm, which was two-and-a-half miles north of town. Originally a four-room cottage, the rear bedrooms were added on in the 1930s.

This is a one-story, wood-framed house with gable roof and small projecting porch gable to the street. There is a centered brick chimney and one-over-one, double-hung windows with medium trim.

## 5 OLD BOOTH-KELLY MILL SITE

## IOOF LODGE 6



At its height in the early 1900s, the Booth-Kelly Mill occupied more than five acres. The four-stacker mill operated 24/7 with more than 30 employees and it produced 15,000 board feet of lumber per day. It was most likely the largest single logging operation in Oregon at the turn of the century.

Address: 91119 North Willamette Street  
Year Built: 1938  
Architectural Style: Late 19th/20th Century American Movements



This was the most important commercial intersection in Coburg during the railroad and mill eras. The IOOF Hall was originally located where the present-day Grange Building is (135 Mill Street) but burned in the 1938 fire. It was rebuilt here on Willamette street and has been a hub for many community groups, meetings, and golden year events. When completed, one corner of it was used as the post office.

This two-story, wood-framed rectangular structure has a gable roof and six-over-six, double-hung windows. Bungalow brackets can be found on the gable ends along with exposed rafters and narrow shiplap siding.

## 7 DEPOT STATION HOUSE

Address: 32677 East McKenzie Street  
Year Built: 1870  
Architectural Style: Gothic Vernacular



Built in 1870, this Gothic structure doubled as the town's Pony Express and stagecoach stop. When the railroad arrived in 1882, it was used as a station house. George Smith and his wife Mary Spores lived here. Mary continued living here into the 1900's after George died.

This is a rare example of a two-story Gothic vernacular with T-plan and unique wrap around porch. This house has a brick center chimney, steeply sloped gable roof, and one-over-one, double-hung windows with wide trim.

## MENDENHALL HOUSE 8

Address: 91049 South Willamette  
Year Built: 1905  
Architectural Style: Victorian Eclectic



This house was built in 1905 and purchased circa 1910 by Dr. Mendenhall, who was a doctor, dentist, and veterinarian. He lived in Coburg for three years, working with Dr. M.E. Jarnigan. After he married, his wife was not pleased with him seeing female patients and convinced him to quit the practice of medicine. The couple moved to Bottom Loop and Dr. Mendenhall became a farmer.

This one-story, wood-framed square house has a steep hipped gable roof. Narrow clapboard siding with wide corner blocks and fascia. One-over-one, double-hung windows with molded hoods can be seen. The porch has a hipped roof with Eastlake corner brackets.

## 9 HOMER & MARTHA PAYNE HOUSE

## POLLARD-HEACOCK HOUSE 10

Address: 91035 South Willamette Street  
Year Built: 1905  
Architectural Style: Late 19th/20th Century American  
Movements

Address: 91032 South Willamette Street  
Year Built: 1854  
Architectural Style: Classic Revival



This house was owned by Homer Payne, son of the Blacksmith Charles Payne who is credited with naming Coburg, and lived here with his wife Martha. They operated a grocery store in town and were very active in church and civic affairs.

It is a one-story, wood-framed foursquare house with truncated hip roof and brick center chimney. It has shiplap siding and one-over-one, double-hung windows with hooded trim. Notice the horizontal Bungalow-style windows and hipped porch with heavy boxed posts.



The Pollard-Heacock House, built in 1854 is one of the oldest houses in all of Lane County. Zachariah Pollard bought this land from John Diamond in 1858. Diamond came to this area in 1847 and purchased this land in the 1848 Donation Land Claim. He may have lived in this house from 1855-1858. Issac Van Duyn purchased this house when he also bought the lumber mill from Pollard.

This is considered a 'double house' meaning it has a symmetrical plan on both sides of a common wall with two entries. It contains a brick center chimney, narrow clapboard siding with wide fascia, and Classic Revival gable returns. The main house has hand hewn timber and peg construction.

## 11 HEALY HOUSE

Address: 91020 South Willamette Street  
Year Built: circa 1898  
Architectural Style: Italianate



This Italianate-style house is characterized by its center chimney and wrapped-front veranda. It was built in 1898 by Mr. Mathisen who owned the glass factory in town. This house has been restored with original windows, wrap around porch, and tin press ceilings. The boulders around the perimeter were once the foundation. It remained in the possession of the Bertha Healy family, who was Mathisen's daughter, until the 1970s.

## SIR HUGO HALLIN HOUSE 12

Address: 32713 East Dixon Street  
Year Built: 1906  
Architectural Style: Victorian Eclectic/Craftsman



This house was built by Carpus Gray and Earl Simmons for Sir Hugo Hallin, Superintendent of the Booth-Kelly Mill. In 1914, the Morris family moved in, and the McNabbs, who operated the first service station, bought the house in 1925.

It is a one-and-a-half story, wood-framed rectangle house with hipped roof, gabled dormers, and gabled projection facing Dixon Street. You'll notice exposed rafters and large overhang, and shiplap siding with fishscale shingles on dormers and gables. The porch is a three-sided wrap around with tapered posts and latticed skirt. The windows are nine-over-one, double-hung.

## 13 CLARENCE TAYLOR HOUSE

Address: 90990 South Skinner Street  
Year Built: 1913  
Architectural Style: Bungalow



This is a one-and-a-half story, wood-framed rectangle structure with gable roof and corbeled brick center chimney. Shiplap siding and one-over-one, double-hung windows with molded hoods can be seen from the exterior. The porch has a hipped roof with tapered boxed columns and solid railing. It also has Italian elements such as Palladian windows on the second floor and narrow square bay to side street.

## ALICE BALCH HOUSE 14

Address: 32738 East Delaney Street  
Year Built: 1906  
Architectural Style: Late 19th/20th Century American Movements



This house was built by Olive and Evelyn Taylor for his mother-in-law Alice Balch.

This is a one-and-a-half story, wood-framed rectangle residence with a gable addition to the rear. The hipped porch faces Dixon Street and has simple posts and railings. The house has shiplap siding with one-over-one, double-hung windows.

## 15 TOMESSON HOUSE

## 32744 EAST DELANEY STREET 16

Address: 90972 South Coleman  
Year Built: 1912  
Architectural Style: Bungalow

Address: 32744 East Delaney Street  
Historic Name: None  
Year Built: 1924  
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional



This one-and-a-half story, wood-framed rectangular house was built by local builder Earl Simmons in 1912, and sold to Mr. Tomesson who came from Canada to operate a feed store in town. It has a large gable roof overhang with gable end brackets and recessed porch with heavy boxed posts.



This Minimal Traditional-style house is a one-story, wood-framed box with gable roof and exposed rafters. You will notice the wide shingle siding and one-over-one horizontal, double-hung windows with false shutters. The small projecting gable porch with boxed posts are typical elements of a Minimal Traditional-style house.

## 17 NELSON & MARGARET MATHEWS HOUSE

Address: 32702 East Pearl Street  
Year Built: 1905  
Architectural Style: Craftsman Vernacular



The Mathews House stands as the best example of Coburg's finest and most prolific father-and-son-house-building duo, Archibald and Earl Simmons. Built in 1905 for Nelson and Margret Mathews, this two-story vernacular residence shows combined influences of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman-Bungalow styles. The wrap around veranda is a prominent feature of the house, providing a grand place from which one could view both the road and the train station. The walls and ceilings, with the exception of an upstairs closet, are wood lathed and plastered, one of the first houses in town to be finished in this manner.

## WOODS-GOODMAN HOUSE 18

Address: 91131 Diamond Street  
Year Built: 1912  
Architectural Style: Queen Anne



This house is one of the few Queen Anne-style houses in Coburg. This modest house was built and lived in by R.T. Woods, President of the Coburg State Bank. Woods left the bank before it dissolved in 1927. Later, Jack Goodman, an area farmer, purchased and lived in the house.

This is a one-story, wood-framed house with a gabled-hipped roof and wrap around porch. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung, and shiplap siding can be found on the exterior. Queen Anne details can be found on the gable ends, at the frieze and on the porch.

## 19 DIAMOND HOUSE

Address: 91143 Diamond Street  
Year Built: 1890  
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival



Built in 1890, this Gothic Revival-style house was the retirement residence of John Diamond, one of Coburg's earliest pioneers. It was built by Walter Drury, early pioneer and father of George Drury. George A. Drury was Coburg's first mayor in 1906 and again from 1919 to 1923. In 1906, George purchased the Coburg Mercantile store from William Van Duyn. George's partners were Lee Jarnigan (brother to Dr. Jarnigan) and Melvin Bond. When Lee died in 1926 his son, Walter Drury, took over the store and ran it.

This is a one-and-a-half story house with a gable roof. The projecting porch on the gable-end replaced the original porch balcony, but the original door is still intact.

## OLD RAILROAD DEPOT SITE 20

Currently Known As: Norma Pheiffer Park



Currently the City Park. The original depot, granary, and community silos were once located in this area. A narrow-gauge line from Brownsville to Coburg was first laid in 1878. By 1881, Southern Pacific purchased and updated the spur to standard width and ran four trains daily into the lumber port.

## 21 DINSMORE HOUSE

# THANK YOU!

Address: 91226 North Harrison Street  
Year Built: 1905  
Architectural Style: Craftsman Vernacular



This house was built by Earl Simmons for Sam Mathew, Son of Nelson Mathews. Mrs. Dinsmore purchased it from Mr. Mathews and then, in 1937, K. Pennington purchased the house and lived here.

This is a one-story, wood-framed box floorplan with a hipped roof and flared eaves. A corbeled brick chimney is located in the center along with ship lapped siding with exposed rafters. The porch was enclosed in 1960 and then altered back to its original form after 1998.

*This publication has been funded with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the Historic Preservation Fund, National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Any opinion, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street, NW (2740) Washington, DC 20005.*



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**All photos are courtesy of the Lane County History Museum.**

