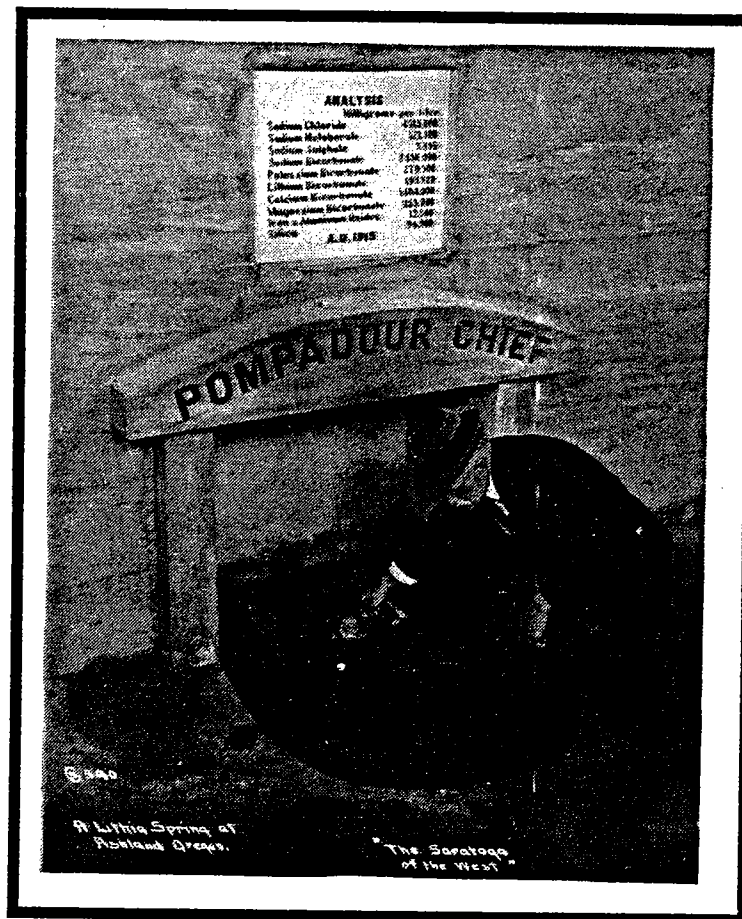


AN INVENTORY, HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION, AND ASSESSMENT
OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AT LITHIA SPRINGS AND WINBURN CAMP



By Nan Hannon and Clayton G. Lebow
For the City of Ashland



December 11, 1987

IRI Report No. PNW87-8

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Prepared for

City of Ashland
20 E. Main Street
Ashland, Oregon 97520



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INFOTEC Research, Inc. (IRI), between August 29th and December 11, 1987, conducted a cultural resource inventory and historic documentation of the Lithia Springs and Winburn Camp properties, for the City of Ashland. The purpose of this project was to identify and record any cultural resources located on these two properties, document the history of these resources, and to recommend management measures. Three cultural resources were recorded: two historic sites on the Winburn Camp property, and a single historic site on the Lithia Springs property. The historic sites on the Winburn Camp property include the Winburn Cabin site and a historic dump site. The Winburn Cabin site is probably not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, although the site is interesting, and could be managed and protected by the City simply by continuing the present property management strategy. The historic dump site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and need not be considered in future management plans. The historic site located on the Lithia Springs property includes features associated with the development of Lithia Springs. Given the significant role that Lithia Springs has played in the history of the City of Ashland, there is no question that this site (particularly with the Pompadour Chief, the steel bridge over Emigrant Creek, the City Springs pumphouse and retaining wall, and the angular concrete retaining wall at Lithia Spring all present) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that this site be nominated, and the property managed in such a way as to protect the site. No prehistoric sites were observed on either the Lithia Springs or Winburn Camp properties.

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INTRODUCTION

A cultural resource inventory and historic documentation of Winburn Camp and Lithia Springs, both owned by the City of Ashland, was conducted by INFOTEC Research, Inc. (IRI), under contract with the City of Ashland. The purpose was to provide information which would allow the City of Ashland to properly manage the cultural resources on these two properties. The project was guided by four goals: (1) to comply with Oregon's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) Goal 5, which states that the "location, quality and quantity" of "historic areas, sites, structures and objects" (among other resources) shall be inventoried; (2) to compile a historical background on each property, particularly as the property and the people associated with the property were involved in the development of the City of Ashland; (3) to survey both properties to locate unrecorded cultural resources; and (4) to file completed site forms with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on all cultural resources identified on the two properties.

This project was the result of a matching grant received by the City of Ashland from SHPO. IRI's staff for the project included Clayton Lebow as the Principal Investigator, Nan Hannon as the project Historian, and Richard Pettigrew as the Project Manager. Al Alsing served as Project Supervisor for the City of Ashland, and Jim Olson and Jim Roberts assisted by mapping cultural resource sites; the City also provided in-kind services, including the graphics, which were completed by Jim Olson. The field work was completed by Clayton Lebow, Nan Hannon, Jim Olson, and Jim Roberts between August 29th and September 1st; a total of seven person-days was spent on this task.

This report consists of four major parts. The first part provides an introduction, and information on the physical, ethnographic, prehistoric, and historical settings of the two properties (as no prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded, the ethnographic and prehistoric settings are very brief); the second part is a discussion of the field methods used during the survey, and the research and interview methods used during the historic documentation. This is followed by an in-depth discussion of the history of the project areas, and the impact the people associated with the two properties had on the City of Ashland. The final section is a discussion of the sites recorded, including potential significance, and recommendations for cultural resource management.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The Winburn Camp property, composed of 160 acres, is located in southern Jackson County in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, T39S, R1E, WM, between 3840 and 3280 ft (1170 and 1000 m) in elevation (Figure 1). The West Fork of Ashland Creek flows through, and is joined by, Weasel Creek and Annie Creek within the property boundaries. The project area, which is within the boundaries of the Ashland Ranger District of the Rogue River National Forest, is also within the Ashland Municipal Watershed. The climate is typical of upland forested environments in the

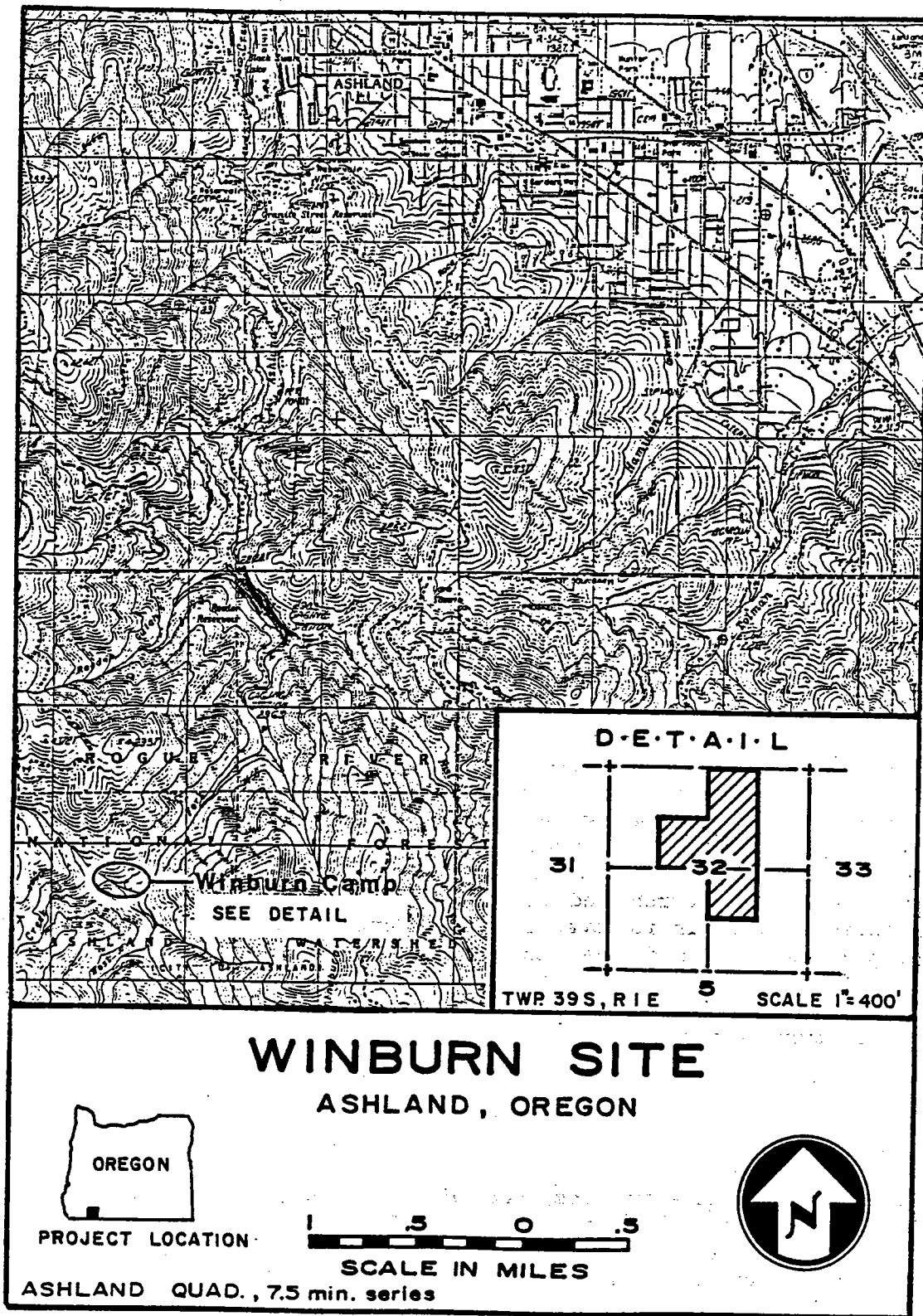


Figure 1. Location of the Winburn Camp Property.

upper Rogue River drainage, with warm and dry summers, and cool and moist winters. The vicinity probably accumulates a winter snowpack. The topography of the area consists of steep slopes, with slopes over 90% not uncommon. The only relatively level area of any consequence is at the confluence of Weasel Creek and the West Fork of Ashland Creek; this area consists of approximately one to two acres of alluvial terrace with slopes less than 10%. Situated just west of this terrace is a small (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) open meadow, with a ground slope of approximately 10%. Two benches, both less than one-half acre in size and with slopes less than 20%, were located east of and overlooking the West Fork of Ashland Creek. Except for the open meadow, the property is heavily timbered, with Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) the dominant overstory; other plants observed include bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum), white fir (Abies concolor), red alder (Alnus rubra), chinkapin (Castanopsis chrysophylla), incense cedar (Libocedrus decurrens), Pacific yew (Taxus brevifolia), Pacific madrone (Arbutus menziesii), California hazel (Corylus cornuta californica), ocean spray (Holodiscus discolor), salal (Gaultheria shallon), dwarf Oregon grape (Mahonia nervosa), wild rose (Rosa spp.), wood sorrel (Oxalis sp.), swordfern (Polystichum munitum), brackenfern (Pteridium aquilinum), maidenhair-fern (Adiantum pedatum), horsetail (Equisetum sp.), and beargrass (Xerophyllum tenax). Other than road and building construction associated with the Long and Winburn cabins (see discussion later in this report), the property has undergone little historic alteration.

The Lithia Springs property, 66 acres in size, is located in southern Jackson County, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, T39S, R1E, WM, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, T39S, R2E, WM, between 1900 and 2025 ft (579 and 617 m) in elevation (Figure 2). The Lithia Springs property is situated on the eastern edge of Bear Creek Valley, approximately two miles (3.2 km) east of Ashland. Emigrant Creek, which is a major tributary to Bear Creek, is located along much of the northern property boundary. The climate is moderate (but more xeric than the upland Winburn Camp property), with hot and dry summers, and cool and damp winters. The vegetation falls within the "Interior Valley Zone" (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:44-45, 110, Fig. 27). The property is predominately grassland, with Oregon white oak (Quercus garryana) and California black oak (Quercus kelloggii) present on the slopes, and willow (Salix spp.), Oregon white ash (Fraxinus latifolia), black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa), blackberries (Rubus spp.), and poison oak (Rhus diversiloba) found along the banks of Emigrant Creek. Topographically, the property consists of two distinct areas. Approximately half of the property consists of a relatively level alluvial terrace (Figure 3); located within this terrace are the Lithia Springs and the City Springs. The remainder of the property is on gently rolling hillsides with slopes up to 30%, although occasional rock outcrops create much steeper slopes. Unlike the Winburn property, the Lithia Springs landscape has been extensively altered during the historic time period, particularly on the alluvial terrace. Most of the terrace has been artificially filled (probably to alleviate the marshiness associated with the mineral springs, and Emigrant Creek has been diverted from its original channel (Appendix D). Except for the eastern corner of the terrace, no original surface (present prior to historic occupation) was observed. The hillsides remain relatively unaltered.

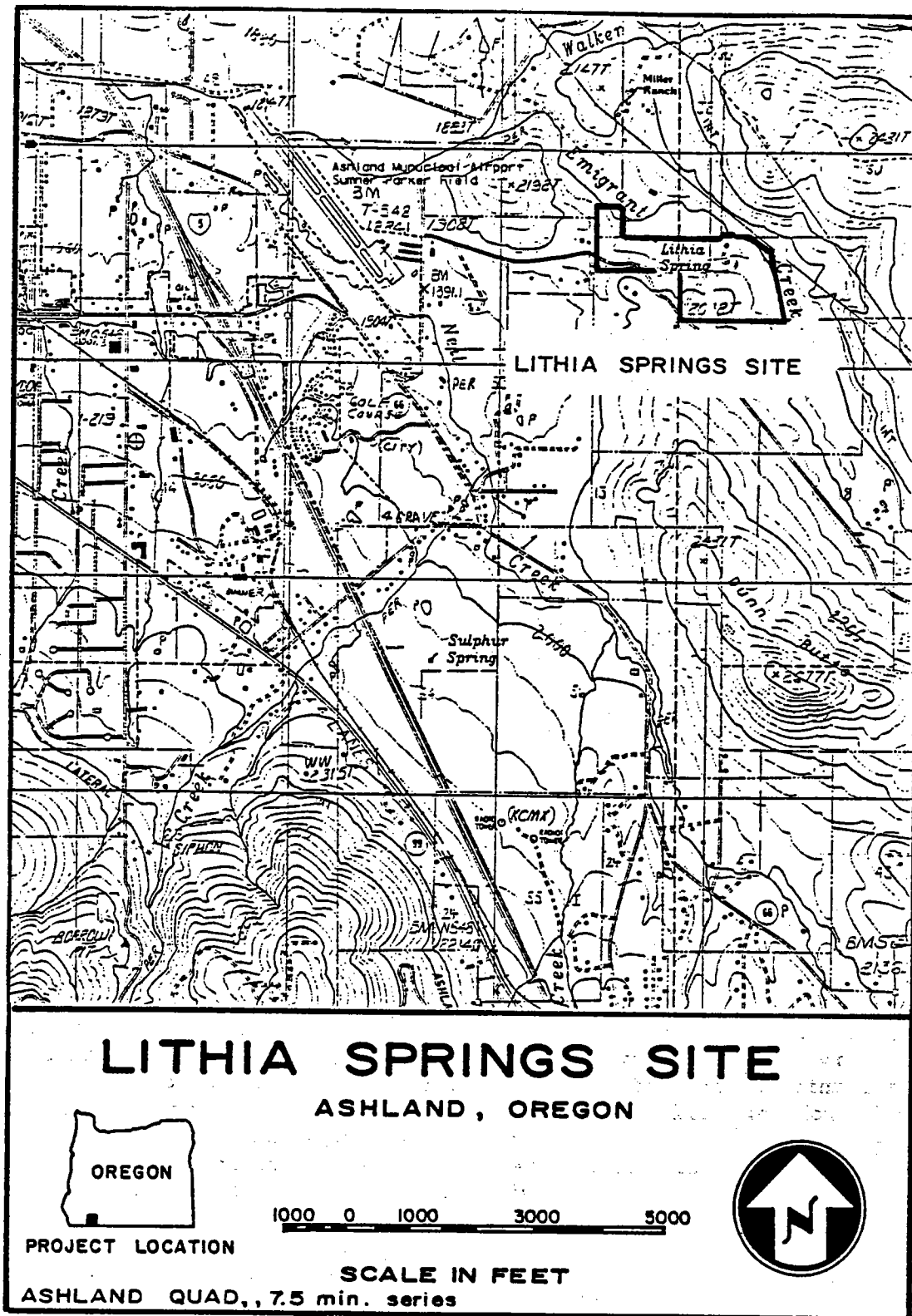


Figure 2. Location of the Lithia Springs Property.

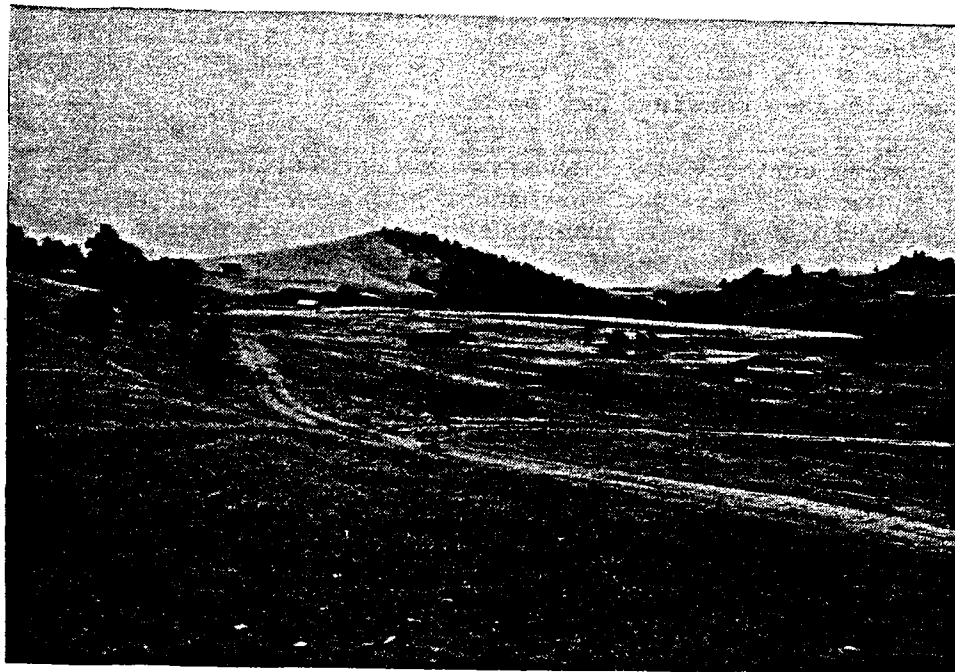


Figure 3. View of the Lithia Springs Property, to the West.

BACKGROUND

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

At the time of historic contact, Bear Creek Valley between Ashland and Talent was the boundary between the Upland Takelma and the Shasta (Gray 1985:35-36). This would place both the Winburn Camp and Lithia Springs properties within Shasta territory, although it is likely that these properties were actually seasonally exploited by both groups. Although speaking different languages (the Upland Takelma belonged to the Penutian language family, the Shasta to the Hokan Language family [Schaeffer 1959]), the two groups were similar in many ways. The following brief summary is taken from the ethnographies of Dixon (1907), Holt (1946), and Sapir (1907); for more in-depth information, refer to those authors, or to the compilation of southwestern Oregon ethnographies by Gray (1985).

The basic socio-political unit among the Shasta was the small, exogamous, patrilineal, extended family band, although each band belonged to a larger, geographically defined group (the Shasta of Bear Creek Valley, for instance, belonged to the Ikirakutsu group). Each group was under the leadership of a head man, whose position was hereditary (and, due to the practice of paying fines as blood-money, required that he be wealthy). Another influential

individual (or individuals) within the group was the shaman (usually a woman); this position was also hereditary. Religious belief of the Shasta revolved around numerous supernatural beings or spirits which inhabited various inanimate objects or natural features; it was through one or more of these spirits that a shaman obtained her power.

The Shasta were central-based hunters and gatherers who spent the winter months in permanent or semi-permanent villages along lowland streams or rivers; these villages were usually small, and consisted of the extended family unit. In the spring, the village would be abandoned (with the exception of a few elderly individuals), and the summer and early fall months would be spent in the uplands gathering such resources as acorns and berries, and hunting large game. In the fall, they would move back to the winter village in time for the fall salmon run. Approximately five months would be spent in the winter village before again returning to the uplands. A Shasta village minimally consisted of family dwellings, which were rectangular, semi-subterranean pole and plank structures. If a village consisted of several families, then a men's sweathouse might also be constructed. Temporary structures, used during forays away from the village, consisted of open, roofless shelters of brush.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

Archaeological research in the Elk Creek area on the upper Rogue River by IRI in 1986-1987 has resulted in a synthesis of southwestern Oregon prehistory, and development of a cultural chronology which divides the prehistory into two stages (Paleo-Indian and Archaic), and the Archaic Stage into four phases (Pettigrew and Lebow 1987).

The earliest evidence of prehistoric occupation in southwestern Oregon is two isolated, fluted, "Clovis" type projectile points found in the upper Rogue River drainage area. This is a distinctive projectile point style which is found throughout North America, and has been dated between 9500 and 9000 B.C.; these points are the hallmark of the Paleo-Indian Stage. The earliest phase of the Archaic Stage is the Applegate Phase (8500-6500 B.C.), which is characterized by distinctive projectile point forms, with shapes ranging from square-based lanceolate to broad, diverging-stemmed, concave-based items with neck widths between 12 and 19 mm. Edge-faceted cobbles are common in this phase, and scrapers are rare, and obsidian is present but not prevalent. The subsequent Marial Phase (6500-2500 B.C.) is characterized by relatively high proportions of willow leaf shaped point types with maximum widths greater than or equal to 12 mm, frequent end scrapers, high incidence of obsidian, and substantial numbers of McKee unifaces. The next phase is the Coquille Phase (2500-250 B.C.), marked by a dramatic decrease in the frequency of obsidian, and by the appearance and predominance of a broad-necked (widths greater or equal to seven mm), unbarbed, converging-stem point type. Following this is the Rogue Phase, which dates from 250 B.C. to Euro-American settlement. This phase is characterized by narrow-necked projectile points (probably marking the introduction of the bow-and-arrow). End scrapers become rare, and obsidian use remains low. Ceramic use was common for a time (A.D. 900 to A.D.

1300) during this phase.

Although substantial archaeological research has taken place in southwestern Oregon as a region, relatively few significant archaeological investigations have been conducted in the upper Bear Creek drainage. Newman (1959) surveyed the proposed Emigrant Dam reservoir (approximately three miles southeast of Lithia Springs), and identified two sites: 35JA1 and 35JA2, which he subsequently tested. A relatively large number of grinding implements were recovered, as well as animal bones, and late style projectile points, prompting Newman to propose that these were intermittently occupied hunting and gathering sites used in the relatively recent past. Between 1966 and 1969, a local junior high school class informally excavated the Cove Creek Rockshelter, located approximately three miles northeast of Lithia Springs; the cultural materials recovered are currently being analyzed by one of the authors (Hannon). The cultural materials include a high incidence of well preserved bone and bone tools, grinding stones, and projectile point styles ranging from willow-leaf-shaped to narrow-necked, barbed points. The point styles indicate that the site could have considerable temporal depth, and has potential to be a highly significant site.

On the western side of the Bear Creek drainage, the Rogue River National Forest has tested site 35JA191, which is situated on Ashland Creek between the Winburn Camp property and the City of Ashland. This site includes anthropic organic soil, and may contain the remains of prehistoric houses. Very high densities of lithic debitage were recovered, as were narrow-necked, barbed projectile points, and a single grinding implement. An intact hearth or earth-oven was recorded. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site was occupied recently (within the last 1500 years); the site appears to be very significant (LaLande 1987). Another site tested by the Rogue River National Forest is site 35JA168, located on Winburn Ridge, southeast of Winburn Camp (LaLande 1983). Analysis revealed that the site was small (less than 1/4 acre), shallow, and with low densities of cultural materials. Brief, intermittent, use of the site by small groups on their seasonal travels to the high elevation meadows of the Siskiyou Crest was inferred. A third site identified in the vicinity of Winburn Camp is the East View Site (35JA187), situated approximately three miles southeast of Winburn Camp. This site is a small, sparse surface lithic scatter. However, this site is unusual in that a carved basaltic zoomorphic figurine head fragment was recovered (LaLande, personal communication, 1987). Future work is planned at this site.

No prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded on either the Winburn Camp or Lithia Springs properties. Delmar Hubbard, of Central Point, Oregon, whose grandparents homesteaded on what became the Winburn property, and who lived on the site as a child, states that his family never found Indian artifacts on the property. Eve Nye and Gertrude Biede Easterling, who both spent time on the property, were also unaware of any prehistoric material being discovered on the Winburn property (appendices A, C, and E). On the Lithia Springs property, a former city worker recovered a large (approximately 36x8 cm) blade from a trench excavated in the property, but no other evidence of a prehistoric site was observed by the worker (Baize, personal communication, 1987).

HISTORICAL SETTING

Euro-American settlement of Ashland occurred relatively late in the history of the western frontier because of the hostile reputation of the local Indians and the ruggedness of the mountains surrounding the Rogue Valley (Beckham 1971:23-46). However, the discovery of gold near Jacksonville in January of 1852, and the promise of free land in the Oregon Territory under the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, caused a rapid influx of population into the area in the early 1850s (LaLande 1980:64-71).

The first Euro-Americans to arrive in Bear Creek Valley found an Indian village located along Ashland Creek, on the site now occupied by the Ashland Plaza and the entrance to Lithia Park. This was probably a Shasta winter village, and was home to around 100 people, under the leadership of a chief called Tipsoe Tyee (Cardwell 1879:11-19). The conflicts between the settlers and the Shasta and Takelma living in the southern Oregon region have been well-documented by Beckham (1971). Those Indians who survived disease, starvation and warfare were sent to the Siletz reservation on the northern Oregon coast in 1856. Their culture was rapidly forgotten by the settlers eager to establish themselves in the Rogue Valley.

Ashland's first settlers had been unsuccessful in the gold fields of California, and rightly guessed that Oregon's enduring gold would be her timber and agricultural products. Abel Helman and partners built a sawmill on Ashland Creek in 1852, and a flour mill nearby in 1854. The town of Ashland Mills grew up around these two buildings (O'Harra 1986:11-12).

The early population of Ashland was largely homogenous. Most settlers were from the Midwestern states and territories, and shared common values and a normative Protestant outlook (Haines 1980:5-13). They placed a great deal of value on education and culture. Consequently, churches and schools were quickly established. Development of a college was begun in 1869, and in 1872 the first students were admitted (O'Harra 1986:18). Ashland had one of the first lending libraries in the state, and in 1893 was awarded a Chautauqua contract, making Ashland one of the stops on a nationwide lecture circuit. Every summer, visitors flocked to Ashland for two weeks of presentations by visiting lecturers. Ashland residents developed an appetite for cultural events and an interest in the economic benefits of tourism (Ashland Commercial Club n.d.).

Cultural life and tourism were both made possible by the arrival of the first train in Ashland in 1884. It took another three years to lay tracks over the rugged Siskiyou Mountains, but in 1887 Charles Crocker, vice-president of Southern Pacific, drove a golden spike near Ashland to mark the completion of the circuit of railway around the United States (O'Harra 1986:27; Ashland Daily Tidings, June 17, 1976, p.2, col. 1-3). The railroad changed Ashland's character dramatically. Examination of census records shows that there was rapid population growth as railroad workers moved to town and new businesses opened to serve them and the passengers stopping at the Ashland Depot. In 1880, Ashland's population was 854; by 1890, the population had doubled, and by 1900 there were 3,000 Ashland residents. The population was also no longer

homogenous. Chinese laborers who had helped to build the railroad settled in Ashland, as did Greek, Italian, and Irish crew members.

Jackson County was now linked to the national economy, and able to export its abundant agricultural products. Ranchers and merchants prospered, large new homes were built, the Chautauqua program flourished, and Ashland's business district expanded (LaLande 1980:81; O'Harra 1986:70-72). A number of ambitious people saw both the beauties and opportunities in the area, and moved to the little town nestled in the Siskiyou to take advantage of them. Typical of the entrepreneurs who arrived in Ashland during this period were the Carters of Iowa, who arrived in 1884 to open Ashland's first bank and invest in orchards, a land company and a produce business; Dr. and Mrs. F.G. Swedenburg, of Wisconsin, who arrived in 1909 and invested in a hospital, orchards, and land; C.C. Chappell, a New York stockbroker who retired to Ashland in 1904 while in his early 50's; the Silver family, also of Wisconsin, who arrived in 1905 after investigating investment opportunities all over the West Coast; and Bert Greer, a well-travelled newspaperman, who purchased the Ashland Tidings in 1911.

During the first two decades of the century, people such as these formed the Ashland Women's Civic Improvement Club and the Ashland Commercial Club, which undertook projects such as development of parks, paving of City streets, lobbying for road improvements, construction of a library, and publication of brochures designed to attract tourists and new residents to Ashland (O'Harra 1986:79-84). In 1913, community spirit and entrepreneurial energy crystallized in a plan to make Ashland a health resort. Ashland Tidings editor Bert Greer outlined a program to pipe mineral waters to the City, expand the existing Chautauqua Park into Lithia Park, and develop an attractive tourist hotel (Mahar 1963:323-324).

Greer and the Commercial Club were successful in pushing through a \$175,000 bond issue to finance bringing mineral waters to town and expanding what became Lithia Park. They were not successful in attracting the expected tourists to use the mineral waters. Many Ashland residents charged that the project had been too costly, that the company which charged \$100,000 to lay the pipes had done a poor job, and that the entire program was ill-conceived (Silver Family Papers n.d.:2-50). The local controversy was eclipsed by America's entry into World War I.

During the post-war period, Ashland's business leaders realized that outside capital was required for development of a health resort. Ashland College Professor Irving Vining was sent on a cross-country tour. Vining lectured on the opportunities in Ashland to a variety of groups. At one of these lectures, he met millionaire Jesse Winburn, who was persuaded to move to Ashland and invest in the resort project. However, conflicts quickly developed between Winburn and his Ashland partners, and the ambitious projects were abandoned (Mahar 1963:325-340). Jesse Winburn became disillusioned with Ashland, and left town (for a further discussion of Winburn's contribution to Ashland, see below). After Winburn left town, development plans were forgotten as Ashland's economy faltered. In 1926, Southern Pacific re-routed most of its freight and passenger service through Klamath Falls. This was a devastating economic blow to Ashland. Railroad section crews were transferred

out of town. Businesses closed in the Railroad District. Ashland residents predicted fearfully that "...grass would grow in the streets" (Barnhouse 1978:28). Difficult years continued with the Great Depression, and many Ashland buildings were sold for back taxes during the 1930s.

Ashland's economy recovered during World War II, and the City prospered during the post-war years. The demand for timber caused by the American housing boom helped timber-rich southern Oregon. More than a dozen mills operated in Ashland in the 1950s. Southern Oregon College of Education experienced record enrollments, as servicemen and women went to school on the G.I. bill. Also prospering was the Oregon Shakespearean Festival, which had begun modestly in 1935 under the direction of Angus Bowmer. The company suspended production during World War II, but began performing again in 1947, to increasingly large audiences. The Ashland Chamber of Commerce, successor to the Ashland Commercial Club of the early decades of the century, became active in promoting the Festival and the City to tourists. Unlike the Commercial Club, however, the Chamber undertook carefully-planned projects, and its promotions were successful. Tourism became Ashland's most important industry (O'Harra 1986:145-148).

Ashland development and beautification projects that began in 1907 and continued until the Great Depression -- projects in which Jesse Winburn and the Lithia Springs Development Commission played important roles -- contributed to the distinctive character that Ashland enjoys today. Lithia Water, the Lithia Springs Hotel, and especially Lithia Park, continue to attract visitors and residents to Ashland.

PROCEDURES

FIELD SURVEY

The strategy for the cultural resource survey of the Winburn and Lithia Springs properties was an intensive, 100% survey of all areas with ground slopes less than 20%, using parallel transects spaced at 20 meters. For areas with ground slopes over 20%, parallel transects spaced at 50 meters were planned. The entire Lithia Springs property was surveyed with parallel transects spaced at 20 meters, using north-south transects (except for the small parcel on the north side of Emigrant Creek, where east-west transects were employed). Distances between transects were determined by pacing, and transect bearings were established and maintained by compass readings. The surface visibility on the alluvial terrace was excellent (30-50%), but, as mentioned above, the greater part of the surface we examined appears to be fill brought in from elsewhere. The surface visibility on the hillsides was also good, averaging approximately 20%. All rock outcrops were examined for prehistoric rock art.

At the Winburn Camp property, only two small areas were surveyed with transects 20 meters apart: the benches overlooking the West Fork of Ashland Creek, and the meadow and terrace at the confluence of Weasel Creek and the

West Fork of Ashland Creek (see the discussion of physical setting above). The remainder of this project area was surveyed with transects spaced at 50 meters. Again, the transect spacing was established by pacing, and transect bearings were determined by compass. Due to the steepness of the slopes and the often-brushy undergrowth, maintaining parallel transects was difficult. Surface visibility was very poor, averaging less than 1%; in an effort to improve this visibility, root-throws, and road and stream cut-banks, were examined.

The cultural resources recorded during the surveys of the two properties were mapped with an electronic distance measuring device and a theodolite.

HISTORIC RESEARCH AND INTERVIEW PROCEDURES

To generate new information about the properties, interviews were conducted with persons knowledgeable about the Lithia Springs and Winburn Camp properties and the people associated with them.

Informants included:

Delmar Hubbard, of Central Point, grandson of Nimrod and Anna Long, who homesteaded the property which was later sold to Jesse Winburn. The Longs built the cabin remodeled into "Sap and Salt in the Woods."

William Briggs, of Phoenix, Oregon, who was Ashland's City Attorney during the period when Jesse Winburn had legal conflicts with the City. Mr. Briggs and his father, E.D. Briggs, also served as Jesse Winburn's agents and attorneys in 1921.

Eve (Mrs. Stephen) Nye, of Medford, Oregon, who worked as Jesse Winburn's personal secretary, and lived at the Winburn Camp during the summer of 1922.

Bud Silver, of Ashland, grandson of Harry Silver, who owned and developed the Lithia Springs property. Mr. Silver has the family records of the Lithia Water and Carbonic Gas bottling businesses.

Transcripts of these interviews are included as Appendices A-D. Tape recordings of the interviews also have been submitted to the City of Ashland.

An interview was conducted with Gertrude Biede Easterling, former Ashland City Recorder, who visited the Winburn Camp in 1922, and has photographs of the interior of the main lodge. Mrs. Easterling declined to be tape recorded, but information obtained from Mrs. Easterling is included as Appendix E. An interview was also conducted with long-time Ashland resident Lawrence Powell, who knew Jesse Winburn. Mr. Powell also declined to be tape recorded, but information obtained during that interview is included as Appendix F. Although it would have been desirable to conduct an interview with John Murphy, descendant of the Murphy family which homesteaded the property on which the City Springs are now located, Mr. Murphy was unavailable for interview for health reasons.

Issues of the Ashland Tidings were reviewed for the period from 1907-1916, the years during which the Lithia Springs were developed, and from 1920-1929, the period between Jesse Winburn's first visit to Ashland and his death. The researcher also reviewed relevant photographs and documents in the collections of the Ashland Public Library, the Southern Oregon Historical Society, the Southern Oregon State College Library, and the City of Ashland. Legal records at the Jackson County Courthouse were reviewed to determine transfer of titles. Minutes of the Ashland City Council were reviewed for the period of Jesse Winburn's tenure in Ashland.

HISTORY OF THE LITHIA SPRINGS AND WINBURN CAMP PROPERTIES

WINBURN CAMP PROPERTY

On May 3, 1899, the Winburn property was homesteaded by Nimrod and Anna Long (Jackson County Deed Book 23, page 552). A 1916 plat map printed by the Douglas County Abstract Company shows that M.N. Long filed Final Homestead Entry 4316 on a T-shaped piece of land surrounded by the Ashland Forest Reserve. On this property, the Longs built a log cabin described by their grandson as "just one big room" (Appendix A). Photographs of the cabin taken around the turn of the century show a rustic structure with many of the features of cabins built by German settlers in Oregon (Clark 1983:19). The walls were made of widely-spaced, squared, hand-hewn logs with half-dovetail corner notches. The cabin had a vertical board door, no foundation, and a shake roof supported by peeled log rafters (Figure 4).

Due to heavy snowfall during the winter, the Long family utilized the cabin only during the summers. They maintained a home five miles down the road in Ashland, and, during the summers, the family moved up on the mountain, where Nimrod Long cut shakes with a small, horse-powered sawmill. The shakes were hauled into Ashland for sale (Appendix A).

Because of its location halfway up the trail to Mt. Ashland and Mt. Wagner, the Long property served as a popular stopping place for both summer and winter hikers. Verl Barnthouse, of Ashland, who is now in his 90s, recalled that "...if we wanted to get away from town a little bit, we'd go up to Long's Cabin, which was the farthest part up Ashland Creek" (Barnthouse 1978:4). Robert Wagner (1977:14-15), also of Ashland, recalls a January expedition around 1910, when

...we went up to the old Long's Cabin up Ashland Creek which turned out in later years to be the Winburn Cabin...we stayed all night there, got up about 5 or 6 o'clock the next morning and we had skis...Not too far out of the Long Cabin we rented some skis and...about halfway up there was an old trail from Long's Cabin up to the one place that almost touches the present-day ski road.

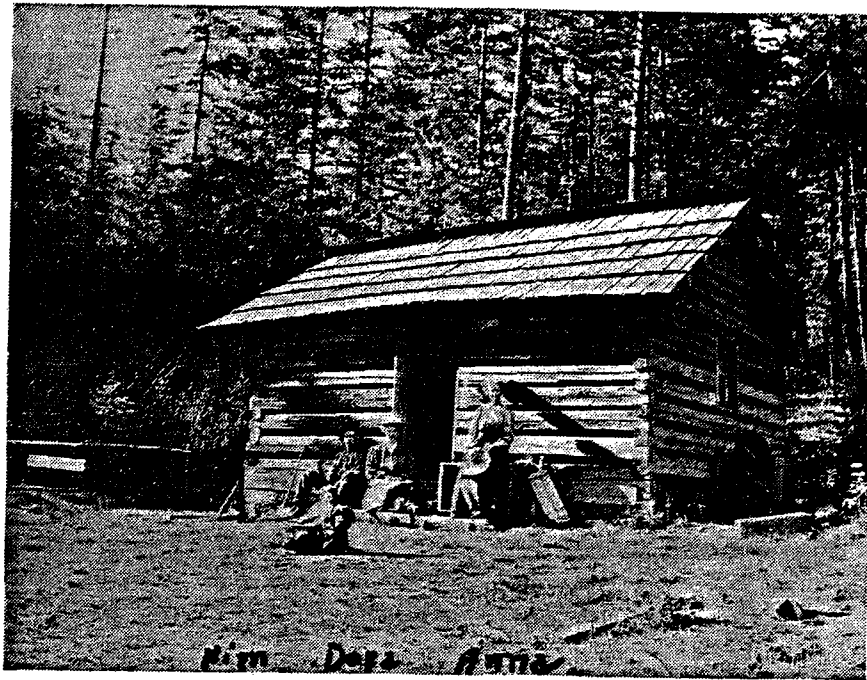


Figure 4. The Long Cabin on the Winburn Property. Photograph Courtesy of Mr. Delmar Hubbard.

To encourage tourist use of Mt. Ashland, in 1905 the Ashland Commercial Club developed a road to the Long Cabin, where tourists could hire horses for the rest of the journey (Ashland Commercial Club brochure n.d.). Delmar Hubbard recalled that campers stayed in a storage structure used by the Forest Service. He remembered heavy use of the area by travelers after the automobile came to Ashland (Appendix A).

In 1920, the Longs sold the property to a wealthy New York entrepreneur named Jesse Winburn (Jackson County Deed Book 128, p. 200). Contemporaries described Winburn as a short, "homely" man with red hair, a high-pitched voice, and a nervous, impatient manner (Appendices B, E and F). One of several sons born to a poor Jewish family, Winburn had made his fortune by developing subway advertising in New York City. He was president of the New York City Car Advertising Company (Mahar 1963:325). He also served as president of the Associated Advertisers of America, and during World War I had directed the U. S. Army's recruiting campaign. A world-traveler, Winburn had considerable financial and political influence in New York State (Ashland Tidings, May 27, 1920; vol. 1: p. 1, col. 4,5). However, Winburn's decision to retire before the age of 50, and a divorce from his wife, prompted him to look for a home in another part of the country (Mahar 1963:325). In late 1919, Winburn, attending a meeting of the Advertising Club of New York City, heard a talk on Ashland by Professor Irving Vining. Vining, a former teacher at the Ashland Normal School, was touring the country as an ambassador for the

Ashland Commercial Club, seeking to interest outside investors in developing Ashland as a health resort. Winburn was impressed by Vining's talk, and arranged to visit Ashland in February of 1920. Vining and Ashland's business leaders showed their New York guest the scenic beauties of the area, including Crater Lake, Lithia Park, Ashland Canyon, and Mt. Ashland. They repeatedly pointed out to him the economic potential of the Mineral Springs and the Ashland Hotel (Mahar 1963:326; Ashland Tidings May 25, 1920; vol. 1, p. 1, col. 1-3).

Convinced of Ashland's potential as a health resort, and attracted by the rustic beauty of the area, particularly Ashland Canyon, Winburn returned to New York to sell out his interests there, and prepared to retire in Ashland. With Vining, Ashland attorney E.D. Briggs, and Ashland banker E.V. Carter, Winburn formed the Ashland Development Company (Mahar 1960:4-7). Winburn's partners secured options on the Hotel and the Mineral Springs. They also purchased the Long Cabin for Winburn, for the sum of \$6,400 (Hubbard family papers). At the time the purchase was made, the partners were aware that the property was located in the Ashland watershed, and that the City was trying to acquire all the watershed area in order to protect the purity of Ashland's water supply; most of the land in the watershed was already Forest Reserve (LaLande 1980:92). The Ashland watershed was created in 1893 to guarantee the growing population of Ashland a safe and abundant water supply (O'Harra 1986:52). Convinced that Ashland's economic health depended on Winburn's investment in the community, and aware that Winburn very much wanted to acquire the Ashland Canyon property, his partners decided to complete the purchase, hoping that the City would compromise on the issue of water purity (Ashland Tidings, April 25, 1921, p. 1, col. 1).

When Winburn arrived in Ashland in the early part of 1921, he was displeased with the business deals his partners had negotiated for him. He let the option on the Mineral Springs contract lapse, and declined to pay the mortgage on the Ashland Hotel, forcing the owner to foreclose on the property (Mahar 1963:328). Winburn did, however, want to keep the Ashland Canyon property. He went to the City Council in May, asking the Council to approve improvements on the road to the property. The Council refused, and countered with an offer to purchase the property for \$6,000, so that it could close off the watershed area. Winburn declined to sell. Winburn and the City eventually compromised on the road improvement issue, with Winburn paying for grading, and the City supplying materials (Ashland City Council Minutes, May 10, 1921, vol. 9).

In the meantime, Winburn had begun improvements on the property which cost several thousand dollars. Bert Moses, a friend of Jesse Winburn's, who lived at the cabin for a time, and who was a syndicated newspaper columnist, described the property when Winburn purchased it:

There was but one room, and things were just about as primitive as you find them anywhere. The roof leaked, and there was a lot of wind that blew through the cracks between the logs...Jesse decided to enlarge the place, put in modern conveniences and make it a retreat for newspaper men and advertisers (Portland Telegraph, October 6, 1921, p. 13, col. 4-5).

Winburn not only enlarged and remodeled the Long Cabin, he built an entire compound of structures in the rustic style popular in the Adirondack Mountains where he had formerly vacationed. The cabin, converted to a six-room bungalow, was connected by concrete walks to a two-story long barn, a service house, chicken house, and a swimming pool fed by the icy waters of Ashland Creek (Mahar 1963:331; Appendix C). Photographs taken in 1921 and 1922 show that Winburn added two one-story wings at right angles to the original Long Cabin (Figure 5). French doors provided entry to each wing. The shake roof, supported by peeled log rafters, had broad, overhanging eaves. Flowerboxes were attached below the windows, and a massive fieldstone fireplace, at least six feet wide, stood at the living room wing. The main lodge was approached via a lighted, curved driveway which continued on to the corral adjacent to the house, where Winburn kept his prized horses (Appendix C). The interior walls were covered with rough-sawn vertical board-and-batten siding, and the furnishings were in the rustic style and made of log, bent-wood and wicker (Appendix E).



Figure 5. The Winburn Cabin, "Sap and Salt in the Woods," August 14, 1921. Photograph courtesy of the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

The lodge was electrified in 1922, at a cost of \$1400 (Mahar 1963:331). Winburn also installed a nickel-plated shower which sprayed from all sides, which greatly impressed the citizens of Ashland (Mahar 1960:16). The swimming pool, eight feet deep and made of concrete, was perhaps the first pool in the Rogue Valley (Mahar 1963:331). Eve Nye recalled that Winburn thought it amusing to invite guests to swim in the icy pool (Appendix C).

Winburn's swimming pool was a cause of concern to Ashland's citizens, since it drained back into Ashland Creek, which was the source of the City's water. The Ashland Board of Health was also concerned by Winburn's cesspool, and his livestock, which grazed in the watershed. The City Council voted that Winburn be "required to burn all garbage, offal and sewer waste on the Long Cabin property and in other ways fully comply with requirements of the Board of Health of the City of Ashland..." (Ashland City Council Minutes, May 25, 1921, vol. 9). Winburn refused to take the City's concerns seriously. He continued to fish in Ashland Creek, which was prohibited by City ordinance. He continued to graze his stock near Ashland Creek, and he deliberately violated a City ordinance restricting picnicking at the water intake station (Ashland Daily Tidings, October 12, 1922, p. 1, col. 7). Although fined by the City, Winburn simply paid his fines and did as he pleased (Mahar 1963:332). Ashland residents came to resent the eccentric millionaire's behavior.

At the same time, Winburn grew to be an important figure in Ashland's social and political life. He entertained lavishly at the remodeled cabin, which he had named "Sap and Salt in the Woods," after the column that his friend Bert Moses published. Ashland residents still remember the parties that he threw for the Rogue Valley's children (Appendix E). He invited 300 children to a picnic in June of 1921 (Mahar 1963:337), and the following month Winburn organized a lavish Fourth of July parade and donated \$375 in prize money for the participants. Fifteen thousand southern Oregon residents flocked to Ashland to see the parade (Ashland Tidings, July 5, 1921, p. 1, col. 1).

Winburn was also generous to the community in other ways. The Women's Civic Improvement Club had begun construction of a Civic Clubhouse near Lithia Park, but abandoned the project because of lack of funds. In 1922, the Ashland Daily Tidings (October 22, 1922, p. 1, col. 4) announced that "Jesse Winburn has not only shouldered the expense of completing the Community Clubhouse, but he will furnish it also." Total cost of building and furnishings was estimated at \$15,000 (Ashland Daily Tidings, October 22, 1922, p. 1, col. 4). The building, dedicated on October 28, 1922, was renovated in 1986, and still serves Ashland as a Community Center sixty-five years after its dedication. Winburn also purchased the antiquated Granite City Hospital in Ashland, spent \$30,000 on improvements, and deeded it to the City (Ashland City Council Minutes, January 2, 1923, vol. 9). The grateful City Council voted to name an Ashland street after Winburn. They chose the street which passes Lithia Park and the Community Clubhouse, and called it Winburn Way (Mahar 1963:340). Winburn was also asked to serve as Grand Marshal of the 1922 Ashland Labor Day parade (Ashland Daily Tidings, August 14, 1922, p. 1, col. 1).

Despite Winburn's generosity, Ashland's resentment of his erratic and autocratic behavior was fueled by his involvement in state and local politics. Winburn was a major contributor to the campaign of Oregon governor Walter M.

Pierce, who was elected in 1922. Winburn supplied about half of Pierce's campaign funds (Ashland Daily Tidings, November 15, 1922, p. 2, col. 1). Winburn also persuaded Ashland grocer Charles Loomis to run for mayor against Dr. W.E. Blake. Blake represented a political group with whom Winburn was at odds over the watershed problems (Mahar 1963:335). The campaign became a bitter one. Winburn threatened Ashland that, unless Loomis won the election, he would not finance a hotel for the City, nor would he turn over the deed for the Granite City Hospital. Realizing that Winburn's support was doing him more harm than good, Loomis publicly disassociated himself from Winburn. The grocer was elected, and public sentiment turned decisively against the New York millionaire (Ashland Daily Tidings, November 8, 1922, p. 1, col. 1).

Regional historian Marjorie O'Harra (1986:114) wrote that at the same time,

Winburn began to tire of Ashland. He became wary of being approached with ideas that needed financing and the continuing complaints over his contamination of the city water supply began to annoy him. So he sold Sap and Salt, dropped all his projects and left town as suddenly as he had come.

In the summer of 1923, title to "Sap and Salt in the Woods" was transferred to the City of Ashland (Jackson County Deed Book 126, p. 381). The City auctioned off the contents of the lodge and placed a gate across the access road to the watershed, closing the area to unauthorized use (Mahar 1960:35).

The Ashland Chamber of Commerce was briefly permitted to use the lodge for their meetings. Subsequently, Forest Service fire crews used the deteriorating compound, which they called the Winburn Camp (LaLande 1980:92). In the late 1930s, fire guards were stationed at the lodge, and made their reports by telephone (LaLande, personal communication, 1987). Finally abandoned also by the Forest Service, the empty Sap and Salt buildings deteriorated rapidly. William Briggs recalled that Jesse Winburn had been cautioned not to use unpeeled logs in the construction of his lodge, because of the problem of bark beetles eating away the wood, but that Winburn had ignored the warnings (Appendix B).

In the early 1960s, the City of Ashland and the Forest Service became concerned about unauthorized use of the Ashland watershed by campers and counterculture people staying in Forest Service buildings and the deteriorating structures at the old Winburn Camp. To eliminate the danger of fire and of water contamination, as well as the risk of accidents in the dilapidated buildings, the Forest Service and the City razed the structures in the watershed, including the Winburn Cabin (Al Alsing, personal communication, 1987).

After selling his Ashland Canyon retreat to the City, Winburn left Oregon and returned to New York. His Ashland acquaintances followed his career with interest, noting that the self-made millionaire continued to travel in America, Europe and the Orient, and that he increased his fortune by investing in public housing units (Mahar 1960:35). In 1927, Winburn's travels took him through the state, and he hosted a dinner party in Medford for his southern Oregon friends (Ashland Daily Tidings, July 22, 1929, p. 1, col. 1).

Jesse Winburn died on July 21, 1929, in Rye, New York, where he was building a new home. He was 56. Reporting Winburn's death, the Ashland Daily Tidings tactfully described the Ashland years of the City's "most widely-known former temporary resident" as "colorful." Ignoring the eccentric millionaire's alienation from the town, the newspaper acknowledged Ashland's indebtedness to Winburn "for the Community Hospital, for the Civic Clubhouse, for Winburn Way, and a substantial donation to the beautiful Christian Science Church..." (Ashland Daily Tidings, July 22, 1929, p. 1, col. 1-2).

Despite his short tenure in Ashland, Jesse Winburn had a major impact on the City. Winburn Way and the Ashland Community Center are tangible reminders of his presence in the town, and he is remembered as one of the most colorful figures in Ashland history.

LITHIA SPRINGS PROPERTY

The Lithia Springs are one of a number of natural mineral springs in the foothills of the western Cascades near Ashland. Ashland's early settlers recorded the medicinal use of some of these springs by the local Indians (O'Harra 1985:7-8). Pioneer Frank Riddle also claimed that Buckhorn Springs near Ashland was utilized by the Klamath and Modoc Indians whose home was on the eastern side of the Cascades (Ashland Tidings, December 14, 1914, p. 3, col. 2).

Early Ashland residents believed in the medicinal value of bathing in and drinking the mineral waters. Wagner Soda Springs and Buckhorn Springs enjoyed modest success as tourist stops, and the Helman Baths and the Natatorium in Ashland utilized the natural sulphur springs. In the 1870s and 1880s, water from the sulphur springs was piped to the White Sulphur Springs Hotel in the present Railroad District (O'Harra 1986:87).

Exposed by spring flooding in the 1880s, the Lithia Springs were visible in Emigrant Creek in subsequent summers when the water of the creek was low. A photograph in an early Ashland Commercial Club publication shows the spring bubbling up in the middle of the creek (Ashland Commercial Club n.d.). In 1906, Ashland resident Harry Silver visited a coal mine near Emigrant Creek, and noticed the effervescent spring bubbling up in the middle of the stream. Intrigued by the taste of the water, he commissioned a chemical analysis. The report concluded, that with the exception of one European spring, the Lithia Spring had the highest lithium content of any spring in the world (Silver Family Papers n.d.:xx). A mineral analysis of Lithia water is included as Appendix G.

In 1907, Silver and his partner, G.H. Gillette, purchased 10 acres of land around the Lithia Spring and completely exposed the Spring by constructing a diversion dam to re-channel Emigrant Creek to the north (Appendix D). They began bottling and selling Lithia water, eventually shipping their product nationwide. In that same year, Silver contacted the Liquid Carbonic Company in Chicago, and entered negotiations with them which resulted in a contract

nine years later for Silver to extract and bottle the carbonic gas from Lithia water (Silver Family Papers n.d.:2).

As the business became more profitable, Silver bought out Gillette's interest in the company and invested in expansion (Ashland Daily Tidings, February 9, 1968, p. 3, col. 1-5). In 1919, a well was drilled east of the original spring. The Silver Geyser, as Silver called it, sprang up from a well 165 feet deep. Until December of 1929, the Silver Geyser supplied the CO₂ gas compression plant for the Liquid Carbonic Company, which installed a gas plant and bottling plant for the liquification of carbonic gas (Silver Family Papers n.d.:21).

Silver visited the mineral springs at Saratoga Springs, New York, several times, as well as other mineral water resorts around the country (O'Harra 1986:88). He came to believe that a similarly successful health resort could be developed in Ashland. Envisioning construction of a sanitarium and resort on the property, Silver built the first of what he hoped would become a complex of recreational facilities. Over one of the welling springs, Silver erected a spring house, into which visitors could descend to drink Lithia water from a carved basin beneath a marble panel listing the mineral content of the water. Silver named the structure the "Pompadour Chief," and carved the name over the arch above the spring (Figure 6, Appendix D; Silver Family Papers n.d.:18). The name comes from the basalt outcrop on nearby Dead Indian Road called Pompadour Bluff because of its resemblance to the Pompadour hairstyle popular at the turn of the century.

At the same time that Silver was working on private development of the mineral water resources, other Ashland citizens decided that the City could also capitalize on the popularity of "health waters" (Ashland Daily Tidings, February 9, 1968, p. 3, col. 1-5). Particularly interested in the project was Bert Greer, who had come to Ashland in 1911 and purchased the Ashland Tidings. Greer envisioned the entire town becoming a health resort. Greer and a steering committee composed of R.A. Minkler and J.P. Dodge developed a plan to pipe lithia, soda, and sulphur water to several locations in town. One of the locations was to be the Railroad Depot, so that tourists would be aware of the healthful waters of Ashland. Another was to be in an enlarged park adjacent to the existing Chautauqua facility. Land for the expansion of the park was donated by Ashland businessmen Domingo Perozzi and Gwin S. Butler (O'Harra 1986:88).

However, negotiations with Harry Silver to purchase the Lithia Springs property for municipal use failed to produce a contract. While negotiations were underway, another well, which flowed 30 gallons a minute, was drilled into the Lithia Spring on adjoining property which had been homesteaded by the John Murphy family in 1877 (Jackson County Deed Book 7, p. 629). The Murphy's agreed to sell their property to the City (Ashland Daily Tidings, August 3, 1961, p. 5, col. 1-5). The steering committee continued its plans. Representatives of the Smith, Emery Company of San Francisco were brought to Ashland to bid on piping the lithia, sulphur and soda waters to the City (O'Harra 1986:88). Smith, Emery Company estimated that it would cost \$100,000 to install wire-reinforced wooden pipes held together with copper staples from

promote tourism in the southern Oregon-northern California area, helped the committee with advertising expenses (O'Harra 1986:88).

On June 9, 1914, the citizens of Ashland voted 4 to 1 to pass the \$175,000 Mineral Springs Bond issue (Ashland Heritage Committee brochure n.d.). Waters were piped to a gazebo above the band shell in Lithia Park, to the Railroad Depot, and to the Ashland Hotel. Fountains would later be added at the library, and on the Plaza at the heart of the downtown Ashland (Ashland Daily Tidings, August 3, 1961, p. 5, col. 1-5). Work was completed in December of 1915. On the Fourth of July of the following year, Lithia Park was dedicated. O'Harra (1986:88) describes the dedication as "a gala, three-day event. Health-giving lithia, sulphur and soda water bubbled from three mineral fountains." The Ashland Tidings reported in December of 1914 (December 31, 1914, p. 1, col. 1-4) that:

Tourist hotels, apartment houses and a water cure sanitorium under scientific medical direction are being planned and will be constructed during this year. Plans are being drawn for the finest water temple in America - a work of art and beauty - and the park is being worked out for the entertainment of great crowds. It is hoped to [soon] have the resort ready for visitors...

The same article proclaimed the healthful benefits of drinking and bathing in the mineral waters. These extravagant claims had been made by the commercial bottlers of Lithia Water, and included statements that it was effective in the treatment of digestive problems, arthritis and rheumatism, as well as renal, cardiac, and skin disorders. Bert Greer wrote that people came from afar to seek relief in Ashland's waters, "...and in every case the waters proved beneficial." He predicted that tourists would flock to Ashland (ibid.).

These ambitious predictions failed to materialize. World War I diverted Ashland's attention and money. The civic spirit that had supported the Springs Development Project was channeled into the Red Cross and the Home Guard (O'Harra 1986:103-107). In addition, tourism dropped as travel restrictions were imposed by the government (Mahar 1963:323). After these travel restrictions were lifted in 1919, tourists did come to Ashland -- though in smaller numbers than predicted -- encouraged by the improvements in the Pacific Highway in 1919 (O'Harra 1986:111).

Ashland's business leaders realized that outside capital was needed to develop the mineral springs as a resort attraction. They attempted to interest New York millionaire Jesse Winburn in the project, and Winburn did take out an option on the springs property. His agent, Benjamin Ripin, came to Ashland in 1921, and in a meeting at the First National Bank, offered that Winburn would bottle and advertise the Lithia water "in a big way," investing \$100,000 in the project, if Ashland would match the investment. No agreement was reached. When Winburn arrived in Ashland himself, he dropped his option on the Springs tracts, as well as his purchase of the Ashland Hotel, which he had promised to develop as part of a resort complex. Harry Silver, the original Lithia Springs developer, wrote that Winburn told him that "...he had found his associates dishonest with him" (Silver Family Papers n.d.: 18).

Regional historian Marjorie O'Harra (1986:114) wrote that:

After Winburn's initial interest in revitalizing the health spa idea little or no more effort was put into promoting Lithia water. In the post-war period of prosperity, people who frequented mineral water resorts for health purposes wanted scientific treatment prescribed by medical specialists. Ashland was a long way from population centers and large sums of money would be required to develop the mineral springs enough to attract these people.

During the Depression which followed the post-war period, the Silver family was unable to make their mineral water bottling business or their carbonic gas extraction plant profitable. In 1929, foreclosure on the springs property was undertaken by the Banking Department of the State of Oregon on behalf of the closed Citizens Bank of Ashland. Sale of the Silver property was arranged with the City of Ashland, which already owned the adjoining City Springs property acquired from the Murphy's (Silver Family Papers n.d.:7).

While the City Springs property remained a popular picnic area for area residents who enjoyed visiting the springs (Figure 7), the interest in Lithia water itself waned. Maintenance of the pipes carrying the mineral waters to the City and the fountains became a problem. The caustic mineral waters corroded the copper staples holding together the pipes. The wooden pipes had to be replaced with cast iron pipes. The City decided to replace only the Lithia water pipes, and cap off the sulphur and soda springs. Gradually, the fountains in town were either taken out or left to deteriorate (Ashland Daily Tidings, August 3, 1961, p. 5, col. 1-5). Eventually only the Plaza fountain and the fountain in the Park remained.

In 1944, the Dry Ice Corporation of Klickitat, Washington, leased four acres of the property for manufacture of dry ice from the carbon dioxide gas extracted from the Lithia water. Blocks of dry ice were sold to the railroad for refrigeration of dairy products and produce. The company operated in Ashland for fifteen years, until refrigeration cars were developed (Ashland Daily Tidings, February 9, 1968, p. 3, col. 5; Appendix D). Ashland residents complained that during this period the Lithia water piped into the City did not have the proper "charge" as the carbonic acid gas was being extracted for the dry ice (Appendix F).

In the early 1960s, the deteriorating quality of the Lithia water coming from the City Springs along Emigrant Creek caused the City to cap that well and begin pumping Lithia water into town from an existing well near the original spring. That well continues to supply Lithia Water to Ashland (Al Alsing, personal communication, 1987).

In 1968, the City of Ashland entered into an agreement with the Ashland Park and Recreation Commission, for the Commission to lease the Lithia Springs Tract for recreation purposes including an archery range, picnicking, camping, fishing, and group meetings. To date, the major use has been by the Ashland Gun Club, which has a rifle range on the property (City Contract, May 21, 1968, on file in Ashland Department of Public Works; Development Plans for Lithia Springs Area, November 6, 1969, on file in Ashland Parks Department).

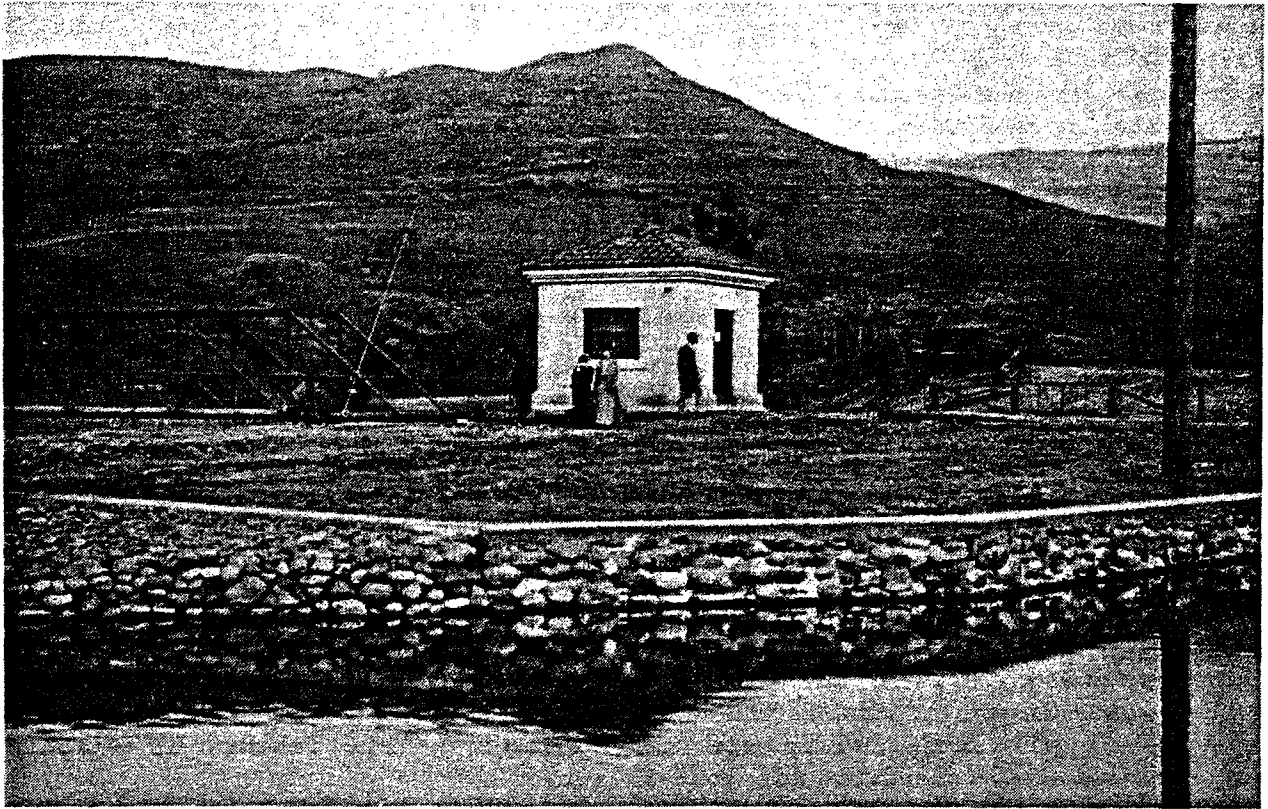


Figure 7. The City Springs Pumphouse and Steel Bridge over Emigrant Creek.
Photograph courtesy of the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

Although Ashland did not prosper as a health resort, the promotion of the Lithia Springs was directly connected with the development of Lithia Park, the Lithia water fountains, and the Lithia Springs Hotel, now known as the Mark Antony Hotel. Since 1915, visitors to Ashland remember drinking the salty, fizzy water piped into town from the Lithia Springs site. In 1982, the Lithia water fountain on the Ashland Plaza was designated as an American Water Landmark by the American Waterworks Association.

SURVEY RESULTS

The cultural resource survey of the Winburn Camp and Lithia Springs properties documented three historic sites, two of which (Ashland Survey Winburn Property [ASWP] #1 and ASWP #2) are on the Winburn Camp property, while site Ashland Survey Lithia Springs (ASLS) #1 is on the Lithia Springs property.

WINBURN CAMP PROPERTY

Site ASWP #1 (the Winburn Cabin Site) is the remains of the Winburn Cabin (and associated out-buildings), located in the SW¹/₄ of the NE¹/₄ of Section 32, T39S, R1E, WM, and situated at the confluence of Weasel Creek and the West Fork of Ashland Creek (figures 1 and 8). This area comprises the only large (one to two acres), relatively level (ground slope less than 10%) area in the entire Winburn Camp property. A natural feature of this site is the open meadow, approximately one quarter acre in size; the remainder of the site is heavily timbered.

Ten historic features were recorded at this site (Figure 8). Feature 1 is a concrete pad measuring 9.1x7.6 m; this feature has a hole 15 cm in diameter through the concrete, located in the center of the pad, and a rectangular, concrete lined pit (approximately 1.5x1 m, 50 cm deep) adjoins the pad on the northeast corner. An old road, at this point running northeast-southwest, and marked by a rock retaining wall (Feature 6, discussed below) passes by two meters to the north of Feature 1.

Feature 2 is the remains of a collapsed log and plank structure. The structure was 5.2x3.0 m, and made of saddle-notched logs (now five logs high), with a door in the middle of the eastern wall. Planks (1x12 in. and 2x8 in.) and round wire-drawn nails are also present. This feature is situated adjacent to and west of the old road (Figure 8).

The remains of the Winburn Cabin (and prior to that, the Long Cabin) were designated Feature 3 (Figure 8). This feature is situated on the western edge of the open meadow, on a slight slope (Figure 9); the feature currently consists of concrete footings (or sidewalks), two concrete steps (Figure 10), and a rock retaining wall. The entire feature measures 15.8 m north-south and 9.1 m east-west. The concrete footing (or sidewalk) is one meter wide, and is present along the northern and western walls, and along half the eastern wall. The concrete steps (two steps high) adjoin the footing/sidewalk in the center of the western edge. The rock retaining wall is located outside the footing/sidewalk, along the northwest (uphill) corner. A thicket of Douglas-fir approximately 4 m tall currently grows within a portion of the feature (Figure 11).

The remains of a swimming pool constitute Feature 4; this feature is located on the southwestern edge of the open meadow, adjacent to Weasel Creek (Figure 8). Because all but the southern wall of the pool has collapsed, the size is difficult to determine, but it appears to have been approximately 6.1x6.7 m, and, based on the southern wall, to have been approximately 2.4 m deep. The diving board springs are still intact along the western edge of the pool.

Feature 5 is a rock wall running northeast-southwest along the southern edge of the open meadow, and the northern edge of Weasel Creek (Figure 8). This wall appears to mark the road leading to the Winburn Cabin. The wall averages three rocks high (approximately 30 cm), and is 88.2 m long.

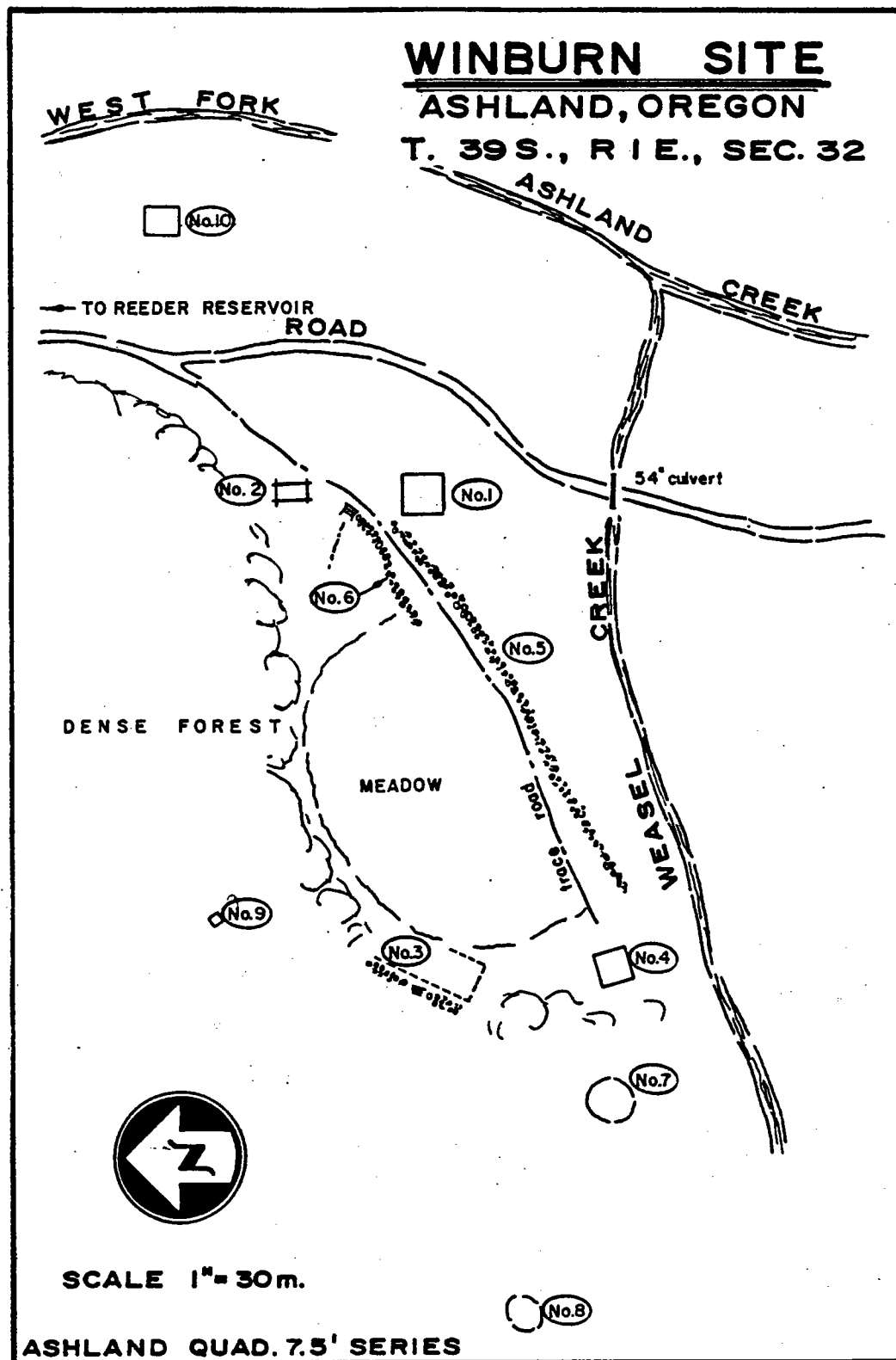


Figure 8. Plan Map of the Winburn Cabin Site (ASWP #1). The circled numbers are features described in this report.

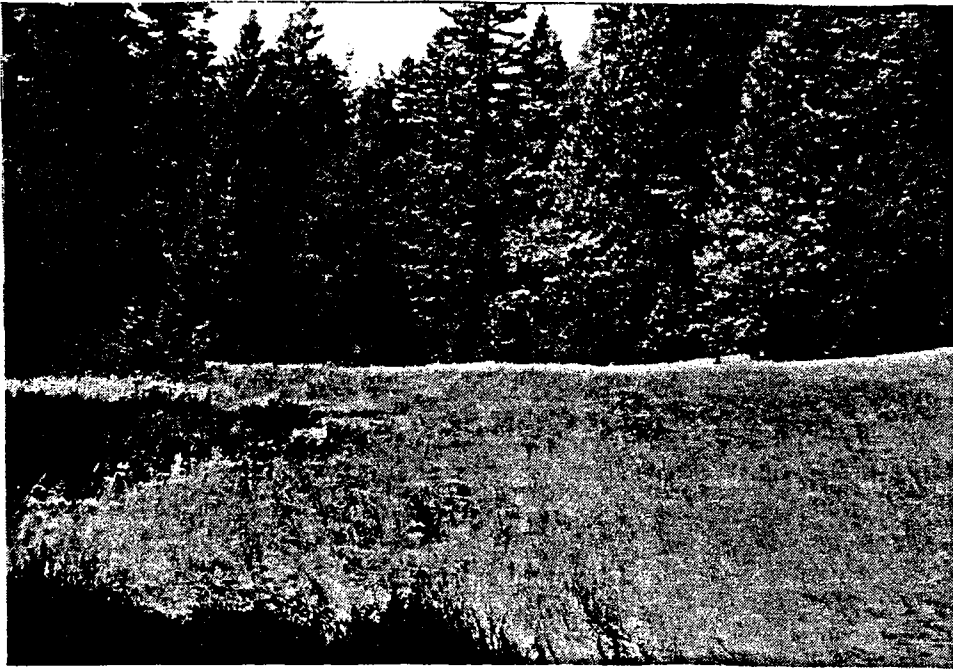


Figure 9. View (to the West) of the Meadow with the Former Winburn Cabin. The cabin was located at the far end of the meadow.



Figure 10. Concrete Steps at the Back of the Former Winburn Cabin, View to the West.



Figure 11. The Former Winburn Cabin, View to the North. The concrete steps shown in Figure 10 are on the left edge of the photograph.

Feature 6 is a rock retaining wall located on both sides of the road, immediately before the road enters the meadow (Figure 8). This wall is a maximum of 60 cm high, and is 25.5 m long.

A small garbage pit (3 m in diameter) containing broken glass and approximately 12 cans is located just west of the swimming pool (Figure 8). This feature, designated as Feature 7, has been recently looted.

Feature 8 is a similar, but larger (4x4 m) garbage pit, with approximately 100 cans, broken bottles, brownware, and ceramic. This feature, the western-most feature recorded (Figure 8), has also been recently looted.

A 1x1 m square concrete footing located in a small draw, away from the other features, was designated Feature 9 (Figure 8). The size, shape, and location suggests that this feature was the privy.

Feature 10 is the remains of a collapsed board (2x4's) and plank (1x6's) structure, located on the terrace adjacent to the West Fork of Ashland Creek (Figure 8). Wire drawn 8 and 16 penny nails are present. The structural remains measure 6.7x4.8 m.

Site ASWP #2 is a historic garbage dump located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32, T39S, R1E, WM. This site, situated immediately adjacent to and

east of the road to Winburn Camp, (approximately one quarter of a mile north of the Winburn Cabin Site), consists of approximately 100 cans (including canned milk and lard cans), a stoneware enamel pan, a plain whiteware ceramic cup and plate, stovepipe, individual bed springs, and stove parts. The dump is not in a pit; the site covers approximately 12 m. Although not directly associated with the Winburn Cabin Site, the density of the garbage suggests that this site may reflect disposal during use of the Winburn Cabin Site.

Also located on the Winburn Camp property is a trail which begins at the Winburn Cabin Site and traverses through the southern portion of the property (Figure 1). Although this trail was not evident in the area of the Winburn Cabin Site, it was plainly visible south of Weasel Creek, where the trail had been cut into the steep slopes. The trail is not maintained (fallen trees cross the path), but does appear to still be used. Brown, circle-type insulators and sections of telephone wire are visible along the trail. According to LaLande (personal communication, 1987), this trail first appears on Forest Service maps in 1908, and thus pre-dates Forest Service construction. The trail was probably locally developed to provide access to Wagner Butte and into the Little Applegate River drainage. The trail continues to be shown on Forest Service maps through the years, and a map dated 1922 shows a telephone line to the lookout built on Wagner Butte during the World War I era. A map dated 1963 no longer shows the telephone line, although maps to the present time continue to show the trail location. The trail is designated by the Forest Service as Number 965.

LITHIA SPRINGS PROPERTY

Site ASLS #1, 28 acres in size, includes 14 features which reflect various stages of use of the Lithia Springs property (except for the current use by the Ashland Gun Club). The site is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, T39S, R1E, WM, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, T39S, R2E, WM, mostly on the alluvial terrace (Figure 2). This site was difficult to record because of the amount of alteration to the property that has taken place since the first Euro-American development in 1907, and because of the tremendous amount of debris scattered across the terrace. The 14 features we recorded represent the major features found on the property; Figure 12 illustrates the location of each feature (also shown are wells drilled by the City).

Feature 1 is a historic garbage dump situated adjacent to Emigrant Creek, and beside a large rock outcrop (Figure 12). The dump is fairly extensive in density and size; it measures approximately 20x2 m, with hundreds of items present. The site apparently is still periodically used, as aluminum and plastic items are common. The site has been looted, as small bottles have been pulled from the dump and aligned on the rock outcrop.

Features 2, 3, and 10 are similar to each other in appearance. These features are concrete monoliths, measuring 130x130 cm and approximately four meters high, with three holes located in the sides. One side has two holes: one 15 cm in diameter located 20 cm above the ground, and the other seven centimeters in diameter, approximately three meters above the ground. The opposite side

LITHIA SPRINGS SITE **ASHLAND, OREGON** **T. 39S., R. 1E., SEC. 12** **T. 39S., R. 2E., SEC. 7**



SCALE 1" = 90 meters

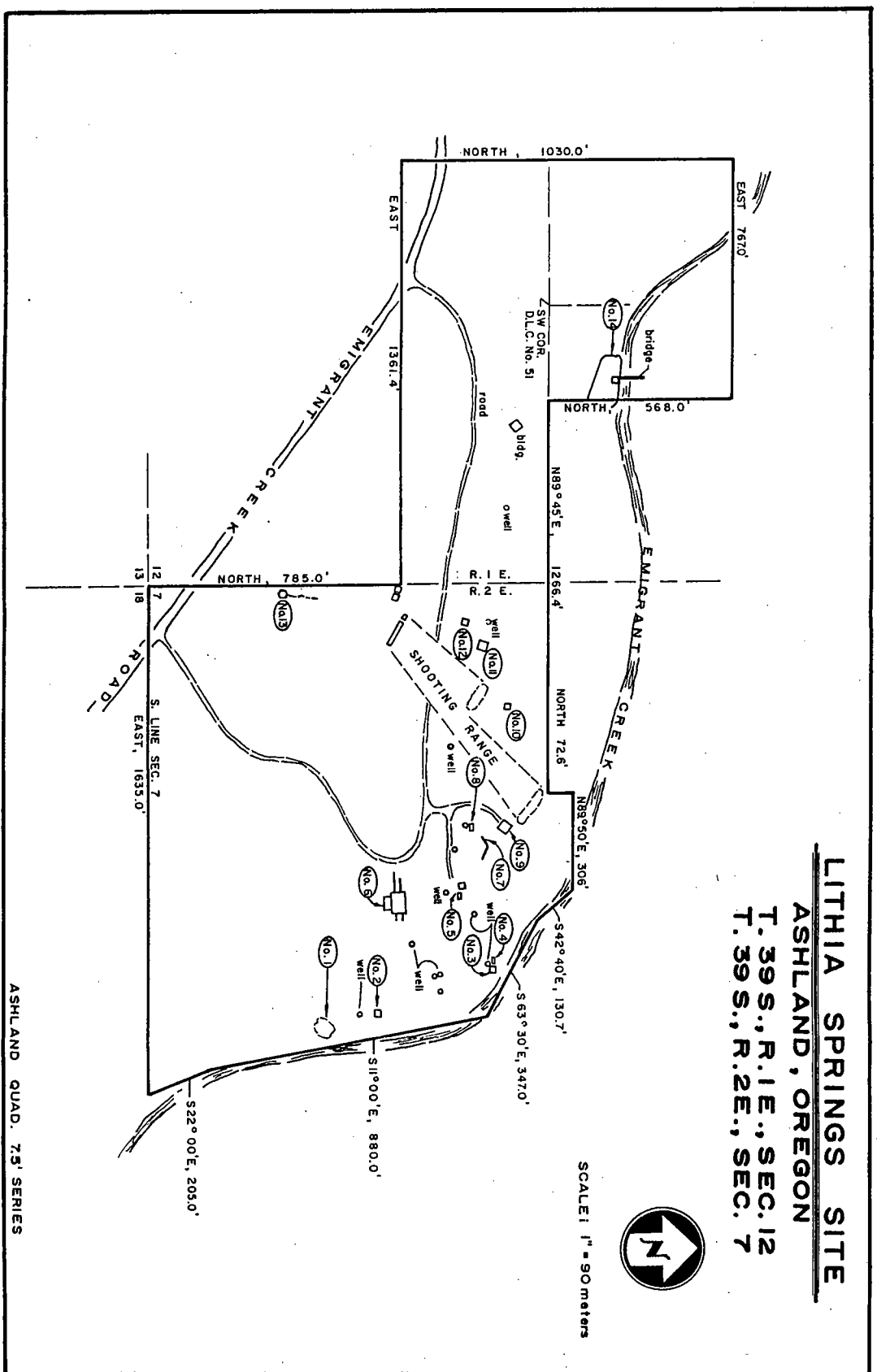


Figure 12. Plan Map of the Lithia Springs Site (ASIS #1). The circled numbers are features described in this report.

has a hole identical to the seven centimeter hole, but does not have the lower hole. All have bolts or bolt holes around the circumference. According to Silvers (Appendix D), these features were associated with the production of CO₂ for the Liquid Carbonic Company prior to 1929.

Enclosed concrete structures measuring 130x360 cm, and 50 cm high, comprise features 4, 5, and 8; features 4 and 8 have partially collapsed sides or tops, revealing that the inside is hollow, with concrete baffles extending partially across the structure from alternating sides. These features probably served the same purpose as features 2, 3, and 10. Feature 5 also includes the pump (currently in use) which pumps Lithia Water to the City of Ashland; the pump and concrete structure are adjacent to each other.

Feature 6 is the concrete foundation of the ice factory, which was built in 1944. The foundation measures 10.7x12.2 m. This feature is located on a low bench above and overlooking the alluvial terrace.

Feature 7 is an angular concrete wall, measuring 11.7x9.9 m long and approximately one meter high; the wall is formed by two straight sections meeting at an angle of approximately 150°. Bud Silvers states that this was a retaining wall built by his grandfather (Harry Silvers) to divert Emigrant Creek and expose Lithia Springs; this wall also supported the bottling works structure (Appendix D).

Feature 9 and 11 are both flat concrete slabs; Feature 9 measures 9.1x6.1 m (and appears to be of relatively recent vintage), while Feature 11 measures 11.3x9.1 m.

The remains of the "Pompadour Chief" constitutes Feature 12. This is a concrete subterranean bathhouse-type structure, with steps leading down into the Lithia Water. No superstructure remains. The feature is divided into two rooms, separated by a door and a low window; the top of the window is arched, and the words "Pompadour Chief" are carved into the arch (Figure 13). This feature measures 9.7x4.8 m.

Feature 13 is a rock pile measuring approximately 3x4 m, and 40 cm high, located in a shallow draw on the hillside approximately 30 m in elevation above the alluvial terrace. The rocks have not been piled long, as lichens are still evident under some of the rocks.

Feature 14 consists of a steel bridge across Emigrant Creek, a concrete pumphouse, and a retaining wall (Figure 14). The steel bridge, 1.5 m wide and approximately 30 m long, allowed pedestrian traffic across Emigrant Creek; the wooden footpath across the bridge no longer remains. The concrete pumphouse, situated adjacent to the bridge and immediately south of Emigrant Creek, measures 4x4 m. This structure has one door (facing south), and no windows. The feature area has been built up by fill, which is held in place by a retaining wall. This wall is most evident along Emigrant Creek, where the wall prevents erosion of the feature area. A concrete stairway leads down to the creek (through the retaining wall) just east of the pumphouse. According to Bud Silvers (Appendix D), this is the location of the City Spring originally on the Murphy property. The pumphouse supplied the Lithia Water to

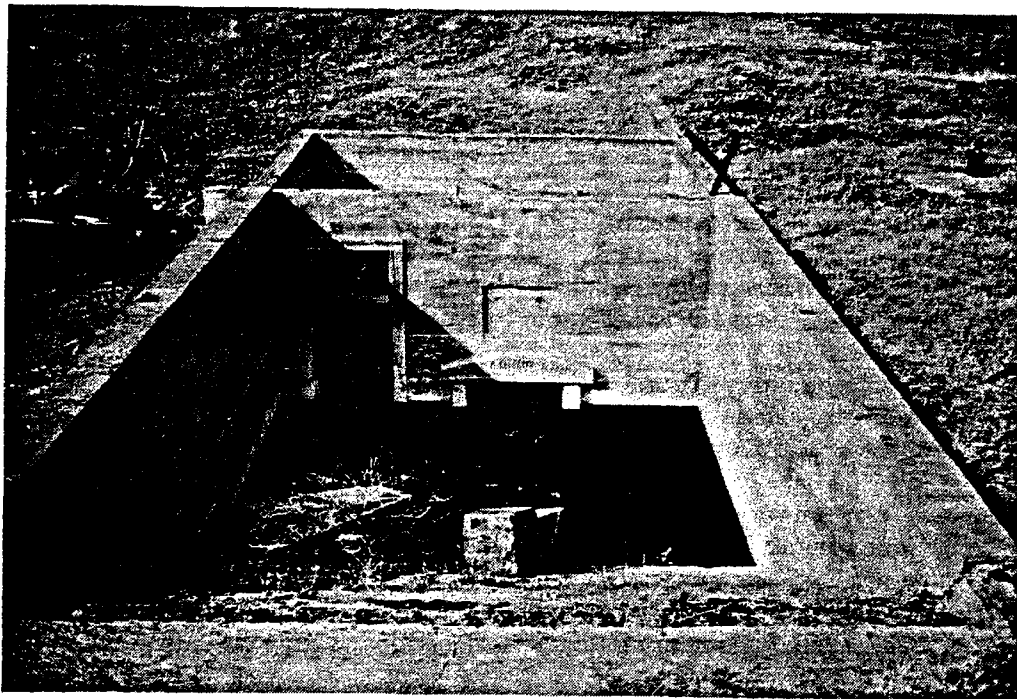


Figure 13. The Pompador Chief as it Appears in 1987. View to the North.

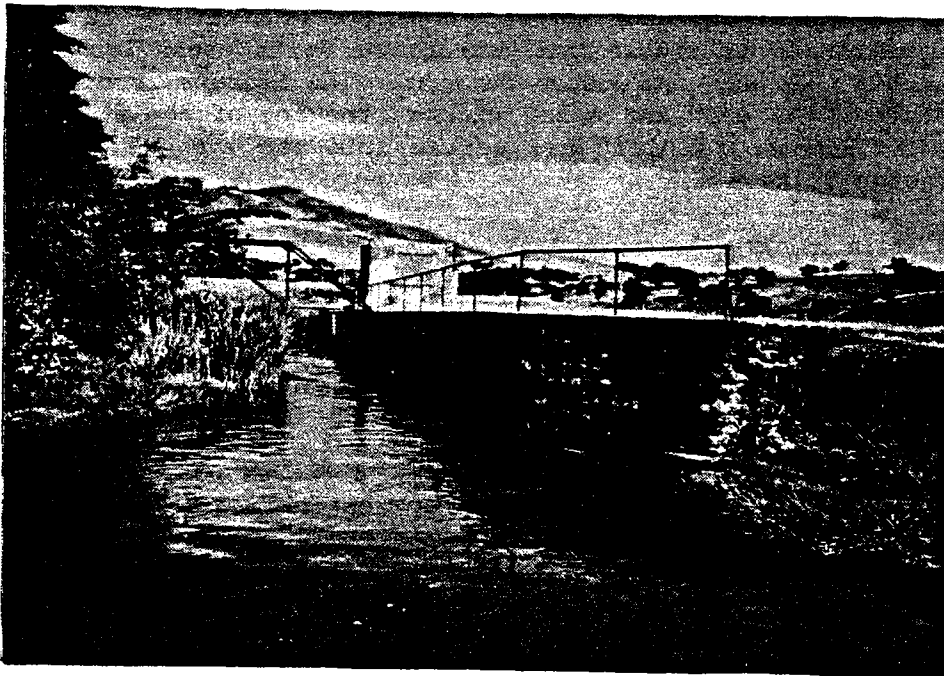


Figure 14. The City Springs Pump house, Steel Bridge over Emigrant Creek, and Retaining Wall; View to the East.

the various fountains in Ashland. The fill was added to keep the area above Emigrant Creek.

No prehistoric archaeological sites were located during the survey of either property. A cryptocrystalline silica (CCS) flake was observed on the Lithia Spring property, but close inspection of the immediately surrounding area failed to reveal any other evidence of a site. This isolated flake was just above a road cut; it is possible that the flake was brought in with road gravels. A second CCS chunk with slightly rounded edges was observed in alluvial gravels; this chunk appears to have washed in with the other alluvially deposited rock.

Given the historically reported aboriginal use of mineral springs in the area, and the reported recovery of a prehistoric artifact at the springs by a city worker, it was anticipated prior to beginning the survey that a prehistoric site would be located in this area. There are two possible reasons for failure to observe such a site. First, the site may not have actually been used aboriginally, although the recovery of the large prehistoric blade would appear to refute this idea (it is possible, however, that aboriginal use of the area was so light that there remains little evidence). Second (and most plausible), the historic fill over the alluvial terrace may have covered any site manifestations. This possibility is supported by the recovery of the artifact by the city worker, who found the blade within a trench. If this is the case, a buried site may exist.

Due to the rugged terrain and poor surface visibility, there was a low likelihood of discovering a prehistoric site on the Winburn Cabin property. Given the presence of prehistoric sites in the surrounding area, the Winburn Camp property may have been aboriginally utilized for hunting and gathering, but such activities leave little evidence of use. Because of the steep slopes, the only area suitable for occupation was the terrace area at the confluence of Weasel Creek and the West Fork of Ashland Creek; this area was closely scrutinized (particularly all root throws and the open meadow area), and no site observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this project was to provide information allowing the City of Ashland to manage the cultural resources on the Winburn Camp and Lithia Springs properties; the management plan for any particular cultural resource depends to a great extent on the significance of the resource. The significance of a cultural resource is usually measured against the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (hereafter referred to as the National Register), as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (36CFR60.4). These criteria are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

(a) that are associated with events that made a broad significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 220).

When judged against these criteria, there can be little doubt that the Lithia Springs Site (ASLS #1) contains features which make the site eligible for the National Register, particularly under criterion (a). The development of Lithia Springs was very instrumental in the development of tourism in the City of Ashland, as discussed above. Although subsequent developments on the property have had an impact on the integrity of the site, the Pompadour Chief (Feature 12), the City Springs pumphouse and associated steel bridge and retaining wall (Feature 14), and the angular concrete retaining wall which once diverted Emigrant Creek to expose Lithia Springs (Feature 7), are all very important aspects of development of Lithia Springs, and all possess integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

It is therefore our recommendation that the Lithia Springs Site (ASLS #1) be nominated to the National Register, and that the site be managed in such a way as to protect this valuable cultural resource. One relatively inexpensive way to manage the property and to preserve the historical integrity of the site would be for the City to develop the area as a day-use park (as it was used earlier in the history of the City), with the history of the park as the theme, and interpretive signs used to convey this theme to the public. The current use of the property by the Ashland Gun Club is a serious threat to the integrity of the site, as all of the features exhibit scars from bullets, and some features have been seriously scarred. We therefore recommend that this use of the Lithia Springs property be discontinued as soon as possible.

Although no prehistoric site was found on the property, the reported aboriginal use of mineral springs in the area, and the recovery of a prehistoric artifact by a former city worker indicates that it is probable that a prehistoric site is present. However, if a site is present, the fill which has been brought into the area has covered the site, and while this fill makes it impossible to determine if a site is present, it also serves to protect any sites. If, however, subsurface construction activities (such as trenching) are undertaken by the City, a site may be disturbed. We therefore recommend that, prior to any construction requiring subsurface disturbance, the City use one of two options: (1) hire a professional archaeologist to monitor the subsurface disturbance; or (2) hire a professional archaeologist to test-excavate the area to be impacted, in order to determine if a site will be impacted.

The significance of the Winburn Cabin Site (ASWP #1) in relation to the National Register criteria is not as clear as the Lithia Springs Site, and it appears to us that the Winburn Cabin Site would, at best, be a weak candidate

for inclusion on the National Register. The site possesses only integrity of location and setting; the only applicable criterion would be (b) (association with the lives of persons significant in our past). The significance of the Winburn Cabin Site therefore appears to ride entirely on the importance of Jesse Winburn in the history of Ashland. While it is clear that Winburn had an impact on Ashland, the short duration of his stay in Ashland, and the animosity he created within the community prior to his departure, would seem to indicate that the Winburn Cabin Site would not be eligible for the National Register based on the association with Jesse Winburn.

Although the Winburn Cabin Site may not be eligible for the National Register, the site is certainly interesting, and if the City so desires, could be managed as if it were on the National Register. If the City were to continue to manage the property as it is managed now (with limited access, and no destructive activities on the property), then the site would be protected as well as if it were on the National Register.

The second site located on the Winburn Camp property, ASWP #2, the historic dump site, is a common type of site which has little significance, and is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. This site does not need to be considered in management plans for the Winburn Camp property.

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Appendix A.

Interview with Delmar Hubbard, 3850 Walker Creek Road,
Central Point, Oregon, on October 22, 1987.

Mr. Hubbard's mother, Dora Long, was the daughter of
Nimrod and Anna Long, who homesteaded the Ashland Canyon
property in 1888, and later sold it to Jesse Winburn.

Interviewer: Nan Hannon

A.1

NH: Can you tell me when your grandfather acquired the property?

DH: Yes, let me see, I have to look it up...

NH: Your grandfather's name was Nim, N-I-M?

DH: Yes. Nim. Nimrod was his name. Well, here, I'm getting it now. The date when he bought it here...well, it says, what I have here is he homesteaded a place up here in Ashland Creek just below Mt. Wagner in 1888. And he built a log cabin there. It was just one big room. Log cabin. And then they made their living by making shakes. He had a regular sawmill set up there run by a horse pulling the round and cutting them up and split them into shakes.

NH: Was that along the creek?

DH: Yes. Well, it was - you've never been up there, I presume?

NH: Yes. I have.

DH: OK. Well, there's a little stream comes down just alongside of the house that - it runs into Ashland Creek. And that's where they got their drinking water. And they also had the homemade big box built up there and had a wooden trough that the water would run through this trough from the hill, down into a pan that was on top of this box they had made there that had screen around it with a door that they could open up and then they had burlap hanging down the sides, that made for their cooling for their milk and things. They had cows. They milked cows. Of course they had to have their horses, too. They had a barn down below the house a ways, and that's how

they hauled their shakes down into Ashland. He bought a place - I don't know whether you're interested in that or not - on up on Ashland Creek, on Granite Street, I mean. And, let's see, he owned and operated a livery stable in Ashland for a while and then he later served as a council of Ashland, and then he joined the Ashland Volunteer Fire Department, from April 12, 1887, through April 13, 1894.

NH: When did he sell the property up in Ashland Canyon?

DH: To Winburn?

NH: Yes.

DH: I'm not just sure. I don't have anything in writing right here. They did sell it, but it was, let me see if I can kind of track that somewhere in my mind. I was a little boy, probably six or seven, give or take a few years, and I can remember Winburn coming up to the house when he was talking to Grandfather about it, and he gave both my sister and I a silver dollar. And I'll tell you, we really thought that was something. Because back at that time...Now to give you an idea on this, see, I'm 76 now, so it would be probably, well, about 1917, I would guess.

NH: That's a long ways back.

DH: Yes. I imagine that the records from the City Hall in Medford would have it, because they had to go through the sale on it. I remember that after Winburn bought the place, of course we didn't go up there too much, anymore, but we used to live up there until the snow would run us out. Then we didn't live there any longer. Course then they'd come down to 323 Granite Street, which is where he did live.

A.3

NH: When your grandfather lived up there, did he live there year-round, or just in the summer?

DH: No. There would be too much snow in the wintertime. See, it's right underneath Mt. Wagner there, so the snow would get pretty deep, and of course all they had was a team of horses to pull their wagon up, and down. Of course they had buggies and they could use them when they weren't hauling shakes and things, but it's uh, if I remember, a little over five miles from Ashland up there.

NH: I've talked to other people in town who say that they remember going up there and spending the night and changing horses, or using it as their stopping point on their way up the mountain.

DH: Yes, see he had a large building there. Now I don't know whether he built this building or whether the Forest Service built it, but the Forest Service used it to store equipment in case of fire and things, and when they were working on trails and such up there. That would be just about halfway. A half-way station. From Ashland they would go up there and spend the night and get an early start in the morning to take the trail up to Mt. Wagner and back.

NH: Was that Forest Service building close to the cabin?

DH: No. It was probably a couple of hundred yards down towards the creek.

NH: When Jesse Winburn bought the property, did he remodel the family's cabin?

DH: Oh, I should say. I have some pictures of the cabin when they

what it looked like when they were living there, and also I have pictures of the cabin that Winburn built up there. If you're interested, if you'd like to take a look at them, I could give you all the information I have here. [Mr. Hubbard describes the genealogical research he has done on his family.]

NH: I wanted to ask you if you remember hearing anything about there being an Indian site on the property, or if anybody ever found any Indian artifacts?

DH: Not to my knowledge. No. I'm sure that, they could be at something like this and I wouldn't have known about it, because I was a small boy at the time. During the summer, my sister and I lived up there because my father was killed when I was three years old. So my sister was two years older. So my mother had to go back to work. So during the summer we lived there. With my grandparents. And, if somebody had found something, artifacts or something, why, it's possible I wouldn't know about it, but I don't think that to my knowledge there wasn't too much history of the Indians up in there in the canyon, that area.

NH: So was the Long family the first to own that property?

DH: Yes. He homesteaded it.

NH: So the ownership was the Longs, then Winburn, then the City.

DH: Yes. You see, my grandfather homesteaded it, and then he, after he got up to an age where it was hard for him to work it anymore, I can remember his big worry was a fire. And there were so many people later on coming up in through there and of course it would be on the main trail, and then, of course, afterwards they got cars and people would come and picnic, and they'd come in through there, and camping. He was just always really concerned that there'd be a fire that

would get set, and it would burn that whole mountainside off, you know. Like it does around here other places. So, and like I say, he was up in age where it was hard for him to continue working and that's why he sold it to Jesse Winburn. I suppose you have all the information on Winburn when he came and all this.

NH: I have some of it. Now, there's a meadow up there, when you go up there...

DH: Yes. The meadow was right in, would be in front of the cabin. The meadow runs down through, of course, and they had it fenced off at one time there when he was living up there, and he kept his horses in there, and cows and things, but it was quite a meadow.

NH: Now there's a rock wall that runs northeast-southwest along the edge of the meadow. Did your family build that?

DH: No. That was what Jesse Winburn put in. He had a swimming pool and all this up there. The information that I had was that after he built this resort and he called it "Sap and Salt," and they were having so much, of course, they had a lot of saddle horses, and people were swimming in the swimming pool and all this was right in the drinking water of Ashland and they got quite concerned about it, and they condemned the property and took it from him, and then they closed that so you couldn't drive up there anymore, you had to get permission from the City to even go up there. They were skeptical about doing that. The last time I was up there, was several years ago. The place is so grown up, you know, from... everything was taken down, the cabins and everything, not anything left, so you wouldn't actually ever know exactly where the cabins and things were later on, the last time I was there. So I didn't go back anymore, because it was kind of, I lost interest in, it doesn't look like it did when I was a boy.

NH: So Jesse Winburn enlarged the family cabin quite a bit?

DH: Oh, yes. I should say. See, his, the cabin that my grandfather built, and my grandmother, they lived up there, with just a one big room, I'd say probably it was, oh, maybe 12 x 18, guessing. I don't know for sure. But then Winburn kind of, he built a place around it, more or less, built a great big stone fireplace on one end, and had living quarters on out, so he must have expanded probably bigger than it was.

NH: So he really enlarged it?

DH: Oh, yeah. There was, well, you know what a millionaire does when he wants to. Instead of just...they had a big circle driveway with floodlights out on it, and a big flag flying out there, and a place for the, stalls for the horses and everything, and they, of course, they had electricity up there.

NH: Did he build a new barn or did he use an existing barn?

DH: Oh, I'm sure he had to build a new one, because the barn that my grandfather built was just big enough to store some hay and then house a few stalls for a couple of horses or so and two or three cows. It wasn't very big.

NH: Did he add other outbuildings?

DH: Yes, uh-huh. I don't really know what the different outbuildings were, because I wasn't up there after he built it. 'Til after the City condemned it. They tore a lot of it down before I ever got back up there, so I don't know. Other than that one picture I have here, of Jesse Winburn, somebody took it, I don't know how I acquired that picture, but I do have it.

NH: I want to ask you about a trail that begins at the cabin site

A.7

and then goes through the southern part of the property. It's not very well-maintained, but it looks like it's been recently used.

DH: From the cabin there, in other words, right around in there where the cabin was, you say there's a trail that goes south?

NH: Yes. Goes south. We noticed a lot of those old brown insulators and telephone wire along that trail. Does that ring a bell?

DH: No. 'Cause when we was up there, there wasn't any electricity at all. The electricity didn't come up until after Winburn run lines all the way up. But the trail used to, there was a trail that went from the cabin that headed almost, well, I'd say it was, it went more to the southwest. It run up in toward the base of Mt. Wagner.

NH: The old mountain trail?

DH: Yes. Now, of course, later, when I was still a small boy, too, there was the road followed the creek, and the road more or less went right up the canyon up the creek until it run out of, you know, the road ended, and then it was just a trail on up to Mt. Wagner from there. But there was the trail that we used to hike on, and would go back up there more or less where this other little stream come in, and it would go on up more or less southwest to intersect with, I guess, the other trail that went on up Mt. Wagner.

NH: Mr. Hubbard, I really appreciate your talking with me.

[Mr. Hubbard offers photographs to be copied.]

Appendix B.

Interview with William Briggs, 300 Luman Road, Phoenix, Oregon, on October 22, 1987.

Mr. Briggs served as Ashland's City Attorney during the period when Jesse Winburn had legal conflicts with the City. Mr. Briggs and his father, E.D. Briggs, also served as Jesse Winburn's agents and attorneys in 1921.

Interviewer: Nan Hannon

B.1

NH: Tell me how you came to know Jesse Winburn.

WB: Oh, we represented him in the purchase of the Ashland Hotel and various things that...we did quite a few things for him.

NH: You and your father?

WB: Yes.

NH: Were you the City Attorney at the time?

WB: Yeah. I was the City of Attorney for 28 years.

NH: What year did you become City Attorney?

WB: 1919.

NH: Do you remember the first time Jesse Winburn came to town?

WB: Oh, sure.

NH: What happened?

WB: Well, everybody...the word was around that there was a millionaire in town and everybody wanted him to come spend some money. And he became a easily introduced person to a good many people in Ashland. And he liked it.

NH: He liked being an important person in a small community?

WB: Yeah, he did.

NH: Did that change over time? Did he get tired of people wanting things from him?

B.2

WB: Well, he bought that place up the canyon there. From Nim Long. An old fellow that lived up there. He had a house in town but he was rarely there. He liked to be up at the cabin. Winburn remodeled it a lot. There was people in town that were leary about his living up there, right next to the water supply, you know, and a few were against it. Letting him buy that. He did things very rapidly when he wanted to do something. And he wanted it done the day before. But, anyway, if he wanted to live at the place, they were going to let him, because he said he was going to - he had noticed the different drinking places around town, the soda water and stuff that was piped in, and he thought that was pretty good. And they, thinking that he might make a spa out of it, everybody kowtowed to him a little bit, you know. And he was interested in the mineral waters here. Making it like a regular spa town, like Saratoga Springs.

NH: And the community was eager to do that?

WB: Oh, sure.

NH: Tell me what the cabin looked like after he remodeled it?

WB: Well, quite a bit different. He added on these wings, and then there were, oh, maybe five or six cabins for guests. He had lots of visitors up there. Liked people to come up and stay.

NH: Was there also a barn?

WB: Yes. Big enough for three or four horses. Pretty good-sized. Not terribly big. It wasn't an expensive building. Some of that work I think cost him more than it would most people. He wanted things done his way. Well, sometimes his way cost him more than it might of, you know.

NH: So there were maybe a half-dozen cottages, a barn, and then the

B.3

main cabin? Now was there also a circular drive? I've seen that in photographs.

WB: That's right.

NH: Were the cottages in the area behind the cabin?

WB: Yeah.

NH: Back in the forest?

WB: Yes.

NH: And in photographs it looks like there was a corral right next to the house?

WB: Yes. He had a horse up there, which he used a little. The place up there had some very fine timber on it, too, which is still there.

NH: You were mentioning the mineral waters that were piped into town. Did you used to go and picnic at the Emigrant Creek property ever?

WB: Well, we went out to Kingsbury Springs. It's undoubtedly open to the public now.

NH: I was thinking of that area out by the present gun club now. Where the Lithia Springs actually was. Where they piped the water to the City.

WB: Well, the soda water came from there. The Lithia Springs came out..uh, from, uh...from Bear Creek. Let's see, they didn't call i Bear Creek.

NH: Emigrant Creek?

WB: Yes. Emigrant Creek. That was a little different spot. Kingsbury was on the upper end of the dam.

B.4

NH: Right. I've been up there. So you've been out to the Emigrant Creek property where the Lithia Springs are?

WB: Oh, lots of times.

NH: Do you remember going down in that Pompadour Chief building?

WB: I've taken picnics...I've been up to Pompadour. Had picnics up on Pompadour.

NH: On the Butte. Pretty spot.

WB: I don't remember any buildings up around there.

NH: The little spring house where the springs came up on the Lithia Springs property. And that little steel bridge that was over the creek.

WB: Yeah. Oh, yeah. I remember that.

NH: What can you tell me about that?

WB: We lots of times came out there. And then went across on the bridge on to the Murphy property.

NH: So the Murphys owned the property on the other side of the creek?

WB: Yes.

NH: They just sold off that springs part to the City? Is that right?

WB: Well, the City bought it from Silver. He was going to filter, bottle the water, for years, in a small way, and then he sold the lot to the Southern Pacific dining cars. And the Lithia Water was rather peculiar. It was easy to bottle. But they had to use other gas with it. And injected into it. And it had a - until they

created some kind of filter - they had some kind of sediment in it at the bottom of the bottle. People didn't like that.

NH: That didn't look good. Do you remember the dry ice plant that was out there?

WB: Oh, yeah.

NH: What can you tell me about that?

WB: Well, that wasn't a very big building, but they made lots of ice in it. I've been there lots of times. I'd go down and watch them make it. It was a matter of pressure. And one man died out there from the...they used to put the bricks of dry ice which I suppose were maybe 25 pounds a brick, and they would put them in a...really what it was was a mammoth chest in the building - to store it. So it was kept cold. Otherwise it would go to pieces. And it took the oxygen away when you got too close. Some...one man died there because he was in there too long and cause there was not enough oxygen. Oh yeah, I know a lot about it. More than lots of people. Because Winburn got mad at me. And, uh, tried to get me kicked off as City Attorney. The Council finally got worried about the health of the City with the cow and the horses and the, not only that, but the swimming pool that the water ran in and out from the creek and ran in and from the pool it ran back on in to the creek again.

NH: Not a very good idea.

WB: So they sent me out here. Well, he had a cesspool. That's what turned the whole thing on. The cesspool was simply dumping the sewage into a hole in the ground and letting it soak up, you know. Well, he had a pretty good sewer, because he had a good crowd up there all the time. And they liked to go up there and see what he was doing. Until they had to go swimming.

NH: Yes. I've read about the problems with the water supply.

WB: Well, yeah, they had me going to tell him that he had to desist from that septic tank and put in a regular sewer system. A little higher grade, you know. Well, he got mad. He didn't like to be told what to do. You understand. Up to that time everybody was letting him do whatever he wanted.

NH: Yeah, I've read about that. Sounds like it was real difficult for you.

WB: Yeah. You can see in the paper that they had a hearing. He said that I went up there and told him that he had to buy the material from Provost Hardware, and otherwise they...of course, that was a damned lie. I didn't have any relationship to Provost at all. I didn't care what, the Provosts just happened to be in the same building. We just happened to have our offices there.

NH: That must have been a difficult situation for you.

WB: It was...he had hired Gus Newbery, an attorney in Medford, who was a prominent figure, to come and try to present his case. The Council heard him. There was a big crowd there. Every place in the room was taken. But the Council didn't do a darned thing. They made me mad, a little bit, because they didn't do anything. Either for or against, you know. Of course, the upshot of it was, he had a friend that, named Fred Holmes, you ever hear about that?

NH: Yes. I've read about that.

WB: That time we had represented Winburn on about everything he had, and the Hotel and everything else. We did all the work on those and then when he had this row with me about making a regular modern treatment plant for the sewage, he had a lot of sewage, he had so many people all the time. And he was inviting people up, and showing them what he was doing and he called it "Sap and Salt."

Something like that. "Sap and Salt." He had a fellow there that he seemed to like, and they, he sold a few newspapers, I guess, that "Sap and Salt." Well, anyway, he got to seeing Fred Holmes. Fred lived out in the country. And he gave Fred \$15,000. And the idea of it was he would get on the Council and fire Bill Briggs. Well, the first place, he got quite a little farther, he didn't make any bones about the money. He just gave it to him. \$15,000. To Fred Holmes. Well, Fred was in a bad financial condition. And that \$15,000 went like the stars of the morning. You know. Because he paid his bills with it.

NH: Right.

WB: Well, anyway, Fred found out he couldn't run for the Council, because he lived out in the country. You know.

NH: Yes. That's what I've read.

WB: And so he sued Fred to get the \$15,000 back. Well, we represented Fred. And, I imagine you could get a wonderful transcript out of the evidence down at the courthouse.

NH: Right. Yes. I've read that. Strange situation.

WB: The trial was really ridiculous.

NH: Silly.

WB: Of course, they cleared Fred of all, of everything. He said he spent the money and it was a gift. And that's what all the evidence was, to that effect.

NH: Right. That it was a gift. Well, thank you very much for letting me interview you, Mr. Briggs. I appreciate it.

Appendix C.

Interview with Eve (Mrs. Stephen) Nye, 2000 North Phoenix Road, Medford, Oregon, on October 23, 1987.

Mrs. Nye worked as Jesse Winburn's personal secretary, and lived on the Ashland Canyon property, during the summer of 1922.

Interviewer: Nan Hannon

C.1

EN: I've talked to somebody else about Jesse Winburn. I don't remember who it was, but somebody called me one time and I told them some things. I don't remember right now. It was quite a while ago.

NH: Tell me how you met Jesse Winburn.

EN: Well, it was summertime, and I was - let's see, was that before I went to, yes, it was - before I went to College. Oh, I know, I had been up on the Oregon State campus as a secretary, for the winter, but I had promised to quit the job in spring and come home because I had a boyfriend, but I did need a job, and somebody told me Jesse Winburn was looking for a secretary. And so I said, well, how do I get up there? Well, it seemed there was a man going up there with a truck load of hay, and I could ride up on the truck, which I did. My family lived in Ashland then. So I rode up and Jesse Winburn was out in his yard doing something or other, and looked like a working man and he was pretending that he was one, and I said I was looking for Jesse Winburn, and he asked me what I wanted, and he said, well, he was Jesse Winburn, so we went inside and we talked and he said, "All right, here's a drawer full of stuff. Letters and bills." He said, "Sort it out for me." So I sat there and sorted it out, and I don't know whether I had letters to answer or what, but I did whatever he wanted me to do, and he said, "Fine." I don't remember his words, but he said, "You can go to work right away."

I said, "Wait a minute. I really do have to go home and get some clothes, you know, if you want me to stay up here." He said, "All right, all right, you can go down, but come right back." So I - I don't know how I got down - I suppose maybe he sent me down. He had a car and a chauffeur. So I packed

up a few clothes and came back up. And I spent most of the summer up there.

NH: Now this was the summer of what year?

EN: About 22 or 23. Probably 22. I'm not sure. Either 22 or 23.

NH: What was Mr. Winburn like to work for?

EN: Well, he was very odd, of course. He was most peculiar. He would send me down to Medford with a whole list of things he wanted. Some of which were exotic and hard to find, you know, and then I'd no more than get into the first store than they'd say, "There's a call from Mr. Winburn for you." I'd go to the phone and he'd say: "When are you coming back?" I'd say, "I just got here! I haven't done the list yet." And then, I'd, you know, then an hour or two later I'd go into a store and they'd say, "Mr. Winburn's been calling you!"

NH: My goodness. What kinds of exotic things did he want you to buy?

EN: Oh, I don't know. Maybe some beer mugs, or you know, something like that. I don't remember now, just things that I had to look around for. This was a long time ago and the town wasn't very big. It didn't have a lot of places that we have now, like Placesetters, and so anyway, he was like that, and expected me not only to be his secretary, but to ride horseback with him, and to be his hostess, and he wanted to invited dignitaries up there, and all that sort of thing, and I was pretty young, you know, and this was a little bit difficult for me, but kind of exciting, too.

NH: I can imagine that it was.

C.3

EN: He was very unusual.

NH: Can you describe the property up there in Ashland Canyon?

EN: Well, there was the main lodge. What did they call it now...?

NH: "Sap and Salt in the Woods?"

EN: That's right. Yes. It was a big log building. Very rustic.

NH: What else was on the property?

EN: Let me remember. It's been so long. It's been sixty years. There were a couple of other buildings. Cabins. All the rest of the help stayed in the other buildings. Cabins. All the rest of the help stayed in the other buildings. He had a valet beside the chauffeur and the cook.

NH: So he had a staff of three in addition to you.

EN: Yeah, I think so.

NH: Gosh. A cook, a valet, and a chauffeur.

EN: Yeah. To take care of one man. And a secretary.

NH: So those people lived in another building beside the main lodge?

EN: Yes. I think they had some cottages out in the back.

NH: More than one cottage?

EN: Yes. I think so. I think so. He had a swimming pool that was ice cold. The water was right down off the mountain.

NH: Did you swim in it?

C.4

EN: Well, I think I got in it a couple of times. He loved to entice people into the swimming pool. And they'd freeze to death. It was just like swimming in Crater Lake.

NH: Do you have any idea whether the main lodge was built where the old Long cabin was, that the Long family had up there?

EN: I have a hunch that it was, but I couldn't be sure of that. You know, I was pretty young, I was just a, kind of living from one minute to the next, so when the next crisis was going to hit me...

NH: What did that main lodge look like?

EN: Well, even that's kind of dim in my memory. It was sixty years ago.

NH: Do you remember any of the rooms?

EN: I can remember the living room, and he found out that I very much liked music, and he bought a grand piano and had it sent up the mountain, so I played the piano. But I can't remember too much of the details about the living room. I'm sorry, but it's been so long, it's just gone out of my memory completely. I haven't even thought of it for a long time.

NH: I appreciate your trying to remember this for me. Now, I've seen photographs of a big stone fireplace.

EN: Well, I think so. It's kind of vague, but I think there was.

NH: And the building itself was made of logs?

EN: Yes.

EN: At one point he decided the City should have some swans in the pond in the Park, and the City fathers said, "Go jump in the lake yourself." They didn't want any. And he said, "I don't care whether they want swans or not, they're going to have swans." And so he ordered them from someplace in the east, I don't know where, and they got here, and he went down there and got those swans, and so Ashland had swans.

NH: Oh, no. Did Jesse Winburn entertain a lot?

EN: Oh, yes, quite a bit. He had a great many friends. I can't remember now. But they weren't always there, and I was often alone there with him.

NH: That put you in a difficult position.

EN: Yeah.

NH: But he did have a lot of people up there?

EN: Quite often. Usually somebody there.

NH: Uh-huh.

EN: My mother came up and spent quite a few days. My sister came up. I mean, my sister and I went horseback riding with Jesse - we went, I don't know, up Mt. Ashland or Mt. Wagner, way up there, and Jesse had a heart attack or something, because, at a ranger's station up there, he had to lie down, you know, and we finally got him back down...

NH: That's pretty frightening.

EN: For a couple of kids.

NH: Tell me about your room in the cabin.

EN: I don't remember much about it. It was kind of cabin-like, you know. It wasn't elegant or anything.

NH: Were the furnishings rustic?

EN: Oh, yes. I remember. The kind of furniture you'd have in a cabin. As you say, rustic. But, you know, I never knew what he was going to say next. As I say, he was arrogant. He didn't care who he insulted or anything. One time he decided to go down to Ashland to get our horses shod, and I said, "But you're having guests for lunch." And he said, "Let them wait."

NH: Really.

EN: Yeah. So we rode out the gate, and the guests were the mayor of Medford, I've forgotten who all, but they were dignitaries, you know, and they were coming in as we rode out the gate on the way to Ashland. And we hired a car and drove back from Ashland. I don't know, that was, he did exactly what he wanted to do. Like it or not, he didn't care.

NH: Do you know anything about his family?

EN: No, I don't, except that he was divorcing his wife. And I can remember that we rode down to the park one day and I had a check in my purse for \$60,000. This was his payment to his wife, and I can't imagine this was all he gave her. But in those days, a million dollars was just out of this world, and he had a million dollars. Just sitting there, in the bank in New York. Well, something scared his horse and it bolted, and - now when was this? - oh, I guess he galloped through the park or something, and I can't remember now, we tied our horses in

front of something, and well, tied our horses to a bicycle rack, and something scared his horse and it bolted and knocked a Catholic priest down on the street. That was a terrifying thing, and then my purse flew off, flew away from me, and I suddenly realized that it had that check in it, but somebody brought it back, I don't know. Things quieted down, but I think the priest was hurt.

NH: Yes. I've heard that story about the priest.

EN: I was young enough so that these things there, I didn't take responsibility for. I was just kind of living from one crisis to another.

NH: That was quite a job. So Jesse Winburn's wife lived in New York?

EN: I think so. Yeah.

NH: Did they have children?

EN: No.

NH: What can you tell me about when Jesse Winburn left Ashland?

EN: I can't. I really can't. He got mad at me and fired me. Because he was going over to the coast and I think, I don't know, he wanted to take some other people along or something, and he wanted me to go, and I didn't want to. I said I'd better stay here. So. But then as soon as he left, why, of course, I got hold of my boyfriend. He came up to the cabin. We didn't, you know, in those days, stay together or anything like that. We were all very pure. But I may have left the cabin and saw him for part of the day or something like that. Jesse found out about it and he was furious. He was a jealous old guy

anyway. He didn't realize how old and unattractive he was to a young girl. So he was furious and fired me. It didn't exactly break my heart.

NH: No. That's an awful lot for a young woman to handle.

EN: Oh, there was a funny experience.

NH: I appreciate your sharing your memories with me. The City's trying to decide what to do with the property, and documenting it.

EN: The property up there...

NH: ...in the canyon.

EN: Does the City own this?

NH: Yes.

EN: You know, at the time that he was up there, the City water supply came right down through there, and we just used to ride our horses through there, and we'd stop and drink. It was completely unprotected.

NH: When you were up there did you ever see anything of a prehistoric site, an Indian site, or did you ever hear anything about that?

EN: I don't remember anything.

NH: Did you ever know anyone from the Long family that owned that property?

EN: No. My association with Jesse was only a couple of months.

NH: Sounds like an intense couple of months.

C.9

EN: Well, it was. And I guess I just kind of put it out of my mind. It was kind of frightening in a way, and yet very exciting.

NH: Well, Mrs. Nye, I really appreciate your talking with me. Thank you very much. It helps to understand that whole period in Ashland history. A pretty exciting time.

EN: The people who remember him are long gone. I think of "Pop" Gates, the mayor of Medford at the time. It was actually "Pop" Gates who told me that Jesse Winburn was looking for a secretary, and I thought that if the mayor of Medford, whom I knew personally anyway, recommended it, I thought it was probably all right. But most of the people are long gone.

NH: Is there anyone else you could suggest that I could talk to who would remember Jesse Winburn?

EN: I can't think of anybody.

NH: I was also talking to Billie Briggs, who was the City Attorney, about what he remembered. Well, thank you very much, Mrs. Nye.

EN: You're welcome.

Appendix D.

Interview with Bud Silver, 1085 Emma Street, Ashland, Oregon, on November 20, 1987.

Mr. Silver's grandfather, Harry Silver, owned and developed the Lithia Springs property, which was later purchased by the City of Ashland.

Interviewer: Nan Hannon

D.1

BS: My grandfather was the man who built it. Harry W. Silver. And my father worked there for him after they built it when he was a young man.

NH: So you've been on the property?

BS: Oh, yes. Both since everything was torn down and before. There's nothing much left to see now. That's what I meant this morning. Most people get all of their information from the early newspapers, the archives, and of course the man that spear-headed it all wasn't recognized. The crook, the old so-and-so son-of-a-gun was the editor of the Tidings.

NH: Bert Greer?

BS: Bert Greer. And so that's why they get a convoluted view of the whole situation, you know. Nobody has ever researched the other side. Anyway -

NH: Well, this is a good chance to do that.

BS: Of course, in the 20's was when everything went sour. And, uh, that was the end of the bottling plant and the CO² plant. And the idea of having a health spa in that part of the valley.

NH: So your grandfather and G.H. Gillette bought the property around 1907.

BS: As I understand it, they were partners about 1907.

NH: And they had some mineral analysis done on the water?

BS: Yes. Water. And those analyses I have in the scrapbook.

NH: It had a real high lithium content in the water?

D.2

BS: Yes.

NH: So they decided it would be good to bottle?

BS: They bottled it much the way that we get 7-Up and Squirt and those products, those drinks, today. And that was on the market and it was shipped to various places and to various individuals. As far away as New York, and all over the United States. They also sold CO² - carbon dioxide - which is the gas that's in Lithia water. And that was put in big cylinders. Yes.

NH: Did they have the bottling plant on the property?

BS: Yes.

NH: Where was it located in relation to the Pompadour Chief building?

BS: The Pompadour Chief? That's the one where you go down the stairs?

NH: Right.

BS: Okay. My grandfather built that one also. And in relation to that, as you come down the hill, from the fence, from the gate, you come downhill and you're still going down the incline, and there's a kind of a - at least there used to be - a kind of a slow curve just as you level out at that bottom...Pompadour Chief is coming down the hill. Coming down the hill here. And that evidently is the old, is the dry ice plant, before you were born. That's the big one. OK. And all around here and down to Pompadour and on over to the City Springs. What's CONC?

NH: Concrete wall.

D.3

BS: What's the vault mean? Is that a well?

NH: There was a bit of a structure left there.

BS: This is the old concrete wall here, right? I see, you've got that old City Pumphouse down here. All right. The garbage dump is right behind the big rock.

NH: Yes.

BS: Well, I don't recall the gas plant being right there. It was up in this area somewhere.

NH: The dry ice plant.

BS: The last one they had. The big one. It wasn't here. There's a big rock here somewhere where you come around. OK. The Silver Geyser is right in here, right below the rock. And this concrete wall originally shut out the creek. The creek bed came around here and like I showed you - did I show you the picture of the springs?

NH: Yes, you did.

BS: So, my grandfather built the rock retaining wall to keep the water out, so that he could concrete around the spring, and that was what they originally bottled as Lithia water. And the CO².

NH: So the actual spring would have been where? Somewhere on this side of the wall?

BS: The actual spring was on this side of that little retaining wall there. You've also got pictures there of the building, the old buildings that were there, and they were all in this area. In fact, the big building was over the - was built over the spring and the retaining wall was used to

D.4

support the old, original building. And you have pictures of that.

NH: And that was the bottling works?

BS: That's where they bottled. Right. The source of the big problem was that he was bottling this commercially, my grandfather was, and the City wanted to pipe it into town to make the same kind of health spa in here free. That's, you know, one single source of the problem.

NH: So they built the, your grandfather built the bottling works building right over the Lithia Spring right after they built the diversion dam?

BS: After the diversion dam, to keep the creek, which came right behind it, this partition, right behind it, of course the creek bed's changed over the years. I don't know what scale this is. Yes, one inch to a hundred feet. Well, about 22 feet, evidently, the creek's moved in that direction. And that's possible.

NH: So the creek was right in here.

BS: Yes. The creek came right here. And actually, the creek came pretty close to old Pompadour here, as I recall. Oh, maybe not. I don't remember. As I recall, it came closer to Pompadour Chief than it does now, which is what - sixty years. Fifty-five years. The creek came down here, and of course the pumphouse, the wall there where the, by the footbridge, it kept the creek out.

NH: So that stone wall there -

BS: Yeah, on the other side of that was the creek, and it wasn't deep at that point. It was quite wide. Wide enough for that footbridge.

D.5

NH: The wall in around here, that retaining wall?

BS: That I don't recall. That may have been added later. This is all new. And this concrete pad here must have been that picture, you know, you saw, that showed the - and I'm guessing now - that might have been the first gas plant put in, and then they realized they couldn't get enough carbon dioxide from this area, so they had to back towards Emigrant to get enough gas. And this is the one I recall visiting with Mr. Mann quite often. It wasn't his, it was farther back here. It was back. It wasn't that close.

NH: Do you think it could have been these?

BS: It might have been, although I could say they sunk ten, or five, wells. As I recall, five. I thought there was five. There's four shown there. I don't know. Hard to tell unless you go look at it. I could walk over it with you sometime.

NH: That would be great.

BS: I don't know why the gas plant doesn't still have some cement foundations. This may have been gone from someone's memory, too.

NH: This was surveyed this summer, and these are the features that are here, but I'm wondering if -

BS: Well, there must be something here if they would put that there.

NH: The gas plant had those large aerating towers.

BS: When you say big, what do you mean big? Do you mean ten feet tall, eight feet tall, sixty feet tall, or do you know?

NH: I don't know.

D.6

NH: I don't know.

BS: I don't know either. There were tanks. I don't recall a tower, as I understand the word tower. I recall tanks that were probably ten, twelve feet high. Big tanks. Right over each one of the wells, and I'm sure that would be there, but I don't remember any towers.

NH: Well, what I've read about the gas plant is that they had aerating towers that would -

BS: Well, that could be. I don't know whether those tanks were the aerating towers or not. They could have been. You could drink water out of some of these, you know. The water bubbled out. The best water was here. Of course each time you opened a well, that detracted from the taste of the water uptown. Because you were taking the CO² out. And that's when the Lithia water uptown was not as good - I don't know whether you like it or not, I like it, it tastes good, now - because all the wells are sealed. But when they were drawing the CO² from them, you got a rather - I don't know -

NH: Flat?

BS: Blah. Yeah, flat.

NH: Lawrence Powell has told me that people in town complained that when the dry ice plant was up -

BS: A lot of people still go down and fill their gallon jugs there. Great with dinner. The original Silver Geyser was right under that rock. And I think it's still there. You can see it in the pictures. And all the buildings were right in there.

NH: So these would have been the bottling works.

D.7

BS: That's where the bottling works was. And you've got a picture of the bottling works.

NH: And you remember the dry ice plant being farther over here?

BS: That's what I recall. Of course, your perspective's different than if you drive in, and it could be. The garbage dump is still on our land. It's not owned by the City. I don't believe. Because my cousins come up and camp up there every summer. In fact, they were here this last summer. With all their children. They're twins, and their husbands and their kids were with them, they camped out there for a while...And if you look straight down on it, that may just be true. Because this old Emigrant Road is angling back up this way, and if this is true, that could possibly be.

NH: Well, it's certainly close to the property line there.

BS: Yes. This is the property line here?

NH: Yes.

BS: So our land is still, falls over here, still the Silver property.

NH: Would these here have been part of the bottling works?

BS: I don't know how many wells they put on the City land. Evidently these wells here are not, were not, the wells I'm thinking of, or five of them fell on our land, which evidently is over here, and that's what they'd do the CO² from, because they couldn't get enough here. They drilled as many as they could, but you can see they kept closer. And then they began to drill over here, and I think across the creek, across the creek, up in here somewhere, you'll see some more of the wells. Or at least

what's left.

NH: The City has record of eighteen capped wells here.

BS: They may have eighteen on their property. And for some reason, five sticks in my craw, I don't know why five, but I know that ultimately they had to move, they're moving closer and closer to the hills, the mountains, until they got over there and they had to - and then they had to go to Grandpa's, and start drilling there. And that could be where it is, by golly. The person who drew this obviously knew whereof they spoke. It seems to me I remember driving farther off the access road to get to the dry ice plant. Can't tell today. I can get lost in Portland.

NH: So that was how they diverted the creek?

BS: Yeah. This is the wall.

NH: That's a wonderful picture of the springs coming up in the creek.

BS: Did you get the big one?

NH: Yes.

BS: I talked to my aunt, and ultimately, if you do go ahead with your plans, why, then we would be glad to have the pictures made part of the display down there.

NH: I'd like to do that. I think it's an important part of Ashland's history.

BS: Well, I do, too, mainly because my grandfather started the whole concept, and then the name Lithia is so prominent in and around Ashland. Even in Medford. Lithia Motors. Too bad he didn't

patent it. Too bad he didn't do a lot of things.

NH: Well, he certainly started out with some good plans. But the political situation got so -

BS: Oh, it was bad. It was really bad. It was an honest man dealing with a group that weren't. And you know how it is today.

NH: What kind of a person was Bert Greer?

BS: I have no idea. He was - are we taping this now? - I just know from listening to my aunts and uncles talk, he was a devious son of a bitch, but he had the Tidings, which gave him the power. And he believed in the Golden Rule. The man with the gold makes the rules. And he had the gold, or at least he and his friends, and there were a lot of them, and they had, I guess on their side of it, they had some points, too. They wanted to make Ashland, the town itself, the health center, like they had in New York at Saratoga Springs. That land, also, was one of the three considered for the Veteran's Administration that's now in Roseburg. And I think that generally the population in town didn't want that built there. The unstable veterans running around town. Like they have at - like they think they have at White City. Now that's pure supposition. Just pure supposition.

NH: But that area out there was one of those being considered. They had such ambitious plans for Ashland. How did your folks feel, then, your grandfather and your father, after none of that really panned out here in Ashland to make it a resort?

BS: My father worked in Medford for COPCO, which was the forerunner of PPL, for thirty some years. He wouldn't move to Medford, because he liked the schools in the area, but he never had much use for the City politics. Nor did my grandfather. Or my

family. But they were soft-spoken. You take the cards.

NH: When did your grandfather die?

BS: Gosh, I don't know. It was after the War. I don't recall the year. He was about 96. A real gentleman.

NH: I was reading through those letters and memoirs that he left about the Depression, when they lost this land. That must have been rough for him after having put so much into it.

BS: Yeah. He came for quite a well-to-do family.

NH: Do you remember going out to the City Springs?

BS: I remember going out and crossing the bridge. Below that was a big swimming hole. On the old Murphy place. We used to swim there. The creek had - in parts of summer - a few great, big, deep holes in it, and as kids we used to go out and fish and swim.

NH: Did people go out there and picnic?

BS: Not that I recall. Other than our family. They always went.

NH: That's a nice bridge there.

BS: That old one? Yeah. Metal, if I recall. Steel.

NH: Yes.

BS: Girders. The road in didn't used to, the road now that comes in off Dead Indian Road off the Airport, wasn't there. You used to have to go in, you continue on Highway 99, up across from the Dunn proeprty, which is now the Provost property, and there's still a road there. I don't think they've closed it.

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They've fenced it off. And then it used to go towards the hill, and then angle in and around the valley and the springs.

NH: What did the City Springs look like?

BS: Well, in its heyday, it wasn't much of a building. It was just a little square building, a rectangular building, with a pumphouse inside it. And it had a faucet on the outside of it, so people could drink.

NH: Did it?

BS: Yeah. I don't know if that faucet ran free all the time, or whether they had to turn it on and off, but it did have a faucet on it so you could get water. I imagine it ran free. But, anyway, the bridge - I couldn't tell you why it was put in, unless it was access to the old Murphy's. Now maybe there was a road, well, that could be, too. Maybe they came up the road and serviced it. Yeah, that could be, because there was a road up the other side to the Murphy place and that's probably what it was.

NH: So the creek would have run here, and this is the wall keeping the creek back?

BS: Yeah, there's a wall there, and the creek ran under the bridge. Does it still run under the bridge?

NH: Mm-hmm.

BS: I haven't been down there. I don't have a key. My aunt had a key. I've got her in a foster home now. I never found the key. [Mr. Silver discusses other historic sites in the Ashland area for the remainder of the interview.]

APPENDIX E.

Summary of Interview with Gertrude Biede Easterling, 115 Nob Hill, Ashland, Oregon, on October 20, 1987.

Mrs. Easterling recalled that Jesse Winburn was a small, "homely," red-haired, balding, freckled man, and that he had a rather shrill voice, and a nervous, impatient manner.

She recalled that she and a friend, who also worked for the City of Ashland, took a snowshoe hike up to "Sap and Salt in the Woods," during the winter of 1922. Her friend's brother was employed by Jesse Winburn to pick up mail and groceries in downtown Ashland and take them up Ashland Canyon to the lodge.

On the day that Mrs. Easterling visited the cabin, Jesse Winburn was touring another part of the country. However, she and her friend were given dinner by the couple who served as caretakers for the lodge. One of them was the cook, and the other the chauffeur. She believed they lived in a smaller cottage behind the lodge.

Mrs. Easterling shared an album of photographs taken on February 22, 1922, on the Winburn property. They included interior photographs of the building. The furnishings of the living room were in the rustic style, including bent twig chairs, a bent twig desk, and wicker chairs. There were Oriental carpets on the floor, and a massive, fieldstone fireplace dominated one wall of the room. A number of drawings were tacked up to the wall over the desk. They appeared to be cartoons, and may have been drawn by Jesse Winburn's friend Bert Moses, the syndicated columnist who produced the "Sap and Salt" column.

Mrs. Easterling recalled the controversy over the purity of the Ashland water supply, and the general community opinion that Jesse Winburn was headstrong and not concerned with the best interests of the City. She believed that Winburn became tired of being approached by people who had projects - commercial or philanthropic - which required his financial support. She remembers that the community was not surprised when Jesse Winburn left town as abruptly as he had arrived.

APPENDIX F.

Summary of Interview with Lawrence Powell, 92 Alida Street, Ashland, Oregon, on October 21, 1987.

Mr. Powell recalled taking picnic suppers out to the Lithia Springs property, and that the steel bridge over Emigrant Creek had been there as long as he could remember. (Mr. Powell came to Ashland in 1910.) He described the Lithia water piped into the City during the years that the carbon dioxide plant was operating as "flat," with very little of its natural carbonation. He said that the quality of the water improved after the City moved from the City Springs well to the earlier Lithia water well nearer to Emigrant Creek.

Mr. Powell suggested that his friend Harold Hutchins, of Phoenix, Oregon, would be a good source of information on the property, since he was an employee of the dry ice company. An attempt was made to contact Mr. Hutchins, but he had recently been moved to a convalescent home because of poor health.

Mr. Powell recalled that Jesse Winburn was regarded as an eccentric, and that he was not popular in town despite his generosity in contributing to civic projects. The community regarded him as an outsider, and resented his cavalier attitude toward the purity of the Ashland water supply. Mr. Powell repeated the story of Winburn's fishing in the reservoir, being fined for breaking the ordinance forbidding fishing there, and continuing to fish and pay the fines. He also mentioned that people were concerned about Winburn and his guests swimming in the reservoir, and maintaining horses and cows in the watershed area.

Mr. Powell, who has been a long-time collector of Indian relics, stated that he was unaware of any aboriginal occupation along the area of Emigrant Creek under study, but that it would have been a good site for an Indian encampment.

APPENDIX G: ANALYSIS OF LITHIA WATER

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Concentrations in ppm</u>
Carbon (as bicarbonate, HCO_3^-)	2830
Sodium	1980
Chlorine	1700
Calcium	645
Boron (as metaborate, BO_2^-)	61
Magnesium	155
Potassium	105
Silicon (as silicon dioxide, SiO_2)	60.7
Iron	8.8
Lithium	9
Aluminum	0.42
Bromine	2
Barium	6.6
Manganese	0.56
Nitrogen (as nitrate, NO_3^-)	0.5
(as nitrite, NO_2^-)	0.0064
Phosphorus (as phosphate, PO_4)	0.09
Arsenic	0.004
Sulphur (as sulfate, SO_4)	6.5
Fluoride	0.53
Dissolved Solids	7160
Hardness as CaCO_3	1500
Color	5

(Ashland Heritage Committee n.d.)