

Hill House—290 Fountain St.—1893: This Queen Anne home is very close to how it was originally. It is on a former orchard and still has fruit trees on the land. AJ Hill and his wife, Amanda, owned it from 1894 to 1899. He ran Hill & Company, a harness and hardware store. In 1918, he opened a business in Shedd and later in Halsey. In the 1980s, an out of control car drove through the east wall and window. The current owners keep a small boulder at the corner of the property to prevent another mishap from happening.

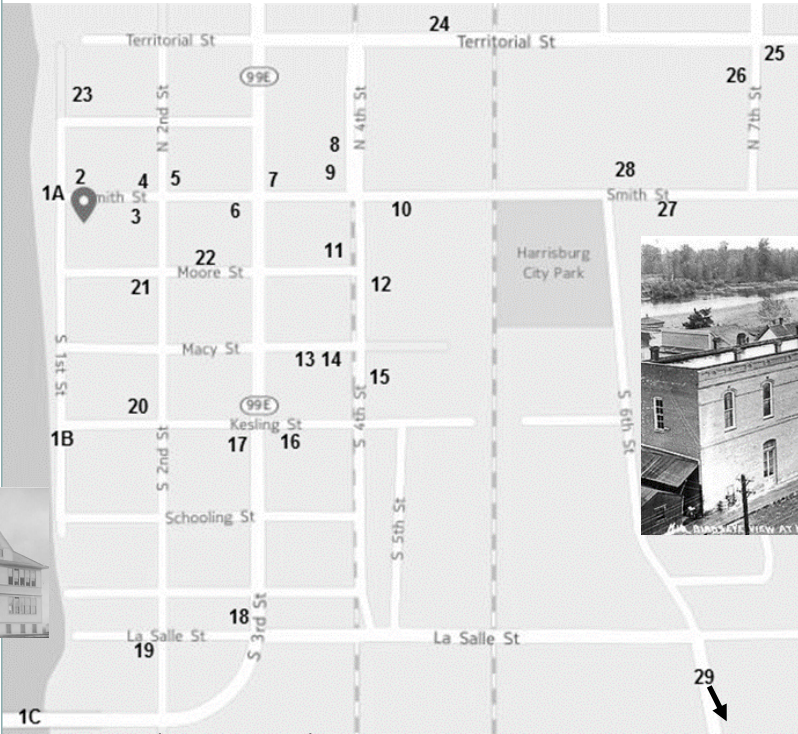
Lasell/Castleberry House—730 S 2nd St.—1893: This classic Queen Anne-style Victorian home was built for Lorenzo and Emma Lassell. He owned 1/3 of a mill and other local businesses, and was mayor. He died in 1910, a week after being hit by a blade while working on a windmill in the backyard. The home is at the corner of 2nd and LaSalle (different spelling than the original owner). The home is often called the Castleberry House after the owners who lived there in the mid-20th century. The current owners began restoring the home in 2010. Their intent is not to be an accurate historical restoration, but rather a preservation of a significant historical icon as a comfortable, livable home.

School Site—642 Smith St.—1861: The school district was formed in 1855. The 1st school wasn't at this site, but at the SW corner of Smith and 4th St. about 1854. A school was built on 5 acres in 1861 near the current grade school. Older students used the 1st floor; younger ones used the 2nd. The IOOF and Masons used the 3rd floor as their lodges for a time. When the school outgrew the building, Levi Douglas bought and moved it across the street converting it to a planing mill in 1884. It was later remodeled as the Top Royal Flouring Mill. A portion of the flouring mill still exists, and is used as a home across from the school at 643 Smith St. The school built in 1884 was big, 1-story, and rectangular. It was divided into four classrooms by a retractable wall that was pulled aside for public events. A 3-story Queen Anne style school was erected in 1905 with a kitchen and lunchroom in the basement. An addition was built in 1912. A separate building was used for a gym. A Public Works Admin grant was received in 1937 to build a high school. A gym was built in 1937; a high school the following year. These concrete buildings are still used as a gym and middle school at 201 S 6th St. Half the old gym was moved and survives as the Old Bag Company at 540 LaSalle St. The current grade school was built in 1954 by the first day of school in the Fall. Our high school on 9th St was built in 1976. Since then, many buildings have been added to all schools.



Christian Church—601 Smith St.—1860/1870: The Campbellites were established in 1863 with services held at homes of 21 charter members. It is the 2nd or 3rd oldest congregation in Linn County. In 1867, John and Mary Jane McCully-Love transferred this land to the Church trustees for \$100. When the Church was built, it also served as a meeting place until a resolution passed in 1872 to only use it for religious worship. The central portion with the belfry and steeple is the original structure; additions surround it. The outer façade retains much of its vintage look. The interior has been completely altered; no trace of its original features remain. This Church has served the same denomination since its construction.

Enoch Hoult House—895 S 6th St.—1863: Enoch Hoult moved to Oregon in 1853. He had this home built around 1863. It originally stood south of where Springbrook Mobile Home Park is now. He was a member of the convention that formed the Oregon State Constitution of 1857, State Senator of Linn County in 1870 and 1882, and a county leader for the democratic party. He wrote the 'Hoult law' to regulate railroad freights and fares. He also planted one of the first nurseries in the Willamette Valley in Lane County. The home was owned by the Hoult family until 1890. After many owners, it was moved to its current location around 1920.



- 1 Riverfront/Ferry Landings/Bridge, EC
- 2 Moore, Gerst, & Barber/May & Senders, EC
- 3 IOOF Building & West Addition, ES, NRI
- 4 Rampy Building, EC
- 5 Farmers & Merchants Bank, EC
- 6 Hubbell Building, EC
- 7 Wyatt House
- 8 Dr. Clarke House
- 9 Love-Maxon House/OERR, EC
- 10 Harrisburg Hospital
- 11 McElDowney House, EC
- 12 Abner Waters House, EC
- 13 Bucknum House/Holy House
- 14 Jensen House, EC
- 15 Marshall Canter House, EC

- 16 Samuel Train House, EC
- 17 Horton/Cartwright House, EC
- 18 Ling-Lill/Hill House, EC
- 19 Lasell/Castleberry House, ES
- 20 Our Lady of Victory Catholic Church
- 21 Woodmen of the World Hall
- 22 Independence Creamery & Cheese Factory, EC
- 23 Rex Davis House
- 24 Leo Stalp Building
- 25 EE & Katherine Upmeyer House, EC
- 26 Alfred Humphrey House, EC
- 27 School Site, XD
- 28 Harrisburg Christian Church, EC
- 29 Enoch Hoult House, EC

Please do not go onto personal property unless there is an open house sign.

Oregon Historic Sites: ES- eligible/significant, EC-eligible/contributing, UN-undetermined/lack of info, NRI-National Registry

A Walk Through Historic Harrisburg



The first settlement was near the foothills in 1847 and later expanded to the area around the river. By 1852, the population grew to 101 people and Prairie Precinct was formed. William Forgery then named the town-site Thurston, but that name was rejected by the post office since there was already a Thurston in Oregon. He then changed it to Harrisburg, presumably after his hometown in Pennsylvania (although some claim it was named after John Harris). Finally, in 1866, Harrisburg received its city charter (11 years after Harrisburg's first post office opened).

Harrisburg, Oregon
Established in 1866
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Ferry Landing 1854 & Bridge 1925: The riverbank is quiet and relaxed; far different from the busy strip it once was when it was lined with tall warehouses, mills, storage buildings, and docks. The river was Harrisburg's first means of shipping. The first boats up the Willamette River from Corvallis arrived in the 1850s, opening up trade opportunities. Before becoming a city, a ferry crossing was at the foot of Smith St. Due to erosion and the arrival of steamboats in 1856, it was relocated between Kesling and Schooling St in 1858. Crossing by ferry wasn't always safe. High water and mechanical mishaps were a hazard. Some travelers even drove into the river when it was too dark to realize the ferry was on the other bank. Due to some deaths and the inefficiency of the ferry, a decision was made to build a bridge. The Harrisburg Bridge (Willamette River Bridge, John B Yeon Bridge) is 2,202.2 feet long. The vertical clearance is 14.9 feet and has been damaged many times by drivers with over height loads.



Moore, Gerst, & Barber Building/May & Senders Store–125 Smith St.–1860s: The original portion is the southwest brick area that boasts the three arched bays and iron shutters over the interior doors. Built for Moore, Geert & Barber and used as a store, it fronts the river, reflecting when the city hub was the wharves along the river and steamboat landing. Samuel May and JG Senders owned it from 1880 to 1927. May had worked as a cashier for the former owner and was Gerst's son-in-law. They ran a successful mercantile here in addition to four grain warehouses on the river and one by the railroad tracks. Over the years, additional remodels have taken place. The Rialto Theater was here in the 1920s, showing silent movies.



Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall & West Addition–190 Smith St.–1882: The IOOF Harrisburg Covenant Lodge organized in 1866. After years of meeting in various places, they built this building; the lodge is still upstairs. A local newspaper called it “the finest building in this part of the Willamette Valley”. The downstairs was one commercial space until the 1920s, and has been many businesses since then. They later made a meeting hall in the southern half downstairs, which was used as a theater from 1927 until the mid-1930s. In 1886, the titles were held by David Cherry, part owner of Cherry & Parks Ironworks. The front façades were revamped and cast iron decorative elements added about 1889. The IOOF added the 1-story building to the west in 1882 or 1883. It was the Tyler & Bennett hardware store. Tyler later continued on his own, adding groceries. After changing hands several times, AJ Hill sold farm machinery, hardware, buggies, & furniture there.



Rampy Building–195 Smith St.–1887: Robert Rampy, a Harrisburg business man, had this building built in 1887 using bricks from the local brickyard. He used it as the Harrisburg Bank until 1901, when it was closed for six years due to his ill health. He was Harrisburg's city treasurer for one term, a city councilor for many years, on the board of directors for the Harrisburg Water/Power Company, and a trustee for the Harrisburg Land Company. First National Bank of Harrisburg took over the building in 1908. In 1921, the building was leased to Pacific Telephone & Telegraph until the early 1930s.

Farmers & Merchants Bank–203 Smith St.–1911: Built for the bank, it was the first building in Harrisburg to be made entirely of concrete. There were two commercial spaces downstairs, each with its own south side entry and display windows. The east space was once a pharmacy and later the post office. The bank held the west space until 1920 when they were bought out by the First National Bank, who moved from the Rampy building. In the 1920s, the whole downstairs was remodeled for use of the bank, and used as such until 1977. The upstairs was rented for nearly 80 years by the Harrisburg Masons Thurston Lodge #28 AF & AM as their hall. The building was reborn in the 1980s as a restaurant and lounge.

Hubbell Building–286-294 Smith St.–1914: By the time this brick building began, the focal point of commerce in town had shifted from the riverfront to 3rd St and farther to the east to the railroad tracks. Welcome Hubbell built this building and others in Cottage Grove and Eugene. The 1st floor was retail space. The upstairs was apartments, offices, a dentist practice, and in 1915, a telephone office. Numerous businesses have made use of the downstairs through the years, including a drug store, restaurant, and leather shop.

Wyatt House–355 Smith St.–1895: Eli Franklin Wyatt was one of Harrisburg's most successful stock raisers, with up to 2,000 sheep. He bought 160 acres after arriving by wagon train in 1853. He married twice and had six children. His son, JR Wyatt, was a prominent attorney in Albany and assistant US district attorney from 1908 to 1913. JR bought this land in 1890 and built this Queen Anne home for Eli. Eli and his wife lived there until 1908. Much of the interior and exterior are original. The east porch used to wrap around the front, which may have allowed for a different main entry.

Dr. Clarke House–185 N 4th St.–1903: This home was built for William Tyler. It originally stood on Smith St between the Wyatt and Love/Maxon houses. Tyler ran a hardware and stove store from the 1-story brick building next to the IOOF, later adding groceries. Dr. DG Clark and his wife, Rozanna, bought this home in 1910 to practice medicine, using the south rooms downstairs as an office and waiting room. He was Harrisburg's health officer and the treasurer for some time. The 4th owners, Roy and Irene Quinn, moved the house to the northeast onto the lot on 4th St in 1953 where it now stands so they could build a new home.

Love-Maxon House/OERR–395 Smith St.–1912: John Love had a farm near Harrisburg. After his death in 1872, his wife bought a home and property in town. 1911 brought the Oregon Electric Railroad from Albany to Eugene and all points between. The railroad was powered by substations; one still stands just south of Cartney Dr. She sold some land to the railroad for a depot and tracks on what is now 4th St. This home was built in the leftover narrow lot. Her daughter, Mary Love Maxon, moved into it, as her husband worked for the railroad. Mary founded the Harrisburg Library. The train depot stood across N 4th St on the east side of the tracks until the late 1950s or early 1960s.

Hospital–420-430 Smith St.–1908: The imprint in the sidewalk marks the site of the former hospital. The tree on the lot is old and was part of the landscaping. Barney May offered this home to Dr. William Dale in 1908. After extensive remodeling and a new south wing, it was reborn as a hospital. By the 1940s, it was once again a private residence. It was razed in the early 1980s.

McEldowney House–196 S 4th St.–1911: Thomas Sommerville, a retired farmer, built this bungalow style home and several others homes in town. The McEldowney family has owned it since 1942. FS McEldowny served as principal of Harrisburg Elementary for 16 years. While this is the most original, another example of a Sommerville bungalow stands at 865 Territorial St.

Abner Waters House–205 S 4th St.–1857: Abner and Mary McCully Waters bought 3 acres that went east to the current Union Pacific tracks for \$36 in 1857 and had this home built. He was a commanding officer at Ft Hoskins, Ft Vancouver, Ft Walla Walla, and Ft Lapwai and a captain in Company F, 1st Regiment, Oregon Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. In 1874, he took controlling interest of 'The Statesman' paper, became a United States Marshall 2 years later, and Oregon State Senator for Multnomah County in 1880. JP and Martha Fountain Schooling arrived in 1852 by wagon train. They bought this home in 1872. They built one of the largest wagon and blacksmith shops in the area, which stood southeast of where it is now. The shed in the back was once attached as a kitchen. The interior retains much of its original charm. The exterior retains the style of the period despite remodeling.



Bucknum/Holy House–between 350 & 396 Macy St.–1880s: The Keys built this Italianate style home, with a low pitched roof and one over the long rectangular windows. Originally it stood at S 5th St and LaSalle St, there was an older home attached as a kitchen. Thomas Keys was on Harrisburg's first city council. JR Bucknum bought the home in 1891. He owned 1/3 of a sawmill in Harrisburg. During a hunting trip in 1898, JR failed to return. 18 inches of snow fell that night and the search was called off after several weeks due to weather. 18 years later, a skeleton with only shoes on was found in the woods near Mable. JR was identified by nearby items (gun, watch, and tavern check that read 'Good for one drink at George Macy's Saloon at Harrisburg'). A Methodist minister, William Spurlin and his , Sarah, bought the home in 1920. Other ministers stayed there while in town. Minister Wayne Dinnel bought it in the early 1970s. He and his wife had an interdenominational Church in Junction City with many teenagers. After complaints of rowdy youth, they moved the youth meetings to their home for a while. The teenagers called it 'The Holy House'. The Dinnels lived there until 1983. By 1998, it was to be burned down due to disrepair, but it was saved by Robert Kinyon who moved it to its current lot.



Jensen House/Grimes House–396 Macy St.–1888/1890: Lewis Fleischner owned this land from 1857 to 1890. When he sold it, a 1 -story 1888-1892 Italianate or Queen Anne style home was included. In 1904, John Grimes bought it. He raised the home in 1910, adding a story beneath it and a wrap-around veranda to make a 2-story Craftsman. The upstairs interior has 19th century doors and moldings and newer elements on the bottom floor.

Marshall Canter House–305 S 4th St.–1872: This home was built by Marshall Canter, a carpenter from Brownsville. The original portion was a popular style at the time. Old photographs show nearby homes that were nearly identical to this one. He later added bay windows on the north and south that were in fashion in the 1890s. He was mayor for three terms, on city council for 18 years, and fought as a confederate during the civil war.

Samuel Train House–310 Kesling St.–1877: Samuel Train's home was moved east of its original location when 3rd St/Hwy 99 was extended southward. When he arrived in 1876, he was a carpenter turned journalist. He worked on newspapers in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Astoria. In 1876, he was part of Harrisburg's first newspaper, the *Nucleus*, and began the *Disseminator* in 1878. He was Harrisburg Schools' principal; his wife, Mary, taught there. He bought the *Albany Herald* in 1880, renaming it the *Daily Herald* a year later. It was a leading newspaper in the area and is now the *Albany Democrat Herald*. After moving to Albany in the late 1880s, he was appointed Albany postmaster by President McKinley in 1898; reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1903.

Horton/Cartwright House–252 Kesling St.–1877: Samuel Henry Horton, a mason and carpenter, likely built this home. In 1879, he moved to Benton County and built a sawmill west of Monroe, which evolved into a large lumber enterprise. The town Horton was named after his family. This house was also owned by John Cartwright, a prominent Harrisburg resident in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. He was a local hop farmer and responsible for the construction of some commercial buildings in Harrisburg. He was president of the Harrisburg National Bank, a Chamber of Commerce member, and was on the school board and city council. He remodeled the home in 1910 from a 1.5-story 2nd Empire style with a mansard roof into a 2-story Craftsman style. The kitchen was separate from the home until sometime between 1908 and 1910.

Our Lady of Victory Catholic Church–396 S 2nd St.–1914: Adam Wilhelm helped establish St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church in Monroe in 1883. His grandson, George Wilhelm moved here to be a banker in 1907. At that time, the nearest mass was in Junction City and Monroe. In 1912, George transferred the title of this land to the Roman Catholic Archbishop Diocese of Oregon. The Church was built in 1914. It never had its own priest, but was a mission of Monroe. Services quit being held here in the 1980s.



Woodmen of the World (WOW) Hall–180 Moore St.–1930: This is the only cast stone building in Harrisburg. It was once a 2-story building, housing a WOW lodge on the 2nd floor and an Oldsmobile dealership on the 1st floor. The WOW Hall was also used for dances. The 2nd story was later removed. The ground floor has also been a hardware store, butcher shop and lockers, liquor store, potato chip factory, and restaurant.

Independence Creamery & Cheese Factory–275-285 Moore St.–1917: The Independence Creamery of Polk County felt a cheese factory was needed in the area. After several Linn County towns put bids in, Harrisburg was selected. By Sept 6, the building was complete and ready to receive cream and butter fat from local farms. After years of off and on again production, the creamery ceased operations in the 1960s.

Rex Davis House–105 Monroe St.–1910: This home once had a porch on the west side and a small window for selling steamboat excursion tickets. The first steamboat to arrive was the James Clinton in 1856. Steamboat transportation on the Willamette was at its height in the 1860s with large warehouses along the river and steamboats anchored at the foot of Smith St. In the 1870s, Willamette Transportation began operating steamboats from Portland to Harrisburg. In 1871, the first railroad line extended to Harrisburg. While we now had train access, steamboats continued for some years.

Leo Stalp Building–495 Territorial St.–Late 1800s: In 1941, Leo Stalp owned a lumber mill here. This building was likely used in conjunction with that. By 1940, the Scirvin family bought this building and the old May & Senders warehouse across Territorial St to the south. They transformed all the buildings for storage and cleaning of grass seed. In 1960, the Wilcox family bought the business and 9 million pounds of grass seed were cleaned here between then and the mid-1960s. Isovolta now owns the building and are restoring it.

EE & Katherine Upmeyer House–290 N. 7th St.–1913: EE Upmeyer came here in the mid-1870s. He owned a 500-acre stock farm two miles east of Harrisburg and 320 acres of timber on the Siuslaw River and bought 1/3 of a sawmill. In 1894, he promoted the Harrisburg Water Power Canal. He died in 1912, leaving his widow, Katherine, an estate valued at over \$40,000. She bought an acre in 1913 and hired an architect to build this beautiful home from cedar trees on the property. This stately colonial style home with balconies and original paned windows is one of the largest in Harrisburg.

Alfred Humphrey House–265 7th St.–1857: This home is one of the two oldest in Harrisburg, and the type of home that was common in Harrisburg in the late 1850s to 1860s. Built in 1857, this property was considered to be on the “outskirts” of town, and consisted of over 15 acres of farmland. Although it had several different owners over the years, the home's original features survived such as the clapboard siding, front second story door, and transom over the front door.