Oregon

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Oregon 97310

STATE:

Salem

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

COUNTY: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Malheur INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY DATE (Type all entries complete applicable sections) NOV I 1974 1. NAME COMMON: Sheep Ranch Fortified House AND/OR HISTORIC: McWilliams House 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: Arock Vicinity Representative Al Ullman congressional district: Oregon's Second CITY OR TOWN: Congressional District Arock Vicini-COUNTY: CODE CODE 97902 41 Oregon Malheur 045 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE** OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Yes: Public District Public Acquisition: X Building Occupied ☐ Restricted ☐ In Process X Private Site Structure X Unoccupied Unrestricted ☐ Being Considered Object Preservation work X N∘ in progres PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) X Agricultural Government Park Transportation Industrial Commercial Private Residence (Spegity) Military Educational Religious Entertainment Museum Scientific NATIONAL 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: REGISTER Fred Eiguren STREET AND NUMBER: Box 65 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Jordan Valley 97910 Oregon 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS ETC: Malheur County Courthouse Theur STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Vale Oregon 97918 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: ENTRY NUMBER Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings FOR DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ County Local ☐ Federal X State DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: NPS USE 1974 Parks and Recreation Section ONLY Oregon State Highway Building CITY OR TOWN: CODE

. DESCRIPTION							
				(Che	ck One)		
CONDITION	Excellent	Good	☐ Fair	X Det	eriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
CONDITION		(Check Or	ne)			(Ch	eck One)
	☐ Alte	red	▼ Unaltered			☐ Moved	🔀 Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PE	RESENT AND ORI	GINAL (if kno	own) PHYSICA	LAPPEA	RANCE		

The Sheep Ranch Fortified House was constructed in 1863 by a man named McWilliams, and was the first property to be permanently settled in the middle part of the Jordan Creek Valley of Southeastern Oregon.

The sage brush terrain is typical of the Eastern Oregon country, with rolling foothills, rock outcroppings, and similar physical features. The house is set at the base of a long slope, with land to the west, south, and east opening onto a large, flat plain.

The Sheep Ranch house is a two-story structure with a T-shaped plan. Construction is quarried sandstone with a gabled shake roof. The threefoot thick semi-ashlar walls are laid in semi-regular courses with wattle and daub binding. Massive stone lintels over the second story windows are a distinguishing feature. The foundation is crumbling somewhat. Openings reflect a basically formal arrangement and the framements appear to date from later alterations. Presently, there are casement windows in the second story and double-hung sashes in the ground story openings.

Small gun ports in the ground story underscore the fortress quality of this building. The two chimneys projecting from either end of the front part of the building were at one time augmented by a third, possibly a kitchen chimney, placed off center on the rear face of the wing. All that remains of this chimney is part of the flue. There is presently one dormer offcenter on each face of the roof of the main part of the house. work, both exterior and interior, seems to have been altered during successive ownerships. The upstairs interior is lined with knotty pine. current arrangement of rooms includes two bedrooms and storage upstairs; and a living, dining, kitchen, and storage room on the ground floor. The building does not have a cellar or an attic.

The architectural character of the house might be ascribed to the founder of the ranch, McWilliams about whom little is known except that he came from the California gold fields in 1863 and claimed holding totaling The census of 1870 lists a James McWilliams, a miner from Pennsylvania, in Jackson County, and a B. J. McWilliams, a farmer listed in the La Grande precinct of Union County, from New York. A tradition of building in stone is common to both Pennsylvania and New York. event, it appears that Sheep Ranch house is related to building practices of the Middle Atlantic states.



Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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SHEEP RANCH FORTIFIED HOUSE (CONTINUED)

2. Location

The Sheep Ranch Fortified House is located in the SW 1/4 Sec. 26, T. 30S, R. 42 E., of the Willamette Meridian, Malheur County, Oregon.

8. Significance

reportedly put up \$2,000 worth of hay for military establishments in the summer of 1866.

As early as 1869 the United States Government had treatied with the Piutes, and the tribe was installed on the Malheur reservation on the north fork of the Malheur River. The Piutes were not to be permanently contained, however, for in 1878 the Bannocks, under Buffalo Horn, left Fort Hall reservation in Southern Idaho, striking for Oregon where they joined the Piutes under Cheif Egan and moved on with redoubled force into Grant and Umatilla counties. The uprising, involving related tribes, then spread over parts of southern Idaho, eastern Oregon, and adjacent areas in Nevada and Washington.

Sheep Ranch house played a part in the military response to this uprising. A telegraph station had been established in the house during the periodic Indian troubles of the '60s. It was from Sheep Ranch that General Oliver Otis Howard is reported to have announced the launching of one of the first military campaigns to counter the uprising of 1878. The house served as a kind of field headquarters for this district, and was a rendevous point for volunteers and scouting parties. Local tradition adds that Sara Winnemucca, daughter of a Piute chieftain, started her legendary ride to the Steens Mountains from this point in order to warn of the Bannock attack and to persuade some of her people to return peaceably to the Ranch. Structural evidence that the farmhouse once served as a defense post consists of the gun ports.

Sheep Ranch is the site of several burials dating from the early days. One example dates from an incident preliminary to the Indian War of 1878. Captain R. F. Bernard stopped at the ranch en route to Silver City with Company G, 1st Cavalry. On learning that the stage from Camp McDermitt on the Nevada-Oregon border was overdue, the Captain dispatched a scout. The driver was found slain where the coach had been burned by Indians near the Owyhee River. The stage driver's body was brought to the ranch for burial. Such were the incidents of history which stormed about Sheep Ranch. (continued)

RIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	🔀 19th Century	
CIFIC DATE(S) (If Applica	ble and Known) 1863		
EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (CH	neck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	X Military	Theater	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sheep Ranch Fortified house has been a continuous part of Malheur County development from the earliest days of permanent settlement. In its various roles as ranch house, stagecoach stop, and fort, the house has played a part in the history of the vicinity. The owners of the ranch supplied grain to nearby military posts during the tentative days of Indian unrest and, after the establishment of Ontario as a railroad shipping center, provided stock for far-off markets. The house is of sociological interest because of its long ownership by Basque emigrants, a distinct cultural group in Southeastern Oregon.

During the period of overland migration, a branch route to the western reaches of the state ran along the Owyhee River and up the western bank of the Snake to a point opposite old Fort Boise—a Hudson's Bay Company post which had been abandoned in 1852. From this point the trail continued north through Malheur County, following the course of the Owyhee, tracing Willow Creek for several miles, and continuing north by way of Tub Springs and the Burnt River Canyon. Around 1862 gold strikes on the Powder River in Oregon and on the Wood River in Idaho attracted many pioneers from their claims in the Willamette Valley back along this route into eastern Oregon.

Traffic increased along the old immigrant trail in 1863 with the discovery of the mines near Silver City across the Idaho border near the present town of Jordan Valley. "Sheep Ranch" was to become a station on one of the first stagecoach routes through the country, the Winnemucca road, which was the route from the Idaho mines to San Francisco.

The house was constructed around 1863 by a "McWilliams" who migrated to the area from the California gold fields. Comprising of 1100 acres originally, Sheep Ranch was the first property settled in the middle part of the Jordan Creek valley.

Because the entire region was still vulnerable to attack from Piute and Bannock Indian tribes, settlement was curtailed for a time. Once military posts were established to check uprisings during the 1860s, settlers realized some measure of security and a steady income from supplying the posts. United States troops were garrisoned in Idaho and in Oregon at Camp Three Forks Owyhee, near the south fork of the Owyhee, and at Camp Lyon, on the north fork of Jordan Creek. In 1865 Sheep Ranch was hought from McWilliams by a James P. Merrill, a farmer, who (continued)

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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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FOR NPS USE ONL	Y
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

SHEEP RANCH FORTIFIED HOUSE (CONTINUED)

8. Significance (continued)

The Basques began arriving in southeastern Oregon about 1890. The period of major immigration extended from ca. 1906 to 1926. It was in 1914, at the height of the Basques' influx to the Jordan Creek valley, that Pascual Eiguren bought Sheep Ranch. It has been under continuous ownership by the Eiguren family from that time to the present.





Form No. 10-301a (7/72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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AND/OR HISTORIC:	McWilliams House		7
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Form No. 10-301a (7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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