

Coburg's Future is Our Past



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For more info on
Coburg's Historic
Homes and
National Historic
District



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27. Harry and Nellie Coleman House ≈ 32746 E Lincoln Way

The home of Harry Coleman and Nelly (Beeson) Coleman is a Victorian Eclectic/Bungalow and was built in 1900. Harry was son of pioneer, Enoch Coleman. He was a meat cutter by trade and ran the local butcher shop which was located on Main Street (N Willamette).

28. Beebe House ≈ 91036 S Skinner

Built in 1885, this Victorian Eclectic/Vernacular Gothic/Craftsman home was the residence of Mr. Beebe, grandfather to Virginia Smith.

29. Gertrude Williams Welch House ≈ 91017 S Skinner

Built in 1910, this Late 19th-20th American Movements/Classic Box/Foursquare home was believed to have been the birthplace of former early 1900s City Council Member Gertrude Williams Welch.

30. Chandler House ≈ 32752 E Dixon

Built in 1906 for the Chandler family, this Queen Anne/Vernacular house is notable for its gingerbread siding. Several marks of craftsmanship distinguish this house from others in Coburg, including a sunburst apex, a clipped bay window, and turned posts on the wraparound veranda.

31. Anderson House ≈ 32801 E Maple

Built in the late 1920s, this Farmhouse Craftsman style house was owned by the Andersons who also owned a small lumber mill at the end of Maple Street near the railroad tracks.

32. Green House ≈ 90972 S Coleman

The Green family constructed this house c. 1910. The exposed aggregate between the front trim boards is a variation of Eastlake or Stick design. Built by local builder Earl Simmons, it was bought by Mr. Tomesson from Canada who operated a feed store in town, then Jack and Leona Green who lived here for many years.



Green House built 1910

33. Carpus Gray House ≈ 32731 E Dixon

At the turn of the last century, prominent Coburg citizen Carpus Gray built the one-story portion of the house. He lived in it while building the west-facing, two-story portion, completed in 1907. The earliest photos c.1911 (back cover) of Coburg conspicuously display the Gray home. Gray worked for the Coburg Mill, owned a meat market, and in 1919 opened a mercantile specializing in poultry supplies, flower/vegetable seeds, hay, straw, and feed.

34. Hallin House ≈ 32713 E Dixon

Built in 1906 for Booth-Kelly Mill superintendent Sir Hugo Hallin, this Victorian Eclectic/Craftsman style house features fish scales in the apexes and a veranda-style porch. The interior wood was originally hand selected and remains mostly intact today. The house was purchased in 1927 by the McNab family who owned and operated the gas station. Daughter Lena married Mr. George and their son and his family are the current owners.

35. Clarence Taylor House ≈ 90990 S Skinner

This Bungalow/Vernacular Gothic home was built for Clive Taylor in 1913 and features a gabled roof and corbelled brick center chimney.

36. Hugo Hallin House / Olson House ≈ 32654 W Dixon

Built in 1899, this Victorian Eclectic home was constructed by Mill Superintendent Sir Hugo Hallin who came with his father from Sweden to America when he was 12 years old. Hallin lived in this residence until his new house on E Dixon Street was completed in 1906. It was then sold to his

sister and brother-in-law, the Olsons, who lived there until 1916. The house sat empty from 1916 to 1920, when it was bought by Mona Besso, who lived there until the 1950s.

37. Healy House ≈ 91020 S Willamette

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

38. Pollard House ≈ 91032 S Willamette

Set behind a street hedge and traditional garden, this Classical Revival house is one of the oldest homes in Lane County and one of few classical styles in the area. Zacariah Pollard bought this land from John Diamond in 1853. Coburg is situated on the 1848 donation land claim of Diamond, who came to the valley in 1847 with Jacob Spores, and may have lived in this house from 1853-58. It was purchased by Isaac Van Duyn when he bought the mill from Pollard. The Murches lived here from 1870 to 1904. The Heacocks bought the house in 1926 and lived there until the 50s.

39. Payne House ≈ 91035 S Willamette

This simplified Italianate home was owned by Charles Payne who ran the blacksmith shop and livery stable near the Cox House (#7) on North Willamette. Legend says Payne shod a particularly fine stallion originating from Coburg, Germany. He took the shoes off the stallion, hung them on the smithy wall and said "I name this place Coburg." Prior to Payne's proclamation in 1865, Coburg was called Willamette Forks, which was the closest post office at the time. Later, Payne's son Homer and his wife Martha lived here. They operated a grocery store in town and were very active in church and civic-affairs.

40. Puckerson House ≈ 91045 S Willamette

One of two Greek Revival structures left in Coburg, the home was built in 1890. In the 1990s the house was moved to this location from West McKenzie Street where it overlooked the former mill site.

41. Mendenhall House ≈ 91049 S Willamette

This house was built in 1905 and purchased c. 1910 by Dr. Mendenhall, who was a doctor, dentist, and veterinarian. He lived in Coburg for about 3 years, working with Dr. M. E. Jarnagin. After he married, his wife was not pleased with his seeing "female" patients, and convinced him to quit the practice of medicine. The couple moved to Bottom Loop and Dr. Mendenhall became a gentleman farmer.

42. Christian Church ≈ 32694 E Pearl

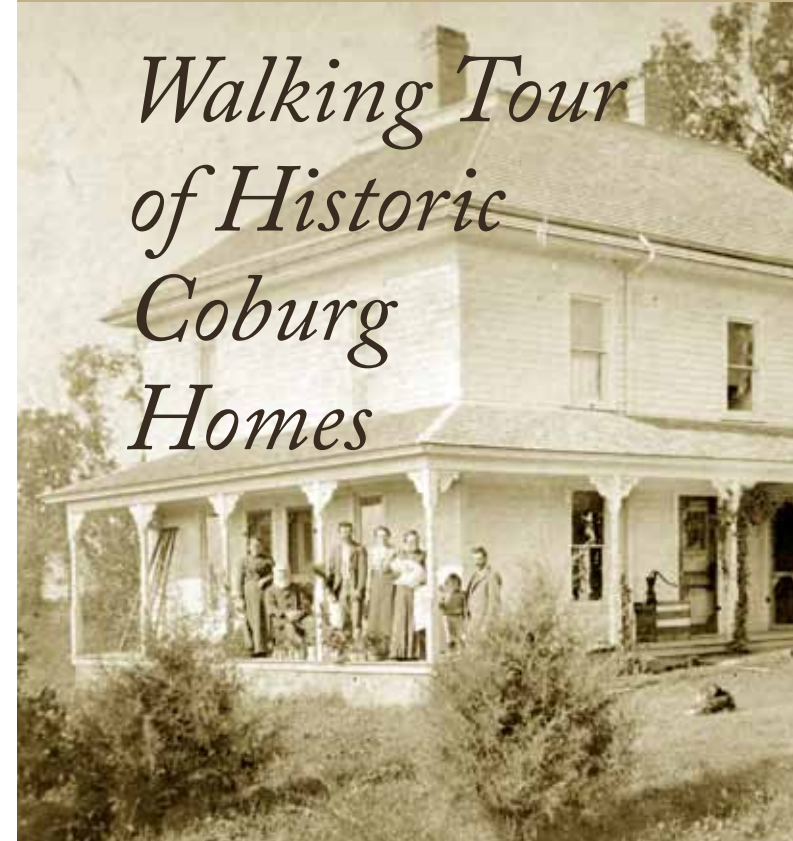
Congregants meeting since the 1880s formed the Christian Church in Coburg in 1901. This church building, constructed in 1904, was built completely with Booth-Kelly lumber by church volunteers, on land donated by E.G. Delaney. Kitchen and classrooms were added in 1937 and 1948. A bell tower, seen in early photos, was removed in 1948. The congregation moved from this site to property on the north end of town, where the oldest oak tree in the area, used by pioneers as a reference point for Coburg in the 1840s, still stands.

43. Samuel Matthews House ≈ 32702 E Pearl

Built in 1904 by Archibald Simmons, this Carpenter Gothic style house was once home to Carpus Gray, another prominent builder during Coburg's Golden Years who apprenticed with Bud Simmons.

Welcome to
Historic Coburg, Oregon

Walking Tour of Historic Coburg Homes



Self-Guided Historic Coburg Tour



North Main Street, Coburg, Oregon 1890s

Coburg, Oregon

Coburg began in 1847, when John Diamond and Jacob Spores settled near the site of a Kalapooya Indian village on the McKenzie River. The Donation Land Act drew early pioneers to farm the fertile soil of the Willamette Valley; it was the Willamette of their dreams, the Promised Land at the end of the Oregon Trail. The first blacksmith, Charles Payne, is credited with naming the town in 1865 after shoeing a particularly fine stallion imported from Coburg, Germany, a city well known for its prized horses.

Coburg was incorporated in 1893, and soon after began its Golden Years as people moved to town and business boomed. In 1898 Booth-Kelly leased a small mill in the center of town and in 1900 purchased it; the mill expanded and employed 300 men to work around the clock. Four trains came into Coburg each day, a passenger train and three trains to take finished lumber to other markets.

Coburg exploded to 1,200 residents in the first decade of the new century and boasted five stores, a state bank, bakery, hotel, hardware and furniture store, restaurant, theater or public hall, moving picture show, schools, churches, and its own newspaper, the Coburg Journal.



Hotel Meda on Main Street, Coburg, Oregon

Twenty years later, fires, dam-building, and other lumber-related decisions caused the Coburg Mill to close and hundreds of people were left without work. In the months and years that followed, Coburg citizens moved away to find work or moved their houses onto bottom land and returned to their farming pioneer roots.

Today, Coburg retains much of its historic character; many homes in Coburg’s Historic District exhibit a variety of architectural styles common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

For more information: www.coburgoregon.org/homes

1. William Van Duyn House ≈ 91108 N Willamette

This elaborate Italianate home, rare in Coburg, was built for \$1500 in 1877 for William Van Duyn, son of Isaac Van Duyn, one of Coburg’s original pioneers in 1852. William operated the Coburg Mercantile store until 1906. The Adair family lived in the home from 1927 until it was purchased and remodeled into a restaurant in the 1960s. The fir trees facing Willamette Street are the oldest firs in the downtown area; these firs and the broad leaf Centennial maples were planted in 1876.

2. Smith House ≈ 32677 E McKenzie

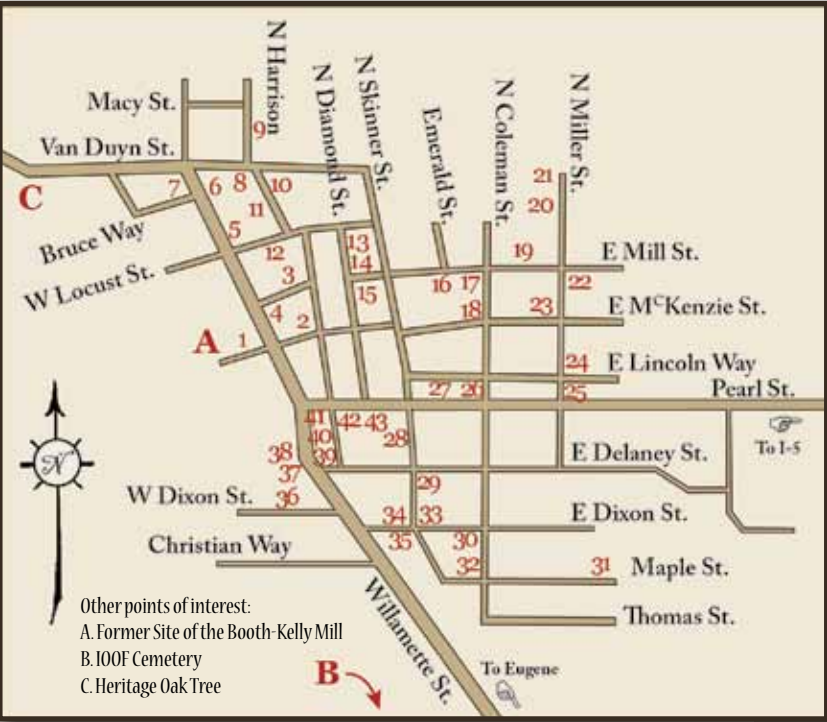
Built in 1870 and also known as the Depot House, this structure was once the site of the town’s Pony Express, c.1871, a stagecoach stop, and later the railroad depot, c.1882.

3. Grange Hall ≈ 32662 E Mill

The Grange was organized March 11, 1915 and the first Grange building was built in 1939 after the original IOOF Hall, which housed the Grange, burned down in 1937. This was the site of the original IOOF Hall. The IOOF and the Rebecca held meetings here every Saturday evening and also held dances where people from as far away as Harrisburg came to socialize.



Railroad Depot, Coburg, Oregon



4. IOOF Hall ≈ 91119 N Willamette

The original Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall was built in 1886 and housed the IOOF, Grange, Free Masons, the Rebecca, and Good Templars. Meetings were held upstairs and the ground floor was used for all church services. When the original building burned down in 1937, this new hall was built here, the former site of Coburg State Bank, c. 1890-1927, and dedicated on January 28, 1939. The intersection of Willamette and Mill Streets, directly across the street from the Mill office, was lined with stores that extended to the railroad. These streets were the commercial center of Coburg during her Golden Years, c.1895-1915.

5. Allingham House ≈ 91163 N Willamette

In the early 1900s a cobbler shop operated on this site. It burned down or was torn down (information is sketchy) and this house was moved onto the site between 1910 and 1912. Sisters Alma and Lola Allingham lived here until the late 1940s. They were daughters of Linn County pioneers William and Sarah Allingham. Alma was Coburg’s postmistress from 1916 until 1943. Her sister Lola was assistant postmistress for the same period.

6. J.C. Goodale-E.M. Jarnigan House ≈ 91177 N Willamette

This house was built c. 1885 for J.C. Goodale’s family, with select lumber from the mill he operated in Coburg which he later sold to Booth-Kelly. On March 1, 1903, Doctor Milton Emerson Jarnigan from Tennessee moved into the house. Jarnigan was a true country doctor faithfully serving Coburg and the surrounding area using one of the area’s first motor cars, purchased in 1914. Dr. Jarnigan built an office and apothecary, operated by his brother Lee, on Willamette Street near the Hotel Meda (at McKenzie Street) in 1903. The doctor served as Coburg mayor from 1914-1916.

7. H.J. Cox House ≈ 32619 Bruce Way

This beautiful Queen Anne style “Double L” home was built in 1899. The property was originally two lots, with the Dick Jones residence located within the picket fence to the north. Herbert Joseph Cox, author of “Random Lengths” and clerk at the Booth-Kelly mill from 1910 to 1914, returned to Coburg in the 30s and lived in the existing house.

8. Burns-Lovelace House ≈ 32648 E Van Duyn

This home was built for N.C. and Rebecca Burns in 1894. It changed hands and was owned by several others including Frank Lovelace. Lovelace was a rail-road man from Missouri and moved into this house with his wife and daughter Bertha. He was caretaker of the Depot and served as Coburg’s Judge and City Recorder for many years.



Coburg School c. 1920

9. Manley House ≈ 91213 N Harrison

Built in 1920, this Bungalow was moved to this site from the Bottom Loop area in the 1940s by Raleigh and Grace Manley. Beginning in 1958 Raleigh Manley was mayor for twenty consecutive years, the longest serving mayor in Coburg’s history to date.

10. Clair Vaughn House ≈ 91193 N Harrison

This Vernacular Gothic/Victorian Eclectic home, built in 1890, was home to Clair Vaughn, the Beesons, and then Mr. Veach before being bought by Joe Crownover in 1942. Originally a 3-room gabled rectangle, there have been ad-ditions and extensive remodeling.

11. Carl and Jess Hopkins House ≈ 91176 N Harrison

Built in 1890, this Gothic Revival home is thought to be the home of Carl Hopkins and his brother Jess. Carl was the City Recorder in the early 1900s; Jess was a rancher on land southwest of the present day Coburg I-5 inter-change.

12. Bartholomew House ≈ 32666 E Locust

This is a one-story Classic Box style house with intact exterior and interior, a period landscaped yard, and wood floored garage. Three other Classic Boxes existed on this site until approximately 1905-1915; two were on the east edge facing Harrison Street, and one was west of this house facing Locust Street.

13. Drury House ≈ 91157 N Diamond

This house was built by George Drury, Coburg’s first mayor, in 1906 and was extensively remodeled in 1958.

14. Diamond House ≈ 91143 N Diamond

This Gothic Revival style home, built in 1890, was the retirement residence of pioneer John Diamond, one of Coburg’s earliest pioneers. It was built by Walter Drury, early pioneer and father of George Drury.

15. Woods-Goodman House ≈ 91131 N Diamond

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

16. Deffenbacher-Weagle House ≈ 32744 E Mill

Built in 1910, this house is a Foursquare 19th/20th American Movements/Classic Box. Eva Laura Deffenbacher, another child of “Grandpa” Fred Deffenbacher, married Fred Weagle and lived in this home.

17. Clark-Moser House ≈ 32756 E Mill

This Rural Vernacular farmhouse, with gabled roof and windows equidis-tant from the centered front door, is a simplified version of a European cathedral.

18. Millworker Rental House ≈ 91120 N Coleman

This Carpenter Gothic home was built in 1890 from scraps of wood from the local Booth-Kelly Mill. This home used to be a rental home for mill workers.

19. Randolph Allum House ≈ 32782 E Mill

Built in 1915, this Classical Revival home was moved to its present site in 1923. Randolph Allum lived here in the early 30s.

20. Methodist Church Annex ≈ 91184 N Miller

Used as a meeting hall, this Bungalow structure, built in 1929, was former-ly an annex to the 1904 church. In 1949, Herbert Stoneburg paid to move it to its present site as a wedding gift to his son Marvin, who remodeled it as a residence to share with his wife Velma.

21. Wilkins-Wassom House ≈ 91212 N Miller

This farm was begun in 1902 by Jasper Wilkins, surveyor, farmer, and state legislator from 1870 to 1907, and second son of Coburg pioneer Mitchell Wilkins. The orchard was planted first, then one end of the present barn was built and later the house. Jasper, wife Clara Awilde Seavy, and their children, moved in Thanksgiving Day 1903. The front door faces west and was approached on a walking path extending east from Van Duyn Street. The large maples were in the front yard. Jasper died in 1907 and Clara married cattleman Douglas Wassom in 1910. Daughter Grace married horse trainer Bill Clark, lived on the farm until 1913, moved to California, and then returned in 1953. Clara Wilkins-Wassom died in 1969; Grace lived in the house until she died in 1984.



Wilkins-Wassom House

22. Brockway House ≈ 91129 N Miller

The product of a Sears and Roebuck “catalog house” kit, the house was shipped in by railroad and assembled in 1909.

23. Farley-Prater House ≈ 32791 E McKenzie

This one-story wood framed Victorian Eclectic house with hipped gables, c.1900, was used as an apartment building during WWII, and once had a small orchard. It was purchased by Lee and Belle Prater in 1954, who lived there until 2009. Lee and Belle raised 11 children in this home, many of whom still call Coburg home.

24. Deffenbacher House ≈ 32803 E Lincoln Way

Another Deffenbacher home, this one is a simple Bungalow style typical of its time. Built in 1910, the home is wood framed with a hipped roof. Two brick chimneys were removed during remodels.

25. Lee Epperson House ≈ 91069 N Miller

This Bungalow style home was built in 1915 and was the residence of Lee Epperson from 1937 until his death in 1978.

26. George Deffenbacher House ≈ 91070 N Coleman

Built in 1890, this Gothic Revival house was once the home of George and Sylvia Deffenbacher. Sylvia was the eldest child of Archibald “Bud” Simmons, one of Coburg’s early craftsmen, who worked on homes such as the Matthew’s House and the Jarnagin and Pennington houses.