

The Artifact

Lane County
HISTORICAL
MUSEUM

Winter 2017 No. 222



Looking Forward • Director's Corner • Independent Timber • New Exhibit: Uprooted • My Trip Across The Plains
A Family Legacy • Swine and Punishment • An Archival Volunteer • Looking Into The Future



When and Where

Tuesday – Saturday 10 AM – 4 PM
740 West 13th Avenue, Eugene, OR

How much

Adults\$5
Seniors (60+). \$3
Youth (15–17).....\$1.00
Kids (14 & under)..... FREE
Members..... FREE

See website for free entry dates

Give us a call

Office..... 541.682.4242

On the web

- lchm.org
- facebook.com/lchm.org/
- flickr.com/photos/lanehistory/
- youtube.com/c/LchmOrg

Become a Member

Sign up! The benefits include:

- Free admission to museum
- Invitations to members-only events
- Discount at the museum store
- Discount on research requests
- Subscription to *The Artifact* and *Lane County Historian*

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The Museum Store

Help support us with a purchase from our store that features Oregon Trail and local history gifts: books, cards, photos, old fashioned toys, jewelry, and much more!

The Artifact is produced by:

- Editor & Design:
graphics@lchm.org
- LCHM staff members
- Guest contributors

LOOKING FORWARD

JANUARY

- 14 **Speaker** - Mike Cloughesy, Oregon Forest Resources Institute
Forests and Forestry in Lane County. LCHM, 2:00PM, FREE
- 21 **Speaker** - Sue Bowers, Oregon Forest Resources Institute
State of Fire: Risks, Effects and Treatment Options
Opal Center, Cottage Grove. 2:00PM, FREE

FEBRUARY

3-5 Eugene Boat and Sportsmen's Show at Lane Events Center

Free admission to Museum with stamp or badge from the Eugene Boat & Sportsmen's Show. LCHM members get \$2 off admission to Sportsmen's Show with membership card, or get into the show free with both an LCHM membership card AND Bi-Mart card. *Museum open Sunday 2/5/17, 10:00AM-3:00PM*

10 **Uprooted** - Opening Reception.

Co-sponsored by the Asian Celebration, Uprooted tells the story of Japanese Internment and farm labor camps through the photographs of Russell Lee. See our preview article on page 04 for more details. LCHM, 6:00PM, FREE

10-12 **Radio Redux: *The Maltese Falcon***, Hult Center

11 **Annual Member's General Meeting**

Lane Events Center, Meeting Room 01, 1:00PM - 4:00PM

Two-way Seeing: Pioneers and Native Oregonians

An educational presentation that explores the relationships and experiences of American Indians in Oregon and the Oregon Trail pioneers. This live dialogue illustrates the convergence and divergence of ways of life that came together during the Western settlement by pioneers. The presentation focuses on reconciliation, understanding and acknowledging a difficult past.

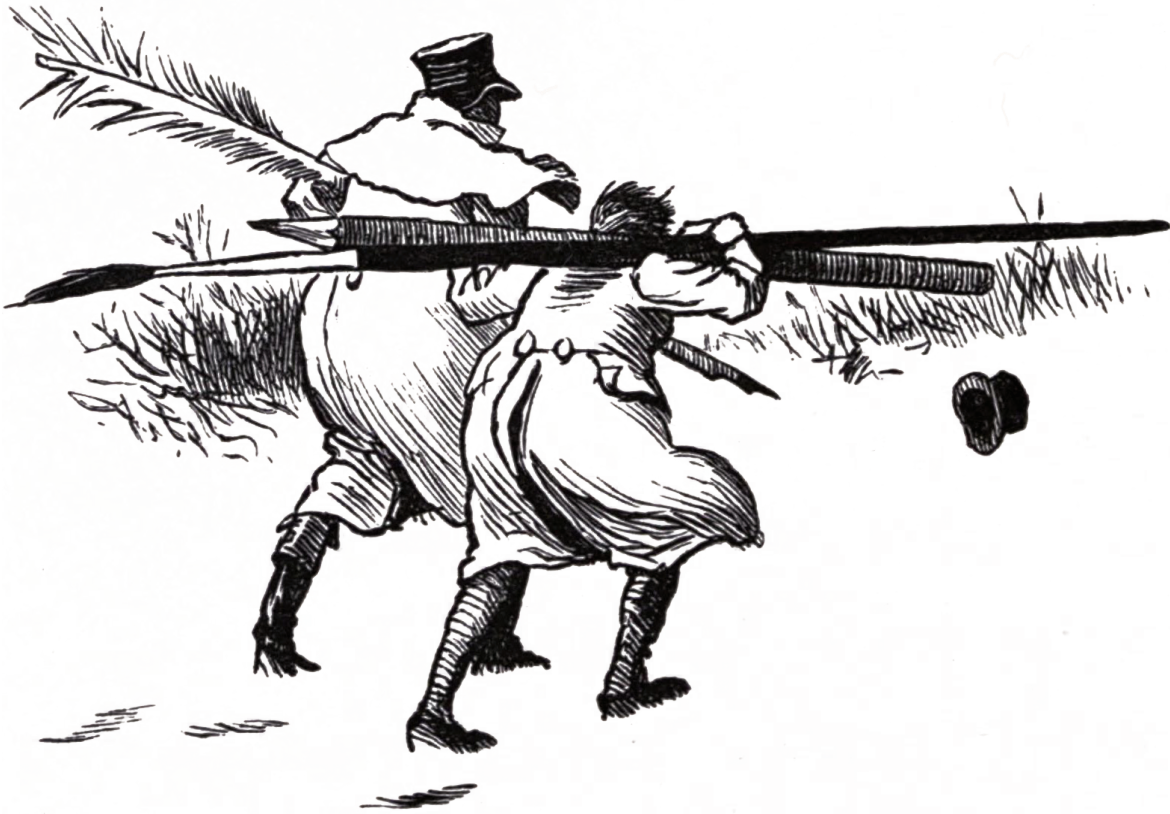
- Award Presentations: Heritage Outreach Grants and new Historical Excellence Awards
- Annual Museum and Society Updates
- Board of Directors Election
- Oregon Birthday Cake and Refreshments (optional)
- Lost Towns tour (optional)

MARCH

- 11 **Speaker** - R. Gregory Nokes.
Oregon's Slave Story: The Holmes v. Ford Trial in 1852
Location/Time: TBD
- 18 **Speaker** - Melody Owen, Photographer & Artist.
Tree Rings. LCHM, 2:00PM, FREE

Front Cover: Image borrowed from thegraphicsfairy.com photo archive

DIRECTOR'S CORNER



As the holiday season approaches, the temperatures drop, and the days shorten. Silver bells and carols are heard here and there around town. We are all harried, yet a bit like children looking forward to Santa's arrival, too. Whether it is seeing friends and relatives, the parties, or just a few days off from the regular grind, it certainly can be a magical time of the year. As the year ends and the days are lengthening again, it is common for people to take stock of their situation, resolving to do something differently in the new year. It is no different with your museum and its board, staff and volunteers!

2016 has been a year of both pleasant surprises and deep loss. UO Professor Louise Wade kindly remembered us in her estate which has reminded us that game-changers do happen. Lane County agreed to paint our entire facility and fix our downspouts, giving us a much-needed new face sometime in 2017. I always felt Don Hunter was like the Energizer bunny, and kept going and going.... But even batteries have a measured life span. I was honored to be asked to speak at his ceremony of life.

The museum staff has worked hard this year and the National Register-listed Clerk's Building has received new life with a sill beam

replacement. We both shuffled and rehired staff in order to give education a bigger share of our attention. Our "No Harm Intended" medical exhibit has given way to a new "Lost Towns" logging exhibit and the old plastic stanchions around the vehicles have been replaced by crisp, metal ones which look both far more attractive--and serious. Thank you to all our past fundraising donors! Present efforts are for new exhibit cases. And the museum has just survived the annual ritual of floor waxing!

Our building survived the mid-December ice storm without damage despite the 'Treemageddon' that occurred nearby. The willow tree at our SW corner was broken into several large pieces! Carefully sculpted by Fairgrounds landscapers over the years, it has been severely damaged from the ice. On a more pleasant note, this month has also seen a donor party and staff and volunteer white elephant party. We have just installed a new admission system, following the lead of the UO Museum of Natural and Cultural History. And the most talented staff I have been fortunate enough to lead and the most active and creative board that I have been fortunate enough to serve, are ready for next year. We are, I truly feel, on a roll! Stay tuned for great things!

INDEPENDENT TIMBER



Faith Kreskey, Curator of Exhibits

"Some dairies are famous at some certain time. Some are never famous."
- Barry Bauman, 11.3.1940

By the 1920s, private horse logging operations were giving way to more advanced power logging run by large regional companies. However, small independent mills continued to operate, using drag saws and horses to supply local markets. A small scrapbook in our museum archives contains a diary and photographs that tell the story of one such business, and one man's attempt to make something of himself.

Laurence B. Bauman and his wife Rose W. moved to Eugene from Kamloops, British Columbia with their son Barry around 1925. Laurence invested in several small businesses and was able to purchase land around Oregon. Barry attended high school in Eugene, and completed one year of college. Barry struggled

to find direction in life, and decided to help with his father's new venture: a sawmill. He began a diary he titled "Sawmill Log" to keep track of his new career. Barry's first entry is dated December 21, 1939: "And I feel a bit uncertain and hazy about the future – I have a feeling that I am not going fast enough and then at the same time too fast. I am definitely finding things out about myself."

The Baumans spent the winter of 1940 purchasing supplies and securing timber rights before they could begin logging. It is not entirely clear where this sawmill was located. Laurence Bauman owned timber lands at Blachly, Veneta, Crow, and Fox Hollow. A business address on Lorane Highway used by Barry makes the Crow area seem to be the most likely location.

On January 21, 1940 Laurence purchased a No. 1 American Sawmill for \$450. Purchased via mail order, this portable sawmill kit was set up at a site and the land was be logged until all the old growth was cut. As taxes on timbered

land were more expensive, small timber owners could not afford to replant.

Laurence, Barry, and a rotating group of temporary employees worked hard to get the sawmill operational. They built a cabin at the sawmill site, lumber yard, and a skid road to transport timber. In April they used a team of about five loggers and hired a local named Mr. Taylor to haul logs to the sawmill using his horse team. Barry writes on April 9, 1940 "Have the mill pretty well figured out now." Laurence sold his land outside Florence to continue financing the mill, but it is not smooth sailing.

As his work at the sawmill continued, Barry's diary becomes strictly business. He notes who shows up at the site, how long they worked and how much they produced each day. More often than not, work is stopped because the sawmill malfunctions. In June, for the first time they are able to run the sawmill for a full day with it breaking down. Feeling optimistic Laurence begins courting orders



from local lumber yards, and the Baumans began piling up lumber.

They attract several employees in the summer of 1940. A logger named Ernie had a bad habit of overdrawing his pay. Leo, a family friend, works for a few weeks before nearly cutting his fingers off. Another logger named Joe Mack works fairly steadily until he is forced to miss several days after winding up in jail on a Friday night. Their workforce is largely transient, with many new hires agreeing to work on word of mouth alone. Several quit as soon as they received their first paycheck, including Harry Taylor who insisted on continuing to live at the sawmill cabin with Barry for several months.

Barry worked piecemeal to improve the sawmill, using trial and error to guide his changes. Laurence lands a plywood contract with a company in Springfield, but they are forced to forfeit when they have to halt work after the sawmill breaks down once more. Barry writes on August 22, 1940 "Disgusted with everyone, mainly myself."

The diary becomes increasingly brief as work becomes more difficult. It appears that they are down to 3 employees at the site by October, 1940. Barry works as a feller while also running the sawmill. In an entry

written on November 11, 1940 Barry remarks sarcastically, "Everything worked fairly good. The (sawmill) conveyer caught afire and got scorched quite bad."

There are no entries for nearly a year. Barry writes on October 16, 1941 that they are back to work after overhauling the sawmill engine. The diary then stops abruptly. It is unclear what happened to Barry between October, 1941 and his enlistment in the U.S. army on August 8, 1944. He served in the army in the Pacific Theater until 1946. He was given emergency furlough to visit Laurence, who was by then in ill health. Barry was given government support to rebuild his sawmill, and incorporated Barry R. Bauman Lumber Co.

From his diary, it is clear that Barry has changed a great deal. His entries are peppered with introspective passages, and he appears thankful to be back working at his little sawmill. He writes on April 8, 1947: "Abstract thought - Never work more than what gives you pleasure. Never work so long or so hard that it become drudgery. One must realize that we have to enjoy every moment that we live."

He works on rebuilding the mill with his younger brother Deanie, the Steele brothers (Howard, Orvil, and John) and his army buddy Tony Fawkes. He uses the family horses to

continue skid logging the site. He does give in to new trends, improving safety standards on the sawmill, and hiring Sol Quam to fell using his new power saw. In his entry for April 30 Barry writes "Life is surely simple and beautiful - surely, surely." The final entry is dated July 12, 1947. Barry writes he is going to Portland to visit a young woman he met while clam digging earlier in the summer.

As a footnote, an undated newspaper clipping in the scrapbook contains a letter to the editor written by Barry's cousin Oscar Bauman. Oscar complains that the Crow mill site was razed (probably sometime during the 1960s), an event that reflected the rapidly changing timber industry that was dominated by large national companies.

Barry continued working in the timber industry. He ran a logging and stump removal business in the Eugene area in the 1970s and 1980s. He married his wife Reitha on November 22, 1948. They had four children together, and were active square dancers. Barry passed away February 6, 2008 at the age of 89.

Left: A loggers camp at a rural sawmill, date unknown. MS698

Above: A small rural sawmill building, circa 1940. MS698



NEW EXHIBIT: UPROOTED

Faith Kreskey, Curator of Exhibits

During a period of extreme paranoia and heightened racism following the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese warplanes, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942. It authorized the forced removal and incarceration of more than 120,000 U.S. residents of Japanese ancestry (Nikkei)—nearly two-thirds U.S. citizens—from the West Coast to concentration camps. Between 1942 and 1944, some 33,000 individual contracts were issued for seasonal farm labor, with many working in the sugar beet industry. This exhibit introduces their story.

The War Relocation Authority (WRA), the federal agency created to handle the incarceration, had considered establishing labor camps in the spring of 1942. The idea was rejected, however, because the agency feared anti-Japanese sentiments would lead to violence in communities slated to receive Nikkei laborers.

Some states devised their own plans to relocate Japanese Americans to work in

sugar beet fields. The so-called Oregon Plan, developed by Governor Charles Sprague's executive secretary George Aiken, sought to move the state's 4,000 Nikkei to abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps camps in three eastern Oregon counties to work in agriculture and on public works projects.

Though ultimately rejected by the WRA, the Oregon Plan did result in the establishment of the first Japanese American farm labor camp in Nyssa, Oregon. This marked the beginning of the WRA's seasonal leave program.

To address the serious shortage of farm laborers, the seasonal leave program allowed Japanese Americans to leave assembly centers and concentration camps for agricultural work. To participate in the program, state and local officials had to provide assurances: officials would maintain order and guarantee the safety of the laborers, labor would be voluntary, imported labor would not compete with local labor, and employers would pay prevailing wages and provide housing and transportation.

The farm labor program was a precursor to the WRA's larger resettlement program, which sought to relocate Nikkei away from

the concentration camps and into the interior of the United States.

The seasonal leave program ended in 1944. More than half of seasonal labor participants were able to convert their work into indefinite leave from the concentration camps. During the course of three years, Japanese American farm laborers helped cultivate and harvest thousands of acres of sugar beets in western states. They are credited with saving an estimated one-fifth of the area's sugar beet acreage. Their story is a small but vital chapter in World War II history.

We are proud to present this exhibit in partnership with the Eugene Asian Celebration February 10, 2017 through May 13, 2017. Featuring the photographs of Russell Wong, this Uprooted tells the story of a chapter of American history that is to be remembered. Please join us at 6 PM on February 10 for an opening reception.

Above: Russell Lee, "Workers from the Rupert camp, July 1942." LC-USF34-073890-D. Reproduced courtesy of Uprooted and OCHC.

My Trip Across the Plains: March to October 1853

Compiled by Jennifer Yeh, Volunteer Coordinator

Available at the Museum Bookstore: \$15.20

Benjamin F. Owen's diary relates his part in "The Lost Wagon Train of 1853." Originally headed to the California mines, he and two bachelor companions were part of the scouting party from the wagon train that managed to misidentify Diamond Peak and get themselves lost!

Born in Kentucky on November 24, 1828, Benjamin was 24 years old when he undertook the journey across America to join workers in the California gold mines.

It covers Owen's experiences with Arthur McClure and the six others who left the suffering main train, later known as "The Lost Wagon Train of 1853," to search for a better route through the Cascades. The men planned to travel on horseback to the Willamette Valley where they could send back help and supplies for the main wagon train. Unfortunately their journey did not go as planned. Benjamin then includes a short version of his time traveling and working in California after reaching the Willamette Valley.

Benjamin's original diary of his travels to Oregon was lost. He recreated this version from memory and with help from another diary and his memory. It is unclear which diaries he used to assist his memory, but several members of the McClure family kept diaries during the trip.

Benjamin returned to Oregon and on September 1, 1859 married Jane Curry McClure. Jane's father, James McClure had traveled in the same wagon train with Owen. The couple had 15 children, the last which died in childbirth only four months before his mother. Benjamin was a farmer and was regarded as an educated man, though descendants believe he was probably self taught. He was also skilled in medicine and often helped neighbors.

Benjamin's account of the hard journey to find help in the Willamette Valley shows a young man willing to work hard and endure hardship. He also touches on the themes of friendship and loyalty often, and the importance he placed on helping others in need. In many ways the values Benjamin wanted to portray in his narrative are the same that Oregonians value today: hard work, independence and charity.

Excerpts from *My Trip Across the Plains*

"..on the 1st day of April, 1853, we bade adieu to the old Norman Homestead, where I had Spent So many of my childhood days playing with Christy, his Sister, Jane, Brother, Reuben, & Sister Martha. Oh! How those childhood Scenes, - cling to one through even a long lifetime. But we resumed our journey..."



"Mr. Gaddy... was a very kind & generous man, showed much concern when he learned that we three alone were intending to cross the Plains. He regarded our zeal, but expressed his doubts as to our judgment, on account of the many wild & hostile Indians, who country we had to pass through on our prospective journey."

"I took a stroll down the River ... came upon an Indian Boy perhaps much as 13 or 14 years old ... He looked me square in the face with his sharp black eyes and assuming a look of deep distress pressed both hands on his stomach, & in an agonizing way grunted out Bisiticate*, I beckoned him to go with me which he did, - to camp & when we got there I divided our bread with him, & he left without taking a bite of it. But his face, & eyes beamed with satisfaction, & gratitude, which to me was ample return for my short respite from camp."

"In the morning finding that two of our Horses were too badly crippled to travel, we decided to leave the four together, & all five of us leave Camp on foot together. ... At the Camp where we left our horses were our Saddles, & all our belongings, - but a Blanket apiece, our Guns & ammunition. And that evening camped, the 3 lonely travelers together."

Above: Benjamin Franklin Owen (Featured). Date Unknown. Benjamin and his wife, Jane, came to Oregon with the "Lost Wagon Train of 1853". They were married in Lane County on September 1, 1859. The Owens had 15 children.



A FAMILY LEGACY

Tara Puyat, Artifacts Manager

A museum's collection of artifacts plays a big role in determining its identity. Here at LCHM, our artifact collection is shaped by our community.

A recent addition to the Museum's collection is a baby carriage dating from the late 1800s. Rather than wicker, the basket area of this carriage is made of wood dowels held together in a frame. Embellished wagon wheels and half wagon wheels are a recurring design feature, as are large wooden spheres and lathe-turned spindles. A baby seated in the carriage would probably have been quite comfortable being pushed along, since the carriage has a "single leaf spring" suspension system, consisting of an arc shaped length of metal designed to let the seating area bounce. Four large wooden wheels, also rimmed with

metal, provide the carriage with a stable base. The design of the carriage is very similar to that originally patented in 1889 by African-American inventor William H. Richardson, who added the innovation of independent moving wheels and a reversible baby basket to an earlier pram design.

Dorothy Jean and Phyllis Mae Ireland, the donors of this lovely carriage, were sisters and long time Eugene residents. Their father ran a pharmacy, called the Lemon "O", near the University of Oregon Campus. It appears that support of the Museum is a family legacy since the Museum is also in possession of some items donated by this gentleman.

One of the more unique items donated was a tobacco moistener, a large cylinder designed to be hung over cigars in a show case. Produced by what was then known as "The Northwestern Novelty Company", "The

Perfect Moistener" works on a principle similar to smaller moistening discs, used today to keep pipe tobacco moist in a pouch. Included in the same donation was a box of slate pencils (sticks made of soft slate stone which were used to write on hard slate tablets) and, as to be expected from a pharmacist, two large apothecary bottles, one labeled *Digitalis Leaves* and another *Quassia Chips*, contents included. *Digitalis* is a treatment for heart conditions and *Quassia* is used as a digestive or anti-parasitic.

It is thanks to families such as this that the Lane County Historical Museum has a collection today. And the collection continues to grow as subsequent generations add their own artifacts to the record of their family history. It is our mission and honor at LCHM to act as stewards to these local treasures and keep history alive for those to follow.



SWINE AND PUNISHMENT

Bill DiMarco,
Junction City Historical Society

Junction City's tiny wooden jail was all that stood between the budding community and porcine anarchy.

Railroad magnate Ben Holladay provided the impetus for the organization of Junction City in October of 1872. He needed a convenient division point and future junction to service his Oregon & California Railroad which was being built south from Portland and other lines which he envisioned converging here.

The new city officials crafted their first ordinances in the very next month of November. The first provided for a wooden sidewalk to be built on the west side of Front Street and extend a bit west on what is now 6th Street. The second ordinance passed into law addressed the deterrence of the practice of wallowing pigs in the street, the regulation of such being apparently a priority for civilized society on this particular frontier.

The trustees of the city were not slow to realize that they were founding less than a utopian community, having the realization that provision would need to be made for "community corrections" a mere seven months

after incorporation. A contract was awarded by the city to Thomas Humphrey on May 30, 1873 for the construction of a prison which was completed for \$84.37. The small wooden building sat behind the original city hall which also housed the fire department on its first floor and sat at 6th and Greenwood on the ground now occupied by the U.S. Bank parking lot. The first guest, according to oft-repeated local tradition, was a gentleman who violated ordinance number two and had thus undermined the livability and dignity of downtown society.

"The marketing of hogs in the early days, before trucks, seems in retrospect almost unbelievable," according to the autobiography of Arnold Bodtker, born in 1904 to Danish settler parents. "The hogs had to be delivered to the stock yards in Junction City, which were located north of the Southern Pacific depot and east of the railroad tracks, between 8th and 10th streets. The drive would be along what is now called Dane Lane. The hogs were driven to the yards, which was a slow and tedious job."

The scale upon which farmers relied upon the Junction City railhead is apparent in this excerpt from the Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon published in 1903:

"Where one inclined to doubt the reliability of glowing stock-raising accounts in Lane county, that doubt would be removed by the inspection of the large farm of Gideon C. Millet, one of the most extensive and successful stockmen around Junction City."... In 1902 he handled sixteen hundred Poland-China hogs and as many shorthorn cattle."

The advent of automotive technology which was adapted for the purposes of trucking stock to market, not only curtailed the cattle drives which formed the basis for many a Western television epic, but also put an end to the threat to Junction City's public safety once protected by Ordinance Number Two.

That original wooden jail now resides on the grounds of the Pitney House Museum at 289 West 4th, Junction City.

Above: C. 1900. Front Street at 6th. Hotel and opera house in the background receding right. Front St. was the original Main St. running north south parallel to the rail yards immediately east. 6th St. later became part of the Pacific Highway, which ran up River Road and passed east-west through downtown Junction City.

AN ARCHIVAL VOLUNTEER

Cheryl Roffe, Collections Manager

One of the greatest privileges of my job as Collections Manager is working with our amazing and dedicated archives volunteers. We have five, and all of them have been with us for years--three of them for decades. The benefits of this longevity are that these people know our collections, know where to find things, know how we operate and are completely trustworthy. They are the ones most responsible for the progress we have made in inventorying, cataloging and generally making our collections accessible to the public for research and exhibit use. Like most museums, we have a backlog of documents and artifacts given to us, but essentially unusable until they are identified, described and entered into our database. Since the massive database is most effectively searched using keywords, it is up to the cataloger to determine what search terms and words are most likely to be used by a researcher, and to make sure those terms are included in the computer entry and description. Our backlog has steadily dwindled in recent years, and new accessions are usually entered into the database almost immediately, thanks to our volunteer staff. Who are these wonderful people who keep them museum archives growing and operating behind the scenes? Here is one volunteer's story - more to come in future issues.

Joanne Snyder

Born in Ames, Iowa, Joanne has been interested in history since childhood when she discovered a series of books written about the adventures of twins in past eras. A fifth grade teacher and her mother encouraged her interest, and Joanne has made a point of learning about the history in all of the different places where she has lived.

Her father was an electrical engineer at Iowa State University, and when that job terminated, he moved the family to White Plains, New York. There Joanne won a New York State Regent's full tuition scholarship to the Potsdam Teachers College of the State University of New York and taught elementary school, mostly 4th grade, for 8 years. During that time she met and married her husband, Tom Snyder, who was in music sales for

Reader's Digest in Syracuse. They had their first child after Tom was transferred to East Lansing, Michigan and then graduated from Michigan State University with a degree in industrial design. Joanne left teaching after their second child.

After he received his degree, Tom found a job with Arvin Industries in Columbus, Indiana. The town was known as the "Athens of the Prairies," since the resident Cummins Engine Foundation paid for architects to design any buildings constructed in the town in a classical style. When that position terminated, Tom and Joanne moved to Oregon to join Tom's brother, Charles. Joanne was ready to return to work, but the available teaching positions were low paid, so she accepted a job in retail sales at Billy's Market in Eugene, instead. A highlight--or perhaps low light--of that experience was the time she refused to sell alcohol to an inebriated woman and the woman threw the bottle at her.

After taking some time off from work, Joanne applied for a position at the Lane County Pioneer (now Historical) Museum, ca. 1980 when Glen Mason was the director. Unfortunately, this was when the lumber recession hit the area and the museum staff were terminated, leaving the facility in the care of volunteers under the auspices of the Lane County Health Department. So Joanne added another trade to her resume'--teaching wine-making while employed with the Home Fermenter Center. She claims that the wine she produced at home wasn't that great, but she could show people how to do the process.

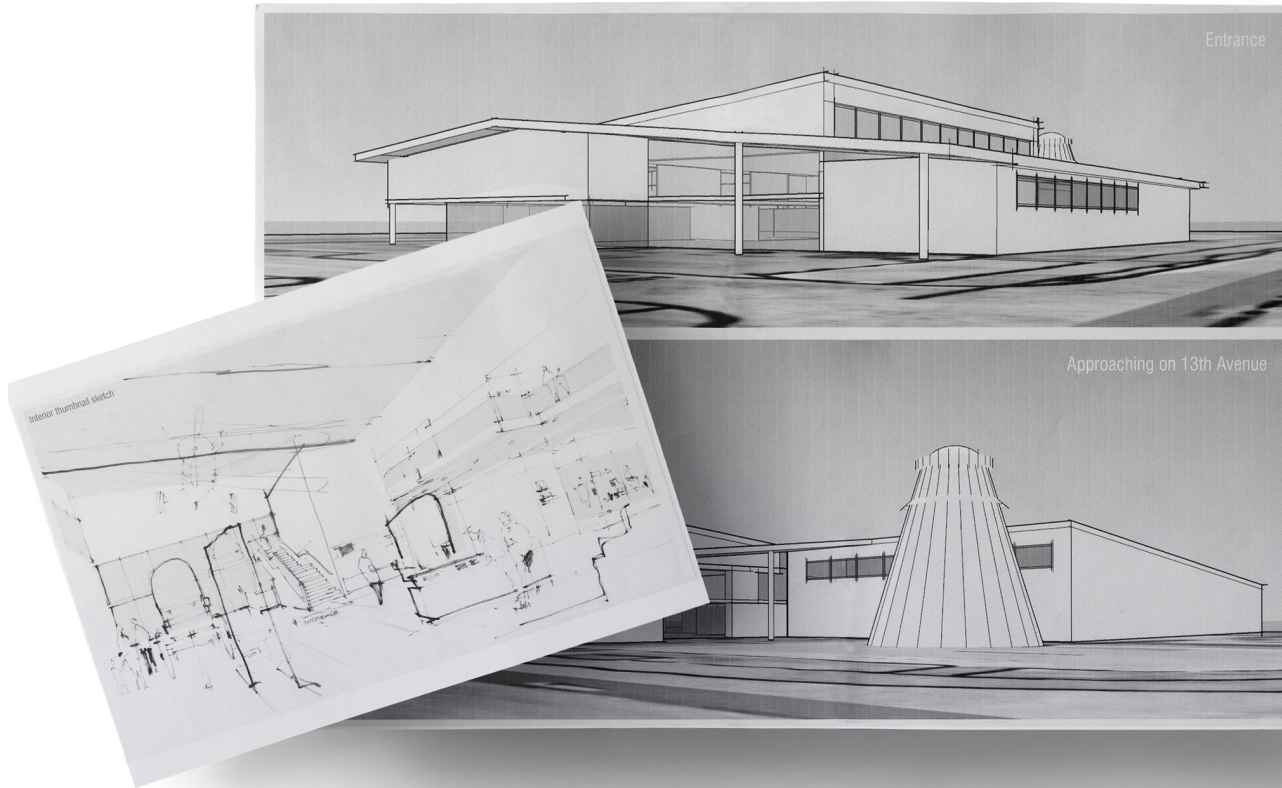
Her next position was volunteer; she worked for free for a friend of Tom's brother, Charles, in order to learn how to use a computer. This served her well when Tom was employed as a management consultant and the family moved to Santa Cruz in 1984. Pursuing her love of museums, Joanne volunteered as a docent at the Museum of Natural History in Santa Cruz, and then was hired as their volunteer coordinator. She describes it as a half-time "burnout" position and she eventually set some limits on what was asked of her. After having an emergency appendectomy in 1989, Joanne decided she needed to obtain a job with benefits to provide

security for her family and she was hired to do secretarial and bookkeeping work for the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Tom and Joanne returned to Oregon in December 1995 to care for Tom's mother, and joined Tom's sister Martha Snyder in establishing "Moments in Time", an exhibits business that created historical models for public display. Joanne had already developed a hobby of creating miniatures, which began when older daughter Megan started working with miniatures in junior high school. The Snyders first model showed a historic scene, complete with an operating toy train, for the Southern Oregon Historical Society in Jacksonville. They have also created a model of Lane County's 1898 Courthouse, currently on display in the 1959 courthouse at 8th Avenue and Oak Street.

Joanne took another university position in Career Services at the University of Oregon Law School from 1996 to 2004, and then retired, she thought. But she met LCHM director Bob Hart at an Oregon Museum's Association event soon after and decided to apply for the part-time LCHM office manager position in 2004. Happily for her and for the museum, she was hired and served in that position through the end of 2006. And to our great good fortune, she returned as a volunteer in 2009, to inventory and catalog both photographs and manuscript collections. Thanks to Joanne, we have greatly reduced our backlog of uncataloged material. Asked what she likes best about this position, she says that it's the research--identifying the subjects and locations of photographs, figuring out the historical significance of documents, and determining what information needs to be entered into the computer database in order to make the photograph or document most accessible for researchers.

The Snyder family is very close, and everyone takes turns hosting various holiday and family birthday events. When not engaged in holiday preparations or volunteering at the LCHM archives, Joanne has a few other hobbies - scrapbooking family history, camping with Tom, and gardening. Joanne is a wonderful and highly experienced asset for our museum.



LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Bob Hart, Museum Director

The museum is once again seriously looking at future relocation. Members will recall that in 2011 and 2012 we developed architectural plans for the U.S. Post Office in downtown Eugene. Sadly, the Federal government never recognized our serious interest in the property and chose to remove the building from the market. The upcoming Louise Wade bequest has again sent the board and I to thinking seriously about moving from our outdated and inadequate building.

We asked architect Nir Pearlson, who did our post office plans, to draft preliminary plans for an ambitious new facility and you

see them reproduced here (they are better in color; check them out on our website!). In order to give the artist a site to visualize, the plans site this hypothetical new facility on the LC Fairgrounds between the Ice Arena entry off of 13th Ave east to the Wheeler Pavilion. A portion of this area used to house the LC Extension Service. This 2.5 acre rectangular plot hosts a 50,000 sq ft building. There is a bit of a campus for outdoor activities plus a parking lot.

A significant advantage for this proposal is that the project can be easily phased, allowing a capital campaign to stretch over a longer time frame. Central to the plan is a 12,000 sq ft storage building which would be constructed

first. This would allow the current museum to move its collections to a state of the art building and begin collecting materials for future main building display. The other significant plus is that the complex could be sited other than at the Fairgrounds, but visualizing it somewhere is quite useful for the further discussion of possible alternatives.

Please remember that these are very preliminary sketches; lots of discussion and decision making needs to take place before a site is selected and more detail is decided upon. I sincerely hope that you, our members, will become as excited about our new plans as people got about the post office a few short years ago.

Lane County Historical Museum
740 West 13th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97402

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The Artifact

Exhibits, events, and historical goings-on

Winter 2017 No. 222

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