

## **Chapter 6**

### **HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

#### **6.1 Native Americans - Kalapuya Indians**

The Kalapuya Indians were the first inhabitants of the Scio area. The Kalapuya nation was made up of several small groups or bands. The Santiam band inhabited the mid-Willamette Valley east of the Willamette River. The Kalapuya were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers. During the Spring, Summer and Autumn they lived off a subsistence-based diet, travelling the Willamette Valley harvesting plants and other game. In the winter they lived in permanent settlements along large streams.

The prairie grasslands in the valleys were integral to the daily lives of the hunter-gatherers. Burning the grasslands had many functions. Fire was used to encircle deer, to harvest tarweed, to burn grasslands and kill grasshoppers, to remove duff in oak groves to make acorns more visible, to improve deer and elk habitat, to enhance hazelnut production and to spread camas habitat. The nearby rivers and streams were also important to the Kalapuya people. They used them to travel up and down the valley. Seasonal fish runs of salmon and steelhead provided food. The Indians set up encampments and dried their food along the stream banks.

In addition to encampments, burial sites are also found near local streams. Tribal members believed they were one with the earth and their bodies go back to the earth when they died. Unlike the European culture which had centralized burial cemeteries, the Kalapuya people buried their dead all over the area to give nutrients back to the earth. There have been several instances where Native American burial sites have been found in and around the Scio area. The City of Scio recognizes the importance of protecting these archaeological resources.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Native American tribes were decimated by disease brought to the Oregon Territory by trappers, traders and pioneers. By the 1840's, the number of Kalapuya people living in the Willamette Valley had been reduced to fewer than 400 tribe members. Under terms of the 1855 treaty with the Kalapuya tribe, ancestral lands were ceded to the United States and the remaining tribal members were forcibly removed to the Grande Ronde encampment in 1855-1856. Today, the descendants of the Kalapuya Indians are members of the Consolidated Tribes of the Grand Ronde.

#### **6.2 Scio's Pioneer Settlement and Early History**

Scio began as a small farming community on Thomas Creek in the 1850's almost 10 years after the first wave of settlers arrived via the Oregon Trail. Elijah McKinney was the original owner of the land that includes the original town site of Scio. In 1855 he sold 128.47 acres to William McKinney and Henry Turner. They built a grist mill in 1856, which provided area farmers a place to grind their grain into flour. McKinney & Turner also platted the "Plan of Scio" in 1856 and the

town was born. Scio was named by McKinney's wife Matilda who named it after Scio, Ohio where she came from and it was said that the word Scio means "Peace".

The town grew quickly. Businesses were established to supply the needs of the area farmers and Scio became a marketing center. Its location on Thomas Creek made the town site ideal for commerce as the water was a ready power source for the grist mill and planer mill.

The Scio diversion dam was a concrete and plank dam 148 feet long and 6 feet high. It also had temporary flash boards. The dam was located 8.5 miles above the mouth of Thomas Creek, near the town of Scio. The dam diverted water into a 15 feet wide 3 feet deep canal which provided water to a mill. The dam was provided with a passable, but inefficient, fishway and the diversion was unscreened. The dam was breached in 1952 or 1953 and the diversion became inoperative (Willis et al. 1960; McIntosh et al. 1994).<sup>1</sup> [Chapter 4].

The citizens were very progressive in their endeavors. The City was incorporated in 1866. By 1890, most of the businesses, homes and churches had electricity, powered by the city electric light plant which used the surplus water from the mill to generate electricity. The cool water of the creek was used to run a milk condensery in the early 1900's. The city also had its own water system in 1890, using the surplus water from the mill company. The city erected a 90 foot tall tower with a 1,000 gallon tank to feed the water system by gravity, the tank was filled by pumping the water from the mill race. Streets however, were not graveled until 1916.

In 1900, the City of Scio supported the following businesses: a blacksmith, 2 hotels, 3 general merchandise stores, physician, 2 carpenters, harness maker, milliner, hardware, 2 confectioneries, jeweler, dentist, livery barn, planing mill, flour mill, undertaker, 2 saloons, shoemaker, produce store, drug store, newspaper, creamery, millinery, painter, barber, furniture, and a bank. Scio was also the original home of the Linn County Fair from 1907 to 1920, which was said to have rivaled the Oregon State Fair.

## 6.3 Czech History

Scio was once home to the largest Czech colony on the Pacific Coast. The first Czechs came in 1896 and were mostly farmers. The gentle landscape was very similar to their old country. They were noted to be hardworking, law abiding, and quick to assimilate into the American culture. The Czechs left a lasting imprint on the City. They built the ZCBJ Lodge Scio, Number 226, which stands on South Main Street along the south bank of Thomas Creek in 1922. They also built numerous houses and businesses in the community.

The history of Scio is chronicled in the book *Scio in the Forks of the Santiam* (1989) by Carol Bates, a long-time Scio resident.

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<sup>1</sup> *Thomas Creek Watershed Analysis*, Bureau of Land Management (Salem District), Version 1.0, 1996.  
[http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/plans/files/watershed\\_analyses/sdo\\_thomascrk/sdo\\_wa\\_thomascr.pdf](http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/plans/files/watershed_analyses/sdo_thomascrk/sdo_wa_thomascr.pdf), Chapter 4.

## 6.4 Covered Bridges

Scio is known as the “Covered Bridge Capitol of the West” due to the number of wooden covered bridges in the area. Most of the area bridges were built in the 1930’s; the most recently constructed is the Shimanek Bridge 2 miles east of Scio. There were eight (8) covered bridges in 1980 but the number was reduced to five (5) of the old wooden bridges with the relocation of the Weddle Bridge to Sweet Home, the Jordan Bridge to Stayton, and the removal of the Bohemian Hall Bridge prior to 2000.

The five remaining historic bridges are located a few miles from the City:

<u>Bridge (Year Built)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Distance from City</u>
Gilkey (1939)	Gilkey Road	4 miles
Hannah (1936)	Camp Morrison Drive	7 miles
Hoffman (1936)	Hungry Hill Road	5 miles
Larwood (1939)	Fish Hatchery Drive	10 miles
Shimanek (1966)	Richardson Gap Road	3 miles

In 2012, the City leaders wanted to continue the tradition and recognize the importance of covered bridges to the community. A covered walking bridge, named the “Pathway to Knowledge” was constructed spanning Thomas Creek at Beech Street near the Scio Middle School.



“Pathway to Knowledge” footbridge

## 6.5 Historic and Cultural Resources

Statewide Planning Goal 5 requires local governments to consider historic resources as part of the statewide planning process. Historic resources can collectively be considered as buildings, structures, objects, and sites that have local, regional, or national historic significance. Historic resources are the physical remains of the landscape as it evolves over time. For residents of Scio, local historic resources provide the link between past and present providing a sense of social continuity and local identity. Historic resources can also provide an economic benefit to the community by providing a landscape that is attractive and interesting.

In order to comply with Goal 5 requirements it is necessary to identify potential historic resources, evaluate them to determine if they are significant, and identify conflicting uses for those resources evaluated significant. Measures must then be taken to protect significant historic resources from conflicting uses when it is determined that the protection of the resource outweighs the benefit of the conflicting use.

Scio has a rich collection of historic homes, commercial structures and community buildings that date from the mid-1850's to 1920. There are several sources which inventory these buildings and identify potential historic resources. The State of Oregon conducted a survey in 1976 and identified six historic resources in Scio during that survey. In 1980, 75 historic resources were indicated on a comprehensive plan background report map, including five of the six resources previously identified resources. Between 1982 and 1984, Linn County conducted a county-wide survey to identify historic resources. Twenty-five potentially historic buildings were identified in Scio; all were included on the 1980 map.

The significance of Scio's historic resources was not evaluated until 1989. Forty-five of resources identified between 1976 and 1984 were determined to be meet Goal 5 criteria as being locally significant and were listed on the Scio Register of Historic Resources. In 1990, one additional resource was added to the register. The Scio historic resources inventory was adopted by the City in 1992 as part of a periodic review update of the Comprehensive Plan.<sup>2</sup>

In 2014, the City updated the Scio Register of Historic Resources to remove structures that have been demolished, removed or destroyed by fire since 1990. The City staff took digital pictures of each remaining structure and added a narrative describing the historic context. As of January 2015 there are 39 locally significant resources listed in the Scio Register of Historic Resources, Table H-1 and Table H-2. The locations of these historic structures are shown on Map H-1.

It is a goal of the city to preserve Scio's historic heritage through the recognition and protection of Scio's historically significant sites, structures, buildings, and objects. The City of Scio considers the architectural style of older residential dwellings and commercial buildings as an important aspect of the character of Scio and shall encourage programs to preserve these structures as long as possible.

Section 5.400 "Historic Alteration and Demolition Review" of the Scio Zoning Ordinance describes procedures for the alteration, maintenance and demolition of structures listed on the Scio Register of Historic Resources. The planning commission reviews and issue permits for the exterior alteration and demolition of resources listed on the register.

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<sup>2</sup> Ordinance 496, *Scio Comprehensive Plan -- Periodic Review Update*, adopted June 27, 1991. Historic Resources Inventory is included in Appendix C, pp. 21 to 38, and Appendix D, pp. 6 to 11. Acknowledged by LCDC on July 14, 1992.

Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes



38679 SE Cedar Street  
David Meyers House  
(ca. 1875)

Good example of traditional house with some Gothic design elements. Mr. Myers was a local builder. Windows may have been altered if house dates to 1875. However, if house dates several years later, the windows could be original.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38717 NW Cherry Street  
Holdridge House  
(ca. 1870's)

Large Rural Gothic style house. Some alterations. Moved from 38766 NW Cherry Street to present location in 2014.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38769 NW Alder Street  
Hoagland House  
(ca. 1915)

Good example of a Bungalow style house built and owned by a local contractor. Some alterations but generally retains the original elements.



38771 NE Ash Street  
(ca. 1875)

Rural Gothic Style house. Historical associations unclear since house may have been moved to this location. House has architectural merit.



38787 N Main Street  
Matthew Gill House  
(ca. 1890's)

Scio's best example of an Italianate style house. Associated with the Gill Family. Matthew Gill was an early Scio resident who had a blacksmith shop for many years and then in 1889 opened a hardware store. Later he had a general merchandise business.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes



38795 N Main Street  
Charles Wesley House  
(ca. 1900)

Architectural merit and association with the Wesley Family, a prominent merchant family and members of the Czechoslovakian community.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38805 N Main Street  
Morris House  
(ca. 1919)

Good example of a bungalow style house. Built for the widow of J.S. Morris. The Morris Family was prominent in Scio. Mr. J.S. Morris was an early Scio druggist (1860's) and later an orchardist. An earlier Morris House is located on Garden Drive. Mr. Morris along with several others platted the Southern Addition to the town of Scio.



38807 NW Alder Street  
Joe Oupor House  
(ca. 1870's-1880's)

This house may have been portions of two houses placed together. The house has been moved to this location formerly having been located at the southwest corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> and Alder Streets. The front portion of this house appears to be very old having been constructed using boards which were whip or sash sawn. Hand wrought nails are also used to attach the boards to the sill. (The house has a box construction system.) The form and scale of the house are very suggestive of a building that was built for non-residential purposes such as a school house. The first Scio school house was built on 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, across the street from the former Oupor House. Certainly the first school would have been replaced within the first 10-20 years. Possibly the school was moved and converted to a house in the 1870's to 1880's. It would be difficult to substantiate a theory that the front portion of this building was the first Scio school.



38808 N Main Street  
Allison House  
(ca. 1890's)

Eclectic house has architectural merit although there have been some alterations including the addition of dormers to add an extra story. Probably built by the same person who built the Gill House because of similarity of architectural features.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.

Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes

	<p>38830 NW Cherry Street McKinney-Cyrus House (ca. 1850's) Altered (ca. 1930's)</p>	<p>Probably Elijah McKinney house. William McKinney, Elijah's son began mill on Thomas Creek with Mr. Turner and platted the town of Scio. Cyrus Family purchased property from Edward Loat in ca. 1883. (House determined to be McKinney house because of architectural elements on the interior which suggest an 1850's or 1860's date of construction.</p> <p>Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.</p>
	<p>38835 N Main Street St. Bernard's Catholic Church (ca. 1911)</p>	<p>Some alterations on the main façade. Retain on inventory because of historical importance and original design is generally intact.</p> <p>Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.</p>
	<p>38840 NE Ash Street Ralph Gill House (ca. 1890's)</p>	<p>One story, pyramidal type house which originally had a single bay entry porch with Victorian architectural elements. Today, the porch is Craftsman style. House may have been built for Ralph Gill and his wife Mae. Ralph Gill was the son of Matthew Gill.</p>
	<p>38841 N Main Street</p>	<p>(ca. 1905)</p>

Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes



38845 NE Ash Street  
Beard House

Rural Gothic style house. History uncertain because the house may have been moved to this location.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38856 N Main Street  
Peter H. McDonald House  
(ca. 1915)

Bungalow – one of the best examples of the Bungalow style in Scio.



38882 N Main Street  
Thomas Munker House  
(ca. 1895)

Scio's best example of a Queen Ann style house. Associated with the Munker's Family.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38888 Highway 226  
John W. & Mary Richardson  
House  
(ca. 1905)

Late Queen Anne style house has architectural merit and is associated with John Wesley Richardson, a very prominent 19<sup>th</sup> century farmer in the Scio area. He had this house build upon his retirement.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38906 SW 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Chromy House  
(ca. 1917)

Dutch Colonial Revival style house – Architectural merit. Very intact.

Built by Wencels J. Chromy who owned the planer mill from 1912-1954, the planer mill was located on Blocks 3 & 5 Wheeler Addition to the City of Scio.



Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes



38931 Highway 226  
Curl-Arnold House  
(ca. 1890)

Italianate style house. Some alterations made in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38945 NW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
Dr. Prill Stone Fence  
(ca. 1900)

Architectural merit and association with Dr. Prill who was a medical doctor in Scio for 60 years. Landscaping, including the stone fence, also important.

The house was moved to 38485 Hawthorne Street, Scio in the 1990's.



38947 NW 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Pentland House  
(ca. 1880)

Gothic style house with some alterations. House is associated with Robert Pentland who operated the flour mill. Robert Pentland, along with John Stipp, also platted an addition to the town of Scio.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



38948 NW 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
A.J. Houston House  
(ca. 1873)

Mr. Houston was a merchant and important member of the Scio community. First story windows not original but altered many years ago.



38955 NW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
Scio Christian Church

Altered. Retain on inventory because of historical importance and because numerous original architectural elements remain.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.

Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes



38958 NW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
Gaby House  
(ca. 1870)

Good example of a small, early, vernacular house with some Gothic design elements, most notably the second story lancet shaped windows. House has been moved. Picture window first story west elevation.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



39023 Highway 226  
(SE 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue)  
Johnston House  
(ca. 1906)

Vernacular house of southern derivation. Generally intact on the exterior. Recent window added west elevation.



38967 Highway 226  
Bilyeu Hotel-Brenner House  
(ca. 1880's)

Rural Gothic style house which may have been an inn operated by A.J. Bilyeu. Property was sold to William Brenner in 1889. Mr. Brenner's daughter told Mrs. Crow that her father built the house so there is some confusion about the use of this building as an inn by the Bilyeys. Some alterations. Most notable is the large picture type window on the main façade. Porch also is no longer flat-roofed. House is prominent because of location on Main Street near the bridge.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



39033 NE 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Small early 20<sup>th</sup> century house with Craftsman style elements.

Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Homes



39033 NE 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
George Washington Phillips  
House  
(ca. 1895)

This house was probably built by George Washington Phillips shortly after he purchased the Scio Mill from Edward Goins in 1894. In 1898, he sold this property to his son George Phillips Jr. George Washington Phillips St. also had considerable stock in the Scio Bank and was on the Board of Directors of the Bank. Mr. Phillips also owned the small railroad that went from Scio to West Scio and was a county commissioner. The house is historically significant for its association with the mill and Mr. Phillips. However, recently, all of the houses original windows were removed and replaced with aluminum sash windows of different sizes.



39038 Highway 226  
Morrison House  
(ca. 1910)

Craftsman style house build and occupied by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison, in addition to being a carpenter, opened a hardware store in 1909. He sold the store in 1945. Mr. Morrison was an important businessman in the Scio community. He donated 40 acres of land 12 miles southeast of Scio for Camp Morrison, a boy scout camp.



39046 SE 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
McKnight House  
(ca. 1870)

Excellent example of local Gothic style house with some alterations. Most notable feature is lancet shaped window on second story of the main façade.

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.

**Table HR-1**  
**Scio Register of Historic Resources**  
**Scio's Historic Commercial Buildings**

	38731 N Main Street EC Peery Building		38737 N Main Street General Store #2
	38741-38747 N Main Street Scio Post Office		38751 N Main Street Bank of Scio
<p>Commercial Buildings (1880's, 1890's, 1910's) These buildings are very important to the visual character of Scio. Most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings on the west side of Main street have been torn down. The exteriors of these buildings are generally intact. Façade is probably intact beneath current upper façade of 38737 N Main.</p> <p>These are included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.</p> <p>The E.C. Peery Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.</p>			
	38704 S Main Street ZCJB Hall (ca. 1922)	<p>Very intact wooden fraternal building dating to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Building is associated with the Czech emigration in the Scio area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Visually the location of this building next to the bridge over Thomas Creek and in close proximity to the wooden Knights of Pythias Building is very important to the character of Scio.</p>	
	38718-38720 N Main Street Knights of Pythias Building (ca. 1900)	<p>Excellent example of turn-of-the century, wooden fraternal/commercial building. This building and the ZCJB Hall on the south side of Thomas Creek are very important visually to Scio.</p> <p>Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.</p>	

**Table HR-1  
Scio Register of Historic Resources  
Scio's Historic Commercial Buildings**



38986 NE 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
Gristmill  
(ca. 1936)

Built by the Densmore family after a fire destroyed previous mill in 1928. This mill is not in the location of the original and previous mills which were located further to the east on NE 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue along the Mill Race

Included in the Oregon State Historic Sites Database.



39004 NE 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
West Scio Railroad Depot  
(ca. 1890)

Moved to this location from West Scio and currently serving as a museum. Although not historically located in Scio, the building is important from an architectural and historical perspective and should be placed on the Scio inventory.



Mill Race

The Scio Mill Race has great historical significance to Scio. The mill race ran the Scio mill for many years in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The development of Scio is directly linked to the availability of water power. Additionally, a mill has always been important to the economy of Scio. However, the mill race has recently been filled in with brush and is therefore no longer intact for most of its length. Several features near the outlet to Thomas Creek, including a brick wall, remain. Scio Planning Commission determined to place less altered portion of the mill race south of First Street on the Scio Register of Historic Resources.



# Map HR-1 Scio's Historical Property Locations

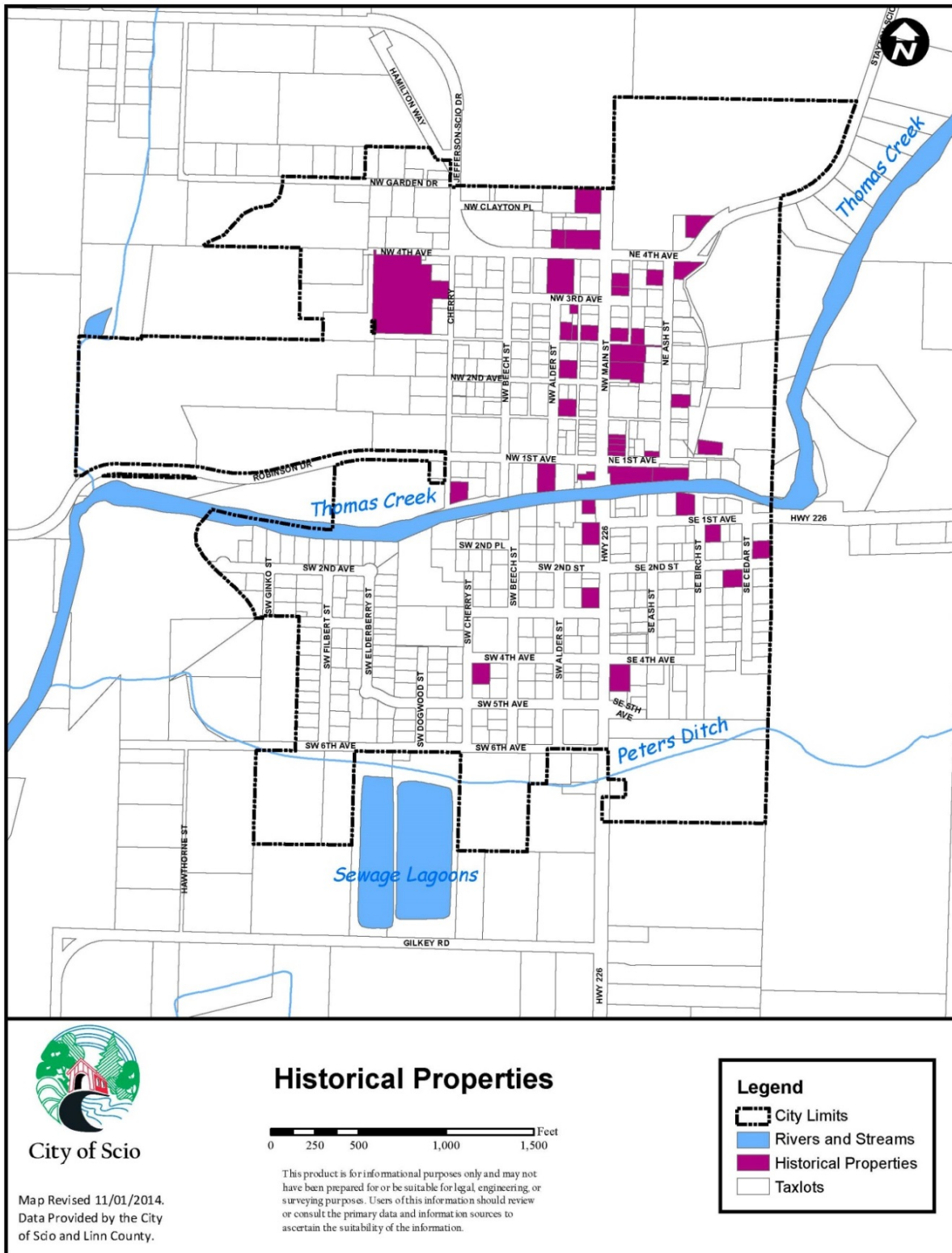


Table HR-2  
Scio's Register of Historic Resources

	Property Address	Historical Name & Date	Tax Lot
1	38679 SE Cedar Street	David Meyers House (ca. 1875)*	10S01W18AD01000
2	38704 S Main Street	ZCBJ Hall (ca. 1922)	10S01W18AD02700
3	38717 NW Cherry Street	Holdridge House (ca. 1870's)	10S01W18AC00106
4	38718-38720 N Main Street	Knights of Pythias Building (ca. 1900)*	10S01W18AA04300
5	38731 N Main Street	EC Peery Building*^	10S01W18AA04000
6	38737 N Main Street	General Store #2'*	10S01W18AA03901
7	38741-38747 N Main Street	Scio Post Office*	10S01W18AA03900
8	38751 N Main Street	Bank of Scio*	10S01W18AA03800
9	38769 NW Alder Street	Hoagland House (ca. 1915)	10S01W18AA07200
10	38771 NE Ash Street	(ca. 1875)	10S01W18AA00610
11	38787 N Main Street	Matthew Gill house (ca. 1890's)*	10S01W18AA03300
12	38795 N Main Street	Charles Wesley House (ca. 1900)*	10S01W18AA03200
13	38805 N Main Street	Morris House (ca. 1919)	10S01W18AA03100
14	38807 NW Alder Street	Oupor House	10S01W18AA06700
15	38808 N Main Street	Allison House (ca. 1890's)*	10S01W18AA05800
16	38830 NW Cherry Street	McKinney-Cyrus House (ca. 1850's)*	10S01W18AB04400
17	38835 N Main Street	St. Bernard's Catholic Church (ca. 1911)*	10S01W18AA02900
18	38840 NE Ash Street	Ralph Gill House (ca. 1890's)	10S01W18AA02500
19	38841 N Main Street	(ca. 1905)	10S01W18AA02801
20	38845 NE Ash Street	Beard House*	10S01W18AA00200
21	38856 N Main Street	Peter H. McDonald House (ca. 1911)	10S01W07DD00500
22	38882 N Main Street	Thomas Munker house (ca. 1895)*	10S01W07DD00300
23	38888 Highway 226	John W. & Mary Richardson House (ca.1905)*	10S01W18AD07100
24	38906 SW 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Chromy House (ca. 1917)	10S01W18AC01100
25	38931 Highway 226	William Arnold House (ca. 1890)*	10S01W18AD03000
26	38945 NW 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	Dr. Prill Stone Fence (ca. 1900)	10S01W18AD04903
27	38947 NW 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Pentland house (ca. 1880)*	10S01W18AA06202
28	38948 NW 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	A.J. Houston house (ca. 1873)	10S01W07DD00600
29	38955 NW 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Scio Christian Church*	10S01W18AA07800
30	38958 NW 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	Gaby house (ca. 1870)*	10S01W18AA06900
31	38967 Highway 226	Bilyeu Hotel – Brenner House (ca.1880's)*	10S01W18AA06300
32	38986 NE 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	Gristmill (ca. 1936)*	10S01W18AA01008
33	39004 NE 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	West Scio Railroad Depot (ca. 1890)	10S01W18AA01007
34	39004 NE 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	Mill Race	10S01W18AA01007
35	39023 Highway 226 (SE 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue)	Johnston House (ca. 1906)	10S01W18AD00400
36	39033 NE 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	George Washington Phillips House (ca. 1895)	10S01W17 00705
37	39033 NE 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	(ca. 1937)	10S01W07DD01100
38	39038 Highway 226 (SE 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue)	Morrison House (ca. 1910)	10S01W18AD01400
39	39046 SE 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	McKnight House (ca. 1870) *	10S01W18AD05700
* SHPO – Oregon Historic Site Record Database ^ National Historic Register of Historic Places			

# **GOALS AND POLICIES**

## **FOR HISTORIC & CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### **STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS**

**GOAL 5 – NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES:**  
**To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.**

### **CITY OF SCIO GOALS AND POLICIES**

**Goal HR-1: To expand community and regional awareness of Scio’s Historic contributions to the settling of Linn County and the State of Oregon.**

**Goal HR-2: To preserve Scio’s historic heritage through the recognition and protection of Scio’s historically significant sites, structures, buildings and objects.**

**Policy HR-1:** The City of Scio considers the architectural style of the older residential dwellings and commercial buildings as an important aspect of the character of Scio and shall encourage programs to preserve and renovate these structures.

**Policy HR-2:** The Scio Register of Historic Resources is the official list of locally significant historic resources which warrant preservation. The Scio Register of Historic Resources is an appendix to the Scio Comprehensive Plan.

**Policy HR-3:** The City of Scio Planning Commission will serve as the historic resources committee to inventory all historical sites, structures and objects within the city and planning area.

Development of historic resource inventories is a continuing process and other resources may be listed on the inventory as data on these resources is collected and the significance of the resources is evaluated in accordance with Statewide Planning Goal 5 and Oregon Administrative Rule 660-division 16.

**Policy HR-4:** Significant historic resources shall be protected. The City of Scio will review any application for demolition or exterior alteration of a significant historic building or resource by using review procedures and criteria established in the zoning ordinance.

**Policy HR-5:** The City of Scio will encourage property owners with structures or sites eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places to pursue such nominations.

**Policy HR-6:** The City of Scio will cooperate with land owners who wish to protect historic structures, trees, objects and sites which they own.

**Policy HR-7:** The covered bridges in Linn County are important historical, cultural and economic resources. Shimanek Bridge is located along the eastern boundary of the Scio Planning Area. The City strongly supports Linn County’s actions to preserve and retain all of the County’s covered bridges.

## **RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION**

Pages 89–100 Reserved for Expansion