

BOSTON FLOUR MILL  
(Thompson Flouring Mill)  
(Thompson's Mills)  
32655 Boston Mill Drive  
Shedd  
Linn County  
Oregon

HAER OR-183

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Pacific West Regional Office  
909 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

## HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

### BOSTON FLOUR MILL (Thompson Flouring Mill) (Thompson's Mills)

HAER No. OR-183

**Location:** 32655 Boston Mill Dr.  
Shedd, Linn County, Oregon

Township 13 South, Range 03 West, Section 08  
UTM 10 493650 4922900  
Latitude: 44.461226345; Longitude: -123.08100617  
8 acres

**Date(s) of  
Construction:** ca. 1863-1957

**Builders:** Richard C. Finley built the oldest portion of the Boston Flour Mill in 1863. It was added onto over the years by Martin and Ott Thompson in the 1910s and 1930s, and renamed Thompson's Mills. The waterworks system began with the water rights established by Finley in 1858, and developed over time by the Finley and Thompson families, including the construction of the Sodom Ditch, and replacing temporary crib dams with concrete dams in 1954-57.

**Original Owner/  
Occupant and Use:** The original owner was Richard C. Finley, who built the mill in 1863. He and William Simmons owned it jointly throughout most of 1866-1891 when one-half interest was sold to Martin Thompson. The Thompson family operated the mill, which expanded from just processing flour to other grains for human consumption as well as animal feed, until the 1970s. During the 1980s and 1990s, the mill was used to produce hydropower by Marlene and Dave Babbits.

**Present Owner/  
Occupant and Use:** Oregon Parks & Recreation Department (OPRD) purchased the property in 2004 and is the present owner and occupant of Thompson's Mills, as it is now known. It is operated as a heritage park and museum, with interpretive panels and displays both outside and inside the mill for guided and self-guided tours. The interior of the mill provides the visitor with a sense of the complexity of a water-powered flour mill and the machinery continues to function for demonstration purposes.

**Significance:** Thompson's Mills is significant as a tangible chronology of industrial building techniques commonly used in the Willamette Valley, and as a rare and intact example of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century milling technology. It is the oldest, longest-operating water-powered mill, and one of only two mills still in operation in Oregon. The waterworks system consisting of a network of ditches and dams controls the Calapooia River flow and directs it toward the mill. For more than 150 years it has been essential to the operation of the mill, initially for flour and grain production, and later to produce electricity.

**Description:** The mill is an irregularly shaped structure with overall dimensions of approximately 150' x 250'. Originally constructed in 1858, it was rebuilt after being destroyed by fire. The foot print of the oldest portion of the mill completed in 1863 measures 45' x 60'. In 1917, the concrete grain silos were constructed. In the 1930s, a third floor was created and the wooden flume was replaced with concrete.

The mill's system, called continuous process milling, consists of augers, elevators, bins and chutes that move grain automatically through the mill. Elevators move the grain up, chutes use gravity to move grain down, and augers move the grain horizontally.

A system of waterways, dams, control gates, ditches and dikes have diverted water from the Calapooia River to Thompsons Mills' head gates since 1858. The primary components of the waterworks system include the bifurcation of the Calapooia River and Sodom Ditch, the Sodom Ditch, the Sodom Dam, the Shearer Dam, the Spillway Dam, the Upper Millrace Channel, the millrace, and the tailrace. The waterworks system is spread out over a distance of about six and one-half miles adjacent to and east of the Calapooia River.

**History:** **Water Powered Mills in Oregon:**

Wheat was a very important commodity in 1845, evidenced by the passing of a territorial law stating that legal tender included gold, silver, treasury warrants, and wheat, any or all of which could be used for payment of taxes and satisfaction of court judgments. The importance of wheat increased during the gold rush (1848-55) that brought miners who concentrated in northern California and southern Oregon; consequently the number of flour mills increased substantially to meet market needs.

Of the 46 grist mills constructed during the 1840s through the 1930s in Oregon, documentation shows that 25% were constructed in the 1870s,

with 16% constructed during the 1850s, and 16% constructed in the 1890s. The majority of the mills were constructed of wood, with a few built of concrete (9%). These mills have common development features that parallel the changing needs for flour and grain production. Additions were built onto the majority of the mills as time went on and they typically changed from processing flour for human consumption to grain processing for feeding animals. Furthermore, many of the small mills were transformed into different uses as the industry grew and larger production mills were established.

Six flour mills powered by the Calapooia River were constructed between 1848 and 1900 (see Appendix A). Richard Finley constructed the Crawfordsville Mill in 1848, and the McKercher Mill in 1853 (collapsed May 1948), before starting the Boston Flour Mill in 1858. Three other mills included the Magnolia Mill in Albany, constructed in 1852 and demolished in 1959, the Brownsville Mill, started in 1858, and the Holley Mill, built in 1900.<sup>1</sup>

The size of the majority of these mills ranged from one-story, with a relatively small footprint (50' x 60'), to four-and-one-half stories with a larger building footprint (100' x 150'). Thompson's Mills evolved into the largest mill (150' x 250') dating from the early 1860s through the 1930s, and remained in operation for the longest period of time. Fueled by expanding domestic and export markets, and later the rise of industrial-scale commercial baking, there was tremendous growth during the early twentieth century in the U.S. and Pacific Northwest grain milling industries,. This was expressed in a trend towards larger new mill plants during the 1920s-40s, such as the expansion of Centennial Mills, in Portland, and with the purchase and consolidation of older, smaller operations by large corporate concerns.

Additional information about the mills that have been documented in Oregon is listed in the table in Appendix B. Of the 46 listed, 34 are known to be no longer standing. It is expected that a number of other mills were constructed during the settlement period and burned or were demolished prior to the efforts establish in the 1970s to document them.

### **Boston Flour Mill/Thompson's Mills:**

The location of the mill in conjunction with the town of Boston was central to the wheat-growing farms in the valley. The growth of the area

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<sup>1</sup> See attached diagram, "Flour Mills Powered by the Calapooia River." Appendix A.

was heavily dependent on the mill as settlers began growing wheat not only for home use, but as a prime source of income. Boston (just west of the mill) was surveyed by H.J.C. Averill (of Brownsville) and filed with the Linn County Recorder's Office on October 25, 1861 (see Appendix C). It covered eight acres of land and was eleven square blocks with a public square near the center, similar to New England towns. Boston's development, however, was short-lived when plans to locate the main north-south line of the Oregon and California Railroad adjacent to the town changed, and instead tracks were located approximately one mile to the west near Shedd Station. The stagecoach layover and the post office were moved to Shedd in 1871. The town of Boston declined very quickly but the mill, built by Richard Finley, continued to operate successfully.

Richard Chism Finley and his wife, Polly Ann Kirk, along with two daughters, moved from the Midwest to Oregon in 1847 and began building a grist mill below the falls near Crawfordsville in 1853. In 1856-58, Finley partnered with Philemon V. Crawford and Alexander Brandon to build Boston Flour Mill. After the first mill burned down, Finley rebuilt the mill in 1863. His partnership with Crawford and Brandon ended in 1866 when they sold their shares to William Simmons, an immigrant from England. Simmons sold his shares to Martin Thompson in 1891, and in 1897 Thompson purchased Finley's remaining shares.

Martin and Sophia Thompson emigrated from Germany in 1870 and lived in Washington State for a number of years before moving to Oregon in 1891 and obtaining partial ownership in the mill. Martin soon set out modernizing the mill by installing steel rollers in place of the French buhrstones and changed the mill's name to Boston Roller Mills. In 1897, Martin obtained full ownership. When he passed away in 1910, wife, Sophia, and two of their children, Leo and Ott operated the mill and changed the name to Thompson's Flouring Mills. In 1946, the Thompsons stopped milling wheat flour and featured breakfast foods, meal, and animal feed during the 1950s. The mill was connected to commercial power in the 1950s, and a new opportunity presented itself to share water, and the development of a water-use agreement that ultimately lead to the establishment of the Calapooia Irrigation District in 1954. After Ott Thompson died in 1965, his children assumed management of the mill and changed the name to Thompson's Mills Inc.<sup>2</sup> Changes to the milling industry accumulated to the point where beginning in the 1970s, it became evident that the economic viability of the mill would be through the

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<sup>2</sup> Skjelstad, Lucy. "Milling on the Calapooia, 1847-1980, Saga of the Boston/Thompson Mill." Oregon State University: *Horner Museum Tour Guide* (1980): 1-15.

development of hydropower. The use of the mill for primarily producing electricity was developed by the Babbitts.

The mill was sold in 1974 to Merlene and Jim Danaher. Merlene became the sole owner in 1977. In 1979 she and Dave Babbitts (an employee of Thompson's Mills) were married. The Babbitts proceeded to make relatively minor changes to the mill to provide electricity for sale, and signed a 20-year contract with Pacific Power Company in 1986. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, power was produced on an "as available" basis. Controversy surrounding water rights increased as varied approaches for maintaining those rights to produce electricity while working to restore the river, threatened the viability of the mill. Governor Kitzhaber formed a group in 1999 to resolve the cultural and natural conflicts at Thompson's Mills.

Ultimately, OPRD purchased the mill in March 2004, and the hydroelectric plant was shut off in April 2005. Subsequently the Sodom and Shearer Dams were removed. In order to keep the millrace filled for fire protection and demonstrations for historical interpretation, a small dam on the south end of the millrace and pumps were added to keep it filled.

**Sources:**

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BUCY Associates. *Interpretive Plan for Thompson's Mills State Heritage Site*. February 28, 2008.

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Deacon, Kristine, and Doug Crispin. "Historic Flour and Feed Sacks at Thompson's Mills. March 2008, Edited and supplemented by Daryl Patton, March, 2011.

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Patton, Daryl. "Weights and Measures at Thompson's Mills." April 2011.

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**Historian(s):** Julie Osborne, Preservation Specialist, OPRD, January 2013

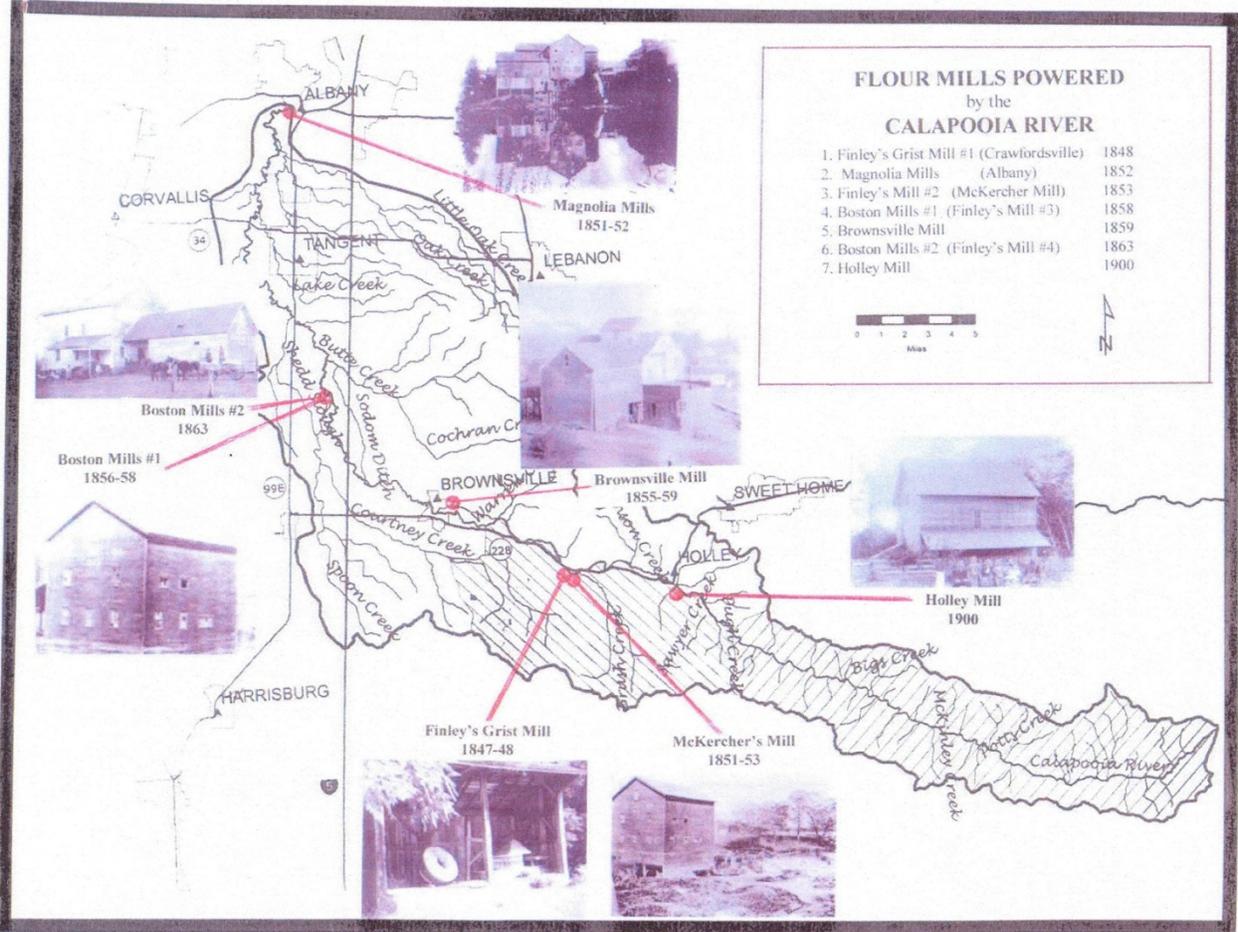
**Project**

**Information:**

This document was prepared to satisfy a stipulation in the Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), OPRD, and the State Historic Preservation Office, because the property was adversely affected by the surrender of exemption for the Thompson's Mills Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 9169) and the removal of the Sodom and Shearer dams. See HAER OR-183-A for documentation of the mill structure, and OR-183-B for documentation of the waterworks system.

Photographs were taken by James Little, Interpretive Specialist, OPRD.

APPENDIX A - Flour Mills Powered by the Calapooia River



APPENDIX B – Grist Mills in Oregon

County	City	#	Mill Name	Description
Baker	Haines	1	Haines Grain & Feed Mill, 1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Wood frame with corrugated sheet metal</li> <li>▫ Smaller complex</li> <li>▫ First owner Lee Duncan who purchased grain, hay and crops</li> <li>▫ Duncan sold to Haines Commercial Company</li> </ul>
		2	Baker Mill & Grain Co., 1899 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ One-story wood frame, board and batten</li> <li>▫ Constructed by William Shoemaker at Rock Creek</li> <li>▫ Building moved to this site in 1917 and first operated by Jake Schoal</li> </ul>
	Benton	3	Corvallis Feed & Seed Co. Mill, 1890 <b>Demolished (after 1980)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Tall, wood frame building, shiplap exterior, and corrugated sheet metal</li> <li>▫ Adjacent railroad tracks of Oregon Pacific Railroad</li> </ul>
		4	Herbert Grist Mill, 1850 <b>Demolished (before 1984)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Joshua and Elizabeth Herbert</li> <li>▫ Route of County Road #1 went past the mill making the services of the Herbert Mill convenient for miners in route to California and Southern Oregon during the gold rush.</li> <li>▫ Mill race remains and joins channel of Beaver Creek</li> </ul>
Clackamas	Monroe	5	Wilhelm Grist Mill, Monroe Roller Mill, c.1896 <b>Demolished (after 1986)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Adam Wilhelm, Jr. He also built mills in Junction City and Harrisburg</li> <li>▫ Wood frame building with corrugated sheet metal</li> <li>▫ Located on Long Tom River</li> </ul>
		6	Moore's Flour Mill, c.1930 <b>Demolished (after 1983)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Wood frame building with 6" tongue and groove siding</li> <li>▫ Equipment from Muncie, Indiana, 1879</li> </ul>
	Mulino	7	Mulino Flour Mill, 1851	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Listed in the National Register, 1970</li> <li>▫ Built by Richard R. Howard (lumber from on-site saw mill)</li> <li>▫ One-and-one-half stories high, wood (hewn and sawn lumber) frame, rough 1" x 6" vertical siding</li> <li>▫ On Milk Creek, tributary of Molalla River, east side of Willamette Valley</li> <li>▫ Enlarged in 1890</li> <li>▫ Production of flour discontinued in 1924; other grains continued, especially for manufacture of mixed feed</li> <li>▫ Continued to be operated by the Howard family until 1958</li> </ul>
Crook	Prineville	8	Union Mills Grist Mill, 1877 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Flour and feed mill built by Gabriel Trullinger</li> <li>▫ On Milk Creek</li> <li>▫ Building expanded in 1927</li> </ul>
		9	Prineville Flouring Mill, 1870 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by James Allen</li> <li>▫ Located on banks of the Crooked River</li> </ul>

County	City	#	Mill Name	Description
Deschutes	Bend	10	Bend Flour Mill, 1905 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Processed wheat produced in local area</li> <li>▫ Changed to a feed mill and operated in that capacity for several years until it burned down, prior to 1970s</li> </ul>
Douglas	Roseburg	11	Roseburg Flouring Mills, 1855 <b>Demolished</b> (before 1970)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Isaac Jones</li> <li>▫ Near Deer Creek and South Umpqua River</li> </ul>
	Sutherlin	12	Rochester Grist Mill Site, 1880s, <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Ebenezer Stephens</li> <li>▫ Two-and-one-half stories in height</li> <li>▫ Calapooia Creek at Rochester Covered Bridge, 2 miles north of Sutherlin</li> <li>▫ Dam across stream was timber construction, about 65-70 feet long, 12' high</li> <li>▫ Burned down in 1920s</li> </ul>
Gilliam	Mayville	14	Mayville Flour Mill, 1890 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Max Putnam, 1890</li> <li>▫ The mill burned down at an unknown date</li> </ul>
Jackson	Eagle Point	15	Snowy Butte Flour Mill, 1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Listed in National Register in 1976</li> <li>▫ Built by John Daley Sr., and Eber Emery on a fairly steep bank of Little Butte Creek</li> <li>▫ Sold to Holmes Brothers in 1893, then to Brandon Brothers in 1915, until went out of business and Henry Campbell acquired the mill; stood idle until 1932 when purchased by George Putnam, inherited by son, Frank; Peter Crandall operated the mill in 1976</li> <li>▫ Originally a four-story mill wood frame mill with vertical board siding and a daylight basement</li> <li>▫ Addition constructed in 1912 for storage; Another addition constructed in 1930s for frozen food lockers</li> </ul>
Lake	New Pine Creek	16	State Line Mining Company Grist Mill, 1877 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Joseph Robnette in 1871 and sold to A.Z. Hamersley and moved current location in 1877; State Line Milling Company owned 1879-1884; Edward Keller ran mill 1895-1934; son operated until killed in 1949</li> <li>▫ Two-and-one-half story plus basement hand-hewn timber frame building with horizontal shiplap siding</li> <li>▫ Water source for the mill located in California</li> <li>▫ On north bank of Chewaukan River</li> </ul>
Lane	Paisley	17	George & Virgil Conn Grist Mill, 1880 <b>Demolished</b> (before 1891)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Three-and-one-half story, wood frame, horizontal board siding</li> <li>▫ On Calapooia River</li> </ul>
	Brownsville	18	Brownsville Mill, 1859 <b>Demolished</b>	

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Page 10

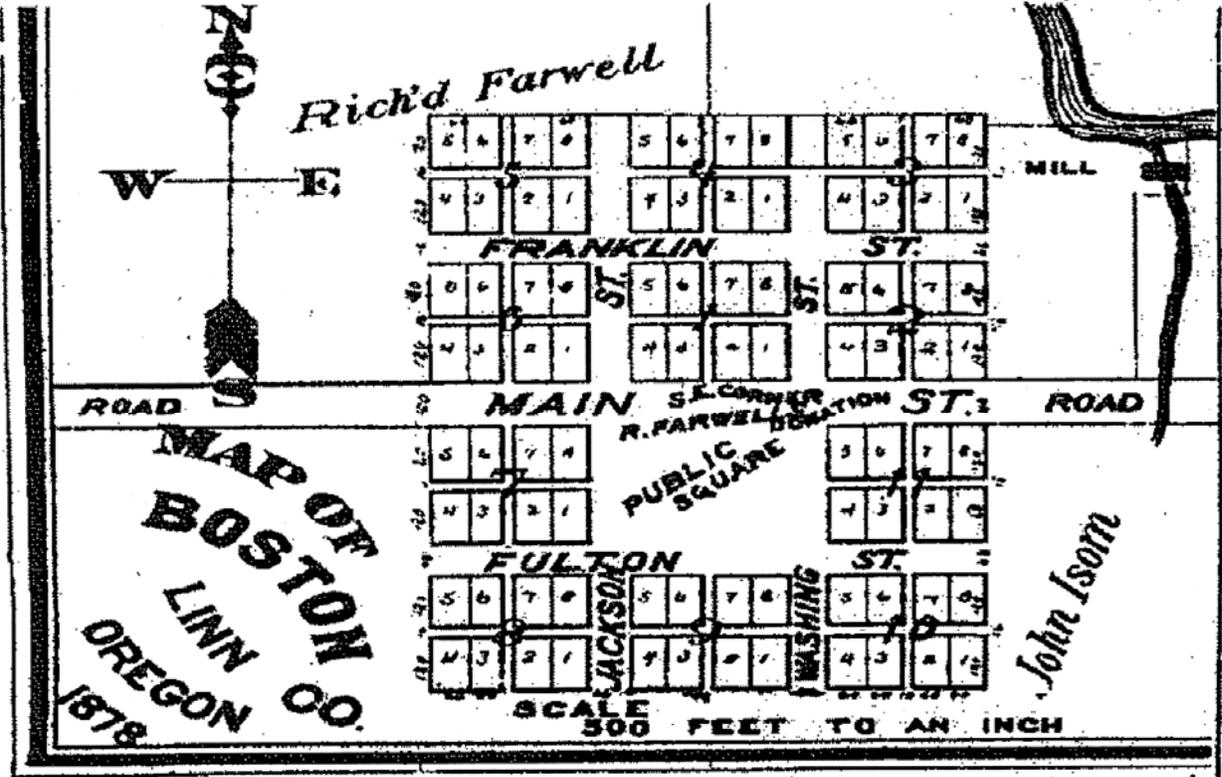
County	City	#	Mill Name	Description
	Cottage Grove	19	Mill, Cottage Grove, 1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Two-story building</li> <li>▫ Concrete portion added in 1950s</li> <li>▫ Remains attached to small store.</li> </ul>
Linn	Albany	20	Albany Custom Mill, 1866, 1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Listed in National Register in 1974-75</li> <li>▫ Erected in 1866 by Raphael Cheadle as warehouse – Enlarged in 1877 and turned in to flour mill</li> <li>▫ Two-and-one-half story wood frame with corrugated sheet metal – wood shingles over clapboard siding</li> <li>▫ Lost importance after arrival of railroad in 1871 and later used as newspaper printing plant, sand and gravel company headquarters, and a turkey shipping center in 1930s</li> <li>▫ First floor altered 1974-75 for residence and shops</li> </ul>
		21	Magnolia Mills, 1852 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Four story wood frame building, wood siding</li> <li>▫ On Calapooia River</li> </ul>
	Crawfordsville	22	Finley Grist Mill, 1848, 1851 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Wood frame, one-story building</li> <li>▫ First mill constructed by Robert Finley</li> <li>▫ On Calapooia River</li> <li>▫ Finely built McKercher's Mill in 1851, thought to be in same location</li> </ul>
	Holley	23	Holley Mill, 1900 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Two-story wood frame, horizontal siding</li> <li>▫ On Calapooia River</li> </ul>
	Lebanon	24	Elkins Flour Mill, 1871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Listed in National Register in 1995</li> <li>▫ Built by Thomas J. Hannah, millwright</li> <li>▫ Large hewn and sawn members with mortise-and-tenon joinery, structural bay system</li> <li>▫ In 1890 moved away from the Albany and Santiam Canal towards Main Street when it was acquired by paper mill. Used to house wood molds for casting machinery parts. Lebanon Paper Mill begun in 1890. Purchased by Crown Willamette Paper, which merged into Crown Zellerbach Corporation in March 1937</li> </ul>
	Scio	25	Gristmill, 1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Third mill on site – 1856 and 1890 mills burned</li> <li>▫ One-story, wood frame, clapboard siding</li> <li>▫ This mill not water powered</li> <li>▫ Subject Property</li> </ul>
	Shedd	26	Boston Flour Mill, Thompson's Mills – 1863-1937	

County	City	#	Mill Name	Description
Marion	Aurora	27	G.F. White's Grist Mill, c.1851 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Situated on Mill Creek</li> </ul>
	Salem	28	Salem Flouring Mills Company, 1865 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Financed by owners of the Willamette Woolen Mill, built 1855 in North Salem</li> <li>▫ On the north bank of the millrace where it empties into the Willamette River just south of Trade Street</li> <li>▫ Sold in 1870 to the Kinney Brothers of San Francisco and, at the time, was described as the largest mill of its kind in Oregon and Salem's leading industry; it could turn out 400 barrels of flour a day</li> <li>▫ Located at millrace at foot of Division Street</li> <li>▫ Burned down October 7, 1904</li> </ul>
		29	Willamette Valley Milling Company, 1882 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Bryant and Pennell were proprietors, supplying flour and mill feed</li> <li>▫ SE corner of Church and Trade in 1902</li> </ul>
		30	The Capital City Mill, 1877 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Two-and-one-half story wood frame building</li> <li>▫ On West Stayton Ditch near North Santiam River –</li> <li>▫ Purchased by Abner D. Gardner and brother in 1891 and reconstructed with new machinery</li> <li>▫ East side of Willamette River – site only</li> </ul>
		Stayton	31	Stayton Seed & Flour Company, Gardner Flour Mill, Stayton, Oregon – ca. 1870s <b>Demolished</b>
Multnomah	Portland	32	Gideon Tibbets Flour Mill Site, mid-1800s <b>Demolished</b>	
		33	Crown Mill, Centennial Mills, ca. 1910 to ca. 1940	

County	City	#	Mill Name	Description
		34	Olympic Cereal Mill – 1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Listed in the National Register for its association with the Portland Flouring Mills and General Mills which played a pivotal role in establishing Portland as the principal west coast port for the shipment of flour products.</li> <li>▫ Built by Hurley-Mason Company</li> <li>▫ Concrete construction– Up to 7 stories in height</li> <li>▫ Acquired by Baggage and Omnibus Company for B &amp; O Warehouse in 1950</li> <li>▫ Concrete</li> </ul>
		35	Portland Terminal 4 Grain Elevator, 1936 <b>Demolished (2010)</b>	
Polk	Sheridan	36	Buell Mill Site, 1849	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Sawmill and grist mill built by Elias Buell</li> <li>▫ Established following the Buell's return from working in the gold mines on the American River in California</li> <li>▫ Located on Mill Creek at base of Coast Range</li> <li>▫ Three-story wood frame with shiplap siding</li> <li>▫ Located on Phillips Creek</li> <li>▫ Purchased by Ed Kiddle in 1908</li> </ul>
Union	Elgin	37	Elgin Milling Company, c.1890 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Original mill built in 1896 burned</li> <li>▫ Three story wood frame building with metal siding</li> <li>▫ Water powered</li> <li>▫ Established by Ed Kiddle</li> </ul>
	Island City	38	Pioneer Flouring Mill, 1908 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Heavy timber construction with stone foundation, basement, elevator, corrugated metal</li> </ul>
	LaGrande	39	Union County Alliance Flouring Mill, 1892 <b>Demolished</b>	
	North Powder	40	North Power Flouring Mill, 1870 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Three-story wood-frame building, shiplap siding</li> <li>▫ Original gear wheels and conversion wheels (for other use of the water power) remained in place through the grist mill closure in 1943</li> <li>▫ Served by the North Power Ditch –diversion canal to bring water from Powder River</li> </ul>
	Union	41	Union Flour Milling Co., Oregon Roller Mills, 1891 <b>Demolished</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Built by Charles Elliott Davis, A.G. Davis, E.W. Davis, Joseph Wright</li> <li>▫ Four-story, wood-frame, shiplap siding, lean-to shed additions – most used for grain storage</li> <li>▫ Near Catherine Creek– Union Flour Milling Company Ditch diversion canal brought water from Catherine Creek</li> <li>▫ Operated on banks of Mill Creek</li> </ul>
Wasco	The Dalles	42	Charles Schmidt Grist Mill – c.1870 <b>Demolished</b>	
Washington	Aloha	43	Imlay Feed Mill, c.1891	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ One-and-one-half story wood frame, tin roof, originally board and</li> </ul>

County	City	#	Mill Name	Description
	Beaverton	44	Sunrise Seed Mill <b>Demolished</b>	batten, now partially fiberglass sheets – <input type="checkbox"/> Built by James Inlay <input type="checkbox"/> Current use unknown
	Hillsboro	45	John B. Jackson Grist Mill, 1850s <b>Demolished</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Two-and-one-half story wood-frame, vertical board-and-batten siding <input type="checkbox"/> square central tower, attached lean-to <input type="checkbox"/> On falls of Jackson Creek <input type="checkbox"/> Now a rock quarry
	Sherwood	46	Six Corner Feed Mill, 1934 <b>Demolished</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Built by Fred Graue <input type="checkbox"/> Wheat and corn ground into livestock feed

APPENDIX C - Map of Town of Boston, Oregon



Map of Boston (Edgar William & Co., 1878. Historical Atlas Map of Marion & Linn Counties)