

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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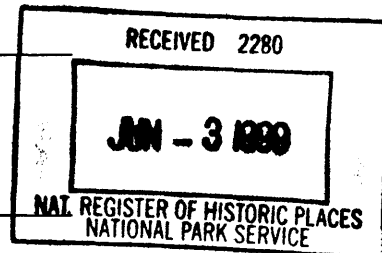
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ryan, Michael and Mary, Barn

other names/site number Huntley Barn



2. Location

street & number 40363 Huntley Rd.

N/A not for publ.

city or town Scio

x vicinity

state Oregon

code OR

county Linn

code 043

zip code 97374

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide x locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO

July 20, 1998  
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.

     determined eligible for the  
National Register  
     See continuation sheet.

     determined not eligible for the  
National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain):

[Signature]  
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 7-15-99

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property (Check only one box)**

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources Within the Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>		Total

**Enter name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

*Barns of Linn  
County, Oregon,  
1846-1946*

Number of resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:agricultural  
outbuilding  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:animal facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:agricultural  
outbuilding  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:animal facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Pennsylvania Barn (Agricultural)

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls WOOD  
roof METAL  
other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ryan, Michael

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Linn County Planning Dept.

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property:** Less than one acre (.6 acres)

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>520530</u>	<u>4955220</u>	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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**name/title** Mary Kathryn Gallagher

**organization** Linn County Planning Department

**date** September 30, 1997

**street & number** Linn County Courthouse, P.O. Box 100

**telephone** (541) 967-3816

**city or town** Albany      **state** OR      **zip code** 97321

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage      or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

**name** Lucinda E. Huntley

**street & number** 40363 Huntley Rd.      **telephone** 503-769-2995

**city or town** Scio      **state** OR      **zip code** 97374-9312

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Ryan, Michael and Mary, Barn

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**7. Materials (continued)**

walls: metal

**7. Narrative Description**

Summary

The Michael and Mary Ryan Barn, built in 1910, is a 36' x 80' wood-frame, gambrel-roofed, bank barn with a forebay overhang. It is likely that the barn's design, not typical for Linn County, was inspired by the barns of Pennsylvania from whence Mr. Ryan hailed. Characteristics of Pennsylvania barns, shared by the Ryan barn, include a banked, two-level arrangement with livestock on the lower level, and grain, hay and straw storage on the second level. The upper level space to the fore of the barn extends over the stable below. This later characteristic, known as a forebay, is the most diagnostic feature of a Pennsylvania barn. The Ryan Barn is the only example of a banked barn in Linn County with a forebay overhang. The Ryan barn has had metal applied over the siding of the second level walls and to the roof; however, the overall design of the barn, including the characteristics which identify this as a Pennsylvania barn, are intact. The barn's physical condition is sound for the immediate but structural work may be required for long-term preservation.

Setting

The Ryan Barn is located approximately 5 miles southeast of Stayton, Oregon and 8 miles northeast of Scio, Oregon in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood of Linn County. Set amongst the gently rolling western foothills of the Cascade Range, the barn is situated on a 255 acre rural parcel. Built against a west-facing hill slope on the east side of Huntley Drive, just north of the Huntley Dr.-Kingston-Jordan Rd. intersection, the barn is one of the most visually prominent on the Linn County landscape. The bank level entry to the wagon drive is located on the east elevation. Several historic properties are located in close proximity including the 1854 Mt. Pleasant Church, a National Register property;

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the Mt. Pleasant School, a ca. 1906 one room schoolhouse; and a 1915 barn with four-sided overhang built for Swiss natives David and Maggie Aegerter and proposed for nomination as part of this multiple property submission.

In addition to the barn, farmstead buildings include a Craftsman style farmhouse built in ca. 1915; an automobile garage, also designed in the Craftsman idiom; a milkhouse located approximately 25 feet south of the barn; a metal clad equipment shed; a pump house; and a poultry house and aviary. An orchard, containing a variety of fruit and nut trees, is located to the east of the house and to the south of the barn. In front of the barn is a large barnyard accessed by a door in the center of the west elevation. Proposed for nomination at this time are the barn and associated milkhouse with boundaries drawn to encompass the barnyard which is enclosed by a post and wire fence.

Exterior Description

The axial alignment of the barn is north-south with a rectangular footprint of 36 x 80 feet; because of the forebay, the upper level dimensions are 40' x 80'. The barn has two levels: the upper level of the barn is the location of a transverse wagon drive, in the center bay, flanked on either side by hay and straw mows, and grain bins; the lower level of the barn is used for livestock and has three longitudinal aisles.

The barn rests on a concrete perimeter foundation and has a slab-on-grade floor. The concrete was mixed on site with the gravel and rock carried by wagon from the Santiam River near Stayton. The foundation wall is 41" above grade on the east, bank side, and 8" above grade on the west elevation.

The walls are clad with 7¼" horizontal drop siding. The second level siding has been covered with red metal siding. The building edges are finished with 7" corner boards, also covered by the metal on the second level. The barn was originally painted red with red window sashes and muntins and white trim.

The west elevation forebay has an overhang of 3 feet. Traditional Pennsylvania barns

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have forebays ranging from four to nine feet although relatively shallow forebays are found.<sup>1</sup> On the east elevation ramp-side, there is an overhang of 1 foot. The overhang on the east is boxed while the overhang on the west elevation has the cantilevered joists exposed. Today, metal partially encases these overhanging joists.

The gambrel roof, once clad in wood shingles which are still visible on the interior of the barn, is presently clad with metal. The roof terminates in overhanging, flared eaves. Further eave details are not visible because of metal cladding materials. The barn has metal gutters and downspouts replacing a wood gutter strip and downspouts.

While the locations of door openings on the first level are original, the doors have been replaced in several locations. All original doors on the first level were hinged and built of vertical boards. Hinged double-leaf doors are located on both gambrel ends corresponding to the center aisle. The side livestock aisles originally had hinged stock doors on both the north and south elevations. A concrete ramp on the south elevation accesses the west livestock aisle. On the first level of the west elevation, a hinged stock door is centrally located to access the barnyard. The present Dutch door in this location replaces a single-leaf door.

On the east elevation, the second level is accessed by an earthen ramp leading to a centrally located wagon drive. The earthen ramp replaces a wooden bridge. The double-leaf roller doors in this location are original but presently have metal exterior cladding. On the interior, each leaf has two panels each with a cross batten. At the end of the center bay, a roller door opens to provide ventilation and to allow hay and straw to be thrown down from the loft to the barnyard below. A door in this location, which historically provided a draft to the threshing floor for winnowing, is a characteristic of

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<sup>1</sup> Ensminger, Robert F., The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America, (Baltimore and London: The John Hopkins University Press), 1992, p. 69.

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Pennsylvania barns.<sup>2</sup> The door is currently clad with metal on the exterior.

The lower level has windows on the east and west elevations corresponding to the side livestock aisles. The single-sash 4 light windows, 15 on the east elevation and 14 on the west elevation, are evenly fenestrated. These windows are not operable. The windows are cased with 5½" trim and have no drip caps. A window is centered in each gable although the original windows have been replaced. There is also an unshuttered, cased opening on the east elevation which was used to blow straw into the mow.

Framing

Lumber used in the construction of this the barn is circular sawn and, according to Lucinda Huntley, the granddaughter of Michael and Mary Ryan, came from a variety of sawmills in the area including a sawmill operated by French Trappist monks in nearby Jordan Valley. The barn has a platform frame with nailed and spiked connections. On the first level, 2" x 8" studs, laid 2 feet o.c. except at windows where the studs are 3' o.c., are capped with a girt built-up of three 1¼" x 8" boards on the west elevation, and four boards, including one board with a 2½" x 8" dimension, on the east elevation. On either side of the center aisle, there is a longitudinal ceiling girder built up of two 6" x 6" timbers supported by 6" x 6" posts. The lower timbers of the girder butt at each post and the upper timbers butt midway between posts. Ceiling joists run east to west and rest on the girts and ceiling girders. The joists, square 6" x 6" timbers, project three feet beyond the west lower wall of the barn to form the forebay. On the east elevation, the joists extend one foot beyond the lower story wall. The use of square timbers for joists, rarely seen in Linn County barn construction, is, however, an attribute of the Pennsylvania barn. Two large braces, 4" x 6", extend transversely from each center aisle post to a board which spans two joists.

The second level floor, which is laid on top of the joists, is composed of rabbeted floor

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<sup>2</sup> Ensminger, p. 53.



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boards which range in width from 6"-7". There is a double floor in the area of the wagon drive with the bottom layer of flooring composed of 11¼" wide boards. The second level studs are capped by a plate of 2 planks approximately 18' above the level of the floor. There are four tie beams: one on both sides of the drive and one centrally located in each mow.

The braced rafter roof, with braces applied to every other rafter or every four feet, has braces extending from the plate and connecting to the upper rafters approximately 5" beneath the ridgepiece. The braces are 1½" x 7½" and the rafters are 2½" x 6". Two cleats, one on each side of the purlin plate at the hip, extend from the plank purlin to the braces. Midway, on both the upper and lower rafters, cleats connect the rafters and braces. The rafters meet with intervening ridgepiece. Skip sheathing is applied in a pattern of 1" x 8" boards with three 1" x 4" boards in between. The hayfork track is hung on boards which also function as collar ties.

*Barn Function and Spatial Arrangement*

Three longitudinal aisles, bisected by a center transverse aisle, are located on the lower level. Livestock are stabled in the 14' side aisles, while the 10' center aisle serves as a feed aisle. Cows were once milked in wood stanchions in the west aisle, and Michael Ryan's four draft horses were formerly housed in stalls on the south side of the east aisle. Calves and pigs were located in the north end of the east aisle during Haskel Huntley's ownership of the property but earlier uses of this area are not known. Along the feed aisle the manger walls were formed with concrete. In the area used for horse stalls, the manger wall is 15" high while in the areas used for cows, the manger wall is 11" high. The aisles adjacent to the windows functioned as litter aisles and there were formed gutters except in the former horse stable. The walls are still white washed in the aisle where the cows were milked. Two hay holes are located in the ceiling above the center aisle. This allowed hay and straw to be thrown down from the mows above. Grain from the grain bins was supplied by two chutes, one in the feed aisle and a second adjacent to the former horse stall location. A wood stave silo was once located adjacent to the barn's north wall.

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The upper level has a centrally located transverse wagon drive, 16 feet wide, flanked by grain bins on both sides, beyond which, in the two outer bays, are a 32' wide mow for hay on the south, and a 32' wide mow for straw on the north. In a Pennsylvania Barn, the floor of the center bay was traditionally the threshing floor and later the machinery floor. It is unlikely that the Ryans used this floor for threshing given the late date of construction and the historical use of a steam-powered threshing machine on the farm.

A framework of poles is placed against the south wall of the barn, presumably to protect the wall of the barn from the weight of the hay. A hayfork, which operated from the interior drive, lifted the loose hay into the mow. Straw was blown into the straw mow. A double harpoon hayfork has been removed, but there is still a hay sling. The five foot walls of the grain bins on either side of the drive also serve as mow walls. The grain bins have 6 3/4" rabbeted breast boards. The bins once held rye, oats, wheat, and chop, that is oats after they have been put through the hammer mill.

Alteration Summary

- \* The metal which clads the upper walls, the east wagon doors, and the west elevation hay door, was installed in the 1980s. Wood siding was not removed when the metal was added.
- \* The roof was clad with metal in the 1980s. Prior to the application of the metal, the barn was reshingled with wood shingles in 1953. These wood shingles are still in place beneath the metal.
- \* On the south elevation, the original siding was replaced with lap siding sometime prior to the installation of the metal.
- \* Most wood stanchions and all of the stalls have been removed from the lower level and the gutters have been filled in with concrete.
- \* Additional support was required after the Columbus Day Storm in 1962. Posts

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were added between the existing posts supporting the ceiling girders. Longitudinal bracing was added to posts with existing transverse braces. Laid-on braces added to side walls on lower level. Metal cables stretch between the side walls of the upper level.

- \* On the south elevation, the east aisle stock door has been replaced by a roller door.
- \* On the north elevation, a wide roller door replaces a hinged stock door to the west aisle. The stock door originally in this location has been moved to the south elevation replacing the door to the west aisle. This door has a latch which incorporates a hand-forged rose head nail.
- \* The original board door in the center of the west elevation has been replaced by a Dutch door.
- \* The wood stave silo associated with the barn is no longer extant.

Milkhouse Description - A Contributing (Secondary) Resource

A 9½' x 11½' single story, wood frame building with a gambrel roof served as the milkhouse. The building fronts west and a small concrete pad is located in front of the building, adjacent to the only entry door. The building has a concrete foundation with the foundation extending 2' above grade on the west elevation. Above, the walls are clad with 7¼" horizontal drop siding. The building edges are finished with 4½" cornerboards. The gambrel roof, which is currently clad with metal, terminates in boxed eaves. The half glass entry door is located in the center of the west elevation. A hood supported by knee braces is located above the door. On the south and east elevations, there is a sliding window composed of two four light sashes. On the north elevation there is a single sash window with four lights. Windows have 4½" side and head casings. The date of this building has not been ascertained but it has been determined that it is at least 50 years old. The siding and cornerboards employed for the milkhouse

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are of the same dimensions as those of the barn. The milkhouse meets registration requirements for associated property types set forth in the multiple property submission by dint of its likely construction more or less contemporaneously with the barn of 1910, its marked stylistic compatibility with the barn, and its historic functional support of the dairy-cow operation originally maintained on the farm.

**8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Ryan-Huntley Barn is proposed for nomination under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as rare example of a Pennsylvania Barn in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. The barn meets the registration requirements for the property type "Ethnic Barns", and more specifically the subtype, "Pennsylvania Barns" as specified in the documentation form for the Multiple Property Submission entitled, "*Barns of Linn County, Oregon, 1846-1946*". Ethnic Barns illustrate the building traditions of ethnic groups in other parts of the country and/or the world. Additionally, the barn meets the registration requirements qualifying it as a representative of the property type, "Early 20th Century Barns". Although traditional in concept, aspects of Ryan barn design were innovative for Linn County in 1910. While conventional by 1920, details such as the concrete perimeter foundation, slab-on-grade floor, stud wall construction and gambrel roof with a modified braced rafter design were at the vanguard of local barn design in 1910. The milkhouse is a contributing resource because it relates to the documented significance of the property and its design is intact.

*Historical Background*

Michael Francis Ryan was born in Crossingville, Pennsylvania on December 6, 1855. His father was Thomas Ryan who came from Tipperary, Ireland, and his mother was Angeline Baker of Greenville, Pennsylvania. In 1881, Ryan moved to Marion County with his parents, two sisters, and a brother, Tom, who eventually owned a dry goods store in Salem. In June of 1892, Michael Ryan married Mary Lucinda Stephens, the granddaughter of early Marion County settler Adam Stephens.

Looking for land to purchase, Ryan rode his bicycle south to Linn County where he saw the present farm. In 1902, S.A. McCall and his wife sold 319.36 acres to Michael and

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Mary Ryan for \$4000.00.<sup>3</sup> An earlier house and barn were on the property with the former house located to the southeast of the present barn.

The construction of the barn was undertaken by Michael Ryan, Jim Stephens, a brother-in-law, William Ryan, Michael's son, and a cousin, Tom Huffman.<sup>4</sup> On March 11, 1910, The Stayton Mail reported that, "M.F. Ryan has secured help. Tom Huffman of Salem."<sup>5</sup> Timbers for the barn came from the John Bentz Sawmill while the finished lumber came from both Mill City and a sawmill operated by French Trappist monks in the Jordan Valley. The shingles for the roof came from Aumsville. Concrete was mixed on site by William Ryan and Tom Huffman. Reportedly, the first hay crop was put into the barn before the siding was installed.<sup>6</sup>

On September 15, 1910, The Stayton Mail reported that, "M.F. Ryan has begun painting his large dairy barn, which he constructed this summer."<sup>7</sup> Apparently, the concrete floor of the barn was installed after its construction. In November of 1910, The Stayton Mail reported that, "H. Shank helped M.F. Ryan haul gravel last week which he is using to put a cement floor in his barn. Tom Huffman came up from Salem and remained at Mr. Ryan's, where he will work for the winter."<sup>8</sup> When the barn was completed it was also used for dances. In 1915, The Stayton Mail recorded that, "A large crowd attended the barn dance given at the M.F. Ryan home, lunch was served at midnight, returning home

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<sup>3</sup> Linn County Deed Records, Vol. 69, pp. 637-638.

<sup>4</sup> Huntley, Lucinda, Personal Communication, August 6, 1997.

<sup>5</sup> The Stayton Mail, Stayton, Oregon, March 11, 1910.

<sup>6</sup> Huntley, Lucinda, Personal Communication, 8-6-97.

<sup>7</sup> The Stayton Mail, Stayton, Oregon, September 15, 1910.

<sup>8</sup> The Stayton Mail, Stayton, Oregon, November 10, 1910.

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early the next morning reporting a good time."<sup>9</sup>

The present barn was built in 1910 at a time when local agriculture began to diversify after the decline of wheat production in the Willamette Valley. Dairying became much more important in Linn County and the state after a successful turn of the century campaign by Southern Pacific Railroad to promote the Willamette Valley as a dairying region.<sup>10</sup> Like many farmers at this time Michael Ryan practiced diversified farming which included dairying. Apparently, the Ryan barn was built as a dairy barn. This is based on reference to the barn as a dairy barn in The Stayton Mail on Sept. 15, 1910. Dairying led to a greater diversity of products than any other branch of farming, due to the requirement for forage feed. Corn and clover, both silage crops, were grown on the farm. In 1910, the focus of the Ryan farm appears to have been the dairy operation but tax records note a decline in numbers of cows in subsequent years. Milk cans were picked up at the farm but the buyer of Mr. Ryan's dairy product is not known. Creameries were established in many Linn County communities and in the nearby Marion County community of Stayton. In the early 20th century, nearby Scio, Oregon was given the appellation of "Dairy City of the Willamette Valley".<sup>11</sup> With the rise of dairying, milkhouses and milk rooms were required as sanitation became an issue in the early 20th century. The date of the Ryan milkhouse has not been ascertained beyond the fact that it is at least 50 years old.

In 1910, 70 acres of the Ryan farm were listed as tillable while 248 acres were listed as non-tillable.<sup>12</sup> Threshing was accomplished with a steam powered threshing machine.

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<sup>9</sup> The Stayton Mail, Stayton, Oregon, April 15, 1915.

<sup>10</sup> Malboeuf, C.A., "The Railroad's Part in the Dairy Industry", Report of the 1909 Dairy Convention, on file at Oregon State University Archives.

<sup>11</sup> Bates, Carol, Scio in the Forks of the Santiam, (Gates, Oregon: Susan Gauderman, Gates Graphics), 1989, p. 209.

<sup>12</sup> Linn County Assessor Records, 1910.

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While dairying was probably the main emphasis of the farm in 1910, it seemed to decline importance as the 20th century progressed. In 1910 when the barn was built Mr. Ryan had 27 cattle, 4 horses, 5 sheep and 5 swine.<sup>13</sup> The number of cows had declined to only eleven in 1920.<sup>14</sup>

The farmhouse was replaced by the present farmhouse in ca. 1915 for the Ryan family had grown to include five children by this time. Angeline Francis Ryan, the fourth child, was born in 1906. In 1929, she married Haskel Huntley. When Michael and Mary Ryan decided to move to Salem in 1933 to run another daughter's boarding house, Haskel and Angeline Ryan Huntley took over the operation of the present farm.<sup>15</sup>

Michael Ryan died in February of 1935. His obituary noted that he was a past master of the Stayton Grange and took an active part in civic and social affairs of the community.<sup>16</sup> After Michael Ryan's death, Mary Ryan transferred the title to the farm to her children.

The Huntleys, like the Ryans, operated a diversified farm. During the Great Depression, eggs and capons, which were butchered and put on ice, were shipped to Nevada City, California.<sup>17</sup> (Haskel Huntley's sister-in-law and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haberman, lived in Nevada, City.) Haskel Huntley also raised corn, wheat and oats. In the mid-1940s he began to grow bent grass although he continued to raise some oats. In

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Linn County Assessor records, 1920.

<sup>15</sup> Huntley, Lucinda, Personal Communication, August 6, 1997.

<sup>16</sup> "Last Honors Paid to Michael Ryan", The Stayton Mail, Stayton, Oregon, Thursday, February 7, 1935.

<sup>17</sup> Huntley, Lucinda, Personal Communication, August 6, 1997.

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the 1950s, eggs were also sold to a small rural store on Thomas Creek.<sup>18</sup>

The current owner of the property is Lucinda Huntley, daughter of Haskel and Angeline Huntley and granddaughter of Michael Ryan. The barn is still used to shelter sheep, cattle and horses, and to store hay.

*The Pennsylvania Barn*

The Ryan Barn is the only example of a Pennsylvania barn in Linn County; only one other Pennsylvania Barn has previously been identified in Oregon. That barn, reportedly built in 1889, is more traditional with timber frame construction.<sup>19</sup> It is also possibly associated with the Mennonite settlement which occurred in the Hubbard vicinity in the 1870s.<sup>20</sup> Several Pennsylvania barns have also been identified in Washington State.<sup>21</sup>

The Pennsylvania Barn is a two level bank barn with a forebay that has antecedents in Switzerland.<sup>22</sup> The template was carried to Pennsylvania in the 1700s by Germanic emigrants. Today, as a result of diffusion, Pennsylvania barns are found in various areas of the United States and are considered excellent markers by which to identify areas of Pennsylvania settlement especially by Amish, Mennonites and German Baptist Brethren.<sup>23</sup> The builder and owner of this barn did not hold membership in any of these groups but did hail from Pennsylvania where barns of this design would have been

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<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> Ensminger, p. 180.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> Ensminger, Robert, Personal Communication, December 1998.

<sup>22</sup> Ensminger, p. 50.

<sup>23</sup> Ensminger, p. 164.



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familiar.

Robert Ensminger, author of the book entitled, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America* (1992), describes the characteristics of a Pennsylvania barn:

It is always banked to provide access to the upper level. This level is used to process and store feed grains, hay, and straw. It contains several sections or bays. Bays entered directly from the bank have large doors and function as threshing or machinery floors; those adjacent to the threshing floors serve as mows for storage of hay and straw. The upper-level space to the fore of the barn, extending over the stable wall below, is the forebay. Windows in the front wall of the forebay provide light for this area. An opening in this wall, formerly provided draft for hand threshing and winnowing. Through this opening straw can be tossed to the barnyard below...The forebay area may be continuous with the mows providing additional storage space. Usually, it is partitioned from the mows, and houses a granary with bins for various feed grains...The lower level of the Pennsylvania barn has always been used to house livestock, including cows, beef cattle, and horses....In many barns, pens for calves and even pigs, sheep, and chickens, can be found....Access between the stable and the barnyard is through the double split doors in the front wall, below the forebay. Gable end doors in Pennsylvania barns, when they occur, provide access to the feeding alley...<sup>24</sup>

Ensminger notes that there can be significant variations in details of the design and construction of Pennsylvania barns. "It diffused to new locations along with the different agricultural practices to which it was suited. The result of this evolution and diffusion has been a complex and often confusing pattern of barn types, but the barn's fundamental

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<sup>24</sup> Ensminger, pp. 53-55.

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identity, provided by the forebay, has been preserved."<sup>25</sup> The Ryan barn has all the features of a Pennsylvania barn but is built using 20th century construction methods and has a gambrel roof. This is analogous to the barns of Central Wisconsin which Ensminger notes "...being late examples of the Pennsylvania barn, frequently have gambrel roofs....The basement stables follow a center-aisle plan with primary access provided by gable-end doors rather than under-forebay doors. This efficient arrangement permits a larger and more easily serviced dairy herd."<sup>26</sup>

Pennsylvania barns located in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest are significant as evidence of the diffusion and distribution of this barn type across the entire United States. Robert Ensminger states that, "The vigor of the Pennsylvania barn tradition is demonstrated by its survival through 250 years of movement and change in Canada and in the United States. If its origins in Graubunden, Switzerland, are added to the chronicle, the forebay bank barn can be traced for 7,000 miles and 400 years."<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Ensminger, p. 52.

<sup>26</sup> Ensminger, p. 90.

<sup>27</sup> Ensminger, p. 180.

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated area is located in the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 30 and the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 31 in Township 9S, Range 1E of the Willamette Meridian in Linn County, Oregon. The nominated area, a 140' by 186' rectangle, encompasses .6 acres of Tax Lot 300 on Linn County assessor map 9 1E 30. Boundaries of the nominated area parallel four sides of the barn and lie at a distance of 50 feet from the west wall, 25 feet from the north wall, 35 feet from the south wall, and 100 feet from the east wall.

**Boundary Justification**

The property owner consents only to the placement of the barn and milkhouse in the National Register. The boundary is drawn to encompass the barn and the milkhouse, and an area for a barnyard adjacent to the barn's west wall. Barnyards in this location are a characteristic feature of the Pennsylvania Barn. The current extent of the barnyard, which extends 227', is not original. An arbitrary figure of 50 feet was chosen. If the state of preservation is maintained, the farmhouse and garage could be added to the National Register as a contributing buildings at a future date and the boundary enlarged to encompass those buildings.

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All of the photographs were taken by Mary K. Gallagher and printed by Todd Parker. The negatives are on file at the Linn County Planning Department in the Linn County Courthouse in Albany, Oregon. The photographs were taken on August 6, 1997.

- Photograph 1 of 13: Ryan Barn and farmstead setting (looking east).
- Photograph 2 of 13: West elevation (looking east-northeast). Note the barnyard in front of the barn.
- Photograph 3 of 13: South elevation with milkhouse in foreground (looking north-northeast).
- Photograph 4 of 13: Oblique view of the east and south elevations (looking northwest).
- Photograph 5 of 13: Oblique view of the east and north elevations (looking southwest).
- Photograph 6 of 13: Forebay overhang on the west elevation.
- Photograph 7 of 13: Looking up at cantilevered joists of the forebay on the west elevation.
- Photograph 8 of 13: The center aisle (looking south).
- Photograph 9 of 13: Square joists resting on top of the plate and extending beyond the wall to create the forebay.
- Photograph 10 of 13: Drive located in the mow (looking west from the wagon doors).
- Photograph 11 of 13: Braced rafter roof framing.

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Photograph 12 of 13: Oblique view of the milkhouse (looking southeast at the north and west elevations).

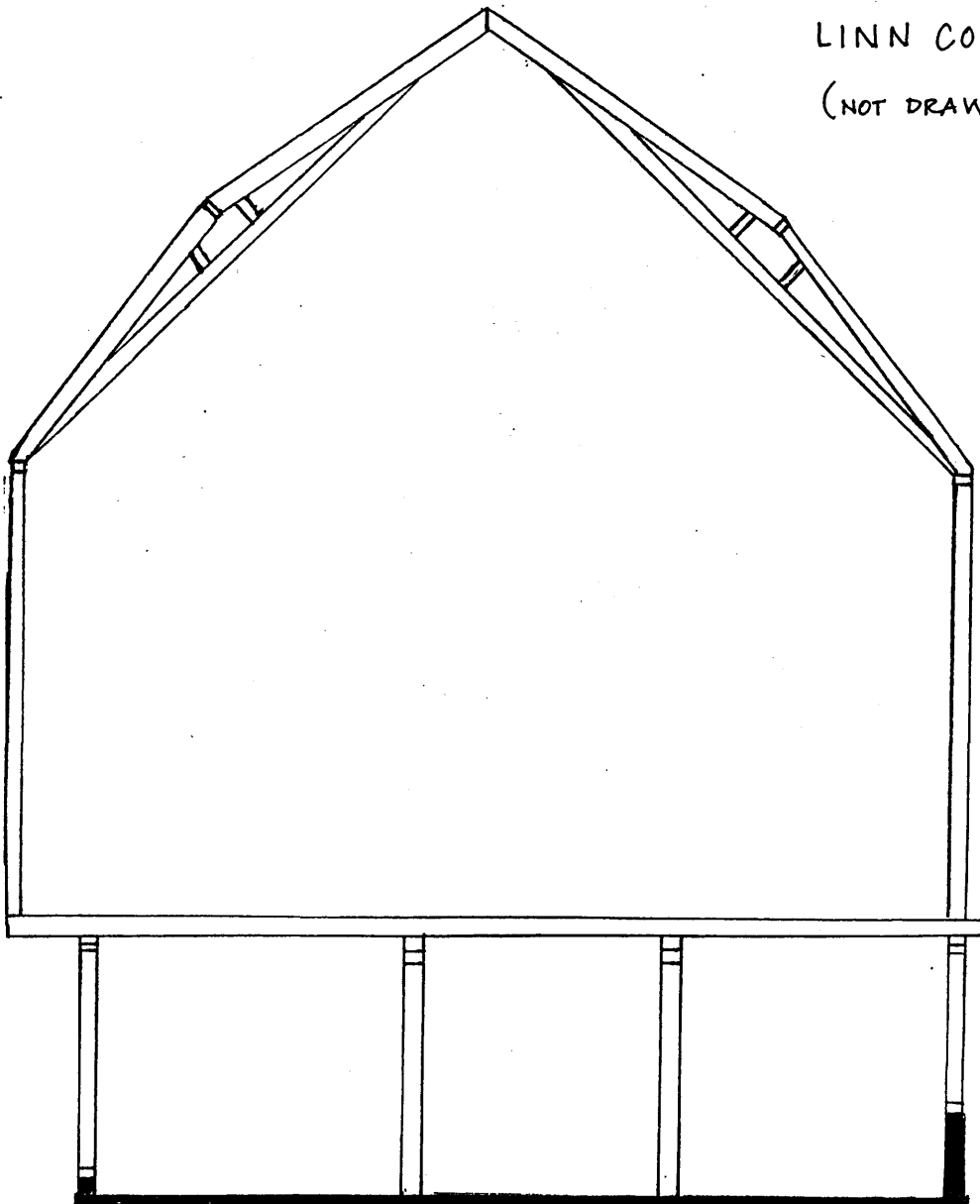
Photograph 13 of 13: Oblique view of the Ryan-Huntley House (looking southeast at the north and west elevations).

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Continuation Sheet

Barns of Linn County, Oregon MPS (1846-1946)

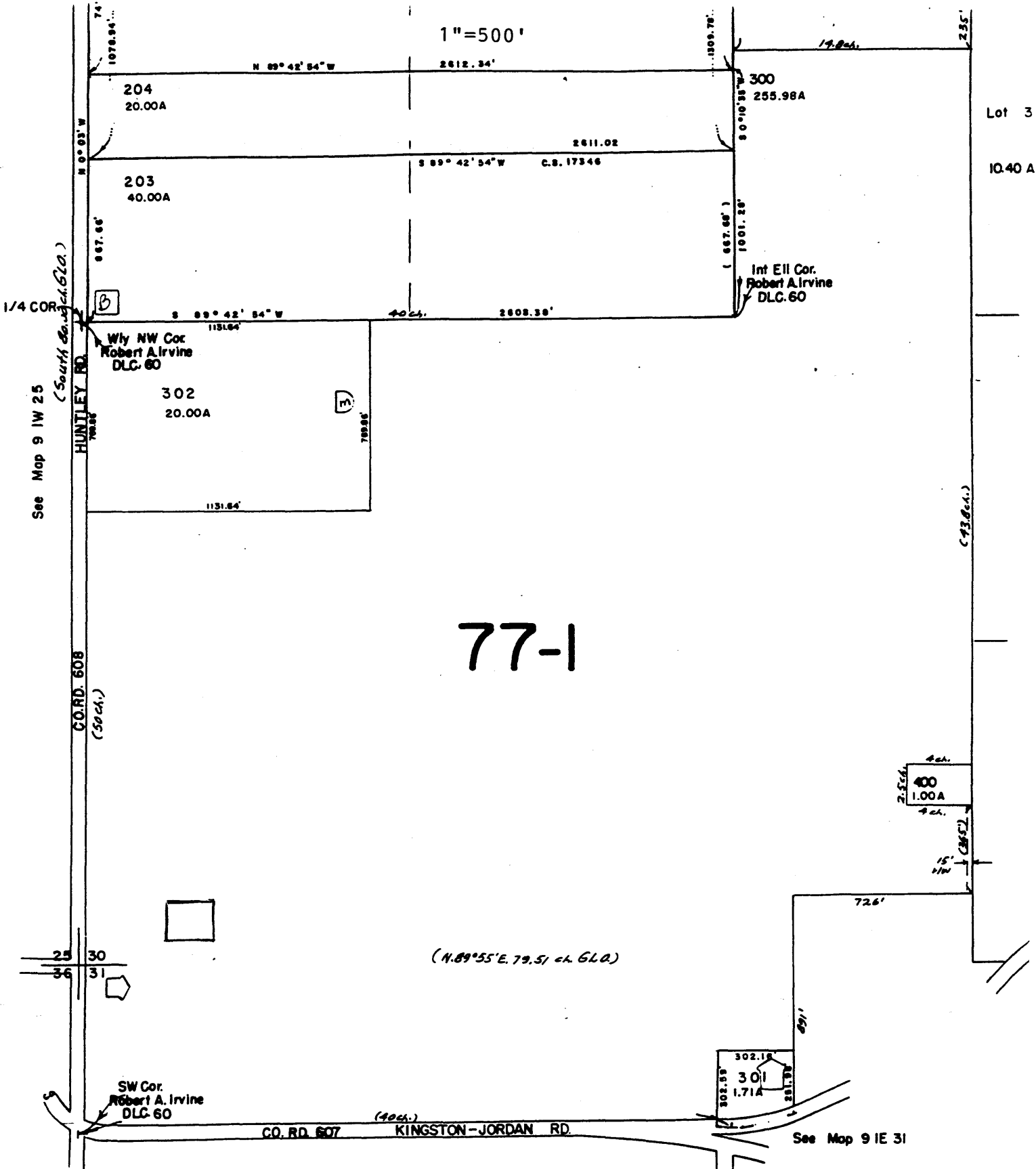
Section number Exhibit Page 1 Ryan, Michael and Mary, Barn Linn County OR



CROSS SECTION  
FRAMING  
RYAN BARN  
LINN COUNTY, OREGON  
(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)

# 9 1E 30

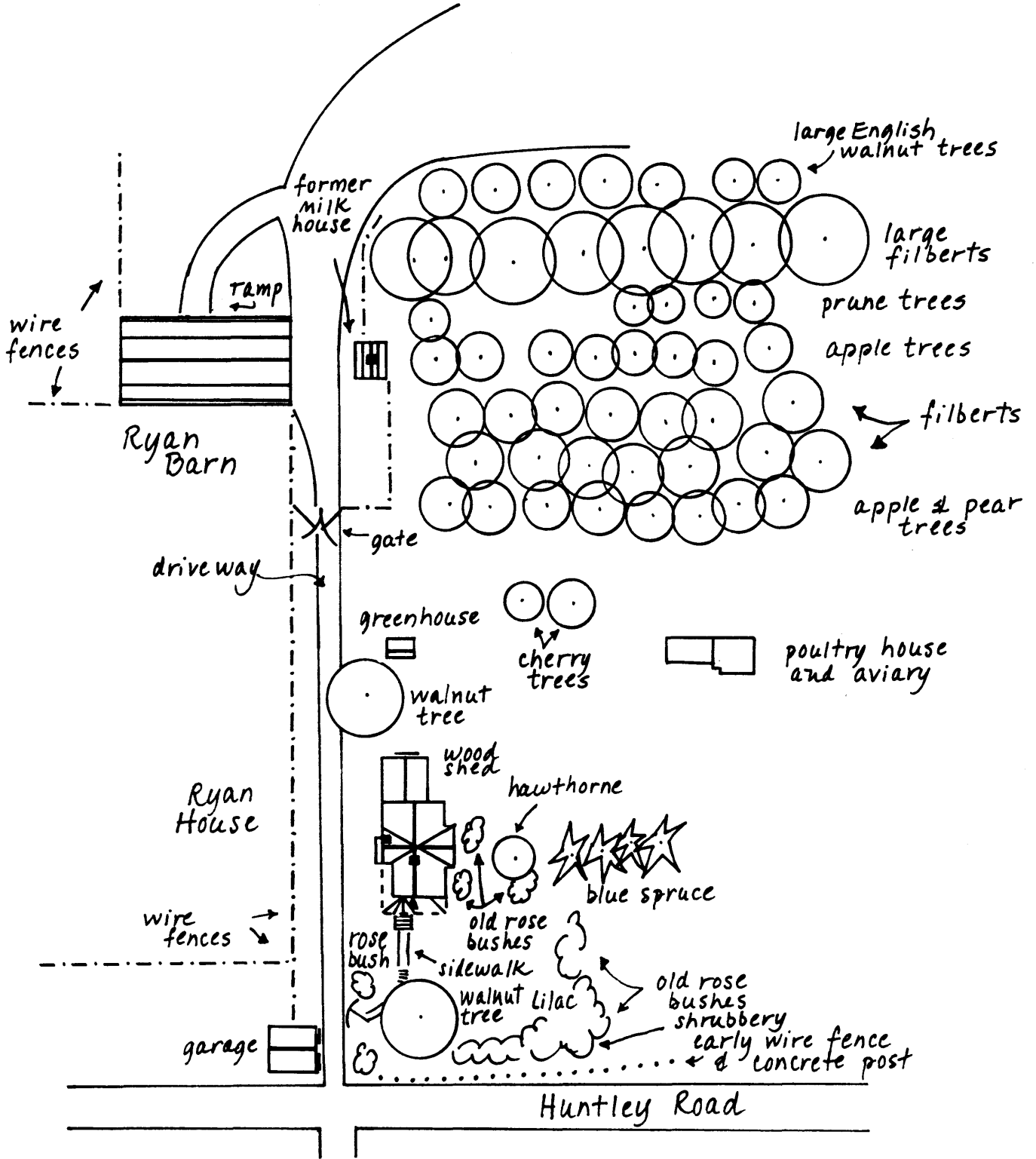
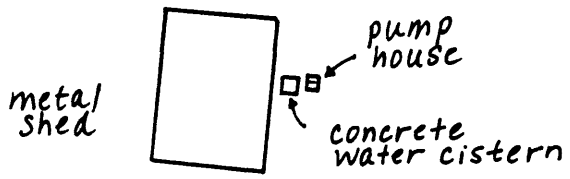
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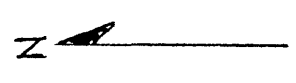
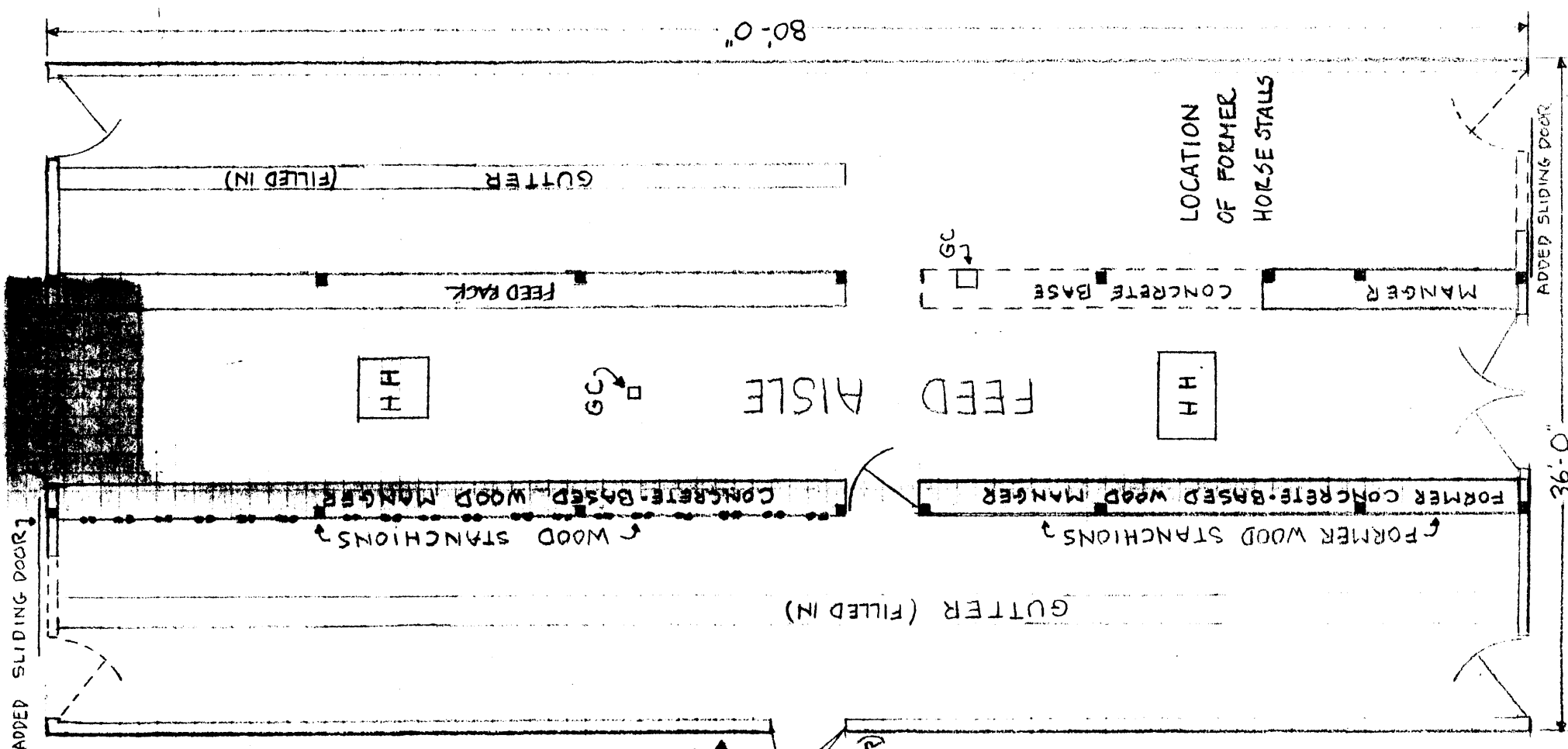


THE MICHAEL AND MARY RYAN BARN  
LINN COUNTY, OREGON



MICHAEL AND MARY RYAN BARN  
Scio Vicinity  
Linn County, Oregon





UPPER LEVEL  
 LOWER LEVEL

ORIGINAL STOCK DOOR  
 (PRESENT DUTCH DOOR)

RYAN-HUNTLEY BARN  
 LINN COUNTY, OREGON

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
 HH = HAY HOLE  
 GC = GRAIN CHUTE

