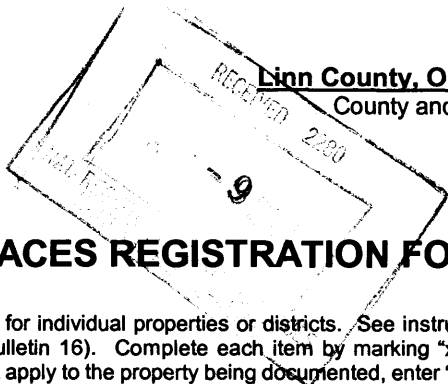


Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead

Name of Property

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service



Linn County, Oregon
County and State

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instruction in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead

Other Name(s): Archibald-Ropp Farmstead Site Number: Linn County Historic Resources Inventory #263

2. Location

Street Number: 31888 Wirth Road () not for publication
City/Town: Tangent Vicinity of
State: Oregon Code: OR County/Code: Linn Code: 043 Zip Code: 97389

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick 29 July 2004
Signature of Certifying Official/Title Deputy SHPO 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 Certifying Official/Title _____ 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: _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Colson Beall Date of Action 9/22/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
3	2	buildings
		_____ sites
		_____ Structures
		_____ objects
3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter N/A if property is not part of multiple property listing)

_____ N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Cat: Agriculture Sub: Outbuilding
Cat: Agriculture Sub: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Cat: Agriculture Sub: Outbuilding
Cat: Agriculture Sub: Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian, Gothic, Vernacular (Rural Gothic)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick
Walls: Wood, drop siding
Roof: Wood shingle
Other: _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

<p>Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)</p> <p>(X) A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</p> <p>() B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</p> <p>(X) 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.</p> <p>() D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.</p> <p>Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)</p> <p>() A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.</p> <p>() B removed from its original location.</p> <p>() C a birthplace or a grave.</p> <p>() D a cemetery.</p> <p>() E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.</p> <p>() F a commemorative property.</p> <p>() G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.</p>	<p>Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>Architecture _____ Agriculture _____</p> <p>Period of Significance 1876 to 1939 _____ _____</p> <p>Significant Dates c. 1876 (Primary house constructed) _____ c. 1913 to 1939 (property served as local dairy) _____ c. 1918 (Farmhand home built) _____ c. 1922 (Barn fire) _____ c. 1922 (Present barn and shop constructed) _____</p> <p>Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)</p> <p>N/A _____</p> <p>Cultural Affiliation</p> <p>N/A _____</p> <p>Architect/Builder</p> <p>Unknown _____</p>
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Narrative Statement of Significance
 (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- (X) Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Archibald, Steven & Elizabeth, Farmstead
Name of Property

Linn County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.59 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 493686 4928637
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

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)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Lee Robb

organization _____ date January 2004

street & number 29969 Railroad Ave, PO Box 4 telephone 541-465-6507

city or town Shedd state OR zip code 97377

Additional Documentation

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)

Property Owner

name Don and Marianne Wirth, CALA Farms Inc AGT

street & number 31144 Wirth Road telephone 541-928-8556

city or town Tangent state OR zip code 97389

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 1 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

SITE

Steven and Elizabeth Archibald developed their farmstead in the heart of the Willamette Valley on the fertile bottom land of the Calapooia River drainage. In 1876, the Archibalds built this farm just south of Albany and one mile east of the Southern Pacific Railroad alignment and Highway 99E. The farmstead is located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of Tangent in a vast rural setting on the west side of Wirth Road (C.R. 13). The farm is situated on 173.04 acres surrounded by neighboring grass fields. A large maple tree is located in front of the house. The nominated property (3.59 acres) is outlined by a wire fence on the northern and southern sides, and Wirth Road on the eastern side.

The main house, the farmhand house, and several outbuildings including a large gambrel-roof dairy barn, a shed, and brick one-car garage, are situated on the nominated property. The house sits 85 feet west of Wirth Road and is framed by deciduous trees and shrubs. The barn is located approximately 234 feet west of the house. A storage shed is located approximately 132 feet southwest of the house. The one-car brick garage fronts the east side of the property and is approximately 39 feet southeast of the house along Wirth Road.

A formal concrete walkway and porch added in 1968, by the Ropp family is situated along the north side of the west wing of the house. Bordering the south driveway are several young evergreen trees planted by the present owner. Two fruit trees and a large maple tree planted by the Archibald family border the north driveway.

HOUSE

The Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead is significant architecturally as one of two intact rural two-story Vernacular residences in Linn County with Gothic ornamentation, including a flat-roofed porch and jig sawn railing. It is a "contributing" building. The finely crafted home is located at 31888 Wirth Road, Tangent, Oregon 97389. Built in 1876, for Steven and Elizabeth Archibald, the farmhouse style was common in the area. But, now it is among the last examples of its type in Linn County. There are only six similar reasonably intact two-story examples in the county. Of these six, only two, the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead and the Porter Brasfield House retain their flat-roofed porch and jig sawn railing. In general, examples of jig sawn elements are becoming rare on exterior porches. Often the location of these decorative elements, are modified or replaced because of exposure to the weather. The jig sawn elements displayed on the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead are in excellent condition and the flat-roofed porch continues to serve as a balcony. The interior of the home retains much of its original woodwork, doors, trim, and hardware. The 4/4 double-hung sash windows are a strong

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 2 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

gothic feature of the main facade of the home. The glass in the windows has slight waves and contains small air bubbles, features characteristic of windows manufactured during the era the home was built. The barn, built in the 1920's is typical of dairy barns constructed during the period. It is an example of a pre-cut barn available from a local business.

HOUSE EXTERIOR

East Elevation

The east elevation is the principal facade of the home and faces Wirth Road. Most of the vernacular and gothic ornamentation is presented on this elevation. The dominant feature is the flat-roofed porch which serves as an entrance to the livingroom and a balcony with an adjoined entrance to the upstairs north bedroom. The porch features jig sawn cut railing and brackets. The entrance leading to the livingroom features a four-panel door with a window and transom sash. A door adjoined to the downstairs south bedroom is completely sealed on the south side of the porch and is concealed inside the house by the south bedroom closet. The entrance adjoining the upstairs balcony features a single-leaf four-panel door with a fixed transom which opens to the porch roof. Windows on this elevation are original 4/4 double-hung sash with cornice style heads.

North Elevation

The north elevation also displays original 4/4 double-hung sash windows in the downstairs and upstairs north bedrooms. A kitchen on the west wing features a sliding glass door and paved walkway added in 1968. The porch on this elevation has been enclosed. The windows for the utility room continue the single-pane wood frame theme. A previous woodshed to the west has been attached to the utility room and serves as a one car garage with an adjoining interior door to the utility room. The pump shared by the main house and the farmhand house is located in the garage along with the circuit box. The well is located just north of the north bedroom and is covered by a cement pad.

West Elevation

The west elevation has the least ornamentation of the four sides and discontinues the decorative theme of the east and north sides. A room added to the south side of the house in the 1980's is visible from the west elevation. Specifically, an entrance with an updated sliding glass door is visible from this side of the addition. The entrance faces west and is accessible via a wood deck comprised of 2" x 6" boards. The entrance adjoins a small

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 3 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

room containing a hot tub and half-bath. The garage features a single-pane wood framed window on this elevation.

South Elevation

The south elevation features original 4/4 double-hung sash windows in the downstairs and upstairs south bedrooms. The kitchen and south addition are visible from this side of the home. Original windows in the kitchen have been replaced with single-pane aluminum windows. The south addition has no ornamentation, but maintains the same exterior siding and trim as the rest of the house. It has been updated with single-pane aluminum windows on the south side and features two skylights in the roof.

Foundation

The foundation system is comprised of brick supported by a continuous concrete border around the perimeter of the home. There is no basement and crawl space is accessed through the floor of the downstairs northwest bedroom.

HOUSE INTERIOR

The room layout of the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead home is fairly intact. Most of the modifications were made to the west wing of the home in the kitchen, utility room, and garage. Two smaller rooms adjoining the upstairs north bedroom were originally used as bedrooms. Now they serve as a partial bathroom and closet. Woodwork throughout the main wing of the house is original. Ceiling height downstairs is 9'10" and upstairs it is 9'2". Doors are typically four-paneled measuring 2'8" wide and 6'7" tall. The doors are typically trimmed with 5" wide board. They have single-pane clear or painted glass transoms above. Door hardware is original and consists of a 7" oval escutcheon with an oval knob and skeleton key hole.

The 4/4 double-hung sash windows are featured in the main facade of the house. They measure 3'8" wide and 7'6" tall and feature 5" wood trim with complex molding. Wood baseboards are 10" tall. The main wing of the house typically features pine floors, some of which have been painted or concealed with carpet. The kitchen, utility room, both bathrooms, and the northwest room adjoining the upstairs north bedroom have vinyl flooring.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 4 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

The most invasive changes to the interior of the house were completed by the Ropp family in 1968. Wood paneling was applied over original plaster walls in the livingroom and upstairs bedrooms of the main facade. The kitchen area was updated to include new cabinetry, windows, wallpaper, a sliding glass door, and a new fireplace. The ceiling of the kitchen and utility area was lowered and the north porch was also enclosed. A parlor between the kitchen and downstairs south bedroom was converted to the downstairs southeast bathroom and hallway. The ceiling was lowered in this area as well. Plumbing and electrical wiring were replaced throughout the entire house. Changes made during this time reflect decor and technology typical of the 1960's.

Downstairs - Livingroom

The livingroom measures 17'3" x 11'9". It is accessed through an exterior door on the east porch. The east wall also features a 4/4 double-hung window. The north wall is dominated by an original brick fireplace featuring a wood mantel measuring 5'1" x 4'10". The lower half of the wall in this room features wainscoting. The panels are 2½" wide and 2'8" in height topped with 4" wood trim. The north wall leads to the downstairs northeast and northwest bedrooms. The west wall leads to the kitchen and features a 4/4 double-hung window. The south wall leads to the downstairs south bedroom and an "L" shaped staircase to the upstairs. All doors adjoining this room have glass transoms.

Downstairs - Northeast Bedroom

This bedroom measures 10'8" x 9'2". Originally it was a bathroom, containing only a bathtub. When occupied by the Ropp family it was converted to a bedroom. A closet was also added. There were originally no closets in the house since wardrobes were used by the Archibald family to store their clothing. When occupied by the Ropps the room served as a place where china and glass collections were displayed in various cabinets. This room is presently used as a bedroom and features finished wood flooring. The east and north walls and closet feature 4/4 double-hung windows.

Downstairs - Northwest Bedroom

This room measures 6'1" x 6'. It was originally a bedroom measuring 8'9" x 6'. It was later modified to a closet for the Northeast bedroom and a small bedroom. It features a small single-pane wood framed window on the west wall, built in cupboard with original hardware on the east wall, and an entrance door with a glass transom on the south wall.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 5 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

Downstairs - South Bedroom

This room measures 15'2" x 13'7" and serves as an original bedroom. It features three 4/4 double-hung windows on the south and east walls, a closet on the north wall which conceals an entrance to the front porch, a closet on the west and east walls, a closet on the north wall which conceals an entrance to the front porch, a closet on the west wall underneath the staircase, a finished pine wood floor, and two entrances (to the livingroom and south hallway) with original four-panel doors and glass transoms. Both of the closets in this room were added by the Ropp family.

Downstairs - Kitchen and Pantry

The present kitchen area measures 19'6" x 15'5". The original kitchen now serves as a pantry on the south wall of the main kitchen area and measures 7'7" x 7'6". The original kitchen cupboards remain in the pantry. The fireplace on the south wall of the present kitchen area has been replaced with a wood burning insert fireplace. A sliding glass door has been added to the north wall to serve as a primary entrance for the north elevation. Windows on the south side have been updated with single-pane aluminum windows. The ceiling height is lower than the main facade of the house and measures 7'11" tall. The kitchen serves as the "center" of the house and has updated doorways to the south hall, livingroom, outside, utility room, and pantry.

Downstairs - Utility Room

This room measures 13'3" x 9'6". It serves as the original utility room. Windows on the north wall are single-pane wood framed. The ceiling height is the same as the kitchen. On the west wall there is an entrance to an unfinished attic area and the garage. On the south wall there is an entrance to the northwest bathroom. An entrance to the kitchen is on the north wall.

Downstairs - Northwest Bathroom

This room measures 7'1" x 3'2". It is the same height as the utility room. Originally it served as a canning room. When plumbing was added to the home in 1917 or 1918 a toilet was added to the room. When occupied by the Ropps the canning shelves were replaced with a shower stall and a ventilation system was added. This room has no windows.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 6 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

Downstairs - Southeast Bathroom and Hallway

This room measures 6'6" x 6'4". It originally served as a parlor. It was converted to a bathroom and hallway in 1968 by the Ropp family. The hallway leads to the downstairs southeast bedroom, the hot tub room, and the kitchen. The ceiling height in the bathroom and hallway was lowered from 9'10" to 9'2".

Downstairs - Hot Tub Room

This room measures 15'2" x 13'6". It was added to the south side of the house in the 1980's when occupied by the Ropp family. It features a hot tub in the southeast corner, a half bath containing only a shower stall in the northeast corner, and a sliding glass door leading to a deck measuring 17' x 5'6" on the west wall. Windows on the east, south, and west walls are single-pane side-sliding aluminum framed. The ceiling features two skylights. The ceiling and floor are finished entirely in cedar wood. The walls are partially finished with cedar, but feature decorative tile from the floor to the windows.

Upstairs - North Bedroom

This room measures 17'2" x 12'2" and serves as an original bedroom. Two small rooms to the north were once adjoining bedrooms. The adjoining northwest bedroom is now a half bath, containing only a sink and vanity, and measures 8'9" x 8'1". It features a 4/4 double-hung window on the north wall. The adjoining northeast bedroom is now a storage area and it measures 8'10" x 8'5". It has 4/4 double-hung windows on the north and east walls and features the original wood floor and wallpaper. The main north bedroom has an entrance to the east porch balcony and a 4/4 double hung window on the east wall, adjoining doors to the bath and storage area on the north wall, a 4/4 double-hung window and entrance to an unfinished attic area on the west wall, and entrances to a closet and stairway on the south wall. Adjoining doorways to the stairway, east porch, storage area, and bath feature four-panel doors with glass transoms. The closet was added to this room by the Ropp family.

Upstairs - Southeast Bedroom

This room measures 13'9" x 12'3" and serves as an original bedroom. The upstairs southwest bedroom adjoins this room on the west wall. The south and east walls feature 4/4 double-hung windows. The north wall has a closet and entrance to the staircase. The light fixture in this room was originally from the Shedd High School in the neighboring town of Shedd, before its renovation to a grade school. The light fixture and the closet were added by the Ropp family.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 7 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

Upstairs - Southwest Bedroom

This room measures 11'4" x 9'11" and serves as an original bedroom. It is accessed from the staircase through the upstairs southeast bedroom. The north and west walls have no unique features. The south wall has a 4/4 double-hung window. The east wall has an adjoining entrance to the southeast bedroom and a built in wardrobe cabinet. Above the cabinet is an access panel to an unfinished attic. The light fixture in this room was also originally from the Shedd High School.

OTHER ELEMENTS

Stock Barn

The stock barn is a contributing building. It was built in 1922, after another barn located on the property was destroyed by fire. The present barn is a balloon-framed, side opening, rectangular barn with a south ell, situated 234 feet west of the main house. It has a Shawver truss gambrel roof and measures 36' x 80' with a 16' ell. It features a 2' concrete perimeter foundation, overhanging flared eaves with open cornice, and a pointed (ridge extended) hay hood on the north elevation. Wall siding and gable cladding are v-match. Finish elements include corner boards and painted polychrome. Original nails were wire drawn round. The body of the barn is red and trim, window sashes, and door battens are white. The orientation of the main ridge line is north/south.

Many exterior features of the barn have been altered or removed. On the west elevation a roller wagon door and hinged door were removed, and a roller wagon door was added. There are seven 9 light sash windows on this side of the barn. The east elevation features a roller wagon door, a gable hay door in the ell, five hinged doors, seven 9 light sash windows, and a 9 light sash window in a door leaf of the ell. The North elevation has a wide roller door (which likely replaced a stock door), one hinged stock door, a gable hay door hinged at the bottom, one hinged door in the ell, and two 9 light sash windows. The south elevation features five 9 light sash windows. The Shawver truss is ridge piece, with two plank purloins, skip sheathing, and collar ties. Wood shingles are visible on the interior and rafters are 1¾" x 5½". Windows throughout the barn are hopper type and open inward with shields on the sides to prevent drafts. The east gable of the ell has two 9 light sash windows and two windows on the south gable of the barn have been covered by metal cladding. The roof features two wooden ventilation cupolas with hip roofs.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 8 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

The original interior spatial arrangement of the barn is not clear and most of the features were removed by the Ropp family to allow space for farm equipment. Records suggest originally the barn had three aisles. Three-aisle dairy barn designs from this era typically featured a central wagon drive, with cows on one side and horses on the other. Original features which remain in the barn include walled grain bins and stairs which access an exterior grapple hayfork. Walls on the lower story are white washed suggesting the use of the barn was for milking. With a greater emphasis on sanitation during this era many Linn County dairy barns used whitewashed wood on the interior so dirt could be seen and cleaned. Original flooring has been removed. However, many farmers who adopted the concrete perimeter foundation for their barns typically used traditional wood flooring.

Storage Shed

The storage shed is a contributing building and lies 132 feet southwest of the main house. It was built a short time after the stock barn was constructed. It is rectangular in plan, measuring 40' x 24'. It features corrugated metal siding supported by 2" x 4" boards. There is a cement floor on the east side of the building. The west side of the building is used as a feeding stall for horses. The north side of the building has a sliding door to allow livestock access to feed. The shed originally served as a machine shop for farm equipment. Machine shops were commonly built during this time as a means of protecting barns from machinery-related fires.

Brick Garage

The brick garage is a noncontributing building. It is 39 feet southeast of the main house. It measures 16'2" x 24'1" and is primarily used as a one-car garage. The foundation is a cement slab and the walls are constructed out of brick blocks. The roof is corrugated metal and is supported primarily by a frame of 2" x 4" wood boards. A metal door fronts the east side of the building and a wood door allows access on the north side of the building.

Farmhand House

The Farmhand House is a noncontributing building. It is 168 feet north of the main house. It measures 30'4" x 24'4". Originally, this house consisted of a bedroom, livingroom, and kitchen. However, the Archibald family later added a small section to the west side of the house where a bathroom was included. Windows and doors inside the original portion of the house have 4½" wood trim. The west wall of the livingroom is decorated with vertical unfinished wood beams removed from the stock barn. The window on the south side of the kitchen was replaced in 1995. All other windows are original 1/1 double-hung windows. Flooring has been updated throughout the house. Originally, the house was built for a farmhand that worked at the dairy. However, it presently serves as a rental home.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 1 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historic farm developed by Steven and Elizabeth Archibald in the period from 1876 to 1939, meets National Register Criteria A and C. It is a well-preserved and maintained farmstead that meets registration requirements set forth in Oregon's Agricultural Context Statement (1989) and Linn County's Barn Context Statement (1997). The farmstead illustrates the functional relationship of the farmhouse and its surrounding buildings on a small farm during a period of agricultural diversification and experimentation. Within the ensemble, the house, farmhand house, barn, and outbuildings are excellent examples of their respective resource types. The period of significance represents the time from which the Archibalds built their home and farmed the property in 1876 to the point that Robert Archibald died and the farm stopped functioning as a dairy in 1939. This turn of the century farm has high integrity and represents a typical Willamette Valley farm from this period in time which made the transition from animal muscle to machine power.

The property's buildings and layout are tangible reminders of the turn-of-the-century rural farm life. The house stands as a testament to the rural homeowner's desire to be fashionable yet functional. The barn rises as a symbol of dairy farming when dairies were still a developing industry in the area. Each of the buildings on the site attest to life on the farmstead at the time in which they were built, providing a model from which others used to build neighboring dairies. The nominated property encompasses, in addition to the farmhouse and accessory buildings, the landscaped yard, service areas, and pasture. All of these areas have retained their visual character from the turn-of-the-century to the present.

FARMING IN LINN COUNTY

1850's - Early Settlement

By 1850, approximately five years after the first white settlers claimed land within the present Linn County, there were 138 farms, most of which were planting wheat. After the construction of a shelter, most early settlers focused on developing and planting their land. Since most of the land had been cleared by Native American practices of field burning, most settlers concentrated on ditching and draining the land to make it more usable. At first, cultivated fields were small, with just enough space to raise some wheat, a small garden, and oats. Livestock was the primitive market economy of this era since human

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 2 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

labor was limited (everyone was mining for gold) and livestock was in demand in the gold fields. Between 1850 and 1852, there was an 86% increase in the number of cattle per capita in the Calapooia region of Linn County. The mild conditions and year-round foraging in the valley contributed to the huge growth of the livestock industry and the beginning of the dairy industry.

1850 to 1860 - Early Growth

Prior to machine power, a farmer was limited in the amount of wheat he could plant by a short harvest season. However, between the 1850's and 1860's drained acreage and the size and number of farms in Linn County increased dramatically. From 1850 to 1860, the population climbed from 994 to 6,772 and wheat production grew from 50,000 bushels to 145,273 bushels. Improved acreage increased from 6,041 to 200,980. Transportation improved as a whole with steamboat service established from Corvallis to Eugene and major improvements made to local roads.

1860 to 1870 - A Focus on Wheat Production

The subsequent decade from 1860 to 1870 brought a slower pace of development and a decrease in improved acreage. A shift was made from the livestock industry to wheat production. The completion of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Wagon Road provided livestock producers a route east across the Cascade mountains to graze their livestock in wide open ranges. Furthermore, mechanized harvest equipment resulted in an astounding production of grain during this era. For example, the valley saw an increase of wheat from 145,273 bushels to nearly 500,000 bushels. In 1868, wheat was shipped directly from Portland to Europe for the first time, creating a foreign market. By the late 1860's, wheat, oats, and barley were the major crops in Linn County. A downsized livestock industry focused on dairy production.

1870 to 1890 - Market Growth and Expansion

By 1870, wheat had become a specialty crop in Linn County and vast acreage replaced the "white settler 20-acre field". The greatest increase in wheat production in western Oregon occurred in the 1870's. From 1868 to 1875 wheat production grew 250% and Linn County exported more grain than any other region equal in size west of the Rocky Mountains. As a result, the first railroad, Union Pacific Railroad, was constructed in Linn County in 1871. Additionally, offspring of the settlers began to mature, and donation land claims were divided. By 1880, there were 1,523 farms, the population increased by 4,000,

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 3 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

and grain production doubled. Also, the Oregonian Railway Co. Completed its line through Linn County. Several new communities and grain warehouses developed along the railroad routes. By 1884, Linn County wheat production surpassed one million bushels and markets included England, British Columbia, and China.

1890 to 1900 - Diversified Farming

From 1890 to 1900 the seeds of diversified farming were sown as the results of "monocropping" were evident in a wheat yield decline. An 1895 promotional brochure stated that "Owing to the large yields of wheat that has been raised to the exclusion of other crops, this has made it impossible to break up the large farms for reasonable prices. Low prices of wheat for some years has caused a change and now prunes, apples, pears, and small fruits are being produced more largely than ever before, and a large acreage of hops has been planted." With new developments in the dairy industry, dairying established an economic foothold in Linn County. In 1890, Dr. S.M. Babcock invented a method for determining the butterfat content of milk. This created a method to compare the value of dairy cows. Additionally, the hand or farm separator was developed which allowed the farmer to separate the skim milk from the cream. Following this lead, in 1898, the railroad and Oregon Agricultural College began a dairy campaign to promote the Willamette Valley as a dairying region. The Hatch Act, passed in February 1889, promoted agricultural improvement as an outcome of scientific investigation. Overall, national organization through the use of publications and Farmers Institutes fueled farming diversity in Linn County during this era.

1900 to 1920 - Transition to Dairy Production

As methods of communication (mail and telephone) and transportation (inter-urban electric railroads) improved, farmers were able to ship their products to cities on a daily basis. Smaller farms could accommodate fruit, vegetable, and poultry production and dairying became an important industry in Linn County and Oregon as a whole. To support the development of the dairy industry the railroad reduced rates on the shipment of high-bred stock to the region, established reasonable rates for the transportation of mild cans, and operated demonstration trains throughout the state to promote agricultural education. Sanitation standards were developed and milk production was differentiated between Grade A and Grade B dairy products. By 1908, there were five cow testing associations in Oregon, three of which were located in Linn County (Peoria, Shedd, and Crabtree). Since there were less than 40 such associations nation-wide, Linn County was viewed as progressive in this area. Although this era was dominated by growth in the dairy industry, row crop production remained prosperous for Linn County farmers as war-torn Europe was

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 4 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

demanding American agricultural products. The war also led to a worldwide shortage of horses. This hastened new developments for farming in Linn County, such as the use of steam power. However, with the end of the war came a serious economic decline to farmers in Linn County.

1920 to 1950 - Standardization and Specialization

By 1921, crop prices in America plummeted as World War I came to an end. American farm incomes decreased by 50% within one year. With the onset of the Great Depression, many farmers were faced with foreclosure. This was evidenced in Linn County as insurance companies and financial institutions found themselves in possession of several farms after farmers were forced to default on their mortgages. This economic decline was short-lived as the New Deal's Agricultural Adjustment Acts (1933 to 1938) paid farmers to reduce surpluses in an effort to raise crop prices. The number of farms in Linn County actually increased from 3,074 to 3,849 from 1930 to 1935, as a result of farmers seeking refuge from the "dust bowl" region of the country. As World War II began many Linn County farms made a recovery from an increase in the demand of farm products. In the 1940's gasoline mechanization took hold in Linn County. This led to a trend of larger farms, as farmers feeling pressured to expand swallowed up smaller neighboring farms. Although dairying ranked as Oregon's biggest income producer grass seed production became popular in Linn County, eventually taking hold of the farming industry in the area.

Linn County - A Region of Accomplished Farms

Today, most farms in Linn County are diversified between ryegrass seed and dairy production. The county claims the distinction of having won the first medal of merit bull in the world and the world record for a fourteen year old cow, and four year old cow and senior yearling. Decades of rye grass production have also brought the county national recognition as a primary source of ryegrass seed.

Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead - A Slice of Linn County Farm History

The Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead exemplifies each era of farming in Linn County between 1876 and 1939. Although Steven Archibald brought a herd of jerseys with him to Oregon, he originally focused on wheat farming when he established the farm in 1876. However, as wheat yields decreased at the turn of the century, he turned his focus to dairy farming, ultimately building the dairy barn in 1922. Between 1922 and 1939 the Archibald Farmstead was recognized locally as a successful dairy farm. After World War I and the development of machine power in the 1940's farming became more specialized and standardized. With these events and the death of Robert Archibald, the jersey herd

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 5 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

was sold and the focus of the farmstead transitioned to ryegrass seed production, like many neighboring farms. The area around the farmstead has generally yielded ryegrass seed since 1939. The land within the boundaries of the nominated property is fallow.

RURAL VERNACULAR STYLE WITH GOTHIC ORNAMENTATION IN LINN COUNTY

Between 1860 and 1890, following the Civil War, gothic revival and rural vernacular style with gothic ornamentation became popular through books *Cottage Residences (1842)* and *The Architecture of County Houses (1850)* written by author Alexander Jackson Downing. Mr. Downing was America's first important landscape architect that offered many features in his designs which previously only mansions could provide. His designs were widely spread both by his books and other architects such as Alexander Jackson Davis who designed the first Gothic Revival house in America.

Gothic Revival architecture was introduced to Oregon in the 1850's during early settlement. Initially structures of this influence closely resembled Mr. Downing's designs. Features such as steep gabled roofs, central gables, windows with multiple or arched-shaped panes, horizontal shiplap or board and batten siding, and decorative elements such as jig sawn verge boards, ornamental brackets, and porch details were often incorporated into pioneering homes of this style. By the 1860's local builders mainstreamed the use of horizontal shiplap siding and 4/4 double-hung windows as a standard feature. Many houses portrayed a symmetrical main facade with a 2nd story balcony over an enclosed porch. Ornamental and jig sawn railing was common decoration for porches, balconies, and trim on the main facade. Entrances were characterized by transoms and decorative trim.

From the 1870's to the turn of the century Gothic Revival transformed into a vernacular style and was adopted as a style referred to as the "Western Farmhouse". Serving the individual needs of the traditional rural farmer, these homes could not be categorized as any one architectural style. They were often eclectic in design displaying a combination of Gothic Revival, Victorian, or any combination of desired features. The homes were typically arranged with a two-story main facade attached to a one-story wing, forming a combined shape of a "T" or "L". Gothic Revival architecture was typically used in Linn County between 1860 and 1900. Pioneering homes typically featured a porch with balcony and symmetrical front-facing gable. Later homes evolved into "Western Farmhouse" design.

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 6 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead was chosen as a good candidate for a comparative analysis as there are few Vernacular style homes with gothic ornamentation (aka rural gothic) in Linn County. As previously noted, the house is one of two intact homes of this style in Linn County. It is a unique example of early Gothic Revival style combined with the "Western Farmhouse". Clearly the emphasis of the house is its connection to its rural location and individual design needs. It features the two-story decorative porch and balcony combination with 4/4 double hung windows of earlier homes, yet the "L" shape construction with horizontal shiplap siding of homes built in its era. The house is a perfect display of old and new vernacular design with gothic ornamentation of homes in its day.

The following comparative analysis was selected from vernacular style residences with gothic ornamentation listed in the Linn County Historic Resource Inventory coupled with field research. There are six properties with similar style and features. An inventory summary for each house is attached in the appendix of this application.

House 1 - Porter Brasfield House - 31838 Fayetteville Drive, west of Shedd

The Porter Brasfield House is similar to the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house in integrity, age, and similarity in gothic ornamentation. It was built in 1874 and features a flat-roofed entry level porch with jig sawn railing on the east elevation and second story balcony with jig sawn railing on the north elevation. Other similar features include 4/4 double hung window, a medium-pitched roof, an east facing main facade, and single leaf doors with fixed transoms. The house was built for David P. Porter who served as an auditor for Linn County. It was once the largest house in Shedd and the finest house in Linn County. Of the six homes chosen for comparative analysis to the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house, the Porter-Brasfield house is the only home that exceeds its integrity.

House 2 - Frank Shedd house - 30282 Driver Road, northeast of Shedd

The Frank Shedd House is a fine example of a vernacular style farmhouse with gothic ornamentation that incorporates a second story door and porch with railing over a flat-roofed entry level porch. It was built just a few years prior to the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house in 1873-74, and shares many similar features including a gable roof, multiple brick chimneys, 4/4 double-hung sash windows, and single-leaf doors with fixed transoms. The layout of the house is comparable with a two story main facade

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 7 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

and 1½ story west wing featuring a recessed porch and garage. The house was built for Mr. Shedd, who was captain of Co. C, 102nd Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. He was elected to the Oregon Legislature in 1874, and donated land for the town of Shedd's Station. Today, the town is named Shedd in honor of Mr. Shedd. The Frank Shedd House is in excellent condition but lacks the decorative detail on its porch which the Archibald House retains. It compares to the Archibald House in age and size.

House 3 - Kaltrider House - 29665 Main Street, in the town of Peoria facing west
The Kaltrider House is a traditional style, two-story, farmhouse with gothic ornamentation influences. It shares several features with the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house including a gable roof, shiplap siding, and double hung sash windows. Originally, it had a second story door which opened to a flat-roofed porch on the west elevation. However, due to the failing integrity of the house, the entire porch on the west elevation has since been removed. The house's inventory summary displays the house as it was in 1983, when it still retained a significant portion of the west elevation porch. It completely lacked a decorative program on the porch as that time. The house was constructed in 1900 and was first occupied by the Kaltrider family who owned a sawmill in Peoria. The Kaltrider family played a significant role in organized religion in Peoria prior to construction of the Peoria Church. Due to the deteriorated state and minimal decorative features of the Kaltrider House it ranks below the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house.

House 4 - The Benjamin-Gorman House - 32184 Sand Ridge Road, west of Lebanon
The Benjamin-Gorman House is a two-story traditional home with Greek revival and gothic ornamentation features. Like the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house it has shiplap siding, double hung sash windows, single-leaf four-panel doors, and a flat-roofed porch that serves as a balcony for a second story entry. It was built in 1857/1887. The land where the house is located was originally granted to Ezekial Benjamin as payment in 1857, for his duties as a soldier in the Rogue River Indian War. Michael Gorman purchased the home in 1886, and added the front portion of the home including the two-story porch element in 1887. Although the porch element of the Benjamin-Gorman House remains intact, the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house displays its decorative porch elements for more extensively.

House 5 - The Jenks Farm Group - 32643 Highway 34, east of Tangent
The Jenks Farmhouse was built in 1892 and features a gable roof, shiplap siding, a two-story flat-roofed porch with square columns, and double-hung sash windows. The Jenks Farm Group is significant as an early farmstead in Linn County. The previous owner, Howard Jenks, was a pioneer in the development and distribution of ryegrass seed in the

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 8 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

Willamette Valley. Records indicate the house has been extensively altered. It is in excellent condition, but its decorative program is limited in comparison to the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house.

House 6 - The Thomas J. Cooper House - 24130 Seefeld Drive, southwest of Brownsville
The Thomas J. Cooper House was built in the late 1870's. Similar to the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house it has a gable roof, 4/4 double-hung sash windows, a two-story flat-roofed porch element, and four-panel single-leaf panel doors with fixed transoms. The house was built by Mr. Cooper who was a farmer throughout his life. The house has very little ornamentation and is much smaller than the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house. Although similar in style and age, the Thomas J. Cooper House features an inferior decorative program.

Comparative Analysis Summary

After visiting all of the previously listed vernacular properties with gothic ornamentation it is evident that the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house and the Porter Brasfield House are the only such farmhouses in Linn County that still have two-story flat-roofed porch elements which retain their original decorative program. The Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead house has high integrity and retains its ornamental features (including original jig sawn elements) and should be preserved as one of Linn County's finest vernacular gothic ornamentation examples.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Steven James Archibald was born in 1831 in Ohio. His parents were John Archibald and Hannah Reed of Germany. Elizabeth Swank was born on August 12, 1833, in Morgan Noble County, Ohio. Her parents were William Swank (born July 8, 1796, in Greene Co, PA) and Barbary Pickenpaugh (born October 10, 1805, in Dunkard Twp, Greene Co, PA). Steven and Elizabeth Archibald emigrated to Oregon from Beverly, Ohio, in 1853. No less than 1000 people were allowed in the wagon train out west that year as "the Indians were warlike". It took the Swanks and Archibalds, and those traveling with them a year to prepare for the trip. They had to raise their own oxen, cure meat and dry fruit, as well as stock up on supplies. Upon leaving Ohio, it is said that Barbary Pickenpaugh's parting words to her son Jake Swank (who stayed behind) were "Meet me in heaven". They left from Ohio by way of the Muskingum River on boat. Steven Archibald served as one of the wagon drivers for the group. The group stopped in St. Joseph, Buchanan, Missouri, on their way to Oregon to buy covered wagons. While in St. Joseph, Steven and Elizabeth married on April 10, 1853. Steven and Elizabeth chose this location because they were

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 9 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

unsure where they might find a preacher on the Oregon trail. The Immigration Registration taken at Umatilla Agency lists the Archibalds (aka Archable) and Swanks as passing through on August 18, 1853. White settlers passing through this area chose to take the new "Elliot cutoff" or "Free Immigrant Road" from the Malheur River to the Willamette Valley in 1853, instead of remaining on the main Oregon Trail.

Upon their arrival in Oregon, Steven and Elizabeth took a Donation Land Claim in Washington County. In the late 1850's, the Archibalds moved in Linn County, Oregon, where they purchased 200 acres of land in the location of the current farmstead from Cyrus and Mary Ellen Westlake. The Westlakes were originally from Missouri and settled their Donation Land Claim at the location of the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead on January 7, 1853. In 1861, the Archibalds purchased an adjoining 37 acres to the north from the Linebarger family. A farmhouse already existed on the Westlake property which they lived in until the construction of the present house in 1876. Upon construction of the present house, the old house was moved to the west side of the property (100 feet south of the present barn, near the site of the Old Fleener Schoolhouse) and used as a barn for many years. In the 1920's the old house was demolished.

In addition to general farming, Steven Archibald raised beef cattle with a herd that he started in 1853 and brought with him from Ohio. The Archibalds were primarily dairy farmers (one of the largest dairies in the area) and people came from all over to look at the way their farm was organized. The Archibalds also raised a large family of 12 children in the present home. Born in Tualatin River, Washington County, OR were Armenella Viola (January 17, 1854) and John (January 9, 1856). Born in Tangent, Linn County, OR were Wilson (December 28, 1857), Fletcher Peter (December 23, 1860), Ezra (January 4, 1862), Mary Elizabeth (December 5, 1863), Lillian Barbara (September 21, 1866), Oscar James (March 3, 1868), Eva Jane (December 3, 1869), Loyd (December 21, 1871), Steven Reed (August 1, 1874), and Robert C (September 29, 1877). Loyd (age 3) and Fletcher (age 7) died on the farmstead prior to construction of the current farmhouse from Diphtheria. Their oldest son, John, later built Shady Bend Dairy Farm located nearby in Tangent. Their youngest son, Robert, took over the family farmstead in 1913 due to his parents' failing health. Steven and Elizabeth both died in 1916 and were buried in the Sand Ridge Cemetery near Tangent. Steven passed away shortly after catching the flu and Elizabeth passed away in her sleep 10 days later for no apparent reason.

Robert Archibald attended the Oregon Agricultural College and majored in engineering. He graduated in 1901. He married neighbor, Martha Stellmacher, in 1905. Martha was the daughter of Gus and Emma Stellmacher who owned the neighboring farm listed on the

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 10 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth , Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

National Historic Register, "The Stellmacher, Gus and Emma, Farmstead". Robert and Martha had two daughters, Robert and Martha, who were raised on the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead. After spending some time in Idaho, Steven returned to the family farmstead where he devoted his energy to dairy farming and family life. He also became a prominent member of the community, serving on the local school boards and serving on the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church in Shedd. It was under Robert's care that many improvements were made to the family farmstead.

In 1917 and 1918, electricity and plumbing were installed in the Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead. In 1918, the small house to the north of the main house was built for a farmhand. Originally, this small home had no bathroom. However, a bathroom was later added. After an older barn with a silo was destroyed by fire, the existing gambrel-

roofed dairy barn was built in 1922. The barn was a "pre-fab" barn purchased from Barret Bros in Albany, Oregon. The lumber for the barn was precut at Barret Bros and sent to the farm by boxcar. The cost of constructing the barn and the following onset of the Great Depression nearly caused the Archibalds to lose the farm. As evidenced by the Metsker's Atlas of Linn County Oregon, August, 1938, many of the farms near the family farmstead suffered foreclosure and were taken over by insurance companies in the area. Once built, Robert used the barn to raise registered Jerseys. Records suggest that dairy farms with 20 cows (Jerseys) or more were more likely to endure the hard economic times of this era. As such, the Archibalds' success as a dairy farm throughout this time further indicates the farm's significance in the dairy industry at that time. Milk from the farm was sold to the Albany Creamery and later to the Raven Creamery in Portland, Oregon. Cream was taken to Tangent in five gallon cans and put on the train to Eugene, Oregon. The following morning, the northbound train transported the cream from Eugene to Portland. The herd was ultimately sold in 1939, after Robert Archibald's death. Robert's death was related to his chronic heart problems coupled with asthma.

Martha Archibald continued to care for the farm after Robert's death, and remarried to Frank Bear. When Martha passed away in 1949, Mr. Bear took care of the farmstead until his death in 1953. The Archibald family rented the farmstead from 1953 until 1960, when it was sold to John and Mary Ropp. The Ropp family was neighbors to the Archibalds and farmers in the Tangent area for many years. They spent much effort in maintaining and remodeling the Archibald Farmstead. In 1989, the farm was sold to John and Mary's son, Lew Ropp, after John Ropp passed away from a heart attack in the hot tub addition of the house. Lew preserved the farm as his parents left it, except for removing the second story and many interior features of the barn to allow for more space for farm equipment. Under

**United States Department of Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Registration of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 11 Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead Linn County, Oregon
Name of Property County and State

Lew's care the farm was leased to neighbors, Don and Marianne Wirth to grow grass seed. The main house and farmhand house were rented to other parties. On June 30, 1998, Lew sold the farm to the present owners, Don and Marianne Wirth (aka Cala Farms Inc.) Following his mother's death.

Conclusion

The Archibald, Steven and Elizabeth, Farmstead is locally significant to Linn County pursuant to National Register Criteria A and C. Furthermore, it meets local registration requirements set forth in Oregon's Agricultural Context Statement (1989) and Linn County's Barn Context Statement (1997). The farmstead is an excellent and rare example of its resource type. Specifically, a rural Vernacular style farmstead with gothic ornamentation. Of most importance, is its historical value as a typical Willamette Valley farmstead between 1876 and 1939, during the era of crop diversification and transition from animal muscle to machine power.

United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____
Archibald Farm
Name of property
Linn County, Oregon
County and State

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____ Archibald Farm Linn County, Oregon
Name of property County and State

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Archibald Farm
Name of property

Linn County, Oregon
County and State

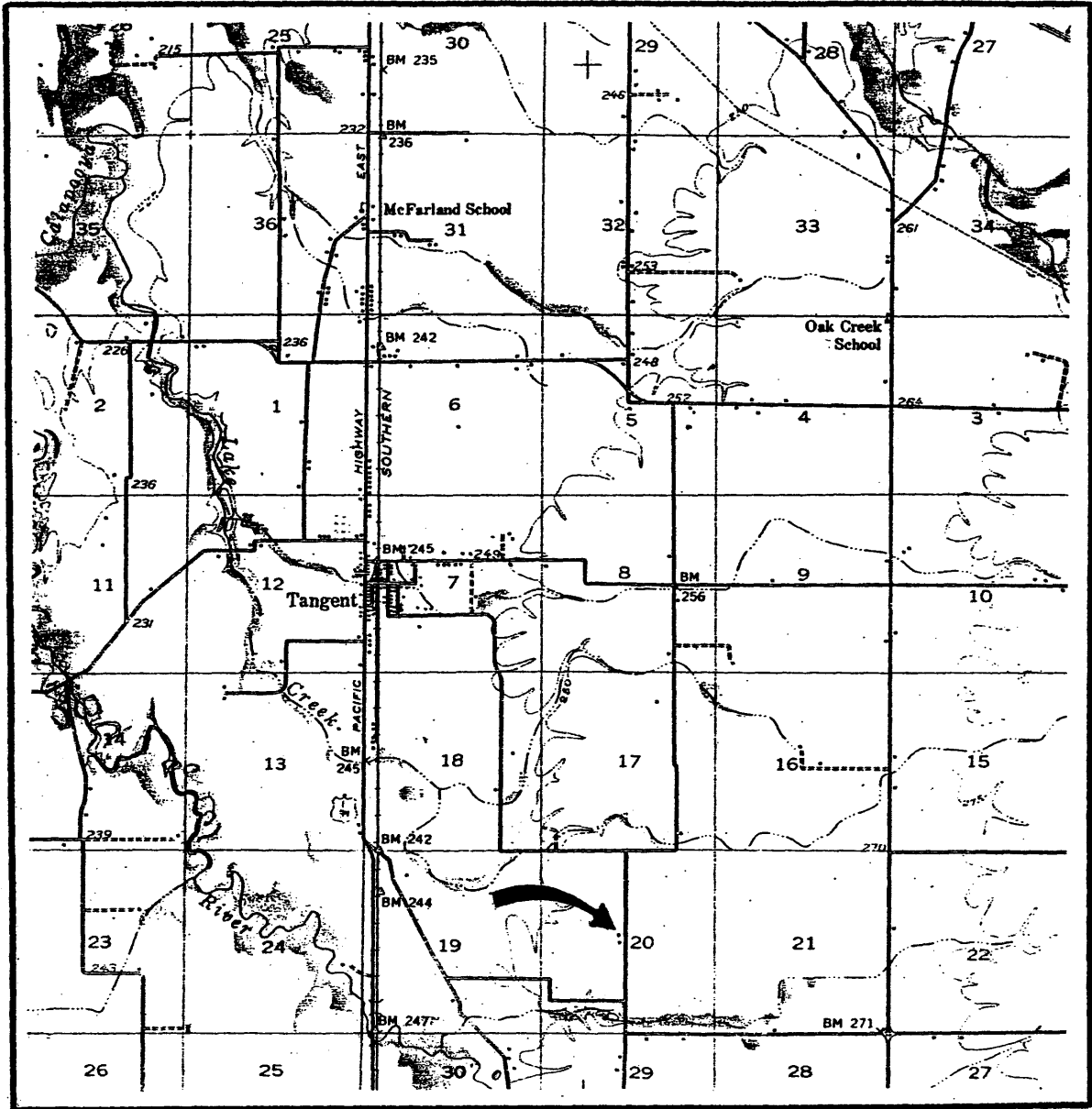
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located in Township 12S, Range 3W, Section 20, Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon. The area is delineated by wire fencing on the north and south elevations, defining a polygon adjacent to Wirth Road on the property's eastern elevation. The polygon measures N 00°33'44"E 421.80', S 89°19'52"E 402.57', S 42°07'32"E 93.66', S 01°08'21"W 97.73', S 48°45'06"W 359.87', and S 86°20'02"W 197.40'. The area within the polygon equals 3.59 acres and is situated within the 173.04 acres owned by Don and Marianne Wirth, CALA Farms Inc AGT, as described on Linn County assessor's map 12-3W-20, tax lot 200.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area comprises the nucleus of the original Archibald farmstead. The area was delineated to include the house, barn, farmhand house, shed, and brick one-car garage. The nominated property also encompasses the landscaped yard, service areas, and pasture. The 3.59 acres essentially separates all land from the farm that is fallow.

Archibald House



Albany
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map

LINN COUNTY INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Archibald Farm
Name of property

Linn County, Oregon
County and State

PHOTOGRAPH DESCRIPTIONS

All of the 19 photographs enclosed with this nomination are of the Archibald farmstead at 31888 Wirth Road, in the vicinity of Tangent, Linn County, Oregon. They are stored on negatives and slides in the file at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

No. 1 of 19

This is a view of the east elevation of the main house. It shows the flat-roofed porch with jig sawn railing and 4/4 double-hung windows featured in the main facade of the house. This is the most decorative facade of the house. A lilac bush to the north of the porch was planted by the Archibald family. The view of the south addition is blocked by a holly tree planted by the Ropp family.

No. 2 of 19

This is a view of the northeast elevation of the main house. The one-story west wing can be seen from this view. The well is seen as an elevated cement pad to the east of the west wing porch.

No. 3 of 19

This is a view of the northwest elevation of the main house. The original west wing chimney can be seen from this view.

No. 4 of 19

This is a view of the southwest elevation of the main house. The farmhand house can be seen to the north of the main house. The south addition of the main house can be seen from this view. All windows on the lower story of this facade were updated by the Ropp family.

No. 5 of 19

This is a view of the south elevation of the main house. The large maple which fronts the east elevation and Wirth Road can be seen from this view. Although not pictured here, the barn and shop are directly to the west of the main house.

No. 6 of 19

This is a view of the east elevation of the barn. Although not pictured here, the shop is directly southeast of the barn.

No. 7 of 19

This is a view of the northeast elevation of the shop. The main entrance fronts the east side of the shop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Archibald Farm
Name of property

Linn County, Oregon
County and State

No. 8 of 19

This is a view of the northeast elevation of the brick garage. It is surrounded by several fruit trees planted by the Archibalds and Ropps. Although not pictured here, the main house is directly northwest of the brick garage.

No. 9 of 19

This is a view of the southeast elevation of the farmhand house. The front and back doors as well as the south kitchen window were updated by the Ropp family.

No. 10 of 19

This is a close-up of the east elevation porch on the main house. A second entrance which was sealed off by the Ropp family can be seen from this view.

No. 11 of 19

This is the livingroom taken from the doorway leading to the kitchen, facing east. The front door leading to the porch of the main facade is on the east wall of the livingroom. The door to the downstairs northeast bedroom is to the left.

No. 12 of 19

This is the original fireplace on the north wall of the livingroom. It was sealed off from the roof by the Ropp family. The chimney can no longer be seen from outside.

No. 13 of 19

This is the south wall of the kitchen in the west wing of the house. The original fireplace is to the right and remains fully functional. The kitchen was fully remodeled by the Ropp family in the 1960's.

No. 14 of 19

This is the north wall of the pantry taken from its entrance, directly west of the kitchen. The fireplace can be seen to the right. The pantry retains the original cabinet decor of the kitchen.

No. 15 of 19

This is the "L" shaped staircase facing west, taken from the top of the staircase. The bottom of the staircase exits through the south wall of the livingroom. A handrail was added by the Ropp family.

No. 16 of 19

This is the northeast wall of the southeast upstairs bedroom. The closet door is seen ajar. The picture was taken from the doorway leading to the southwest upstairs bedroom.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Parks Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Archibald Farm
Name of property

Linn County, Oregon
County and State

No. 17 of 19

This is an example of the door and doorway molding seen throughout the main facade of the house. This picture was taken from the upstairs north bedroom facing north. The door leads to the north storage room.

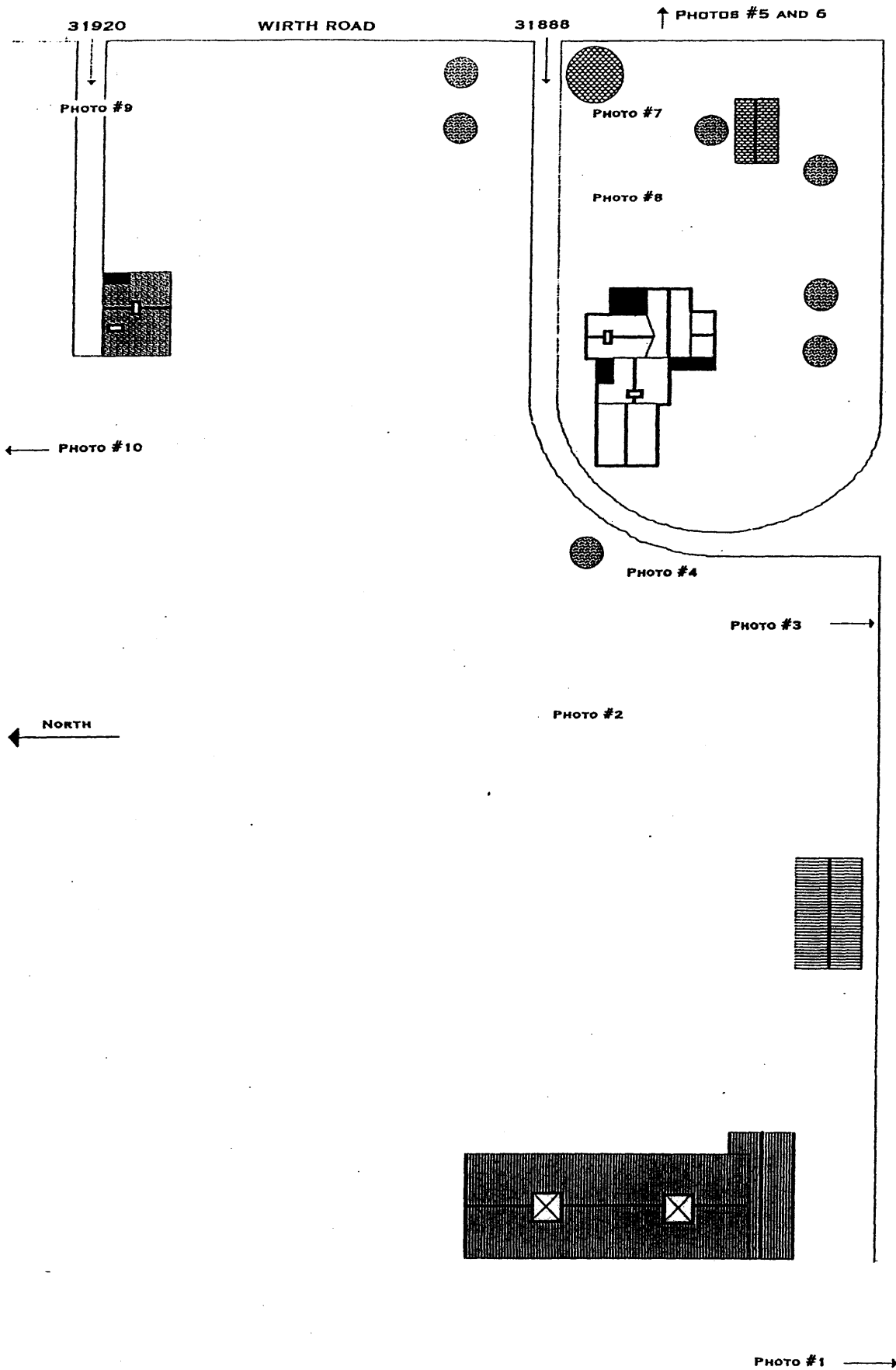
No. 18 of 19

This is an example of the 4/4 double-hung windows and window molding featured in the main facade of the house. This picture was taken in the downstairs northeast bedroom facing east. The lilac bush and maple which front the east elevation of the main house can be seen outside the window.









No. 19 of 19

This is an example of the original wood flooring and floor molding. A built-in wardrobe closet is also featured. Wood paneling added by the Ropp family covers the original plaster walls. This picture was taken in the upstairs southwest bedroom facing northeast.

Photographs 1 through 19 were taken by Patti Robb on December 14, 2003.

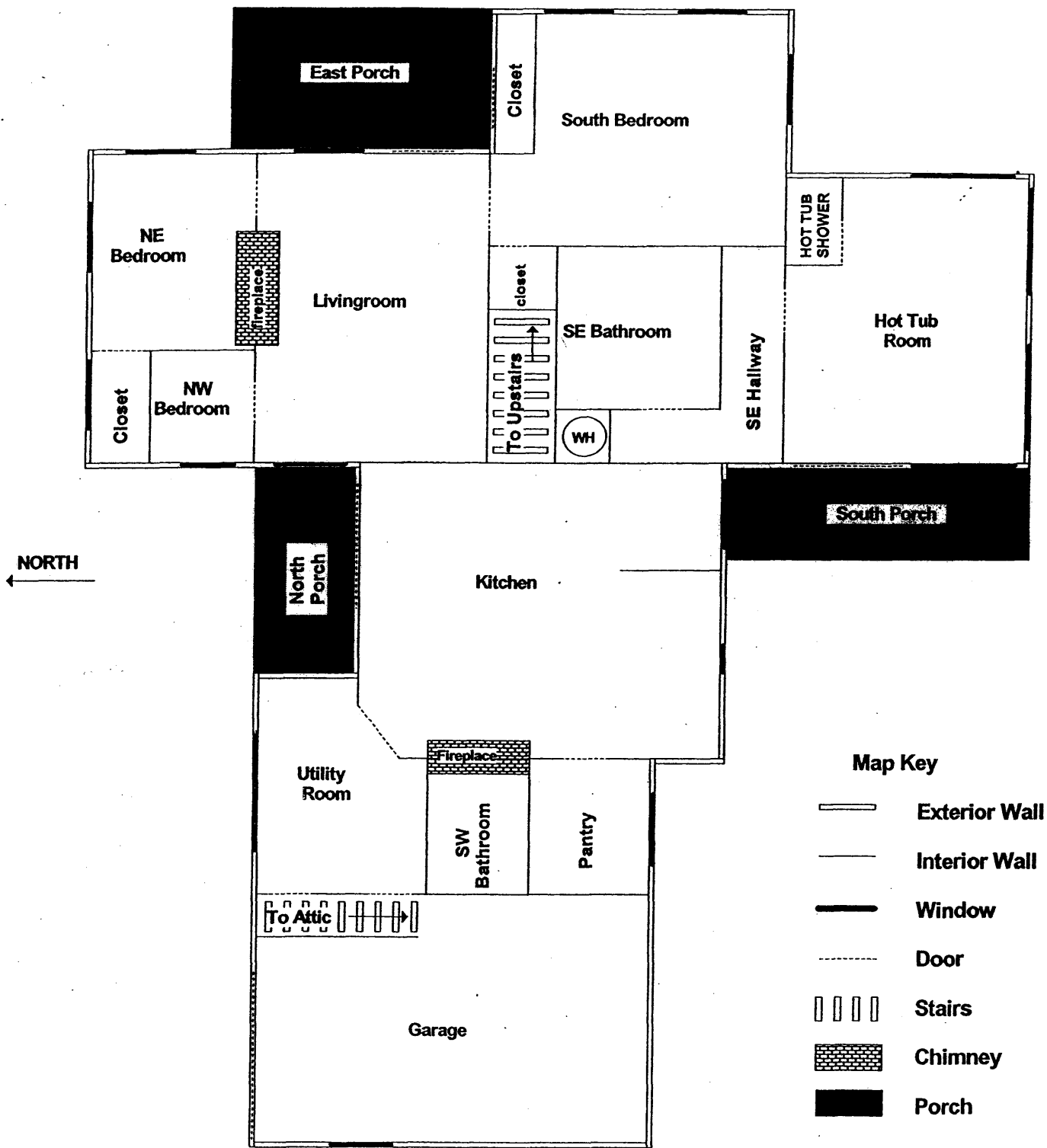


MAP KEY

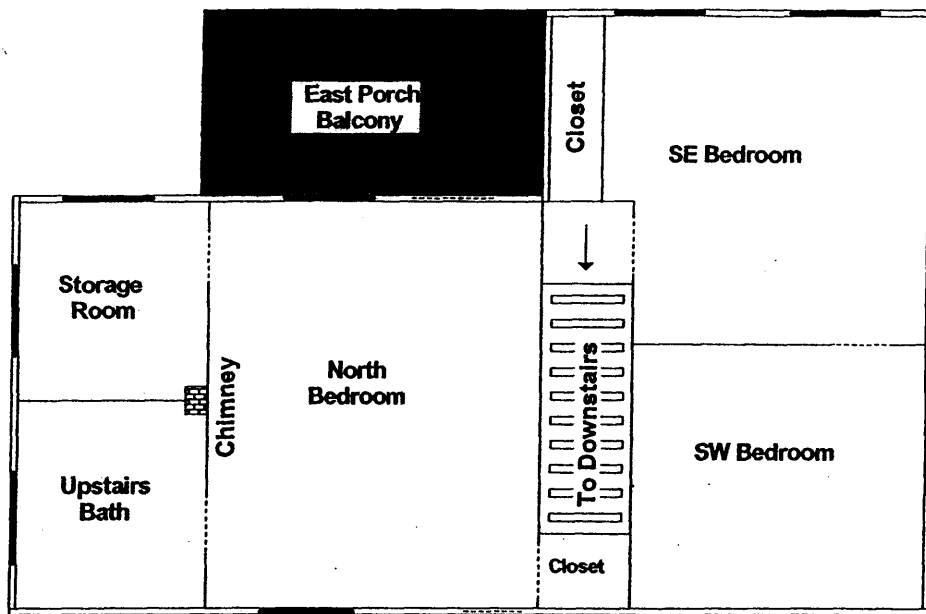
-  MAIN HOUSE
-  BRICK GARAGE
-  SHOP
-  BARN
-  FARMHAND HOU
-  PORCH
-  MAPLE TREE
-  FRUIT TREE

SCALE
1 INCH = 40 FEET

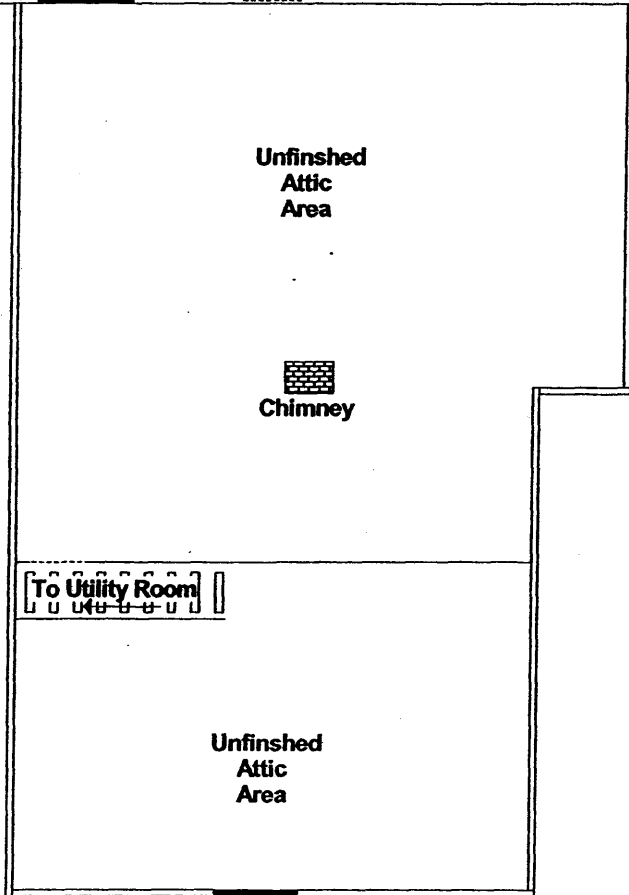
ARCHIBALD FARM SITE MAP










ARCHIBALD HOUSE FLOORPLAN - 1ST FLOOR



NORTH
←



Map Key

-  Exterior Wall
-  Interior Wall
-  Window
-  Door
-  Stairs
-  Chimney
-  Porch

SCALE

1 INCH = 8 FEET

ARCHIBALD HOUSE FLOORPLAN - 2ND FLOOR