United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

977

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Winn Barn

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 79560 Winn Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Weston ☒ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Umatilla code 059 zip code 97886

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _X_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11.9.11

Oregon SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ ___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall — 12.30.11

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Winn Barn
Name of Property

Umatilla Co., Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	**Total**

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

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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
roof: WOOD: Shingle
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1916, the Winn Barn is located at 79560 Winn Road in the vicinity of Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon and sits on property that was once part of a larger farm managed by the Winn family since the late nineteenth century. The large barn, with its impressive curved gothic-arch roof construction is regarded as an impressive architectural fixture within the greater Weston community. Constructed of wood imported from the Willamette Valley and based on plans provided to the barn's owner, George W. Winn, by the State College of Washington (now Washington State University) in 1914, the Winn Barn is an outstanding example of sawed-rafter gothic-arch roof barn construction in Umatilla County.

Narrative Description

LOCATION AND SETTING

The Winn Barn is situated approximated two miles northeast of the community of Weston in rural north-central Umatilla County. The site is characterized as the junction between the slope and highland areas of the Blue Mountains and the barn sits near Little Dry Creek along Winn Road and is adjacent to Winn Ditch. Approximate to the barn are open agricultural fields, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, including numerous black locust trees planted by early Euroamerican settlers, and other residential and farm buildings that constitute the Winn farm property. These buildings range considerably in date from between the late nineteenth century through the 2000s. The Winn Barn is oriented north/south and rests on a slope with descending elevation west to east.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Built in 1916, the gothic-arch roof, two-story barn measures 40x60 feet in size, and has a concrete perimeter foundation. The building is of wood-frame construction and has a daylight basement supported by rounded posts and beams. The wood cladding, painted in iconic "barn red," is double-drop shiplap and emphasizes its horizontality by the perceived thinness of the boards. There are many windows on the building, which allowed for ventilation of livestock, and all are trimmed with white wood boards. The windows on the first floor are wood, four-light horizontal sliders with one, one-light slider. On the second floor and in the dormer on the east facade the windows frames are wood, 4/4 double-hung sash, and operate on a rope-and-pulley system recessed into the wall cavity. There are entrances on both the ground and second floors, with the ground floor entrances on the north, south, and east facades and second-floor entrance on the west. All of these entrances are wood and have diagonal structural members lain on top of wood panels. The ground-floor entrances were planned for animals and humans while the second-floor entrance was intended for use by hay and grain wagons. The 40-foot gothic-arch roof is clad in wood shingles, and though they are not original, the roof has always had wood shingles. Along the ridgeline of the roof are two metal ventilators, which have low relief details and are topped with original weather vanes showing the cardinal directions, and along the east and west facades are wide, flared eaves.

Front Facade

The main facade of the Winn Barn faces south and is very similar to the north facade. At the first floor there are three doors. The western-most door is filled in, but the center door is a Dutch walk-through door and the east door is also a Dutch door with an extra frame of two wood boards surrounding it. Just above these doors, and centered on the facade, are three small windows. These are four-light sliding windows, except for a central window which is only one-light. Just above these windows, in the second story, are two, solid wood doors which are three feet square and open outward for ventilation, lighting, and the transfer of hay and straw. Above these doors are two, wood, 4/4 double-hung sash windows. Terminating at the peak of the gable end there is a four-light square window rotated 45 degrees to give the affect of a diamond-shaped window. Lastly, an overhead power line comes to a

weather head and attaches to this facade, carrying power lines through a plastic conduit to the meter base about 3 feet to the west of the center Dutch door.

East Facade

The east facade faces Winn Road and shows the original concrete foundation and 4-foot stem wall rising from the ground. To the south of center on the wall is an 8x10-foot sliding wood door used for livestock. Just above the foundation line are six windows. Two are to the south of the sliding door and four are to the north. All were originally four-light sliders, but two now only have two-lights and one has three-lights. There is also a shed roof dormer centered on this facade, which has a projecting eave supported by brackets, exposed rafter tails, and is clad in the same shingles as the roof. Inside the dormer are two 4/4 double-hung sash windows. Also along this facade on the metal ventilators on the roof are metal numerals that read "1916," which represent the year the barn was built.

North Facade

The north facade of the Winn Barn is very similar to the south facade with a few exceptions. The eastern-most door is a 6x8 -foot wood sliding livestock door (instead of a walled-in door as is one on the south facade), and the door to the far west does not have extra framing. In addition, there is a 1X1-foot opening just to the east of the western-most door that connects the manure trough of the dairy side to a concrete manure trough on the outside which runs from the northwest quadrant to the northeast corner of the barn. Lastly, the central window on the second floor has four-lights instead of one.

West Facade

Along the first floor on the west facade is an evenly spaced row of four-light, horizontal slider windows which allow light into this side of the building, which faces the side of a low hill. Earth is held away from the building using a 5-foot concrete wall, with a 6-foot alley between this wall and the wall of the barn. The wall height on the first floor is 8 feet and metal rain gutters are attached to the fascia of the eave which are attached to downspouts on the north end that carry water away from the foundation.

Allowing wagon access to the second floor is a 6-foot wide, 14-foot long ramp constructed of 2x12-inch joists and 2x6-inch deck planks. The grade before the ramp is slightly sloped to allow for easy entrance onto the ramp. Bi-fold 16x12-foot wood doors open outward to the ramp and have more elaborate diagonal bracing than any of the other doors which forms triangular shapes. Metal hinges on the outside of these doors were carefully crafted by blacksmiths and are a substantial ½-inch thick metal bolted through 1x6-inch studs with carriage bolts and square nuts. There is a shed-roof projection over this door which is very similar to the dormer in its detailing and construction with the same eave, brackets, and exposed rafter tails.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the Winn Barn consists of two floors. Each floor is 40x60 feet, totaling 4,800 square feet. The ceiling joists are exposed and show evidence of when they were used to form the concrete foundation. There are also exposed 2x6-inch wall studs.

Lower Floor

On the first floor, the west half was used as a dairy milking parlor and still maintains its manure/urine trough which runs the full length of the barn north/south in the center of the west side. This portion of the floor is concrete. The feed bunk has hinged head catches and only one remaining curved metal stanchion showing room for the milking of 15 to 18 head at once. The head catches are curved metal on the outside with wooden inserts to lessen chafing on the neck of the animals. Wooden boards at the bottom of the feed bunk show years of wear from animal use.

The east half of the first floor had room to house and feed draft horses, used historically for farm work. Originally the floor was dirt and it is now covered with wood flooring. Raised concrete footings support wooden pillars, which stretch to the ceiling joists at an angle, and matched the hindquarters of the draft animals as they ate from the manger. Along the east wall are well-worn boards above head-level that were once used to hang tack. Also an original brass fire extinguisher can be found inside a wall cavity.

Upon entering the lower floor of the barn on the north facade, there is a concrete manger, used with feeding the animals, which is flat and 6 feet wide. Between the east and west sections, next to the manger, is a slightly elevated feed alley. This was the main avenue for human movement through the building and allowed for separation while feeding the animals. In the northwest corner there is a stairway that runs along the south wall to allow access to the upstairs

Tapering down from the floor above are three enclosed feed chutes that were gravity fed and would shut off after use by frictional pressure. Hay, straw, grain and other feed product delivery chutes can be found centered over the manger that extend to within 1-foot of the peak of the roof. These were used to transport feed from the upstairs to the downstairs. Three of the windows have upward-tilted boards above them to protect from products stored above.

Upper Floor

The floor plan of the upstairs is wide-open with exposed rafters and other support structures. The structure of the walls extends 4 feet from the floor to join with the gothic-arch roof and carry the weight of the arch vertically from the arch to the foundation. Slanted support beams extent from the exterior walls through the floor providing triangular support. Diagonal supports brace the ribs of the vault, creating a pattern of triangles which break up the massiveness of the ceiling into compartments. The structure of the arch is made of 2x12-inch pieces of wood that are 10 feet long and sandwiched between 1x12-inch pieces, which are carved to give the appearance of being curved. In addition to the diagonal supports, horizontal 2x4-inch boards also tie the arch together and 1x4-inch boards are then nailed perpendicular to each 2x4-inch piece to provide for the curve. Additional strength is added by a second 1x4-inch piece that is nailed on top of the first. The structure of the floor is made up of two layers of 1x6-inch shiplap milled lumber, with the first being nailed at a 45 degree angle to the floor joists and the second perpendicular to them. The whole of the gothic-arch roof gives the impression of the hull of a ship in both its pattern of construction and form.

Original lighting included four, bare, 60-watt light bulbs with twist switches, but during the day windows provided enough light to illuminate the entire floor. On the east wall towards the north end, one of the original carpenters, Jesse Staggs, inscribed his name and the date. The inscription reads "Jesse Staggs, June 19, 1916."[1] There is a ridge board 4 feet below the peak of the ridge which is made from one 2x12-inch board running the full length of the barn, set just slightly off center to the east, to allow easier access to the ventilators centered over the peak. Another original detail, to the south of the 12x16-foot main door, is a board with writing on it that documented how much grain, peas, and other feed was hauled in that day. Examples include the date and tally marks or brief remarks such as "July 30, 1947, 10 bulk of peas" or "July 18-1944, Loads Peas, Can Bin-III, H.Loft-I," etc. Extant notes date mostly from the 1940s.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

Alterations made to the Winn Barn in recent years have enabled it to be used for weddings and other events. Adapting the building for this use has allowed it to be maintained very close to the original condition, and allowed for the building to remain profitable. Changes include the installation of electrical outlets and lights in both the downstairs and upstairs, and two stairways being built to replace two ladders centered in the manger. Two feed chutes in the upstairs were removed with the hole in the floor being sealed to make the upstairs more usable. Decades of manure, spider webs, dust, feed, etc., were removed as well as bird feces being washed off the interior ceiling. In addition, a raised center drive with grain bins underneath measuring 14 feet wide by 40 feet long by 4 feet

[1] The Staggs' farm is one-half mile to the north of the Winn property and had a very similar gothic roof barn until 1978 when it fell down.

high was removed to allow for a single-level floor on the second story.[2] Bi-fold doors that were originally 12x12 feet were reconstructed with reclaimed lumber to make them 12x16 feet.

Downstairs, the horse stalls' horizontal dividers were removed along with wooden material that separated the stalls from the manger. In addition, concrete footings, floor joists, sub-flooring, and flooring were installed on the east side to make the space usable for events. The material used for this flooring was recycled tongue-and-groove, 1x4-inch, milled lumber from an old grain elevator. Lastly, the ground outside now slopes downward rather than upward toward the barn as originally constructed to allow easier entrance at the second-floor level.

[2] While removing the grain bins, old 5-gallon tin can remnants were discovered that held linseed oil that was used as a base coat to the original paint while also sealing the corners of the bins.

Winn Barn
Name of Property

Umatilla Co., Oregon
County and State

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.
- [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.
- [ ] 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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916, date of construction

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Winn, George W.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins and ends in 1916, the date of construction.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Winn Barn, located near Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon, is significant locally under National Register Criterion C for architecture as an excellent and early example of sawed-rafter gothic-arch roof construction in the early twentieth century. Constructed in 1916, the barn is the best known example of early gothic-arch roof construction in Umatilla County.[3] The period of significance begins and ends with the date of the construction, 1916. Although the Winn Barn is part of a larger farm property, only the barn is nominated for inclusion in the National Register.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Winn Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture as an early and outstanding example of a sawed-rafter gothic-arch roof barn in Umatilla County during the early twentieth century. The culmination of technological improvements in framing techniques, innovative agricultural engineering, and public education by state agricultural colleges, the long-anticipated use of the gothic-arch roof style for barn construction was achieved during the 1910s. With its ability to provide the maximum amount of storage space coupled with unfettered access around the barn's loft, the gothic-arch roof barn design quickly proved extremely popular among farmers across the United States through the 1940s.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WESTON AREA[4]

Among the oldest settlements in Umatilla County, Weston was founded at the junction of the stage and toll roads between 1862 and 1865. The town was incorporated in 1878 and in the 1890s reached a peak of prosperity and development that is reflected in the enclave of commercial buildings lining Main Street. The basis of Weston's economy in its heyday was agriculture and local industries such as a planing mill, Preston Steam Flouring Mills, and especially H. B. Nelson's brickyard, which supplied building material for Pendleton -- the county seat -- as well as Weston. Weston achieved status in educational affairs of the state in 1882 with the founding of Weston Methodist Academy, which was operated as a State Normal School officially from 1893 to 1909. The Great Depression of the 1930s marked the shut-down of the brickyard and end of growth in the downtown. Subsequent revival of local economy followed the introduction of peas -- a new staple crop -- and development of a modern food-processing industry in 1944. In its heyday Weston had a population of 1,000.

Livestock ranchers and stockmen dominated the area by the 1860s, in response to markets being opened up in the gold mining areas of Eastern Oregon, Washington, and Central Idaho. Through the 1880s farming was only a marginal activity to the stockmen, usually carried out on the smooth valley floors for home usage. Farming on a cash basis occurred only near larger settlements such as Walla Walla, a main transshipment point at this time in the region. Due to poor shipping facilities, market outlets were either lacking or insufficient.

The area in which Weston is located opened to settlement in 1855, with the signing of the Treaty of 1855 between the United States and the tribes of the Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Nations, today know as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. In this treaty, the tribes ceded over 6 million acres to the United States, and the area was officially opened to Euro-American settlement under the Homestead Act of 1862. When settlement occurred in the Pendleton Plain, stagecoach stations arranged themselves in a linear pattern along fairly level terrain between Pendleton and Walla Walla. Today community distribution reflects this historic pattern. Every

[3] Searches of the Oregon Historic Sites Database maintained by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) revealed no other gothic-arch roof barns in Umatilla County as of September 2011.

[4] This section is largely taken directly from Jeff M. Wallace, "Weston Commercial Historic District," nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Salem: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 1982.

community in the northeastern portion of the Plain follows this pattern except two: Weston and Helix. Helix is too far north of this early transportation axis to be considered part of the system. Weston on the other hand appears to be an anomaly, a unique departure from the rule. It is the only community located "off the main line." The reasons can be attributed to rather definite landscape preferences of the original settlers from the Midwest.

The precursor of Weston was a stage station and livery stable located north of present Weston at the junction of several Indian trails that had become important roads in the area by the 1860s. One of these roads served to connect Walla Walla and points north and west with the interior of eastern Oregon. This was known as the Elgin Toll Road and was reputed "...to be surpassed by no other road in the country." The other road forming this junction was a stage road from Walla Walla to Cayuse (near present day Pendleton). Also in the vicinity, just about a mile up Pine Creek Canyon from the stage station and livery stable, there lay the beginnings of a modest agricultural settlement. By 1865, these settlers decided to move the station and stage route. In the fall of that year a furrow was plowed from the settlement of Milton south to Blue Mountain Station and present Weston, ending on Wildhorse Creek, demarcating a new stage route, thus placing Weston and its unique canyon location on the major transportation axis of the larger region.

During this early period Weston's location was rich in resources relevant to the cattle economy that then prevailed. This gave the early residents a slight economic and political advantage, which enabled them to alter the transportation network to suit their needs. As with many attempted settlements in early America, Weston was a gamble; but unlike most it succeeded in becoming a very successful town within a decade. In 1862, Weston consisted of several settler families, notably Thomas and Asbury Lieuallen, and a blacksmith shop. By 1870, Weston was able to boast having a post office, stage station, blacksmith shop, two stores, a hotel, livery stable, and a public school. In 1878, Weston incorporated and the antecedents to present-day land use patterns had been established.

The majority of the commercial activity was centered on the two transportation routes that passed through Weston. The majority of business activity was located on Main Street between Washington Street on the west and Broad Street on the east. Other businesses, not so dependent on a regular traffic flow, were located either one block to the north or south of Main on Water Street. These two roads, Main and Water, were the two major routes of the region. The intersection of Main and Water was a junction where the Walla Walla-Pendleton Road and the Elgin Toll Road came together as one. This was the place where the "out of towners" would necessarily have to pass.

The advent of the railroad, shortly after incorporation of the City, stimulated new land use patterns in its vicinity. The railroad was located north of town, with the station being located almost in the same site the earlier stage and livery station had occupied. This site tended to attract industrial functions. At various times this area has played host to a brick yard and kiln, a flour mill, a whiskey distillery, numerous grain storage and shipping facilities and presently food processing. Weston's post office was established in February, 1867, with W. H. Abel as acting postmaster. The community had been known as Mitchell's Station, and had chosen "Western" as the name. However, through an error in spelling in 1869, the community was established as Weston by postal authorities.

In July of 1874, the town was devastated by fire. Everything north of Main Street was destroyed except the brick building that housed the Saling and Reese Store. The store still stands, a primary feature in the historic district. Its walls are two feet thick, and originally, its openings were protected by heavy iron shutters. Saling and Reese's Store was regarded as a refuge in the event of an attack by Native Americans. This brick building that survived the fire was the topic of conversation. Nature had endowed Weston with local noncalcarious clays for brick making, and, by 1879, H. B. Nelson's brickyard was in operation, making bricks for Walla Walla as well as Pendleton. The common brick produced in Weston was handmade by the soft mud process, being struck in wooden molds and fired in wood-fired kilns. The natural color of the brick is orangish red.

Churches were organized, and along with religious instruction and worship came formal education. Prior to this time, Mrs. Noah Lieuallen taught pupils in her home, and, in the winter of 1870, William Pruett started a subscription school. The charges were $6.00 a student for three month's tuition. As the churches and school progressed, so did the town. In 1878, capital stock was invested to build the Weston Steam Flouring Mills. The Proebstel Brothers began operation with two sets of millstones. A planing mill also was constructed in 1878. The saloons, livery stables, hotels and confectioneries all made a thriving business center.

No town was complete without its own newspaper. The *Weston Leader* was founded by D. C. Black, and the first edition was printed on December 7, 1878. The paper changed hands many times, but was finally purchase by Clark Wood, who at age thirteen had been hired as a printer's devil. Wood devoted his life to his newspaper and his community. In addition, the business district looked prosperous and the city even had a street sprinkler. A Chinese immigrant tramping back and forth throughout the day, with two square coal-oil cans with holes in the bottom kept the Main Street nicely wet down and free from dust.

Weston is noted in educational annals as the home of the original Eastern Oregon State Normal School, from 1893 to 1911. The school evolved from Weston Academy, a Methodist enterprise established in 1882. One of the Academy's teachers was Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon 1923-1927 and Congressman 1933-1943. The Normal School was not recognized as a bona fide institution of public instruction until 1893, when it was granted adequate facilities and funds for operation. The school closed in 1911, and eastern Oregon was without a State school of higher education until Eastern Oregon College was established in LaGrande in 1929.

The 1910 census figures show that Weston had a population of 900. The population was close to 1,000 in 1900. In addition to the Normal School, the town boasted the Farmers Bank of Weston, an 18-member volunteer fire department, an Opera House, several fraternal lodges, the Marshall House—Weston's finest brick hotel—and several other eating and lodging establishments.

During the First World War, a number of Weston citizens served their country overseas. To commemorate their service following the war, the Opera House, a large wooden structure, was moved by teams of horses from Franklin Street to its present location on East Main Street adjacent to the Post Office, and renamed the Memorial Hall. Existing pictures of the Armistice Day Celebration show the streets crowded with celebrants hanging effigies of the Kaiser and listening to a rousing patriotic address.

Following the First World War, Weston's fortunes were largely tied to the agricultural economy. It took large crews of men to harvest the wheat and hay crops that were the main cash crops of the area. Weston's economy appears to have been relatively stable during the early to mid-1920's, with the local brickworks being a major employer. At the end of the decade, however, the Great Depression hit Weston hard, as it did the entire country. The brickworks closed in the early 1930s and the Farmers Bank of Weston was a casualty of the banking crisis. The Marshal House, as well as several other local brick buildings, was torn down by WPA workers after they had been taken over by the County for back taxes. Depressed agricultural prices also made farming a risky operation.

The mid-1930s saw the introduction of wheeled tractors and other mechanized farm equipment. Almost overnight, this equipment replaced the teams of horses and steam engines that had been required to harvest local agricultural products. A second crop, green peas, was introduced during the late 1930s into the region, giving local farmers something to raise on wheat ground, which had previously lain fallow every other year in a "dry land farming" system.

The advent of pea agriculture began to have its economic impact on Weston. A decade after the introduction of this crop, it was realized as a major crop and its necessary support services began to appear on the landscape. In 1944, a cannery was established by Weston Farmer's Cooperative, but had financial difficulties, and was purchased by the Lamb family in 1950. This was the beginning of the Lamb-Weston Corporation, as well as the beginning of a major food processing economy in the community. This was the first adjunct to the all but disappearing economic base of the town. Its presence meant that once again Weston was able to occupy a functional role in the economic activity of the region. The pea industry expanded from a small pea-canning operation to one of the world's largest frozen pea operations encompassing Pendleton and the Walla Walla Valley.

One factor which had a negative impact on Weston as an economic center was the rapid growth of the automobile as a form of transportation following the Second World War. People could go to the nearby cities of Walla Walla, Milton-Freewater, and Pendleton to meet their shopping and recreational needs. This resulted in the drying up of some of Weston's commercial businesses. Another factor was the decision by the Oregon State Highway Department to construct a bypass to the west of Weston in 1963, thereby cutting Weston off the main travel corridor of the region The bypass replaced Highway 11 to its original location on the Cayuse-to-Walla Walla route, thus

undoing the re-routing by the founding fathers of Weston. The effect of the bypass was to even further isolate Weston from the major activity of the region.

Through the 1960s the food-processing plants and local farming activity provided Weston with a relatively stable employment base. However, beginning in the late 1960s the green pea industry entered into a period of increased labor costs, which, when combined with generally decreasing demand, resulted in the closure or consolidation of many area canneries.

The year 1979 saw the installation of a new Farmers Home Administration Community Water System. This involved the replacement of the old wooden water mains as well as the drilling of a new city well. Following the November 1980 election, the City Council determined to embark upon a revitalization program aimed at the downtown business district containing ten historic brick structures constructed of Weston brick, along with the Weston Public Library and the Memorial Hall, both of wood construction. To this end, the Weston Commercial Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, joining the only other National Register property in Weston, the Ishram Saling House, listed in 1976.

HISTORY OF THE WINN BARN

The Winn Barn was originally constructed as part of a larger farm first founded by Jesse Z. Winn. According to Winn family records, Jesse Winn was born in 1848 in Giles County, Tennessee.[5] He later left on a wagon train for Oregon from Fort Smith, Arkansas in 1862 along a route that followed the Cherokee Trail near Fort Mann, Kansas (present-day Dodge City), then along the "Pikes Peak Division" of the Santa Fe Trail to Pueblo and Latham, Colorado, then north beyond Laramie, Wyoming and Medicine Bow Ridge, west through Bridger Pass to Fort Bridger, Wyoming. From there, the wagon train went north to Fort Hall in present-day Idaho and eventually down the Columbia River to the Willamette Valley. Jesse Winn came to Oregon for several reasons, one of which was to follow his older brother, John Hensley, who came to Oregon in 1852 and had sent reports back to the rest of his family about the abundance of good farming land in the area. Other reasons were the result of "push-pull" forces at work for many like Jesse, such as the desire to escape and provide distance from the hardship and confusion resulting from the Civil War and also the allure of economic improvement in an agrarian society that could be found in plentiful farming land out West.

It appears that Jesse Winn originally settled in western Oregon before moving to eastern Oregon to establish the Winn Farm near Weston in Umatilla County in 1875. The Winn Farm was located exactly half-way between Walla Walla, Washington and Pendleton, Oregon along a stage coach route, less than two miles from downtown Weston.[6] Jesse later married Ann Grazelle Taylor (b. 1852) and together they had eight children: Iley (b. 1871, Lane County), Clarence (b. 1874, Lane County), Henry (b. 1877, Umatilla County), George W. (b. 1879, Umatilla County), Bert (b. 1882, Umatilla County), Tina (b. 1883, Umatilla County), Lillian (b. 1884, Umatilla County), and Bessie (b. 1885, Umatilla County).

The Winn Farm grew quickly with the construction of a barn, well, two-story brick house, brick cellar, and wood-frame privy in c.1875/1876. It appears that black locust trees, popular among Euroamerican settlers in the area, were also planted and the wood used for fence posts and other projects around the farm. According to Winn family records, the farm's well was poisoned by a group of people who wanted to possess the Winn property in 1889, resulting in the death of Jesse Winn. After Jesse's death, his wife, Ann, and children carried on the operation of the farm.[7]

Other features and structures constructed on the Winn Farm after 1889 included Concord grapes planted by Jesse's son George W. Winn in c.1910 near the family's home and a dam constructed on Little Dry Creek that was used for irrigation through the creation of an approximately 1/16-mile long reservoir. Along with the dam, a pelton wheel was also installed on Little Dry Creek in c.1913/14 and was used to generate electricity for the Winn Farm

[5] Preston Winn, email message to Cara Kaser, August 18, 2011.
[6] The Winn family was told that the land on which the farm now sits was used as a stage coach stop, due to its proximity exactly half-way between Walla Walla and Pendleton. This stage coach route was confirmed by an 1865 General Land Office map for Township 4 North, Range 35 East, Section 11 and shows the stage coach route running through the current Winn Farm property.
[7] Preston Winn, email message to Cara Kaser, August 18, 2011.

until about 1920 or 1921.[8] Among Jesse's children that continued to farm the property was George W., who would build the Winn Barn in 1916.

The Influence of Farmers' Institutes

George W. Winn operated the Winn Farm with family members until the last of his siblings left to pursue farming elsewhere in 1915. At this time, all work on the farm was done with horses, and George earlier decided to build a new barn to provide space for horses and dairy cattle. During the winter of 1914, George traveled over 130 miles north to the State College of Washington (now Washington State University) in Pullman, Washington, to take a week-long short course on agricultural practices offered by the College of Agriculture.[9] (Although the Winn Farm was located in Oregon, and an agricultural experiment station had been created at the Oregon Agricultural College [now Oregon State University] in Corvallis in 1888 and a state agricultural extension established there in 1911, the Winn Farm was physically closer to Pullman and more connected to the regional economy of eastern Washington's "Inland Empire" than it was to the Willamette Valley in western Oregon).[10]

Under the Morrill Land-Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890 and the Hatch Act of 1887, federal funds were provided to states to establish one land-grant college and create agricultural experiment stations to promote agricultural research and education. Established in 1890 under these acts, Washington State Agricultural College subsequently established an experiment station in 1891 and opened to the public in 1892 in the rich farming region of the Palouse in southwest Washington. In 1898, the State of Washington appropriated money to the Washington Experiment Station to conduct "Farmers' Institutes" in Pullman and around the state to distribute research information collected by the experiment station to improve farming practices in the state. A report published by L.H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University, in 1900 for the U.S. Department of Agriculture details the activities of farmers' institutes in the United States and Canada. In his report, Bailey explained how farmers' institutes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were an outgrowth of farmers' societies established earlier in the eastern United States.[11] Massachusetts was among those states that had many active farmers' societies officially dating from as early as 1839, begun by members of the state legislature and open to the public who could hear from well-known agricultural speakers.[12] So successful did these meetings on agricultural topics become around the country that farmers' institutes came into their own by the 1870s.[13] Jeffrey Moss and Cynthia Lass explain:

> Elsewhere in the New England states, public farmers' meetings were being held in 1871 and 1872. In the Midwest, Kansas Agricultural College inaugurated a series of institutes in 1872. During the fifteen-year period preceding the passage of the Hatch Act, 1872-1887, the states of Nebraska, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Colorado, Ohio, Mississippi, Maine, Missouri, Wisconsin, and New York were all conducting farmers' institutes of some type. Thus by 1887 [the year Hatch Act passed], farmers' institutes were established on a more or less permanent basis in numerous states.[14]

Farmers' institutes took the form of lectures and demonstrations about agriculture and were initially modeled after teacher's institutes and organized and promoted by both state agricultural agencies and boards in partnership with state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.[15] Through these partnerships, research provided by state

[8] Due to the Pelton Wheel, the Winn Farm was electrified several years prior to other farms in the area. During the 1910s, members of the Winn family incorporated as an electric company, but never sold electricity.

[9] Arlene Winn, email message to Cara Kaser, September 13, 2011. The story of George taking a short term course in Pullman is well-known in the Winn family.

[10] A branch of the agricultural experiment station was established in Union, Union County, Oregon in 1901, but appeared to mostly disseminate information via written publications to eastern Oregon farmers during the early 1900s. For more information about the Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center see Pumphrey, Vance, Timothy DelCurto, and Martin Vavra. *Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center Union Station Centennial Celebration*. Corvallis, OR: Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University, 2001.

[11] L. H. Bailey, Farmers' Institutes History and Status in the United States and Canada (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1900), 5.

[12] Jeffrey W. Moss and Cynthia B. Lass, "A History of Farmers Institutes," *Agricultural History* 62, no. 2 (1988): 151.

[13] L. H. Bailey, Farmers' Institutes History and Status in the United States and Canada (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1900), 5.

[14] Moss and Lass, 152.

[15] Ibid. (Moss and Lass)

experiment stations was used for short courses held during the winter months for non-student farmers to learn about improved agricultural practices and technology.

Bailey explained that farmers' institutes were extremely popular, with nearly every state and Canadian province reaching out to farmers in this way by 1900.[16] In Washington State, by 1900 up to 20 farmers' institutes were held each year at the request of communities around the state under the auspices of the Washington Experiment Station.[17] The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that by 1902, the number of people attending farmers' institutes included "'approximately 819,000, which is eighty times the number of students taking regular courses in agriculture, dairying, veterinary science, and household economy in our land-grant colleges, and nearly twenty times the number enrolled in all departments of those colleges, either in regular or special courses, in collegiate or post-graduate courses.'"[18] In addition to offering courses at agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes were also delivered through the use of educational trains equipped with equipment to deliver lectures. These trains were operated at the expense of railroad companies throughout the country and promoted as an efficient means to relay information across large areas and diverse audiences. At its peak in 1911, there were 71 educational trains that carried 767 lecturers in 28 states; by 1912, the number of trains had slightly decreased to 54 trains in 24 states.[19]

Evidently, George W. Winn enrolled for a one-week farmers' institute held in Pullman from February 9-14, 1914, called "Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week." The farmers' institute offered a men's and women's program on such topics as "Importance of Live Stock to the Fruit Grower," "Dangers of Extreme Specialization," and "How to Interest Our Boys in the Farm" for the men's program, and "Lecture and Demonstration on 'Left-overs,'" "Laundry Method Based on Textile Study," and "Canning Vegetables in New Ways" for the women's program.[20] There were also specific tracks for different kinds of farming, such as raising livestock, growing grain and fruit, and dairying. As George raised dairy cattle, he more than likely participated in the dairy tract and took two courses specific to the construction of farm buildings. The first course was a joint session of the dairy, livestock, and grain growers' sections entitled "Silo Construction," while the second course was specific for dairy farmers -- "Essential Features of Dairy Stables."[21] George later told his family that he learned about design features he wanted to include in his next barn. These included building a barn into a hillside where one could access the second floor with a wagon directly to pitch off hay and other fodder without the use of an overhead fork; the ability to store grain in bins upstairs that would gravity-feed to the downstairs for livestock; and the gothic-arch roof shape that he saw in several barns in the Palouse area that allowed for the maximum amount of storage due to their shape.[22] During the farmers' institute, the college provided barn plans for those interested and George choose a modern barn plan that best suited his needs to build back home -- a bank barn with a gothic-arch roof.

Construction of the Winn Barn

With the plan for the Winn Barn chosen, planning and construction began back on the farm. In the two years between when he participated in the farmers' institute in 1914 and construction of the barn in 1916, George thoughtfully began planning for financing and constructing the barn. During this time, George collected approximately $3,000 to pay for materials, with lumber alone costing $7.00/one-thousand board feet, and also labor for construction. In May 1916, construction of the barn commenced. Lumber and Portland Cement from the Willamette Valley were delivered via train to Blue Mountain Station, located two miles north of the farm, and hauled down by horse and wagon team to the construction site. A harvest crew of 30 men was hired, but since the harvest was not yet ready, George used the crew to build the barn. To create concrete for the barn's foundation and stem wall, Portland cement was mixed by hand with rock quarried from the farm, sand, and water. The Winn family

[16] Bailey, 31.

[17] Bailey, 30.

[18] D.J. Crosby, *Farmers' Institutes in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1902), 461 as quoted in Moss and Lass, 154.

[19] Moss and Lass, 158.

[20] State College of Washington, *Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week* (Washington State University Publications, Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections, Washington State University Libraries, 1914), 1-4.

[21] Ibid, 2.

[22] Preston Winn, email message to Cara Kaser, August 19, 2011.

reports that the barn's construction was completed by the 30-man crew in 30 days.[23] After construction, power lines from the pelton wheel on Little Dry Creek were run one-half mile to provide the barn with electricity in 1916.

Among one of the workers to help build the barn was Jesse Staggs, a contemporary of George who lived about one-half mile north of the Winn farm. During construction, or perhaps after completion, Jesse inscribed the words "Jesse Staggs, June 19, 1916" into an upstairs interior wall of the barn. The Stagg family later constructed a barn in a similar gothic-arch roof style as the Winn Barn, but the building collapsed in 1974.[24] Other inscriptions and markings on the barn's walls survive, including the year and number of loads of hay or peas that had been hauled into the barn over the years.

In 1919 or 1920, the farm's draft horses were sold and a tractor was purchased to aid in work on the farm. While it seems that the farm was doing well during this period, the Great Depression in subsequent years impacted the local dairying industry. The farm's milk cows were sold during this time when the creamery in Walla Walla could not pay enough to warrant George's 44-mile round-trip required for delivery. In the mid-1940s, George began farming in partnership with his sons George Robert and Peyton, and continued to do so until the late 1950s. George continued to help with the farm until his death in 1967, with his son George Robert continuing operation of the farm until 1985. At this time, the farm was acquired by Preston and Arlene Winn, who operated it until 2003 raising strawberries and wheat. Currently, the farm is leased out to others and the barn is used as the Winn Homestead Events Center for parties, weddings, and other gatherings.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE WINN BARN

The ability of George W. Winn to construct a gothic-arch roof barn in 1916 was due to a series of factors that contributed to the development of modern barn construction. These included new advancements in framing systems and construction materials, the research and public outreach efforts of state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and extension services, and also the influence of agricultural journals, mail-order catalogs, and pattern books, among others.[25] By the early twentieth century, traditional heavy-timber barn construction was challenged by newer, lighter framing methods and building ideas emerging from academic agricultural research, and by a developing interest among professional agricultural engineers. These new and modern barn types provided early twentieth century farmers with more variety in barn design than ever before.[26] In addition, these barn designs were more available to the average farmer through manufacturers and marketers of barn plans and even pre-cut, ready-to-assemble buildings offered from such companies as the Louden Machinery Company, the Gordon-Van Tine Company, and Sears & Roebuck, but also through agricultural-focused public education by state agricultural colleges and extension services.[27] Like George Winn, many other farmers across the country were influenced to make improvements on their farms based on research into improved farming practices and barn construction, and the marketing of those improvements by state agricultural colleges and manufacturers of agricultural products.

In terms of new barn construction methods, engineering research helped lead to the development of new framing techniques for barns, including plank framing, light framing (balloon framing), and the use of laminated rafters to achieve gambrel, gothic-arch, and round roof shapes. Especially among dairy barns of the 1910s, Thomas Carter and Roger Roper note "gone were the heavy timber frames that were awkward to build and, with their crisscross beams, limited hay storage . . . they were replaced by dimensional lumber, 'stud-wall' construction, and engineered rafters, which allowed from gambrel and round-arched or gothic-arch roofs that accommodated more hay storage than a standard gable roof."[28] In terms of a gothic-arched roof shape, Lowell J. Soike explains how "an

[23] Preston Winn, personal communication with Cara Kaser, December 27, 2010.

[24] Jesse Staggs was a druggist in nearby Milton-Freewater, Oregon for many years.

[25] Joy E. Sears, "Barns by Mail: Pre-Cut Kit Barns by Mail-Order Catalog in the Midwest from 1900 to 1930" (master's thesis, University of Oregon, 2001), 4.

[26] Village of Plainfield Community Development Department and Plainfield Historic Preservation Commission, "Village of Plainfield: Rural Structures and Farmsteads Survey" (historic context statement, Village of Plainfield, 2006), 63.

[27] For further discussion of barn plan marketing and availability, see Sears, Joy E. "Barns by Mail: Pre-Cut Kit Barns by Mail-Order Catalog in the Midwest from 1900 to 1930." Master's thesis, University of Oregon, 2001.

[28] Thomas Carter and Roger Roper, *Of Work and Romance: Discovering Utah Barns* (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, Graduate School of Architecture, 1999), 24-25.

unobstructed loft, free from interior braces, had long been an ideal, and it reached perfection in the laminated gothic-arch roof, a visually impressive structure."[29] Mary K. Gallagher explains that a barn illustration published by the Orange Judd Company in 1911 shows a "'circular roofed barn' in Nova Scotia but gives the reader no clue as to how the arched roof was constructed."[30] Soike also explains:

> On the way to becoming the roof construction of choice after the mid-1920s, the gothic roof passed through more than two decades of experimentation as new ways of building and using curved rafters in barns evolved. In fact, curved-gothic laminated-roof construction in barns dated back into the nineteenth century. Joshua Secrest's curved-rafter octagon barn, built in 1883 near Iowa City, the huge 1878 barn of Muscatine lumber baron B.J. Hershey also in Iowa, and the curved rafter barns in Isabella County, Michigan, which dated as early as 1885 come to mind. Other gothic roof experiments showed up here and there, but not until the 1900s did they gain to attract wider interest. In the Central states, large-scale popular interest came after 1916, when architectural plans were published for a bent-rafter version near Davis, California.[31]

It appears that the initial creation of curved rafters was achieved through sawing or "shaving" rafter pieces to form an arch, and it is speculated that this method may have been employed first in the timber-rich Pacific Northwest, since this method created wood waste (although arched-roof barns with this sawn style appear in the Midwest and Eastern United States).[32] Even though the Winn farm was located in Umatilla County, wood products from the Willamette Valley could be delivered easily by train to only a short distance from the farm, and were still relatively closer to large-scale timber operations than were farms in the Midwest. To give the rafters an arched shape, Gallagher explains how "the outside edge was sawed from one-inch boards, measuring eight-to-twelve-inches wide and three-to-four-feet long" and then piles were laminated together with nails and splices staggered to achieve a curve.[33] Instead of three- or four-foot long wood pieces, however, the Winn Barn employs 10-foot long 2x12-inch boards sandwiched between 1x12-inch pieces, sawn to give the rafters their curved shape. The extra length in the rafter boards could be contributed to the relatively new construction method for barns with gothic-arch roofs, and points to the decades of "experimentation" that Soike identifies.[34]

Plans for a gothic-arch roof barn published by The Radford Architectural Company in 1916 explain "farmers who want a distinguished looking barn - something out of the ordinary, that is at the same time strong and practical - will like this Gothic roof barn."[35] The article is followed by a photo of a barn being built in Washington with the caption "notice how main rafters are constructed; the curve is sawed out of 12-inch boards and these segments are nailed four together, breaking joints" and follows with "an advantage claimed for this style of roof is that it is free from trusses or braces or cross timbers, so that the mow is left perfectly free and the shape of the roof gives it sufficient strength to stand heavy winds, notwithstanding the apparently light frame work."[36] Although The Radford Architectural Company sounds slightly hesitant with its use of the phrase "an advantage claimed for this style of roof" in its description of a modern gothic-arch roof barn, and the fact that the plan type is buried in the middle of the catalog behind other tried-and-true gambrel roof barn plans, the 1916 catalog is an early one for gothic-arch roof plans to appear, and the style would prove extremely popular in the coming decades.

As Soike points out, although gothic-arch roof barns appeared earlier, such as the Winn Barn, considerable interest in the gothic-arch roof form did not materialize until after 1916, after an experiment in Davis, California using bent or sprung rafters to create an arch roof, rather than sawn rafters, which created excess wood waste and was more expensive.[37] In addition, the gothic-arch roof style gained more interest in 1917 when the Gordon-Van Tine

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[29] Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected"," in *Barns of the Midwest*, edited by Allen G. Noble and G.H. Wilhelm, 147-169 (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 1995), 161.

[30] Mary K. Gallagher, "Historic Context Statement: The Barns of Linn County, Oregon, 1845-1945" (Linn County Planning Department, 1997), 116.

[31] Ibid.

[32] Ibid.

[33] Gallagher, 117.

[34] Soike, 161.

[35] The Radford Architectural Company, *Our Farm and Building Book* (Chicago, IL: Radford Publications, 1916), 48.

[36] Ibid, 49.

[37] Soike, 162.

Company featured a gothic-arch roof barn in its catalog and its prediction that the barn design would have "'wide popularity,'" which it did.[38] In agricultural building catalogs of the late 1910s, 1920s and beyond, gothic-arch and later round roof, or "rainbow roof" barns appear extensively, along with the also popular, and less expensive gambrel roof style. Plans for gothic-arch roof barns also become more standardized with time, with plans in many catalogs offering gothic-arch roof plans with 32-, 36-, and 40-foot roof peaks depending on the farmer's need.[39] The gothic-arch barn also remained popular in the 1940s, with a plan issued in 1941 by the Oregon State College Farm Building Plan Service for an ""Oregon arch roof -- sawed type," and another sawed arch plan designed by the Agricultural Engineering Department simply called "'Oregon Gothic roof.'"[40] Clearly, the construction of the Winn Barn in 1916 is representative of the culmination of modern agricultural engineering and public education on improved barn construction and efficiency through agricultural colleges during the early twentieth century. On the cutting edge of modern design, the Winn Barn is an outstanding, early, and significant example in Umatilla County, and even Oregon, of a barn type that would be immensely popular for decades to come.

CONCLUSION

A significant example of a sawed rafter gothic-arch roof barn in Umatilla County, the Winn Barn is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The construction of the Winn Barn in 1916 was the result of years of agricultural engineering experimentation in barn roof construction during the early twentieth century and public education afforded to state agricultural colleges and agricultural extension services by the passage of key United State legislation for the study of improved agricultural practices. An early example of modern gothic-arch roof design, the Winn Barn's construction at an early date foreshadowed the popularity of the gothic-arch roof barn design in the following decades.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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[38] Gordon-Van Tine Company, *Farm Buildings* (Davenport, OH: Gordon-Van Tine, 1917), 24 as quoted in Soike, 162.

[39] See examples in H.D. Hudson Manufacturing Company, *Farm Buildings*. Minneapolis, MN: H.D. Hudson, 1929; West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, *Dairy Farm Buildings*. Seattle, WA: West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, n.d.

[40] Gallagher, 117.

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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 #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
_X_ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: WSU Manuscripts, Archives, Special Collections

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11N	390897	5077126	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Winn Barn is located in Section 11, Township 4 North, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian within a portion of tax lot 3303. The boundary begins at the western-most corner of tax lot 3303 closest to the Winn Barn and extends easterly along the tax lot line approximately 196 feet to the western bank of Winn Ditch. The boundary then turns north and extends northerly approximately 127 feet along Winn Ditch, then turns west and extends approximately 152 feet to the western line of tax lot 3303, then turns south and extends southerly along the western line of the tax lot back to the point or origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the building that has historically been the Winn Barn and that maintains historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Preston and Arlene Winn with assistance of Cara Kaser, SHPO Staff
organization _____ date August 2011
street & number 79560 Winn Road telephone (541) 969-2225
city or town Weston state Oregon zip code 97886
e-mail awinn5@neofast.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Winn Barn

City or Vicinity: Weston

County: Umatilla **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Eric Bradfield (exterior) and Arlene Winn (interior), as noted

Date Photographed: Exterior, May 2010; Interior, August 2011.

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0001.tif)
Exterior View: View of the setting and east facade, looking northwest.

2 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0002.tif)
Exterior View: View of the south and east facades, looking northwest.

3 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0003.tif)
Exterior View: View of the south facade, looking north.

4 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0004.tif)
Exterior View: View of south and west facades, looking northeast.

5 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0005.tif)
Exterior View: View of west facade, looking northeast.

6 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0006.tif)
Exterior View: View of west facade, looking east.

7 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0007.tif)
Exterior View: View of west and north facades, looking southeast.

8 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0008.tif)
Exterior View: View of north facade, looking south.

9 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0009.tif)
Exterior View: View of north and west facades, looking southwest.

10 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0010.tif)
Exterior View: View of west facade, looking east.

11 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0011.tif)
Exterior View: Detail of one of two ventilators.

12 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0012.tif)
Interior View: View of lower level, looking northwest.

13 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0013.tif)
Interior View: View of lower level, looking southwest.

14 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0014.tif)
Interior View: View of loft, looking north.

15 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0015.tif)
Interior View: Detail of wall and gothic-arch roof construction.

16 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0016.tif)
Interior View: Detail of laminated rafter construction.

17 of 17. (OR_MultnomahCounty_WinnBarn_0017.tif)
Interior View: Detail of sawed rafter construction.

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

name Preston and Arlene Winn
street & number 79560 Winn Road telephone (541) 969-2225
city or town Weston state Oregon zip code 97886

LIST OF FIGURES

1. General location map of Weston showing location of the Winn Barn (Courtesy of Google Maps).
2. Current site plan of the Winn Barn.
3. Lower floor plan of the Winn Barn.
4. Upper floor plan of the Winn Barn.
5. Historic photo of the Winn Barn, c.1920.
6. Historic photo of the Winn Barn, c.1920.
7. Program for "Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week" at the State College of Washington, 1914 (Courtesy of WSU Manuscript, Archives, and Special Collections).
8. Page 49 from *Our Farm and Building Book* showing construction of gothic roof barn in Washington, 1916.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Winn Barn
Name of Property
Umatilla Co., Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

Figure 1. General location map of Weston area showing location of the Winn Barn (Courtesy of Google Maps).

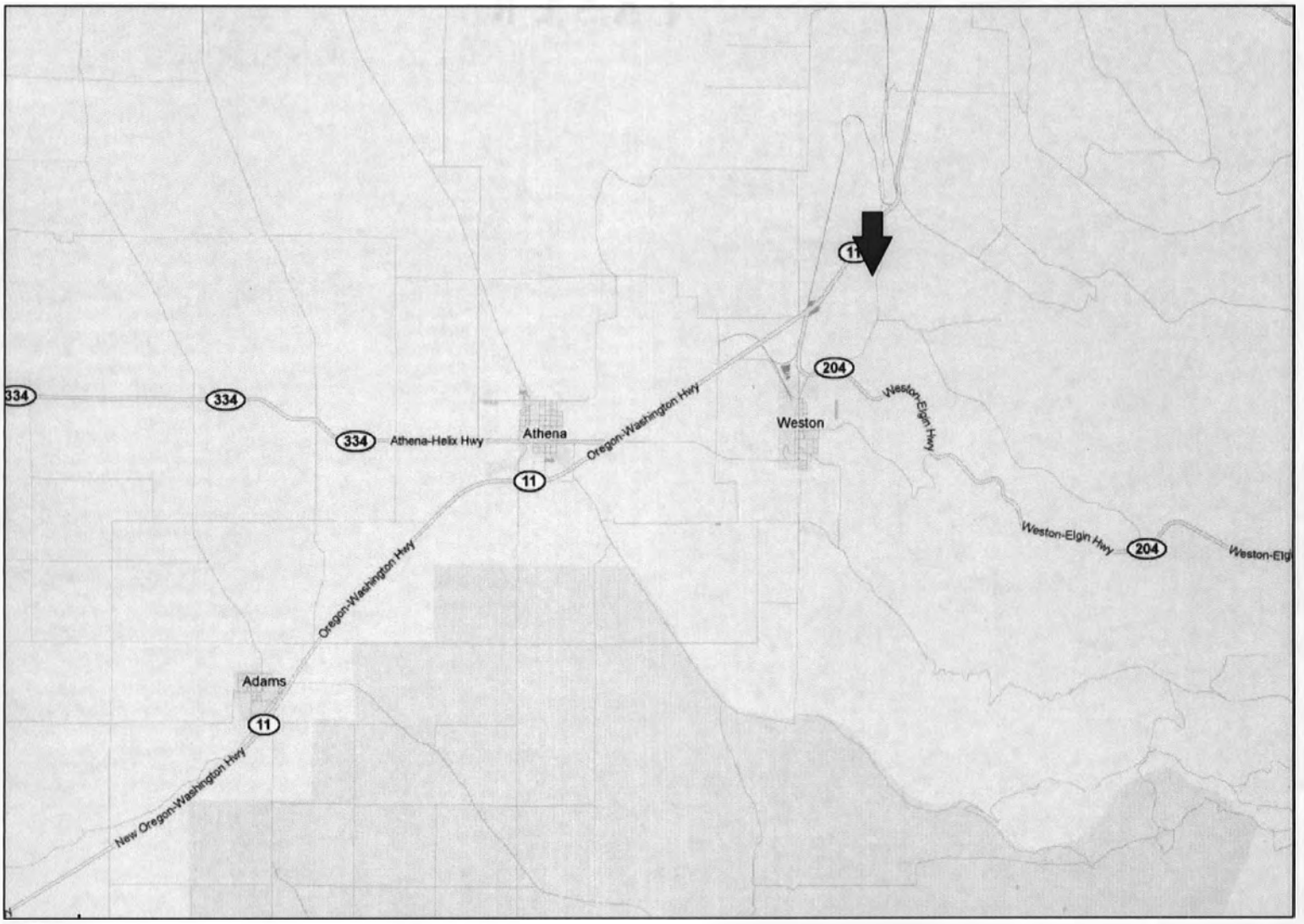


Figure 2. Current site plan of the Winn Barn.

Figure 3. Lower floor plan of the Winn Barn (not to scale).

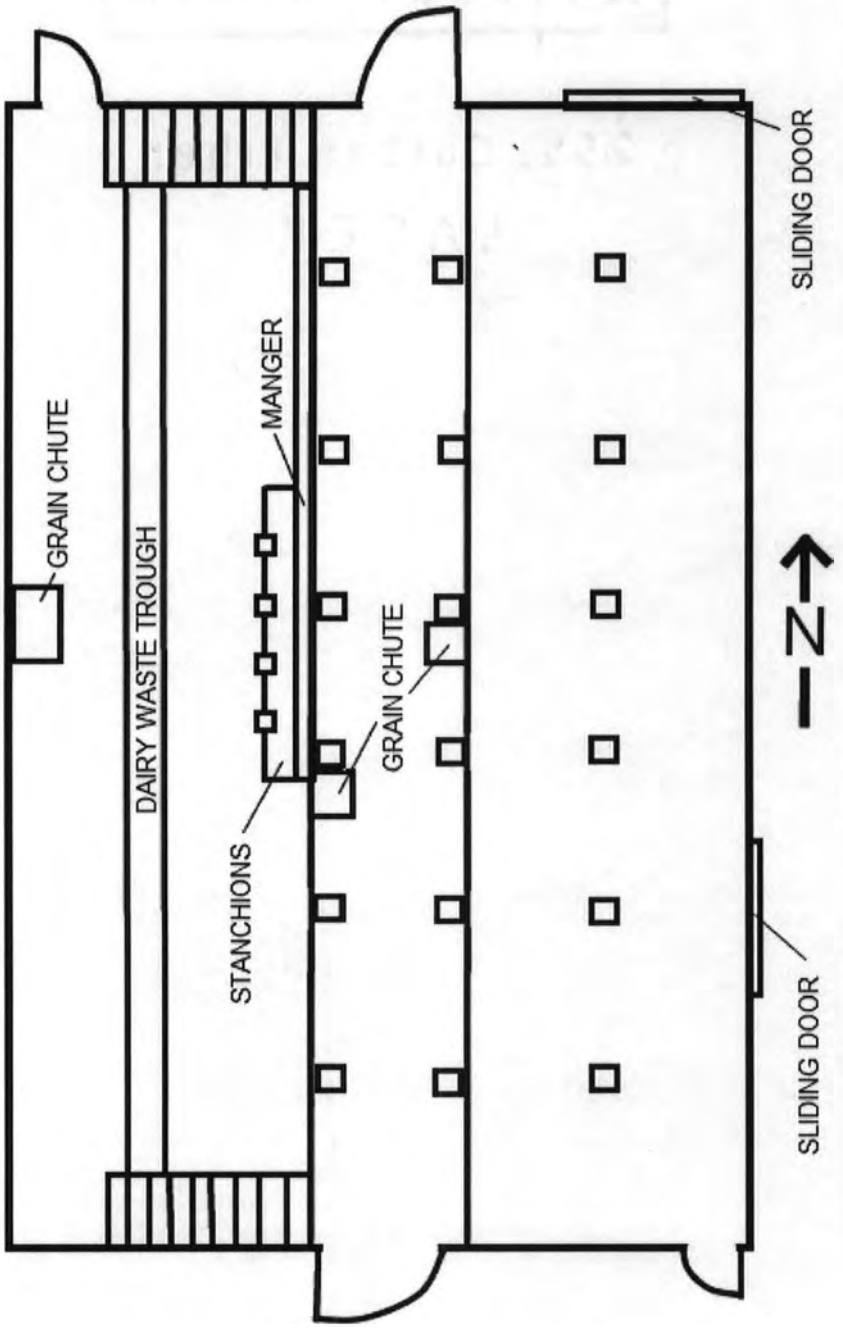


Figure 4. Upper floor plan of the Winn Barn (not to scale).

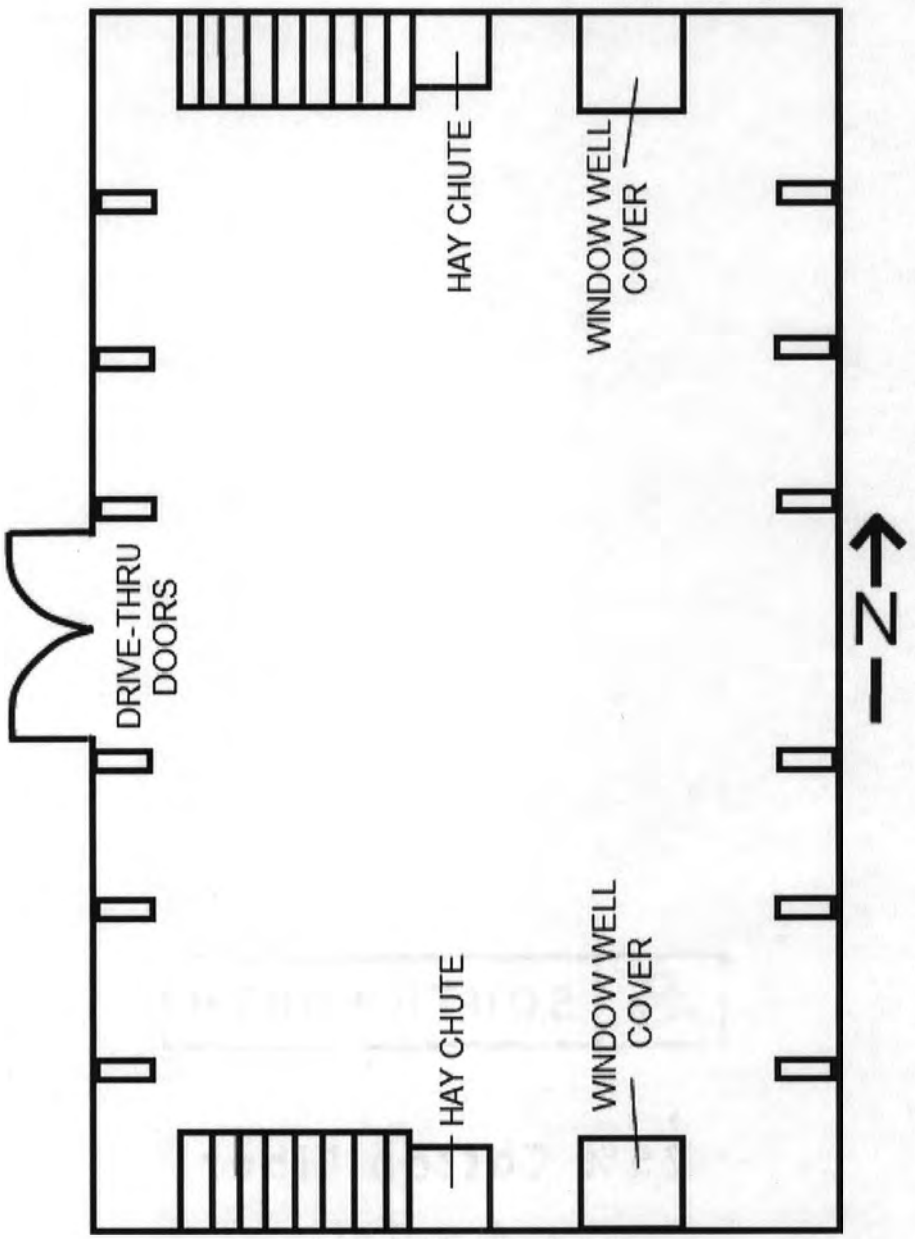


Figure 5. Historic photo of the Winn Barn, c.1920 (looking northwest).

Figure 6. Historic photo of the Winn Barn, c.1920 (looking southwest).

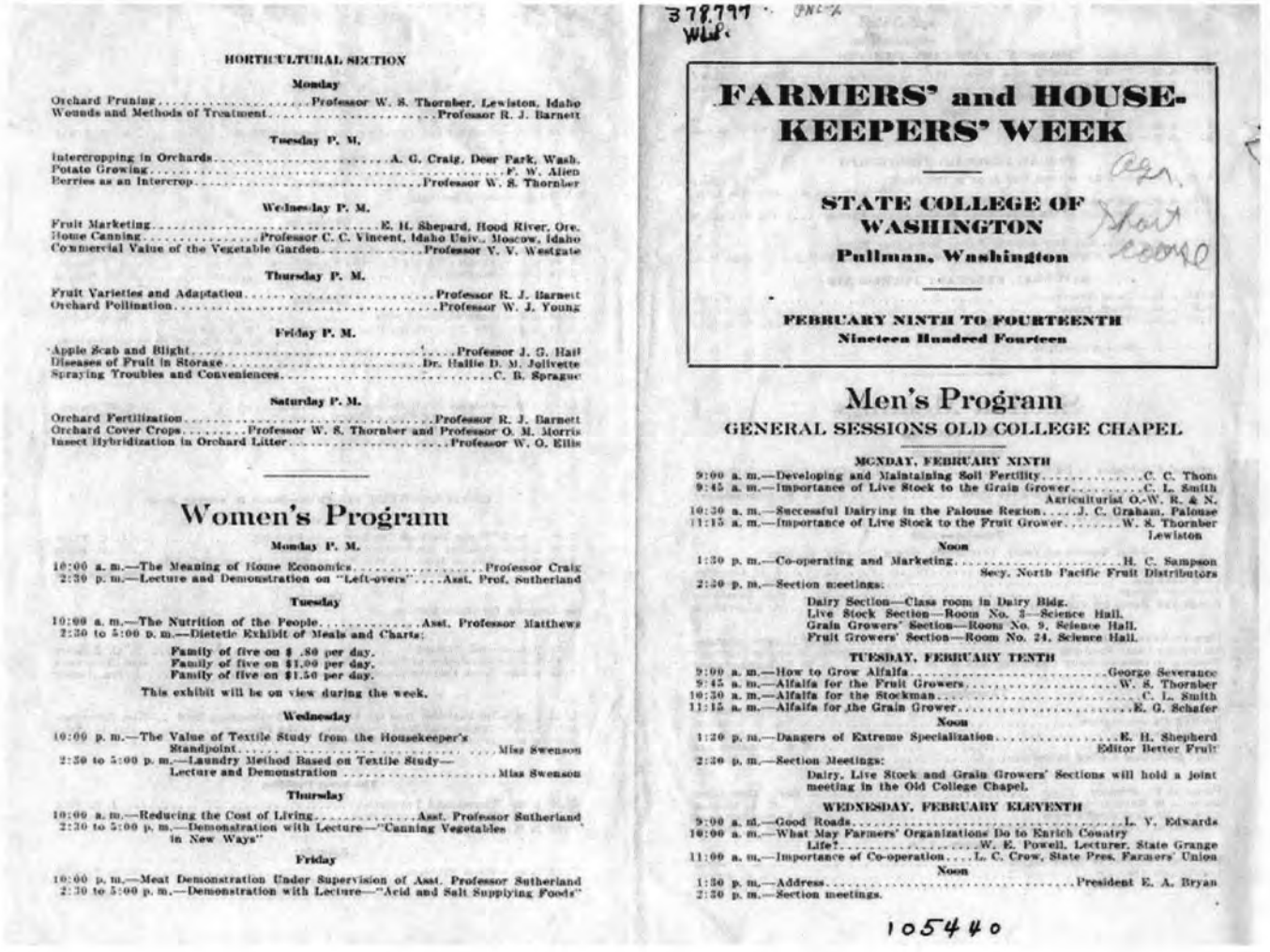
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Winn Barn
Name of Property
Umatilla Co., Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 7

Figure 7. Program for "Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week" at the State College of Washington, 1914 (Courtesy of WSU Manuscript, Archives, and Special Collections).



HORTICULTURAL SECTION

Monday

Orchard Pruning ..... Professor W. S. Thornber, Lewiston, Idaho
Wounds and Methods of Treatment ..... Professor R. J. Barnett

Tuesday P. M.

Intercropping in Orchards ..... A. G. Craig, Deer Park, Wash.
Potato Growing ..... F. W. Allen
Berries as an Intercrop ..... Professor W. S. Thornber

Wednesday P. M.

Fruit Marketing ..... E. H. Shepard, Hood River, Ore.
Home Canning ..... Professor C. C. Vincent, Idaho Univ., Moscow, Idaho
Commercial Value of the Vegetable Garden ..... Professor V. V. Westgate

Thursday P. M.

Fruit Varieties and Adaptation ..... Professor R. J. Barnett
Orchard Pollination ..... Professor W. J. Young

Friday P. M.

Apple Scab and Blight ..... Professor J. G. Hall
Diseases of Fruit in Storage ..... Dr. Hallie D. M. Jollivette
Spraying Troubles and Conveniences ..... C. B. Sprague

Saturday P. M.

Orchard Fertilization ..... Professor R. J. Barnett
Orchard Cover Crops ..... Professor W. S. Thornber and Professor O. M. Morris
Insect Hybridization in Orchard Litter ..... Professor W. O. Ellis

Women's Program

Monday P. M.

10:00 a. m.—The Meaning of Home Economics ..... Professor Craig
2:30 p. m.—Lecture and Demonstration on "Left-overs" ..... Asst. Prof. Sutherland

Tuesday

10:00 a. m.—The Nutrition of the People ..... Asst. Professor Matthews
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Dietetic Exhibit of Meals and Charts:

Family of five on $ .80 per day.
Family of five on $1.00 per day.
Family of five on $1.50 per day.

This exhibit will be on view during the week.

Wednesday

10:00 p. m.—The Value of Textile Study from the Housekeeper's Standpoint ..... Miss Swenson
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Laundry Method Based on Textile Study—Lecture and Demonstration ..... Miss Swenson

Thursday

10:00 a. m.—Reducing the Cost of Living ..... Asst. Professor Sutherland
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Demonstration with Lecture—"Canning Vegetables in New Ways"

Friday

10:00 p. m.—Meat Demonstration Under Supervision of Asst. Professor Sutherland
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Demonstration with Lecture—"Acid and Salt Supplying Foods"

378.797 WSC

FARMERS' and HOUSEKEEPERS' WEEK

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
Pullman, Washington

FEBRUARY NINTH TO FOURTEENTH
Nineteen Hundred Fourteen

Men's Program

GENERAL SESSIONS OLD COLLEGE CHAPEL

MONDAY, FEBRUARY NINTH

9:00 a. m.—Developing and Maintaining Soil Fertility ..... C. C. Thom
9:45 a. m.—Importance of Live Stock to the Grain Grower ..... C. L. Smith
Agricultural C.-W. R. & N.
10:30 a. m.—Successful Dairying in the Palouse Region ..... J. C. Graham, Palouse
11:15 a. m.—Importance of Live Stock to the Fruit Grower ..... W. S. Thornber
Lewiston

Noon

1:30 p. m.—Co-operating and Marketing ..... H. C. Sampson
Secy. North Pacific Fruit Distributors
2:30 p. m.—Section meetings:

Dairy Section—Class room in Dairy Bldg.
Live Stock Section—Room No. 3—Science Hall.
Grain Growers' Section—Room No. 9, Science Hall.
Fruit Growers' Section—Room No. 24, Science Hall.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY TENTH

9:00 a. m.—How to Grow Alfalfa ..... George Severance
9:45 a. m.—Alfalfa for the Fruit Growers ..... W. S. Thornber
10:30 a. m.—Alfalfa for the Stockman ..... C. L. Smith
11:15 a. m.—Alfalfa for the Grain Grower ..... E. G. Schafer

Noon

1:30 p. m.—Dangers of Extreme Specialization ..... E. H. Shepherd
Editor Better Fruit
2:30 p. m.—Section Meetings:
Dairy, Live Stock and Grain Growers' Sections will hold a joint meeting in the Old College Chapel.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY ELEVENTH

9:00 a. m.—Good Roads ..... L. V. Edwards
10:00 a. m.—What May Farmers' Organizations Do to Enrich Country Life? ..... W. E. Powell, Lecturer, State Grange
11:00 a. m.—Importance of Co-operation ..... L. C. Crow, State Pres. Farmers' Union

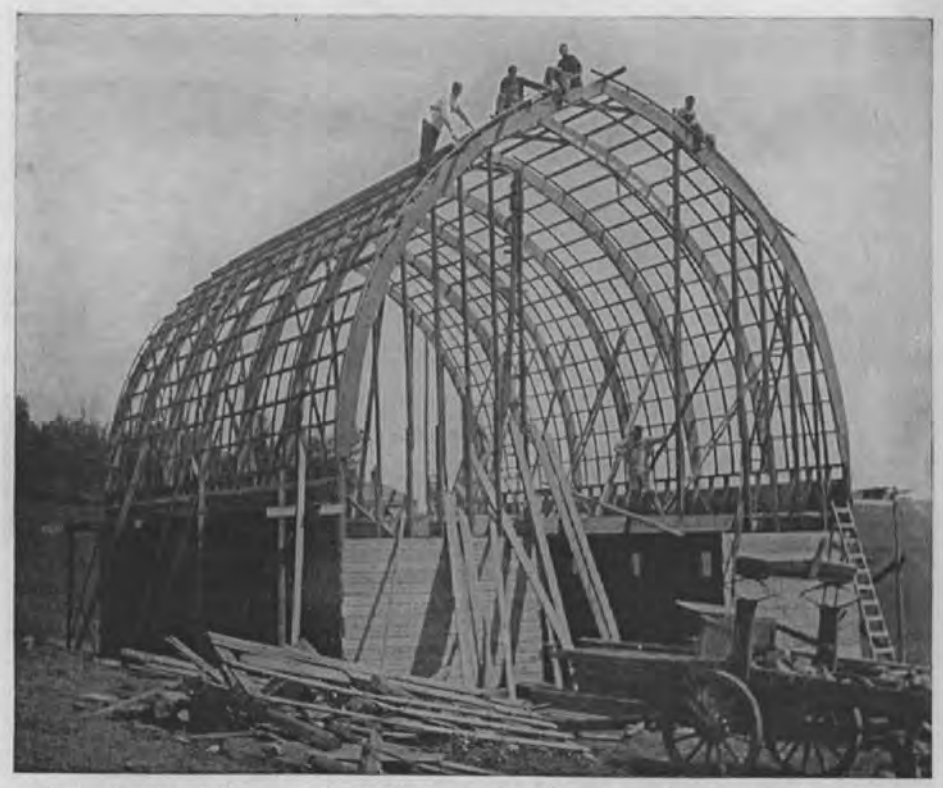
Noon

1:30 p. m.—Address ..... President E. A. Bryan
2:30 p. m.—Section meetings.

105440

Figure 8. Page 49 from *Our Farm and Building Book* showing construction of gothic roof barn in Washington, 1916.

HORSES AND HORSE BARNS 49



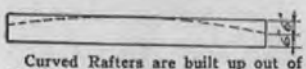
Photograph taken during construction in Washington of Gothic roof barn, Design A280L. Notice how main rafters are constructed; the curve is sawed out of 12-inch boards and these segments are nailed four together, breaking joints.

are for the support of the roof boards, which are put on in the usual way.

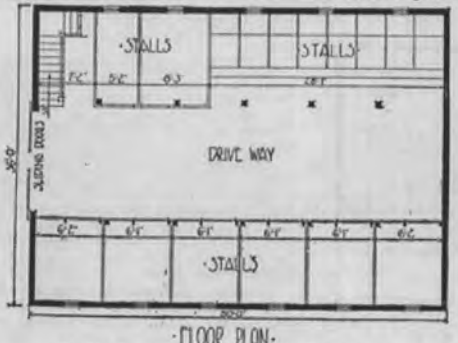
The rafters are built up of ⅞-inch strips, cut out with a band saw in segments to fit the curve. A pattern is first made, giving the curve, and the curve is marked on the barn floor and outlined with blocks. The rafters are built up to these on the barn floor before being hoisted into position.

An advantage claimed for this style of roof is that it is free from trusses or braces or cross timbers, so that the mow is left perfectly free and the shape of the roof gives it sufficient strength to stand heavy winds, notwithstanding the apparently light frame work.

The lower part of this barn is built the same as other frame buildings with the variations according to the kind of floor plan required. The main features are large mow room, and a very neat, attractive general appearance.



Curved Rafters are built up out of ⅞ by 12-inch boards cut to proper radius.



·FLOOR PLAN·

Arrangements of Gothic Roof Horse Barn.

GOTHIC ROOF HORSE BARN

A practical barn of striking appearance, 50 by 36 feet on the ground; has strong self-supporting curved rafter roof. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only $7.00 per set. When ordering, ask for Design No. A280L.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Winn Barn

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Umatilla

DATE RECEIVED: 11/18/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/12/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/27/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/03/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000977

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 12·30·11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

2263434 10/34 OR_Umatilla_County_Winn_4

Cara Kaser (5) 11/03/11

1 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 23/34 OR_Umatilla_County_Barn_1

Cara Kaser <12> 11/03/11

2 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 8/34 OR_Umatilla_Courthouse_Winn_3

Cara Kaser (4) 11/03/11

3 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 27/34 OR/Umatilla/Wimm-1

Cara Kaser <14> 11/03/11

4 of 17
Wimm Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

22634434 29/34 OR_Umatilla_County_Winn_1

Cara Kaser <15> 11/03/11

5 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

Cara Kaser <11> 11/03/11

2263434 21/34 OR_UmatillaCounty_Winn_1

6 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

22634434 4/34 OR_Umatilla_Winn_1

Cara Kaser (2) 11/03/11

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Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 14/34 OR_UmatillaCounty_Winn_6

Cara Kaser <7> 11/03/11

8 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

9 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

Cara Kaser (3) 11/03/11

2263434 6/34 OR_UmatillaCounty_Winn_2

2263434 19/34 OR_Umatilla_Wim_9

Cara Kaser <10> 11/03/11

10 of 17
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Umatilla Co., OR


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22634434 31/34 OR_Umatilla_Courthouse_Winn_1

Cara Kaser <16> 11/03/11

11 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 32/34 OR_Umatilla_Courthouse_Winn_12

Cara Kaser <17> 11/03/11

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Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 2/24 OR-UmatillaCounty-Kirm-0

Cara Kaser <1> 11/03/11

13 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

22634434 26/34 OR_Umatilla_County_Winn_1

Cara Kaser <13> 11/03/11

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Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

22634434 12/24 OR_Umatilla_County_Winn_5

Cara Kaser (6) 11/03/11

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Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 16/34 OR_UmatillaCounty_Winn_7

Cara Kaser (8) 11/03/11

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Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

2263434 18/34 OR_Umatilla_Courts_Winn_B

Cara Kaser (9) 11/03/11

17 of 17
Winn Barn
Umatilla Co., OR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ATHENA QUADRANGLE
OREGON—UMATILLA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1957. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

OREGON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ATHENA, OREG.
N4545—W11822.5/7.5

1964

AMS 2375 IV SW—SERIES V892

Winn Barn
Weston vcty, Umatilla Co., OR
UTM Reference:
11N/390897/5077126

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS SUPPLY
1115 COMMERCIAL ST. N.E. • SALEM, OR 97301
(503) 363-3161

Oregon
John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department
State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St NE, Ste C
Salem, OR 97301-1266
(503) 986-0671
Fax (503) 986-0793
www.oregonheritage.org

Nature HISTORY Discovery

November 10, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

WESTON SCHOOL
200 S BROAD ST
WESTON, UMATILLA COUNTY

WINN BARN
79560 WINN RD
WESTON VCTY, UMATILLA COUNTY

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Cara Kaser, National Register & Survey Coordinator, at (503) 986-0670.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.