United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Namo 4

I. Nall	IE			
historic	Fanno, (Augustus)	Farm House	n an an tha an	
and/or common	Fanno Century Fa	arm House		
2. Loca	ation	1971年1月1日(1991年1月) 1971年日 - 1991年日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	anta ang pang pang kata Paganan ang pang pang pang	
street & number	8385 SW Hall Bou	ılevard		N/A not for publication
city, town	Beaverton	_N/Avicinity of	First Congression	nal District
state	Oregon coc	le 41 county	Washington	code 067
	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition /Ain process being considered	Status occupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum _X park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name	Tualatin Hills P	ark & Recreation Di	strict	
street & number	15707 SW Walker	Road		
city, town	Beaverton	_N/Avicinity of	state	Oregon 97006
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descripti	on	F
courthouse, regis	w stry of deeds, etc.	ashington County Co	urthouse	
street & number	150 North First	Avenue		
city, town	Hillsboro		state	Oregon 97123
6. Repi	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
	ewide Inventory of oric Sites & Buildi	ngs has this pro	operty been determined of	eligible? yes _X no
date 1976			federalX st	ate county loca
depository for su	rvey records Park	s 🍪 Recreation Bran	ch, Oregon State H	lighway Division
city, town Salem	1		state	<u> </u>

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	_X_ orig
_X good	ruins	X_altered	mo
fair	unexposed		

one iginal site na n/a oved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fanno Farmhouse was designed and constructed by Augustus Fanno in 1859. The farmhouse is an Oregon adaptation of the Classical Revival which was fashionable at that time, and was occupied by the Fanno family until 1974. Eighty-three acres were sold to an industrial development firm in 1979 and then the house. plus 14 acres, were donated to the park district in March of 1982. The house will eventually be open to the public to provide an area for arts and crafts classes and for small conferences and community gatherings. The historical significance of the house will be available to the public through interpretive displays within the house. The house retains a high degree of integrity for its age and is currently being restored. The chain link fence is a temporary feature to deter vandalism.

The house is located at 8385 SW Hall Blvd., just south of Hall and west of Highway 217 in the City of Beaverton, off the intersection of Creekside Place and Nimbus Avenue, otherwise known as the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 1 West, of the Willamette Meridian in Washington County, Oregon.

The one and a half story rectangular mass measures approximately 78 x 50 feet and has a central gable on the front facade and an ell wing on the rear. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original cedar shingles on the steeply pitched gable roof. A brick chimney on the rear slope is offset to the right. The boxed cornice has returns, and completing the entablature is an unusually wide frieze board measuring 24 inches. Six inch clapboard siding covers the walls. The corner boards have three inch capital mouldings. Fenestration is formal. Originally, all windows had double-hung sash windows with six-over-six lights. The windows have simple architraves with moulded cornices over the ground floor windows. Ground story window cornices are applied to the frieze board. The central door has similar trim on both levels. A porch with deck supported by posts and braces was an early addition.

Several alterations have been carried out since the building's completion in 1859. A double center chimney was removed to create more space, and with it the original stairway was removed. The original first story plan is believed to have consisted of a shallow entry hall and two large front rooms, one on either side of a double chimney; a stair hall and two small bedrooms making up the back portion. There was a sleeping room upstairs. A kitchen wing was formed by adding a small structure to the back wall.

The house originally rested on wooden poles. The foundation has been rebuilt, using large fir timbers on river-run rock piers over concealed concrete footings. The grounds are maintained by the park district.

Structurally, the original timber framing is in good condition, except for some damage to the attic rafters at the roof peak and the main first floor log beam, which can be preserved with pest-rot control treatment. However, the perimeter support beams at the foundation must be replaced and new footings and supports installed. The house has settled at least 6" at the perimeter, and must be raised to its original elevation and leveled.

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The roof is presently composition shingles over wood shingles and must be replaced. The lap siding is in generally good original condition, except for some damaged and split pieces - probably 10% of the original siding will require repair or replacement. Later additions at the rear of the house are in poor condition, do not compliment the original design, and must be removed. The porch and porch roof have extensive dry rot damage and need rebuilding. Balusters, railings, and columns have been saved, but are damaged and need replacement.

Doors and sash are damaged or missing throughout. However, enough pieces have been saved to assure an accurate resonation. Window sashes will be restored with six-over-six lights. The trim cornices, architraves, corner mouldings, and other detail are in good condition, with some pieces needing repair. The water table and water table skirt are damaged beyond repair.

Inside, the house has been extensively remodeled, but some original framing remains. The original construction of wallpaper over boards has been followed during the remodeling, but the wallpapered walls and ceiling finishes need replacement. The bathroom and kitchen fixtures are in poor condition. The kitchen cabinets are in fair condition. Wiring is in poor condition and there is no heating system. The house does not have either electrical or water service. It also lacks sewer service. Flooring is in good condition. Interior doors are missing or damaged, and trim throughout is inaccurate or damaged.

To summarize, the general physical condition of the house is fair to good, with all areas requiring restoration. Water and pest damage is moderate.

IMPROVEMENTS

All improvements have been completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. All improvements have been with the supervision and assistance of Art Middleton of Art Middleton Associates/Architects.

Spring/Summer 1982:	Detailed drawings of the house and elevations and general research. Fencing was installed to protect the house from additional vandalism.
Fall/Winter 1982:	Rear additions were demolished and removed. Interior cleaned up and debris removed. The house was raised, the floor supports were treated (bug control) or replaced. Perimeter 12×12 wood beams replaced the deteriorated water table skirt. The main north/south log floor support on the ground was salvaged with treatment and the secondary log floor joists were footings with rock piers were constructed for a more
	accurate restoration.

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Spring 1983:

The front porch was removed along with the front steps, roof columns, balusters and rails. Samples of the above were saved for accurate reproduction and detailed drawings were obtained from architect before removal.

7

Summer 1983:

The composition roof was removed and the upper rafters and exposed boards were treated to arrest dry rot and insect damage. Badly damaged boards were replaced and new vertical grain old growth cedar shakes were installed (laid). Exterior paint was removed to determine siding damage. Original color of the house was yellow ochre.

Fall 1983:

Scheduled is termite/pest spray.

8. Significance

Specific dates

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	e religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	_X_ agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	<u>_X</u> architecture	education	military	social/
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<u> </u>	commerce	_X_ exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater
1900	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
4 A A	$\{ f_{ij} \}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in \{ f_{ij} \} \in \{ f_{ij} \} $	invention		other (specify)

Augustus Fanno

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

1859

The Augustus Fanno Farmhouse, erected in 1859, is significant as the oldest house in the City of Beaverton. It is additionally significant for its associations with Oregon Pioneer Augustus Fanno. We feel that it is eligible under criteria "b" and " "c".

Builder/Architect

Augustus Fanno homesteaded on his Washingon County Donation Land Claim in 1847. Agricultural success allowed him to build a fashionable farmhouse. The Fanno Farmhouse is the only structure in Beaverton which is representative of the current style at that time. It is also the oldest existing house within the City of Beaverton. The Fanno Donation Land Claim was registered in Oregon City under the lowest certificate number in the county. The original land claim grant of 640 acres was signed by President Abraham Lincoln in November of 1864. Four large evergreen trees, "Freedom Trees," (Douglas Firs, White Fir, Rock Elm and Pine) were planted south of the house in 1876 to commemorate the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. (The Rock Elm no longer exists).

In pioneer days, the Beaverton area was a swampy lowlands and the home of the beaver. Mud and silt carried down by Beaverton and Fanno Creeks created large beaverdams. Fanno was a pioneer, not only in draining these dams, but also in the cultivation of onions. The Fanno Century Farm is one of several distinctive examples of early rural settings in Oregon. Augustus Fanno homesteaded on the Washington County Land Claim in 1847, and in 1859, with sawn lumber from his brother-in-law's sawmill, constructed the older of the two existing farmhouses on the property. The Fannos pioneered the growing of onions in Oregon by developing a breed of onion which was adapted to Oregon's damp climate. The Fanno Farm gained a local and regional reputation for producing large, fine-textured, succulent onions.

Augustus Fanno was of French ancestry, the family having left France during the French Revolution of 1789. The family immigrated to America and settled at Cumberlain, Maine, where Augustus was born on Marcy 26, 1804. At the age of twenty, he began a three-and-one-half year career as a seaman by boarding a ship bound for the West Indies. His seafaring profession ended at New Orleans where he contracted yellow fever. After he recovered, he began teaching school at what was known as a subscription school (a private one-man school which charged his pupils a fee). He moved to Mississippi for three years when a yellow fever epidemic closed the school and then to Cass County, Missouri teaching schools in both locales. In 1840, he married Martha Ferguson. One son was born of this marriage.

In 1840, Augustus Fanno, with his wife and son, joined the immigration train of that year at Independence, Missouris and began the journey to Oregon. After a six-month trip, the company reached Oregon City, Oregon Territory, and disbanded. The Fannos settled at Linn City which was directly across the Willamette River from Oregon City. Martha died shortly after their arrival in Linn City during childbirth.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hines, H. K., Illustrated History of the State of Oregon (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1893), pp. 1282-83.

Lockley, Fred, "Impressions of a Fournal Man," Oregon Journal, (July 30, 1937) p. 6.

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10.	Geograp	hical Data		
Acreage o	of nominated proper	rtyone_acre		
	le name Beaver		· · · ·	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24000</u>
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A 1,0	5 1 6 2 5 0	5 0 3 3 7 1 0	B	
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone Ea	sting Northing
с				
E			F	
G			H L L	
Verbal b	oundary descript	ion and justification		
		the recorded plat 1, Washington Coun		strial Park as recorded in
List all s	tates and counti	es for properties over	lapping state or count	ty boundaries
state	None	code	county	code
state	None	code	county	na an a
11.		epared By		
name/title	loon Ko	ating, Planning Co	ordinator	
		ating, rianning co		
organizati	on Tualati	n Hills Park & Rec	reation Dist.date	September, 1983
street & n	umber 15707 S	W Walker Rd.	telept	none (503) 645-6433
city or tow	n Beavert	on	state	ORegon 97006
12.	State His	storic Pres	ervation Of	ficer Certification
The evaluation	ated significance of	this property within the	state is:	
	næional	state	_X Ipca	
				Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-
665), I here according	eby nominate this p to the criteria and (property for inclusion in t procedures set forth by t	he National Register and he National Park/Service	l certify that it has been evaluated e.
	oric Preservation O		X MARAHaular	
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l hei /	reby certify that this	property is included in t Ente	he National Register ered in the	del .
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Keeper	of the National Re	égister		
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Attest				date

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In searching for suitable land for a donation land claim in 1847, Augustus Fanno followed the old Tualatin Plain Indian Trail which ran from Oregon City to Tillamook. He decided to settle in an unpopulated section of present Washington County, on the bank of a small creek which became known as Fanno Creek. His 640 acre claim was situated twelve miles northwest of Oregon City and five miles from his nearest neighbor. Fanno selected the location because of its nearness to a stream and the lack of trees in that section. He employed Indians to take his supplies, pigs, calves, chickens and nursery stock from Oregon City, as there was no road. With their assistance, he cleared the land and put up log buildings.

Fanno married the daughter of an 1849 immigrant who settled near Fanno. Rebecca Jane (Denney) Fanno gave birth to six children, four of whom grew to adulthood. Augustus Fanno was the first deputy sheriff appointed to Washington County and director of the local school. All of their children attended Tualatin Academy and Pacific University.

When Thomas H. Denney, Fanno's brother-in-law, built a sawmill on an adjoining section, Fanno constructed several new buildings on his farm with sawn lumber. Most architecturally meritorious of the buildings was his farmhouse built in 1859 in the common rural style of the period, the Classical Revival. The log buildings were eventually removed.

In the early fifties, Augustus Fanno began the cultivation of onions of which he was the pioneer grower. He improved on the eastern yellow Danvers by careful selection of bulbs over a period of twenty years, until he developed an onion which would keep in the damp climate of Oregon. In the 1870s, the Fanno Farm specialized in onions and became the main producer of onions in Oregon. After Augustus Fanno's death in June of 1884, his son, Augustus J. Fanno, further developed the onion raising business and became known as the "Onion King." In the 1890s, the Fanno Farm was the largest producer and distributor of onions in Oregon.

The Fanno Farmhouse is intact but the other buildings constructed by Fanno have been demolished. In 1958, the property was designated an Oregon Century Farm under a registration program established and jointly administered by the Oregon Historical Society and the State Department of Agriculture. The program was begun in preparation for the State's Centennial year. To be eligible, a farm must have been owned and operated by members of the same family for 100 years or more.

