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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

06

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Wigle, Jacob and Maranda K., Farmhouse
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1119 Kirk Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Brownsville N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Linn code 043 zip code 97327

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>6</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
[Signature] January 10, 1992
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: **entered in the National Register**
 entered in the National Register. [Signature] 3/5/92
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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The Wigle-Rodolf Farm is located at 1119 Kirk Avenue in Brownsville, Linn County, Oregon. The location is near the eastern limits of the city, near the historic Brownsville Cemetary and below and adjacent to the original millrace which was so much a part of the early development of the commerce and life of early Brownsville.

The house was constructed in 1897 for Jacob H. Wigle, his wife Maranda Keeney Wigle and their family. The carpenter or builder is unknown.

Though the house has a city street number, the property during its early years would have been considered "in the country." And even today, it has a rural feeling that the original owners would enjoy. The 8.8 acres is a large parcel of land to be in an urban setting; the acreage maintains its original farm feel.

In fact, the entire group of buildings making up the current inventory represent what the turn-of-the-century suburban farm would have been: a home representing affluence gained by secondgeneration pioneer stock whose family had been successful; a commodious shed at the rear of the house with its winter-(and summer-) proof food storage facility; a proper barn for horses, wagons, and tack; a smoke house. Added to this suburban farm in 1913 was a typical Oregon hop barn, a refugee from the ravages of flooding of the local Calapooya river. More details regarding the hop kiln follow the house description. The 8.8 acres the farmstead occupies supplied pasture for the livestock, produce for its larder, and a comfortable Queen Anne-Eastlake for the Wigles.

The house sits about seventy-five feet from Kirk Ave and presents an imposing facade to the public. The roof, covered with three tab shingles, is irregular in shape being basically a cross-gable. That simple description of the roofline is complicated by a small gable extending east from the major roof suggesting the traditional tower of many Queen Anne houses; this east-facing-two-story wing houses an enclosed stair well, a unique feature of the interior of the house.

The structure rests on a post and beam foundation augmented by newly constructed concrete foundation work on its east, south,

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and west walls. Originally the east and west walls were wood facades in contact with earth which was also true for the areas beneath the porch. The new foundation work protects sill work from infestation, strengthens exterior walls, and allows reproduction or original visual details at the foundation level. The house is disarming in that makes a subtle statement about Queen Anne architecture. Unlike the Haas-Lilienthal house of San Francisco, it does not shout its heritage. However, the detailing of the house hits upon most of the details associated with Queen Anne architecture at some point on its exterior.

The one story asymmetrical porch runs the full width of the front (south) facade, turns on the east and terminates at the stairwell mentioned above. Above the entry the porch is pedimented and the pediment ornamented with a sunburst design. Found in one of the farm's sheds is additional pediment ornamentation that will be reinstalled as shown in original photos found in the Brownsville Pioneer Picture Gallery. This detail consists of a pair of angled elements holding a finial cresting the ridge. Behind the finial a scalloped ridge board completes the pediment's decoration.

Finding the pediment detail is indicative of the one of the better features of the Wigle-Rodolf Farm. Having been owned by only two previous owners, original details exist in their original fabrics; while detailing may have been removed, nothing seems to have been discarded.

The porch is supported by six delicately turned porch supports appropriately bracketed. These brackets are solid except for a cutout detail in a double lily design. The ballustrades have at some time in the history of the house been removed. As restoration progresses, new ballustrades will be built using original photographs to correctly size and shape new replacements. The porch frieze is a series of panels surrounded by moldings whose corner piece is a bullseye turning. Three such panels make up the front frieze; the east frieze is a single panel as is the west frieze. A small pent roof breaks up the otherwise flat surface of the west juncture of the porch, a typical Queen Anne detail used at great advantage here.

Asymmetry defines the front facade because of the porch and the east facade's stairwell "tower." The main gable detailing, however, brings the symmetry back into focus in the second story:

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fenestration consists of a pair of one over one windows separated by a small window made of a clear center pane, surrounded by twelve panes of colored glass to make up a square. V-rustic siding covers this facade and the remainder of the house and is used as well to cover open spaces below the sill facade at the foundation level. Above this set of windows and, indeed running around the house at this level is an overhang simulated by the window trim. This simulated overhang runs as a continuity strip around the house at this level and is repeated exactly above the windows of the first floor as well. This decorative device adds to the avoidance of flat surfaces of the house in the tradition of Queen Anne style; along with the house's irregular ground plan these strips provide changes in the horizontal continuity of the wall plane.

Above this simulated overhang begins the ornamented gable. A combination of shingle designs (diamond, scallop, and chamfer) create a third-dimensional look. This is heightened by the gable ornamentation having been extended forward from the wall plane. The gable ornamentation has half-timbering characteristics; this motif consists of three vertical timbers and two horizontal ones which give rise to a square and two triangles on either side of the central vertical timber. Each of the triangles contain decoration which, in a more grand Queen Anne such as Haas-Lilienthal, would be called the "architect's signature" pieces. In this case the decoration is an asymmetrical cloverleaf design cut-out. The two resulting squares are here combined into a truly third dimensional sunburst centered on curved moldings. Below the lower beam of the "half timbering" are two arched pieces (one on either side) which not only appear to support the central design, but make the whole into a graceful arch in the gable. At the end of the gable rafters a pair of heavy brackets appear to support the entire gable decoration and suggest deminsions for the vertical and horizontal "half-timbering" in the arch. The center beam of the "half timbering" terminates in a pendant made of the timber itself and a turned and pointed object similar to an inverted tear drop.

Below the porch roof is the entry door and a single large window to its left. The original door contains two clear panes arched at the top which are above solid inset wood panels. Door hardware is original to the house. The door has a clear glass transom. The

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window is a one over one with the top window being shorter than the almost square lower pane. The top window is made up of seventeen colored panes with a clear center pane repeating the idea of the upper floor window already mentioned.

The west facade is also asymmetrical and is dominated by a gable extending out from the body of the house using the hip of the back of the house as its roofline. This gable is made up of elements which almost duplicate the details of the streetside gable. The vertical beam of the gable detail is missing giving rise to a single triangle. Within the triangle is a sunburst design similar to the front gable, but not bisected. In this wing the fenestration is symmetrical with a one over one window on the second floor and a large one over one window similar to that under the front porch: clear pane below, rectangular pane above made up of squares of colored glass surrounding a clear center pane.

The south-facing wing of the house also has two windows one above the other. In this case the lower window is made up of a pair of one over one windows.

In the rear wing a single window is placed, centered in the wing. It has at some time in the history of the house been modified with a false sill at the bottom which has resulted in the lower pane being shortened. Restoration plans include changing to original dimensions.

The west facade also includes a view of the porch which has been added on to the back of the house. Very early pictures of the house show a porch at the rear of the house. Since the pictures are unclear and the porch is out of character with the remainder of the structure, additional structural investigations will be required to determine the builder's original intent. (See description of north facade.) The window seen on the west and the door that opens from the porch's enclosed west end as well as the siding of the porch are out of character with the original architecture.

The back (north facade) of the house shows indications of renovations made since the original architectural work was done. The front section of the house is unchanged from 1897. The main

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gable of the house terminates above a hip roof exposing an unadorned gable end. The house's only chimney is offset to the right side of this two story section. Below the hip the back wing of the house extends in a simple gabled roof which is more or less symmetrical. On the left or east side, this roofline has been altered by changing the pitch to allow an extension of the original wing by about three feet in order to make an enlarged kitchen area. This alteration was added in the 1910 as verified by a dated newspaper found in the wall. The porch consists of a shed roof supported by four square columns. Between the columns an incompatible siding was brought up from the porch floor about thirty inches. The undistinguished back facade of the house is typical of the times: the showy part of the house was on the three sides seen from the roadway.

The east side of the house again picks up the asymmetry seen on the other two view sides. Here the asymmetry is stated by the roofline progressing from the front gable to the hip of the back of the house. The extension of the front porch to the east side adds to the effect. Extending from the east is the stairwell tower. Again, the horizontal overhang tops both of the sets of fenestration. On this side of the house the windows are smaller on the second story and in the stairwell tower on the first floor. In the tower the one over one windows again carry the colored glass squares. In the lower pair, one of the windows is longer reflecting the descent of the stairs within. Behind the stairwell tower the windows up and down are symmetrically placed, a pair of small windows above; a single standard sized window below. From the east side the rear porch addition appears as a simple shed roof with the resulting triangle below supported by the square porch column. This side, too, is sided from the floor up to a height of approximately thirty inches by siding which is incompatible with the original siding of the house.

The interior of the house again shows many original details. Ceilings are ten foot downstairs and nine foot ceilings in the second floor. Wall paper throughout the house is from a period after the construction of the house, probably of 1930 vintage. Baseboards surmounted by a picture molding abut corner posts topped by a small turning. Though not all doors in the interior carry transoms, those which do are cased nine feet with a twelve inch transom. Window locks, cast door hinges, door knobs, and the

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front doorbell (an unusual wind-up mechanism) all date from the original construction. Between the dining room and the kitchen is a 3 foot by 4 foot cabinet with a glass door on the dining room side, open on the kitchen side. Casements are cut with molding details in the vertical and horizontal elements joined at the upper corner by rosettes or medallions. All of these details disappear on the second floor level. There moldings, casements, knobs, and hinges are original here, too, but of simple, utilitarian design.

It is thought that the entry hall-stairwell area has undergone some change during the life of the structure. Unmatched door casements directly under what would be the second floor landing (or hallway) causes doubt as to the validity of one of the two doors. Architectural investigations have not been done to determine how or why any change was made or indeed if a change has been made. A bathroom facility has been placed in the rear wing of the house during an early era of the house. (See floor plans for configuration and location of rooms.)

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THE HOP KILN: A second notable structure of the Wigle-Rodolf Farm has already been mentioned, a typical Oregon hop kiln. Although the kiln was not original to the farm, the farm has served as a haven for this building saved from an early Calapooya River flood.

Stories differ as to the cause of the flood. Some have indicated that the river simply changed course. Others have said that early 1900 logging practices of raising the river to float logs downstream contributed to having to move the kiln.

Regardless of the circumstances, in 1916 the kiln was moved to its present site. Its original site had been one-half mile to the east on the Abe Bennett Hop Yard. Bennett was one of the many early-day hop growers in the Brownsville area. Even today the former hop-growing area is notorious for rapid changes in the river bed during high water. In 1965 Senator Wayne Morse visited the same site to view the flood damage of that year. At that time the property was owned by a Murphy family. The Senator, never one to overlook a phrase, called the site the "Murphy Tragedy."

So the Wigle-Rodolf Farm became the new home of the hop kiln. Over the last seventy-four years the barn has not been used for its original purpose, but was used for the storage of fodder for livestock.

The kiln is best described by Herbert Myrick in his book, **THE HOP** (Orange Judd Company, NYC, 1904): "Hop Kilns of the Pacific Coast." Myrick describes sills, floors, trestles, and then says, "The principles of construction outlined are also applied in Oregon where kilns are usually 24X24 feet;...the studding is two by six, sheathed outside with rustic boards, inside lathed and plastered to the eaves. The roof is a halfpitch hip-roof, then rafters ceiled up with matched boards to the ventilator, which should be five feet square on the inside and 12 to 14 feet high...with swinging doors to close at pleasure....The hop kiln floor is usually 16 feet above the earth, or four feet below the plates....The floor joist are two by eight, resting upon a two by eight plate let into each stud one inch."

It is obvious Myrick's 1904 description basically covers this kiln. While time has been unkind to the sill system he described (the building is currently stabilized by telephone poles), other details and dimensions were pretty much followed. Patches of the lathe and plaster still cling to the sides. Bennett built for stout and used 2X12 floor supports. Crossed beams strengthen the walls and probably get credit for the

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building still standing.

When the kiln was moved its use as a storage barn for feed and fodder called for the addition at the eight foot height of a sturdy floor. Major structural beams added after the kiln was moved to support a hay loft are 6X6 with carefully crafted mortise and tendon joints. A hay trolley added at that time still rides a beam which runs from the double doors of the north side to the south side at the eave level. These doors and the gable built to house them occupy the space of the original door used for loading the hops; a sliding door on the east was probably used in loading dried hops out of the kiln. This door slides in its original wooden tracks. In the northwest corner a ladder gives access to the added loft floor. The Wiggles may have been early pioneers in "adaptive use," as it were, by saving from the floods a building used for one purpose by Bennett and adding it to their own operation of hay, horses, and cattle. Today the kiln continues to serve the Rodolf family as it has other families for the past seventy-four years.

The roof is hand-split shakes; the siding is a rustic lap with four inch exposure.

An article in the Eugene, Oregon, **Register Guard** on December 8, 1989, quoted a local preservationist as saying: "A few years ago we had a little money so we had some professional preservationists do a cultural resources' study to tell us what were the most important things to try to save in the community. They started out by looking at 200 pieces of property and then narrowed it down to a final list of 80. The hops barn came out number one on the list. The barns are especially rare in the southern Willamette Valley because hops began to fall out of favor as a commercial crop here more than 50 years ago."

THE BARN: This 18 foot by 24 foot gabled roofed building is covered in 12 inch boards with battens. Surrounding the building on its east and north side is a shed addition probably added shortly after the original structure was built. Little differentiation is noticeable in aging of the unpainted wood. While much decay is evident at the sill level, the major portion of the building can be salvaged with considerable work and investment. To do so might involve removal of the added loafing shed in order to maintain original fabrics. Considerable new materials would have to be added at the sill levels to stop

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further infestation of insects.

The barn has a full loft at the eight foot level with a drop chute for the granary located in the center of the barn. Interior framing is done with a combination of 4 by 4 and 2 by 4 materials. The disorganization of location of beams and studding indicates either inexperienced carpentry or repairs made over the period of the building's standing. The shed addition extends out from under the eave level of the original barn 12 feet to the east and the north. The roof is hand split shakes.

On the south side of this barn is a grapevine which probably dates from the time the barn was built. At its base it has the diameter of a man's body. Today it covers a large area of the nearby garden area and creeps up and over portions of the old barn.

CHICKEN SHED: A simple single gabled structure measuring 8 foot by 12 foot covered in 12 inch boards with battens. Weathering details of the original fabric and framing details indicate an age similar to the above described barn.

SMOKE HOUSE: A small five foot by six foot building with a single gable roof stands near the rear of the house convenient for tending. Even today the stain of smoke covers the simple rafters which are studded with nails for hanging the meats finished in this typical Oregon smoke house of a turn of the century farm. The exterior walls are 12 inch boards with battens. While its exact age is not know, it can be assumed that it is contemporary with the other out buildings of the property since it appears in an original photo of the house.

FOOD STORAGE/WOOD SHED: One of the essentials of a homestead of the pre-refrigeration and the pre-central heating era was a building for cool and freeze-proof storage and a building for storage of wood. This property has a building which combined both of these essentials in one, a sixteen foot by twenty foot building built at the time of the erection of the house. The siding duplicates that of the house. The roof is a single gable covered with shingles on the east slope and corrugated steel on the west slope. The building is divided with the cool room being on the south side of the house nearest the back kitchen door. The cool room is 8 foot by 16 foot planked on the inside by 12 inch

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boards which hold the sawdust within the walls of the room. Many of the boards are unplanned stock. Immediately behind is the wood room which occupies all of the remainder of the space (12 ft. by 16 ft.). The building has eight foot walls. Two doors allow entrance to the building; both are situated on the east side to give easy access to the home. The cold room has a concrete foundation. The remainder of the building rests of the remains of mud sills. The building is the best preserved of all of the out buildings but will require extensive sill work, especially in the cool room area.

A final feature of this example of a turn-of-the-century suburban farm is the Woolen Mill mill race which borders the property's north border. Seepage from the mill race and the slope of the property allowed heavier grazing of the pasture than should be expected. A sub-irrigation was probably as attractive to the original builders as it is to the current owners. The pastures are in use much as they were when the Wigles built up the property since horses, cows, ducks, chickens, geese, and goats once again occupy the Wigle-Rodolf Farm.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1897-1925
1897-1916

Significant Dates

1897, 1916
1897, 1916

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 8.88 acres Brownsville, Oregon 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	0	5	0	2	6	7	5	4	9	1	5	3	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in NE¼ SE¼ Section 31, Township 13S, Range 2W, Willamette Meridian in Brownsville, Linn County, Oregon and is legally described as all of Blocks 4 and 5 in Galbraith's 2nd Addition to North Brownsville, in the City of Brownsville. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 500 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The bounds of the nominated area of 8.88 acres include all that portion of the farmstead of Jacob and Maranda K. Wigle presently associated under one ownership with the historic operations exemplified by the house and five outbuildings, making a total of six contributing features, which are as follows: farmhouse, woodshed/ice house, smoke house, chicken house, barn, and hops kiln. The latter is a salvaged feature introduced to the site in the historic period and adapted for storage of See continuation sheet livestock feed. The nominated area includes the landscaped setting of the farmhouse and all historically

11. Form Prepared By associated area under cultivation, service areas, orchard and pasture.

name/title Michael and Sharon Rodolf
organization _____ date July 26, 1991
street & number 1119 Kirk Avenue telephone (503) 466-3201
city or town Brownsville state Oregon zip code 97327

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SUMMARY

The historic farmstead at the easterly edge of Brownsville, in Linn County, Oregon that was developed by Jacob and Maranda Wigle in the period 1897 to 1925 meets National Register Criteria A and C. It is a well-preserved and unusually complete agricultural ensemble that meets registration requirements set forth in the state's agricultural context statement, drafted in 1989. It illustrates the functional relationship of farmhouse and outbuildings on a small suburban farm at the turn of the century. Within the ensemble, two components, the Queen Anne-style house and a rare hops kiln are outstanding examples, locally, of their respective architectural types.

The nominated area of just under nine acres stretching between Kirk Avenue and Brownsville Ditch, an historic mill race, includes six buildings, of which five were functionally interdependent historically. They are the large farmhouse which is an excellent example of vernacular Queen Anne architecture, a woodshed and ice house, a smoke house, chicken house and barn. With the exception of the tiny board and batten smoke house, the buildings in this original ensemble occupy their historic positions and are in good to fair condition. The hip-roofed, cube-like hops kiln, with its distinctive cupola ventilator, was moved to the property in 1916 from a neighboring farm as salvage from the flood plain. While not active in hops production at this site, the introduced building did support farming functions as a place for the storage of livestock fodder. The hops industry once flourished in the Calapooia River Valley, as it did in many parts of the mid-Willamette Valley around the turn of the century. Yet, the drier on the Wigle farmstead is the only one remaining in Linn County that is recognizable as an example of the distinctive, once-common industrial type.

Based on comparative information in the Linn County Cultural Resource Inventory, the farmhouse is the best example of Queen Anne/Eastlake architecture in the suburban Brownsville precinct. Undoubtedly based on a pattern book design, the commodious, two-story house is essentially L-shaped in plan with an ell and shed additions. Distinctive features which mark the house as the outstanding example of its style locally are the fancy work, or sunbursts at the peak of gable verge boards, lozenge-patterned shingling in main gable ends, a modest amount of stick work, double-hung window sash having colored border lights, and a wrap-

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around veranda having an entrance pediment and scroll-sawn brackets for turned posts. The farmhouse was built in 1897. Together with the hops kiln believed to have been built in 1913, it contributes to the significance of the property under Criterion C. The house interior is believed to have undergone some modification, in the entry stairhall specifically, but most spaces, trim details, finishes and hardware are in place.

Jacob Wigle was an overland pioneer of 1852. His wife, the former Maranda Keeney, was the daughter of James Keeney, an early Linn County settler and man of property. This nomination has the endorsement of the Linn County Historic Resources Commission, representing a Certified Local Government under National Register program guidelines.

The nominated property encompasses, in addition to the farmhouse and accessory buildings, the landscaped yard, service areas, areas under cultivation, orchard and pasture--all sub-areas that have retained continuity of use and visual character from the turn of the century to the present.

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Jacob H. Wigle and his wife, Maranda Keeney Wigle, represent a class of "second generation" Oregon pioneers. Jacob H. Wigle was himself an "Oregon pioneer" in that he arrived in Oregon at age 10 with his father, John M. (or W. the literature never makes the initial clear) Wigle. While an original Wigle house is not identified in the Brownsville area (if it exists at all), Jacob and Maranda Wigle's house proudly stands today as a reminder that the second generation had developed a level of affluence that allowed "grand" homes to be built.

They, then, followed other second generation builders in leaving larger homes to the area. The Moyer-Spaulding house and the John and Amelia Spaulding Brown houses are two other examples of houses (both on the National Register) built by heirs of Brownsville's original pioneer families which show the increased economic abilities of second generation builders.

Though neither Jacob nor Maranda Wigle influenced the commercial life of Brownsville to the extent some other second generation members did, it is obvious that they did well through inheritance and endeavor. James Keeney (1816-1885), who bought 160 acres in 1858 from James M. and Mary Parker, amassed considerable property leaving Maranda, his daughter, 301 acres as an inheritance.

Some of the livelihood of the Wigles came from the farmstead that today makes up the Wigle-Rodolf Farm. The complex illustrates life on an suburban farm at the turn of the twentieth century. In addition to the two buildings detailed above, the Wigles added four other buildings which still exist today and thus illustrate the life the Wigles led.

The other four buildings include: a simple smokehouse, horse barn, chicken shed, and the all-important building used to house the winter's supply of wood and a cold-proof pantry or root cellar. All of these exist on the remaining acreage of the original farm.

Jacob dealt in livestock and worked about the small farm. The livestock business lead to his death: he was killed by a bull in the pasture of the farm.

Both Jacob H. Wigle (1842-1925) and Maranda Keeney Wigle

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August 12, 1847 - April 26, 1943) were descended from families important to the history of Brownsville. Jacob H. arrived as a pioneer to Oregon in 1852. The Wigle crossing to the Oregon territory is documented in the Abraham J. and John Wigle accounts in the Leslie L. Haskin collection, Brownsville, Oregon, Library. Maranda Keeney Wigle's family was instrumental in bringing some of the first wagon trains to Oregon. According to the Idaho Statesman (513/76) James Keeney (1816-1885) "crossed the Cascades...at this time no wagons had ever before crossed the Cascades." James Keeney's brother, Jonathan, was a Rogue River Indian War veteran. When Keeney resigned his position in the war, his position was assumed by Capt. James Blakely, the founder of Brownsville, Oregon. Thus both Jacob H. Wigle and Maranda Keeney Wigle securely claim deep historical roots. The Wigles were devout Dunkers and fostered the religion in the Willamette Valley. John Wigle was an active man in the region's Civil War debates prior to and during the Civil War.

Maranda Keeney Wigle inherited considerable property from her father James Keeney. When Jacob and Maranda were married in 1865 "they lived on her father's donation land claim" (Haskin Interviews, Vol 8, page 19). Deeded to Maranda by her father at that time were 163 acres. Thus it is speculation backed by some information from the son of the marriage (Edward Wigle interview with Leslie L. Haskin) that his father was "difficult" and his mother was of "an independent nature." Jacob H. was known locally as what today would be called a "horse trader." He lived by buying and selling; his death was caused by a bull which kicked him causing fatal injuries.

Pictures of the Keeney family (Wagon Ruts West, Ralph R. Keeney, 1984) show Maranda and her family in elegant clothes. It is obvious that she was a woman of inherited means who would have been interested in building a home that would show affluence. In this regard she was not unlike her Spaulding relatives who built two of Brownsville's more stately homes: The Moyer House and the John and Amelia Spaulding Brown House. Her husband, meanwhile, was interested in the working of the suburban farm where he could hold animals, make swaps, and carry on his business of bargaining. Thus the working farm satisfied both sides of the marriage: a house designed for entertaining at the edge of a

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vital farm community and a working farmstead where locals could drop in to swap animals and other items Jacob H. accumulated at various sales he frequented as shown by photocopies of local auctions found in the Wigle vertical files, Brownsville Community Library.

The farm's collection of buildings (listed above in Section 7.) are tangible reminders of a style of living fast disappearing from the Oregon scene. The 8.8 acre farm with its house and collection of buildings quickly indicates to contemporary society a life quite different from what we lead today. The natural irrigation afforded by the Brownsville Woolen Mill's mill race still allows summer pasture for animals. The hop barn attests to the industry which once thrived in this area (one of the first areas of the state to grow the crop). The original uses of the buildings and sheds are fast being lost to an age nurtured on the internal combustion engine. Yet the present owners still keep horses, livestock, and fowl in much the way the original owners of the Wigle-Rodolf Farm did. Even the most humble and utilitarian building is a testament to the period in which it was built, and thus they help in our understanding of suburban farming at the turn of the 20th century. To quote Lou Ann Speulda's "Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historic Context 1811-1940: "Farms and ranches may derive part of the significance by the continuous operation of the original agricultural activity...Inclusion of agricultural fields is important...Thus the 'best' example is an intact farm or ranch which reflects either a single chronological period arrangement or an operation developed through time." The Wigle-Rodolf Farm meets these requirements.

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1. County records of Deeds, Book 36 page 639, Book 45 page 347, Book 56 page 308. Albany, Oregon.
2. Leslie L. Haskin Interview: WPA, Brownsville Community Library, Book 8 page 5. Interview with Mr. Ed. Wigle, son of J. H. Wigle.
3. Cemetery Survey by Leslie L. Haskin, WPA 1933: The Wigle Cemetery, Linn County, Oregon. Brownsville, OR, Library.
4. Interview: Mr. Charles Fullager, age 91, Spring of 1991 regarding moving of hops kiln.
5. Vertical files: Keeney family. Brownsville Community Library Amelia Spaulding Brown History Room.
6. Vertical files: Wigle family. Brownsville Community Library Amelia Spaulding Brown History Room.
7. Interview: Leslie L. Haskin, WPA 1933, With John W. Wigle regarding wagon trip west. Brownsville Community Library.
8. Oregon Historical Quarterly, June: 1930. Brownsville Community Library, Brownsville, Oregon.
9. Idaho Statesman: May 13, 1976 (513)
10. Leslie L. Haskin interview, WPA 1933, With Bessie Templeton Leonard regarding hops kilns. Brownsville Community Library, Brownsville, Oregon.
11. **Wagon Ruts West: The History of the John Keeney Family**, Ralph R. Keeney, 1984. Brownsville Community Library, Brownsville, Oregon.
12. Voting Records: Linn County Oregon. Linn County Courthouse, Albany, Oregon.
13. Oregon DLC Records, Vol. 1, Brownsville Community Library, Brownsville, Oregon.
14. **The Hop: Hop Kilns of the Pacific Coast**; Herbert Myrick

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Orange Judd Company, NYC, 1904.

15. Register Guard, Eugene, Oregon, December 8, 1989
16. **Field Guide to American Houses**, Virginia & Lee McAlester
17. Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historical Context 1811-1940, Lou Ann Speulda, 1989. Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon.

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All of the 13 photographs are of the Wigle-Rodolf Farm at 1119 Kirk Avenue Brownsville, Linn County, Oregon.

Photographs 1 & 2 are copies of an original historic print in the Brownsville Pioneer Picture Gallery, Betty McKinney--Curator. The negatives are housed with the Gallery. The photographer is unknown and the date is estimated to be around 1900 by the size of the plants around the house.

Photographs 3 through 13 were taken in August of 1990 by Nelson L. Jones, 35580 Highway 228, Brownsville, Oregon. The negatives are in the property owner's possession.

No. 1 of 13:

This print of the original photograph shows the Wigle family posed around their newly constructed home. The view is from the southeast and when compared to the current photographs of the house emphasizes the integrity of the house. The smokehouse is visible to the right of the picture and the woodshed/cold storage building can be seen at the back of the house.

No. 2 of 13

An enlargement of No. 1 showing details more clearly.

No. 3 of 13

South facade shows the front of the house, gable decoration, porch brackets and colored glass windows upstairs and down.

No. 4 of 13

The West facade of the house showing the sunburst design and the diamond and scallop shingling on the gable. At the left is the west end of the back porch.

No. 5 of 13

North facade shows back of house and north east view of woodshed/cold storage building.

No. 6 of 13

East facade shows stairwell tower, wrap-around front porch and colored glass windows.

No. 7 of 13

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Photos 2
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South view of the hops kiln and its stabilizing members. Also the south view of the barn is seen with the foliage of the ancient grape covering much of the barn and outside wiring.

No. 8. of 13

West view of the hops kiln and the barn with part of the chicken coop visible in the left corner behind the barn, the house visible on the right. On the hops kiln the gable built to house the hay trolley is seen. The angle of the siding at the base of the hops kiln shows the degree to which the building was leaning prior to stabilization.

No. 9 of 13

North view of the hops kiln showing the added hay doors. The northwest corner of the barn is also seen.

No. 10 of 13

East view of the hops kiln. Double handled sliding door is seen under eave. The bottom of the door is 16 ft. above the ground, the level of the original floor.

No. 11 of 13

South view of the barn. The posts of the grape arbor can be seen with the grape covering much of the barn up to the sloping shed roof on the right end.

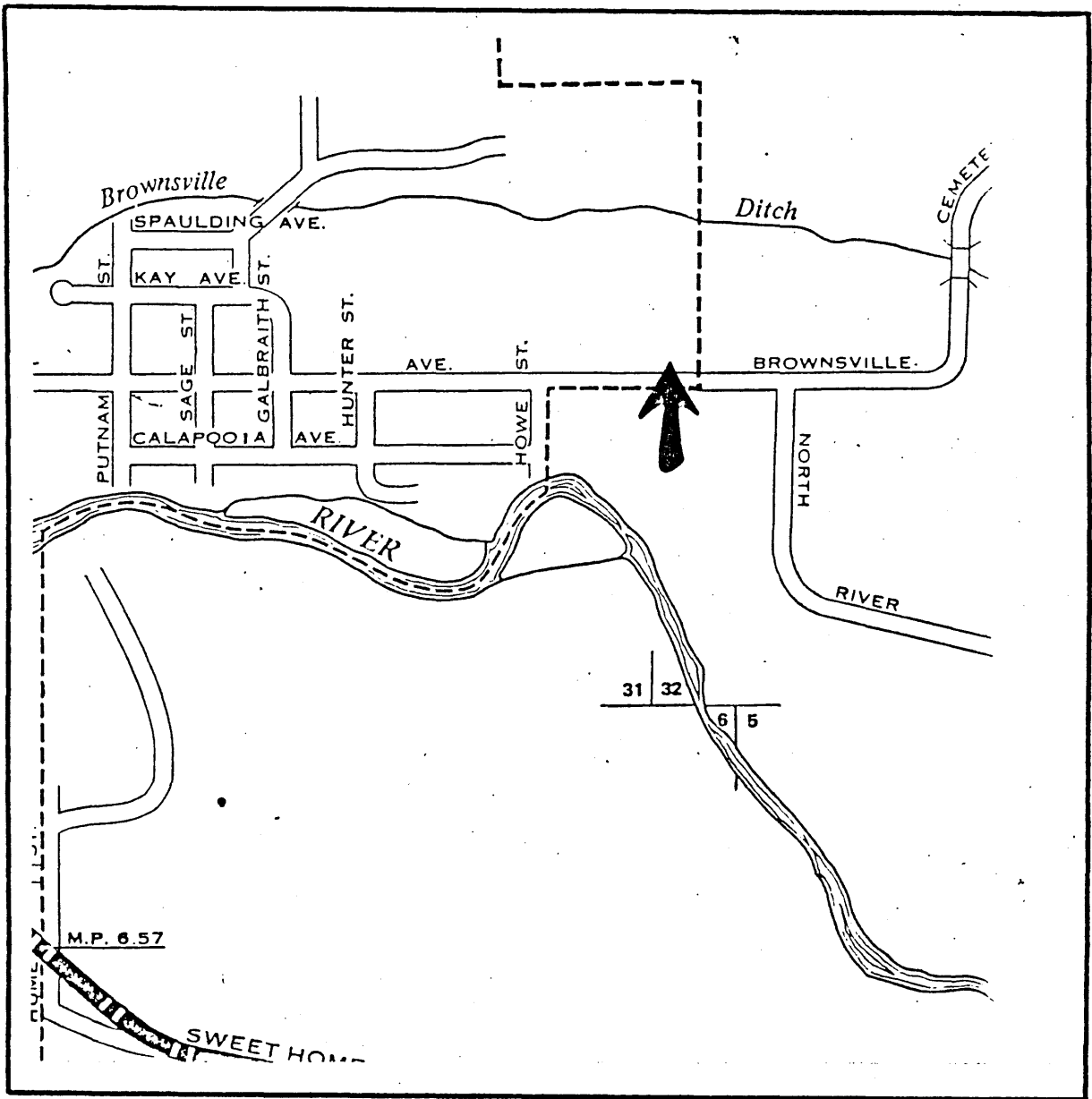
No. 12 of 13

North view of the barn and northwest view of the chicken coop. Tree in the background on the left is a very old mulberry a variety frequently planted at end of the 19th century.

No. 13 of 13

Smoke house as seen from the south. In the original photo, it is in the same spot, but faces east or west before being turned to its current position (date not known). Black smoke stain covers the inside of the building and to a lesser degree coats the door.

Hops Barn

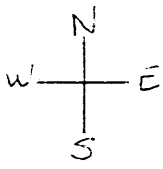


Brownsville
City

LINN COUNTY INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

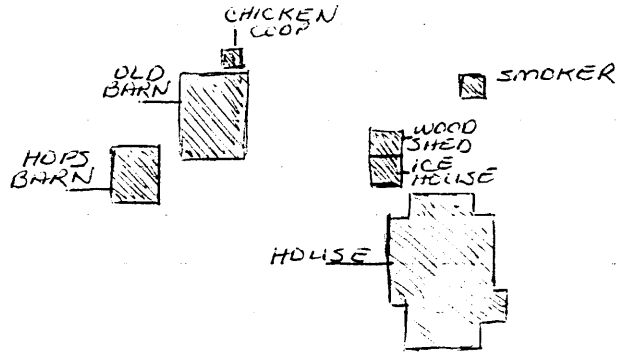
Wob - Rodolf Farm
1119 Kirk St.
Brownsville, Linn Co. Ia.

MILL RACE



one square = 20 sq. ft

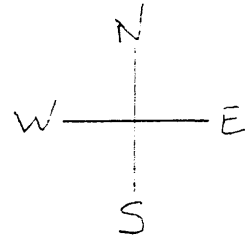
BROWNSVILLE CITY LIMIT



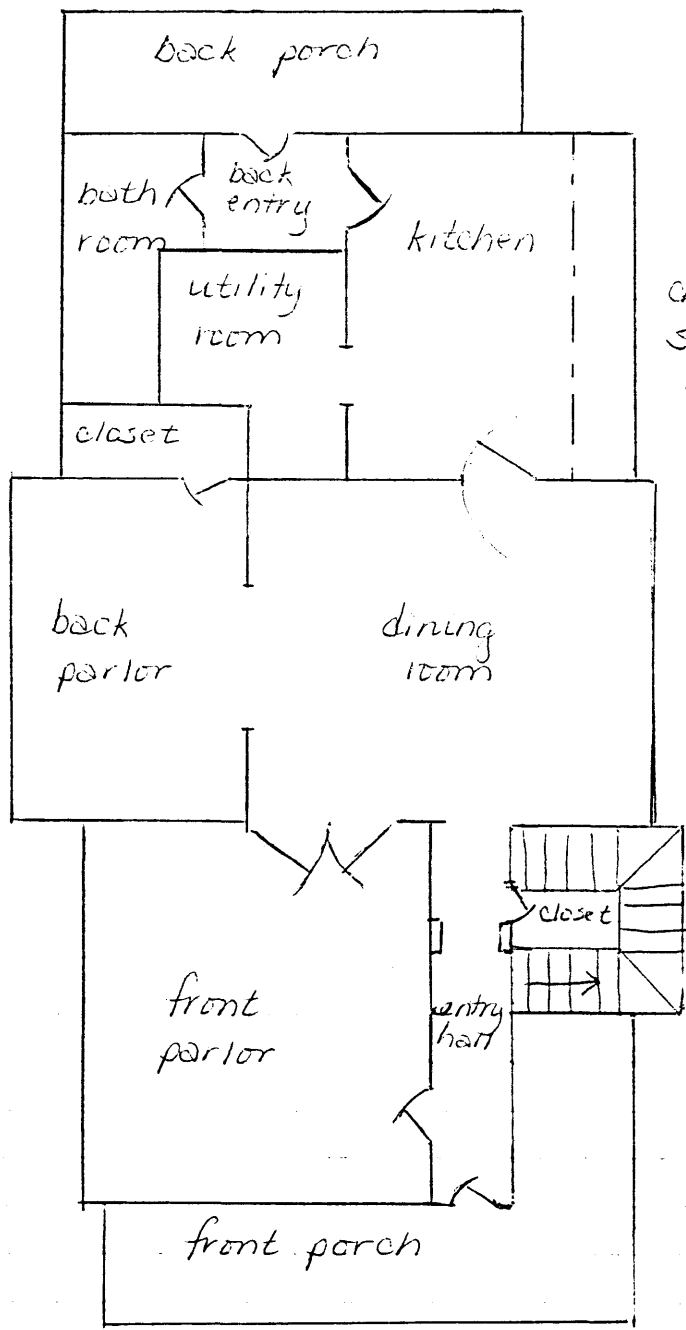
View - Rudolf Farm
1117 Kirk Ave.
Brownsville, Linn Co. OR

KIRK AVENUE

Downstone field plan
1910



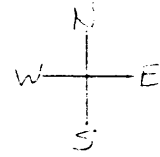
one square = 2 sq ft



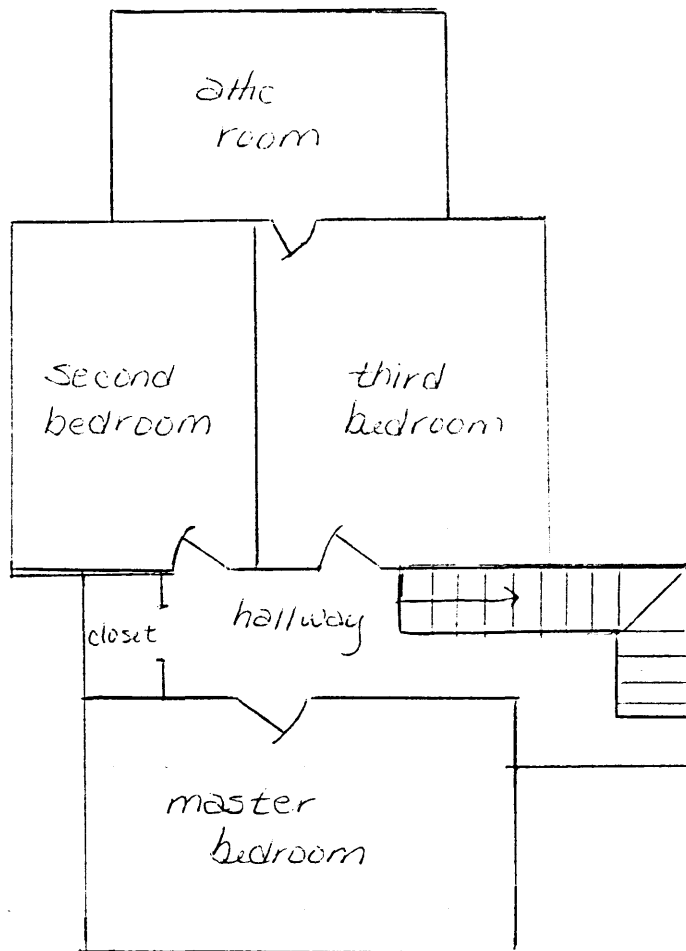
dotted lines
show kitchen
addition in 1910

W. C. Ruff Form
1117
Knoxville Tenn 37601

Upstairs floor plan



1 in square = 2 sq ft.



Unit Based Form
Unit Part Plan
Kumon, Lynn Co. Va.

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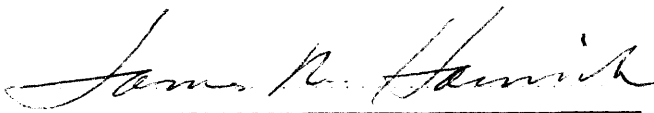
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WIGLE, JACOB AND MARANDA K., FARMSTEAD
1119 Kirk Avenue
Brownsville
Linn County
OREGON

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to report a misattribution of title in the property name block under Section 1 of the National Register of Historic Places registration form pertaining to the above property that was forwarded on February 3, 1992.

The correct title incorporates the word "farmstead" instead of "farmhouse" and is given as follows.

WIGLE, JACOB AND MARANDA K., FARMSTEAD



James M. Hamrick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

February 4, 1992