

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Irwin, Richard S., Barn
other names/site number Cheadle Barn

2. Location

street & number 26208 Finley Refuge Road not for publication
city, town Corvallis vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97333

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</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.

Mark J. Stuntz 5/20/88
Signature of certifying official Date
Federal Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

John Ballou March 4, 1988
Signature of commenting or other official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Patrick Andrews 7/7/88
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence

Animal Facility

Storage

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence

Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Western Barn

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete Piers

walls Wood

Board and Batten

roof Cedar Shakes and Tin

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Richard S. Irwin Barn was originally constructed as a horse barn in 1900 by Ernest E. Brimmer, a noted builder in the rural areas of the southern Willamette Valley, Oregon. It is a Western barn whose form and structure has Southern and Dutch antecedents (Dole 1974:220). It served as one of the major buildings of the Irwin farmstead and remained a functional unit throughout several stages of adaptive reuse. The barn is generally in good condition, with future plans to repair and replace deteriorated and missing elements. Presently the barn and its lean-to continue to serve as storage areas for refuge and farming permittee equipment.

Located in Section 33 of Township 13 south, Range 5 west, of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, the barn occupies a plot measuring 133 feet by 148 feet 6 inches in the southeast quadrant of Lot 2 in tax lot number 00300. The building's main axis is oriented to the east and west, with the principal entrances opening to the east. The site is located in the foothills of the Coast Range on the eastern flank of Pigeon Butte at the 300 foot level. The topography is a combination of gently rolling hills and flat prairie. The barn site overlooks meandering Muddy Creek and McFadden Marsh to the east. It is surrounded by a landscape of cultivated grass fields, riparian vegetation, and scattered oak trees. The nuance of the countryside is both natural and rural, manifested by William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge, as well as neighboring farms and ranches. Except for the barn, no former structures are extant of the Irwin farmstead complex. Only brambles or cultural materials remain where once stood a Queen Anne farmhouse and various outbuildings. Orchard remnants and ornamental plantings gone wild, together with the old barn give the evidence of historic human use.

The Richard S. Irwin Barn is a two-storied, rectangular structure totaling 93 feet in width and 108 feet 6 inches in length. This includes the lean-to that was added to three sides in c.1947 to provide wintering shelter for stock and parking space for farm machines. The original barn is 48 feet 8 inches wide and 60 feet long. It reaches approximately 46 feet from ground to roof ridge, while the eave height is 20 feet.

The structure of the main portion of the barn is composed of five bents that section the building into three bays wide and five long. A rough-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

sawn timber framework rests on concrete piers that replaced most of the original field stone supports in c.1947. Excepting the use of anchor-beams, the rough-sawn framing system is similar to eighteenth century hand-hewn Dutch barns found in New York State (Fitchen 1968:93; Sobon and Schroeder 1984:33-35). Longitudinal girts and purlins span the central columns, while traverse struts and crossties help to stabilize each bent. The outside walls are composed of widely-spaced thick studs connected by sills, longitudinal struts, and plates. Diagonal braces further support the wall and bent systems at points of juncture. All of the major timbers of the framework measure 6x6 and 8x8 inches and are joined by mortise and tenon. Longitudinal members are lengthened by scarf-jointing.

The gabled roof of the main barn is steeply pitched to a 45 degree angle. It is fronted by a cantilevered hay hood that once allowed the mechanical loading of hay into the upper loft. The great hood is an elongated, box-like enclosure ornamented with curved lower edges, corner pilasters, and decorative molding. Originally shingle-covered, the roof was redone in c.1947; at that time the original cupola was removed altogether (Lemon 1986; Cheadle 1986). In 1983 the barn was reroofed once again by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Sekora 1986). The roof structure is double-framed with two major purlins, a single ridge-piece and coupled rafters. On the interior a wooden track with metal trolley runs the length of the ridge. The former hayfork is missing; however a part of the scissor-like fork lies beneath the barn, perhaps belonging to the original.

Board and batten siding covers the main barn section, with the batten edges being convexly beveled. Several of the battens have been partially removed by vandals, and some deterioration of the boards is evident. Decorative elements include simple pilasters at each corner, a continuous frieze beneath the eaves, gable moldings, and painted frames around each door and window. The Victorian-styled barn is stained deep red with white trim. A majority of the original paint is still in evidence; although some of the lower wall areas were repainted in c.1947.

Centrally located sliding, double wagon doors are located at opposite ends of the barn (east and west elevations). These are flanked on either side by single doors that also slide. Three of the doors are missing. Nearly square, symmetrically placed windows occur, three on the south elevation and one on the north. At one time these contained glass panes and were side sliding. The hayloft has a double-hung window directly beneath the western gable. Other openings are apparent on the upper level; these were cut out in c.1947 to permit the loading of baled hay into the loft (Cheadle 1986).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

The dirt-floored lean-to addition of c.1947 is attached to the north, south, and west elevations. Measuring an average of 30 feet in width, it consists of a lightweight timber frame covered by square-cut board and batten siding, painted red. Interior posts help to support its sloping tin roof. The southern and western walls are constructed with concrete foundations due to inclement winter weather common to the Willamette Valley (Lemon 1986). These walls once contained glassed hopper windows. The north wall is not constructed as substantially as the other two. Entrance to the lean-to is available through open passages on the east and north. The western and southern sections contain sliding doors. All of the lean-tos are in need of repair. The large space was constructed essentially as a winter shelter for sheep and cattle. It also provided a parking area for farm equipment as it does today (Lemon 1986; Cheadle 1986). Construction of the lean-to caused minimal impact to the exterior of the original barn.

On the interior the two-storied Irwin Barn has a central wagon drive paralleled by two side aisles on the first floor, with a full loft occupying the second. Originally the principal level contained a series of horse stalls along the south aisle. These were gradually removed between 1920 and 1964 and the area used for storage. Two of the stalls were retained for quite some time for the stabling of saddle horses (Cheadle 1986). The north aisle of the main level features a milking parlor for eight cows, a tack room with staircase, a small granary, and an area for cleaning grain. The granary was partially dismantled in c.1947 to enlarge the space for cleaning grain. Portions of the tack room walls were also removed to accommodate a later hay chute from above. The milking parlor is extant and intact. The side aisles and central wagon drive originally featured wooden floors. In c.1947 the planking and substructure of the wagon drive were removed and the entire barn raised higher on concrete piers to allow clearance for the parking of combines (Cheadle 1986). Some of the original field stone footings were reused, and the side aisles retained their wooden flooring. All of the above elements--stalls, granary, tack room, and wooden-floored wagon drive--could easily be restored from ample architectural evidence that remains.

The second level of the Irwin Barn contains a spacious hayloft that is original. Two trap doors that once served as the main hay chutes remain. In c.1947 five cribbed 2x4 granaries were built in the northwest corner of the loft; they provided storage for oats and barley (Cheadle 1986). The added weight of grain storage required a general strengthening of the barn's structure. A supplementary post and beam system was constructed under the granaries, as well as additional support for the existing columns and girts. A series of chutes were installed to facilitate the movement of grain to and from the bins.

The interior of the barn was originally unpainted and remains so today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

lean-to was added to three elevations, and the barn equipped for the storage and processing of large quantities of grains. The renovation also provided the necessary parking space for farm machines.

The lean-to gave to Irwin Barn an external form that has a long tradition in the Willamette Valley. Lean-tos date to early Oregon log barns in the pioneer period of the 1850s (Dole 1974:87-88). The lean-to has not altered the historic character of Irwin Barn. It continued to shelter farming equipment even after ownership of the barn passed from the sheep rancher to a wildlife refuge in 1965.

Under Criterion C, the original portion of the R. S. Irwin Barn features architectural elements and qualities associated with horse barns constructed by E. E. Brimner, a noted builder in the vicinity of south Benton County, Oregon.

Brimner was born in 1866 in Harrow County, Ontario, Canada. He was of Scottish and Germanic descent. Raised in Ontario, he came to the United States as a young man already trained in carpentry. He brought his tools with him, in a chest made from a tree felled by lightning at the Brimner home in Ontario. It is speculated that he may have once been apprenticed to an architect, as he was skilled in executing his own building designs. While preparing his drawings, he would give his eldest daughter problems in calculating the amount of lumber needed. As she worked with paper and pencil, he would figure in his head and be able to tell her if her answer was correct (Elliott 1983).

Brimner arrived first in Portland, Oregon, and later moved to Monroe, Oregon, c.1897, where he established a thriving construction business. He never entered into a partnership, but he always hired a large crew of craftsmen to assist in his building projects. In 1899 he married Luella Jane Lemon. They settled in Monroe, where they owned both a town house and a farm. Three children were born of that union: Frances, 1905; Eugenia, 1907; and Helen, 1911. Another girl died when only two days old (Elliott 1983, 1984).

Besides horse barns, Brimner constructed several private homes in the vicinity of Monroe; a Methodist church, grade school, and merchantile building in Monroe; and a Methodist-Episcopal church and Oddfellow's hall in Alpine, Oregon (Elliott 1983; Miller 1984; McCallum 1984). Some of these are extant in varying degrees of preservation. In addition to Irwin Barn, two of Brimner's Queen Anne houses and a few of his other horse barns are listed on the Benton County, Oregon Register of Historic Places (Weber-Gallagher 1986).

E. E. Brimner moved his family and business to Portland, Oregon, in 1918.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

It is known that he built at least one other church, St. John's Methodist, there and worked in a shipyard for a time. He died in 1924 of pernicious anemia (Elliott 1983, 1984).

A study of five extant Brimmer barns, conducted in 1984, concluded that the structures shared specific architectural elements in overall form, function, and detailing that gave them a marked identity in the southern Willamette Valley. Field research indicated that as many as twenty barns may have been built by Brimmer within a ten mile radius of Monroe. Fifteen of these remain standing, many of them either greatly altered or in a deteriorated condition. At present only five extant structures have been authenticated as Brimmer barns. Of the five, the R. S. Irwin Barn is the best example of Brimmer's skills as a builder and designer of distinctive horse barns (Merrill 1983; Sekora 1984).

Brimmer horse barns can be distinguished by their overall exterior form: high profile, high eaves, and end-openings. The gabled roofs are steeply pitched and fronted by a deep, edge-curved hay hood; originally they were all crowned by a decorative cupola. The barns feature central, sliding, double doors flanked by singles that are positioned at opposite ends of the barn. Symmetrically placed square windows are along the sides. Red board and batten siding is trimmed with simple white corner pilasters, frieze, and cove molding; door and window frames are also painted white (Sekora 1984).

The two-storied, rectangular structures contain three parallel aisles on the main floor and full upper haylofts. Traces of a granary, dairy parlor, and horse stalls can be found on the lower levels. The barns are wooden-floored, with a stairway for access to the loft. The lofts contain at least one hay drop door and remnants of a hay fork assemblage (Sekora 1984).

The main frame is composed of five bents, sectioning the barns into three bays wide and four long. The structure of the earlier barns reveal traditional joinery techniques of pegged mortise and tenon, scarf-jointing, and hip-jointing. They rest on field stone footings. These methods are unusual and archaic for the time period (Sekora 1984).

Historical Context

The Irwin Barn is located on a portion of the Joel B. Perkins donation land claim of 322.76 acres, settled in 1854. Born in 1810, Perkins was a native of Warren County, Kentucky. He later moved to Illinois where he married his wife, Margaret, in 1840. The couple resided in Illinois before crossing the Plains to Oregon in 1852 with their four children. From 1854 to 1862 four more children were born, and the family homesteaded on their Benton County claim, probably subsistence farming like

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

so many of their neighbors (U.S. Census 1860; Benton County Deed Records 1862; D.L.C. Cert. 1279). It is speculated that a cabin and other rural buildings were erected but no record of such has survived. In 1862 J. B. Perkins sold his donation land claim to A. J. Hubbard and reportedly resettled near Waitsburg, Washington (Oregon Historical Quarterly 1933:137).

Over the next twenty-two years the land parcel containing the barn site passed to several owners: 1862-1864, A. J. Hubbard; 1864-1870, Montgomery Winkle; 1870-1873, David McBee; and 1873-1884, Robert M. Logan. Knowledge of their use of the land or of any structures is lacking. In 1884, Richard S. Irwin purchased the farm from Logan, which consisted of not only the Perkins claim but also 160 acres from the adjacent Jacob Slagle donation land claim, a total of 475 acres (Benton County Deed Records 1862-1884).

Irwin was the son of European emigrants, Richard Irwin Sr. (Irish) and Louise Kompp (German), who had crossed the Plains in 1850 to settle in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. The Hon. Richard S. Irwin was a popular and prominent agriculturist of Benton County, Oregon. Born in 1857, he grew to manhood on his father's donation land claim about ten miles south of Corvallis (Chapman 1903). In 1878 he married Effie Winkle, also of a local pioneer family (Benton County Marriage Records 1878). After residing on his father's farm for five years, young Richard and his wife moved to their newly-purchased acreage that was located on Muddy Creek in south Benton County. There they engaged in general farming, mainly raising beef cattle, sheep, and hogs as well as cultivating 280 acres of wheat and oats. Mr. Irwin was also known as a breeder of fine race horses. Over the ensuing years three daughters were born to the couple: Frances in 1880, Leanna in 1884, and Bessie in 1892 (Chapman 1903:1350; Avery 1986).

Irwin was active in civic affairs, faithfully serving his community when called upon. After holding several local offices in his township, he was elected as a Benton County commissioner in 1900 for four years. In addition Irwin sat on the Board of Directors of the Corvallis State Bank. He was considered by his acquaintances as a kind, well-meaning man, who did many good deeds without letting people know (Irwin 1900; Chapman 1903:1350; Avery 1986; Benton County Court Journal 1900, 1904; Weekly Gazette Times 1920).

When the Irwins first moved to their farm, few improvements of a modern nature had been made to the farmstead (Chapman 1903:1350). Remnants of aging orchard trees and reports of an older house, barn, and shed-like outbuildings suggest that at least one of the former owners had attempted settlement between the years 1854-1884. Irwin and his spouse utilized these buildings until they were able to replace the house and barn, plus

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

add outbuildings of their own--a hired hand's house, privy, combination woodshed/washroom/bunkhouse/water tank, fruit house, smokehouse, chicken house, pumphouse, machine shed, blacksmithy and tool shed, hog house, and two outlying stock barns. Irwin cultivated two small orchards that provided a variety of plums and apples. A grape arbor and fig tree were planted near the house, whose yard was ornamented with numerous shrubs, lilacs, peonies, quince, and snowball. The family tended a large garden and butchered and smoked their own pork. Largely self-sufficient, the Irwins nevertheless shopped in Corvallis or nearby Monroe for supplies. At first they used trail-like service roads, blazed by pioneer settlers, to gain access to 99W (State Road) and Bellfountain (County Road to Lloyd settlement). Part of this network included a rock-filled ford across Muddy Creek that was built by Irwin. In 1891 Bruce Road was established by Benton County near the Irwin farmstead, giving the family better service to the main arteries of transportation (Benton County Public Works 1891; Irwin 1900, 1905; Chapman 1903:1350; Avery 1986; Cheadle 1986).

In the early twentieth century farming in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, was accomplished using horse-drawn farm equipment, and private transportation was still largely dependent upon horse-power. In the rain-prone valley, a specialized structure was required to provide sheltered stabling space for all types of horses; ergo the horse barn was commonplace on the rural scene (Miller 1984).

In 1900, when R. S. Irwin decided to have a horse barn constructed, he contracted with E. E. Brimner, a local builder who had already erected several barns and houses for neighboring farmers. Brimner was later to build an attractive Queen Anne style house for the Irwin family in 1905. A daily diary kept by Irwin recorded the construction of the horse barn which began on April 25, 1900. It took five days to haul and collect the local field stones used as footings. On May 1 Brimner purchased the rough-sawn lumber from James W. Walters' sawmill that was located one mile west of Alpine, Oregon. Both square and wiredrawn nails came from an unnamed store in Monroe (Irwin 1900; Mintonye 1968:105, 166). The following entries were extracted from Irwin's 1900 diary:

May	12	Foundation completed by noon
	18	Barn raising
	21	North boxing put up by Brimner
	22	Rafters put up by Brimner
	24	Brimner puts up end boxing
	26	Brimner puts rafters on
	28	Brimner fixes hay hood on barn
	30	Cornish (cornice) put on by Brimner
	31	Cornish finished by Brimner

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

June	6	Shingling finished by Brimner
	9	Brimner begins putting down floor
	14	Brimner finishes floor
	15	Brimner making cupola (cupolo)
	16	Cupolo construction continues
	18	Brimner puts stalls in
	20	Brimner makes cupolo and etc.
	21	Bowen begins to paint barn
	22	Brimner finishes barn--barn dance at night
July	3	Bowen painting barn
	5	Bowen painting
	13	Bowen still painting
	19	Bowen finish barn painting
Sept.	17	Irwin fixes manure track in barn
	18	Manure track completed

The completed barn proudly displayed the sign "R. S. Irwin, E. Brimner and Co." and 1900 painted in large white letters high on the front elevation, over the main wagon doors (Merrill 1983). The horse barn served Irwin for the next twenty years. Well-built and multi-purpose, it remained the operational center for the farmstead's agricultural activities.

When R. S. Irwin died (of diabetic complications) in 1920, his widow moved to a house in Corvallis. The Benton County farm was inherited by his daughters, Bessie Hunsberger and Leanna Avery (Benton County Probate Records 1920; Avery 1986). Through the twenties, the land continued to be cultivated sporadically by neighboring farmers, and sheep were pastured in the early thirties by Leanna's spouse, Grover Avery. The house stood vacant for the most part; although one tenant, Grace Logan, planted a host of daffodils in the yard (Avery 1986; Cheadle 1986). The barn saw the demise of the use of horse-drawn farm equipment. By the 1920s mechanization had revolutionized farming practices, and horse barns per se were no longer needed. However, the Irwin barn was still useful for stabling saddle horses and storing feed. Its milking parlor also remained functional (Avery 1986).

In 1931 and 1943, Bessie and Leanna sold most of their father's farmland to the Benton County State Bank. The land parcel containing the barn and house site was purchased by Chester B. Reader in 1946 (Benton County Deed Records 1931, 1943, 1946). Reader ran sheep and raised turkeys on the place. He used the horse barn only for storing turkey feed, and his hired hand lived in the house (Reader 1986).

The R. S. Irwin acreage, including the barn site, passed through a series of transactions over the next few years, until James F. Lemon took title

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7

to both in 1947 and 1954 (Benton County Deed Records 1947, 1954). In 1947 Lemon's in-laws, Florence J. and Richard F. Cheadle, moved to the farm and maintained residency until 1965. The Cheadle family undertook a number of improvements on the property. The barn was modernized and several decayed outbuildings demolished. They repainted the house, and Mrs. Cheadle's gardening skills added more flowers to the already beautiful yard (Lemon 1986; Cheadle 1986).

Like R. S. Irwin, Richard Cheadle was a general farmer who raised primarily sheep and beef cattle, while cultivating oats and barley to feed his stock. Although in good structural condition, the Irwin horse barn was inadequate for Cheadle's needs. Nevertheless he still utilized the existing milking parlor, hay loft, and two of the horse stalls. Cheadle wanted a larger covered space to shelter his stock in winter, as well as to provide a parking area for bulky pieces of farm equipment. He also needed additional storage bins for his grain. In c.1947 Cheadle undertook the rehabilitation of Irwin Barn, doing most of the physical labor himself (Lemon 1986; Cheadle 1986). The structure was converted from a turn-of-the-century horse barn to a modern, multi-purpose farm building.

In 1965 the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service purchased the former R. S. Irwin farm from James F. Lemon (Benton County Deed Records 1965). Irwin Barn became a part of the newly created Willamette National Wildlife Refuge. Several buildings had remained of the old Irwin farmstead, including the Victorian house and barn built by Brimner. In time all were razed by the refuge except for the 1900 barn (U.S. Dept. of the Interior 1965).

As part of its mission to provide protected habitat for various species of wildlife, the Fish and Wildlife Service has maintained a cooperative farming program on Finley National Wildlife Refuge. The purpose has been to cultivate selected crops to be used as forage for wintering waterfowl. Irwin Barn has figured prominently in this scheme, with its lean-to still used as a parking area for large farm machines. The original portion of the barn has also been a storage space for both refuge and farming permittee equipment. Fish and Wildlife has not altered the structure in any way and intends to retain the three-sided lean-to. Continuation of the current management is expected with maintenance in compliance with the Secretary of Interior's directives, as it pertains to historic buildings. The Cultural Resource Management Plan for Ankeny, Baskett Slough, and William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuges, Willamette Valley, Oregon, dated May 1987 identifies in order of priority the following maintenance items scheduled for the Irwin/Cheadle Barn:

1. Replace missing sliding doors
2. Install missing foundation wall (north wing of lean-to)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

3. Repaint exterior walls
4. Replace deteriorated exterior walls siding
5. Replace missing exterior wall battens
6. Replace broken windows
7. Replace leaking roof (north wing of lean-to)
8. Paint rusted roof (south and east wings of lean-to)

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

1900-1920

Significant Dates

1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ernest Eugene Brimmer

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

The Richard S. Irwin Barn is significant as representative of evolving rural architecture in the southern Willamette Valley, Oregon, during the period 1900-1920. The barn exhibits several features that are characteristic of its locale, type, and function. It is also a prime example of a distinctive type of horse barn designed and built by Ernest Eugene Brimmer during the early twentieth century in the vicinity of Monroe, Oregon.

Under Criterion A, the Irwin barn reflects evolutionary developments in agricultural techniques by its overall physical appearance and internal organization. Each has been adapted through time to accommodate changing equipment types and functional needs.

Originally the building was constructed as a horse barn in an era when horse-drawn farming methods prevailed. The barn's interior was designed to facilitate the stabling and care of both work and saddle horses; this included stalls, feed storage, and tack room. Also present was a spacious hayloft, with a hayfork lift and hood. Designed for the external loading of loose hay, the hooded barn was prevalent in Oregon as early as 1890 (Dole 1974:220).

The transition to mechanized farm machinery during the 1920s rendered the horse barn, with compartmentalized stalls, obsolete. Larger spaces were needed for tractors and their fittings, and the increased production of grain called for larger storage capacities. Likewise the loading of loose hay using the hayfork lift was no longer practiced, as baled hay had become the norm (Avery 1986). Yet Irwin Barn maintained its usefulness during this transitory period. Still in its original form, the barn continued to house riding horses and milk cows and provided storage for sacked and baled feed (Avery 1986).

In c.1947 the barn was rehabilitated to accommodate a change in function. The horse barn remained the principal, multi-purpose structure, but its uses centered on the care and feeding of sheep. To that purpose a broad lean-to was added to three elevations, and the barn equipped for the

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Avery, Punderson and Billie Avery
1986 Corvallis, Oregon. Personal interview, January 14, 1986.

Benton County Court Journal
1900 Book 6, page 449
1904 Book 7, page 282
Office of the County Clerk, Benton County Courthouse, Corvallis.

Benton County Deed Records
1862 Book F, page 26
1864 Book G, page 8
1870 Book H, page 532
1873 Book J, pages 375, 384
1881 Book N, page 481
1884 Book P, page 103

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Wm. L. Finley Natl. Wldf. Refuge
Oregon State University/Anthropology

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .45 of an acre

UTM References

A

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

C

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

B

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

Zone Easting Northing

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The Richard S. Irwin Barn is located on Lot 2 of tax lot #00300. Beginning at the southeast corner of the Abner T. Lloyd Donation Land Claim No. 56, in Section 33, Township 13 south, Range 5 west, of the Willamette Meridian; thence east 425 feet 9 inches, said point being the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence south 25 feet; thence east 148 feet 6 inches; thence north 133 feet; thence west 148 feet 6 inches; thence south 129 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING. See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary includes the measurement of the barn, 93 feet by 108 feet 6 inches, plus an allowable 20 feet along each of the four sides. This boundary encompasses the significant resource and its immediate surroundings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynda Sekora
organization University of Oregon/Architecture date June, 1987
street & number 2640 E. Wilshre Drive telephone 503/344-3680
city or town Eugene state Oregon zip code 97405

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

1931 Book 84, page 601
1943 Book 104, page 167
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

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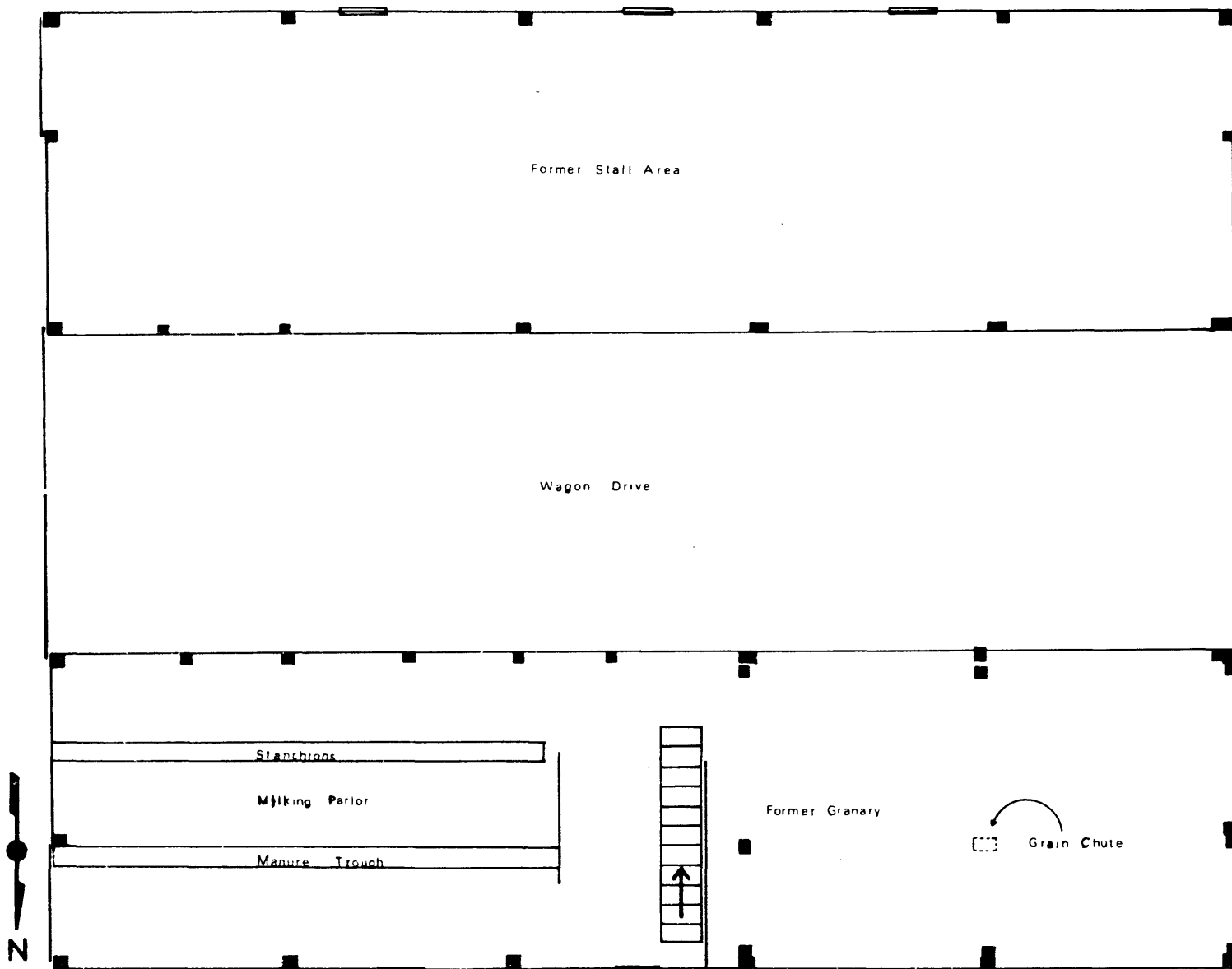
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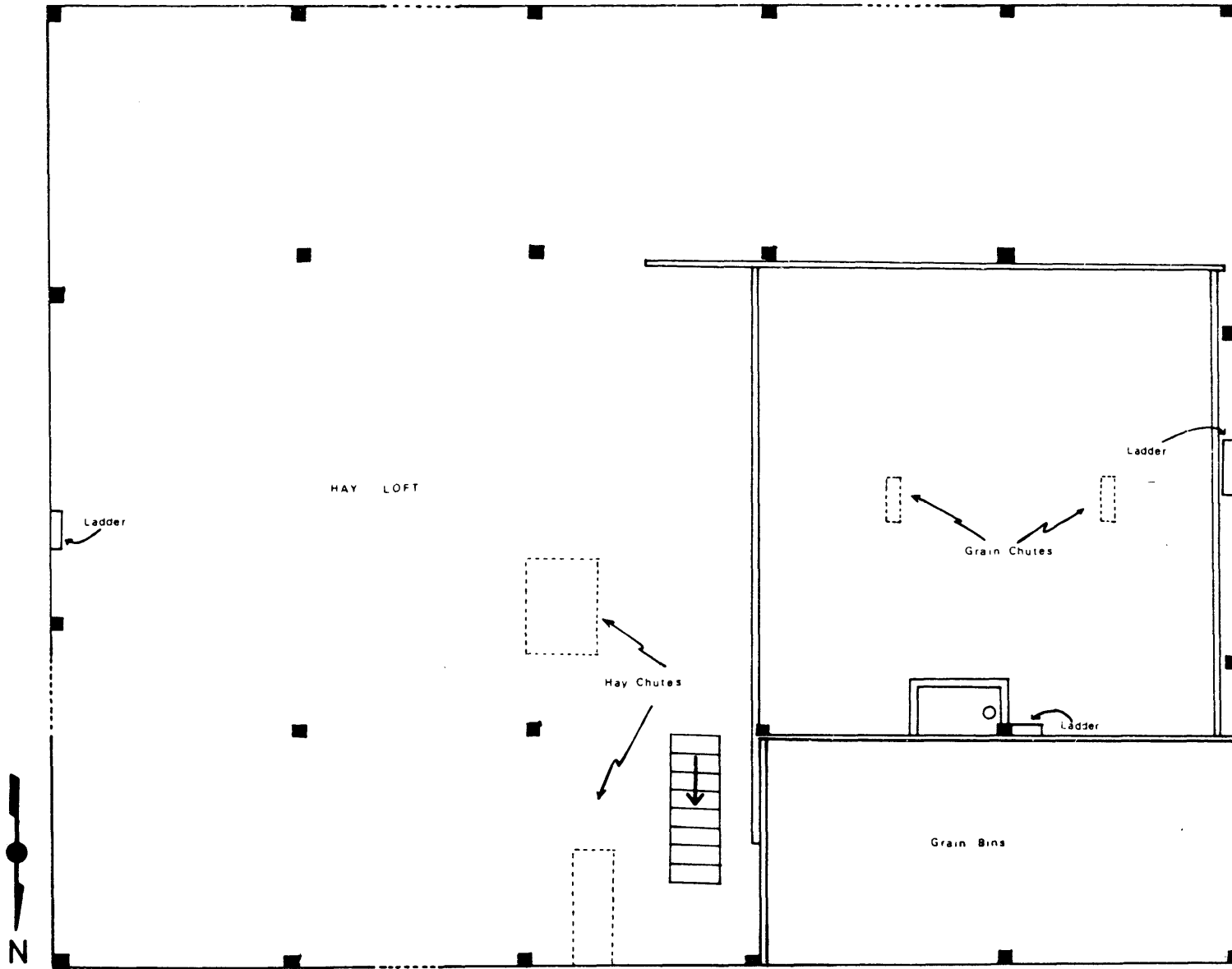
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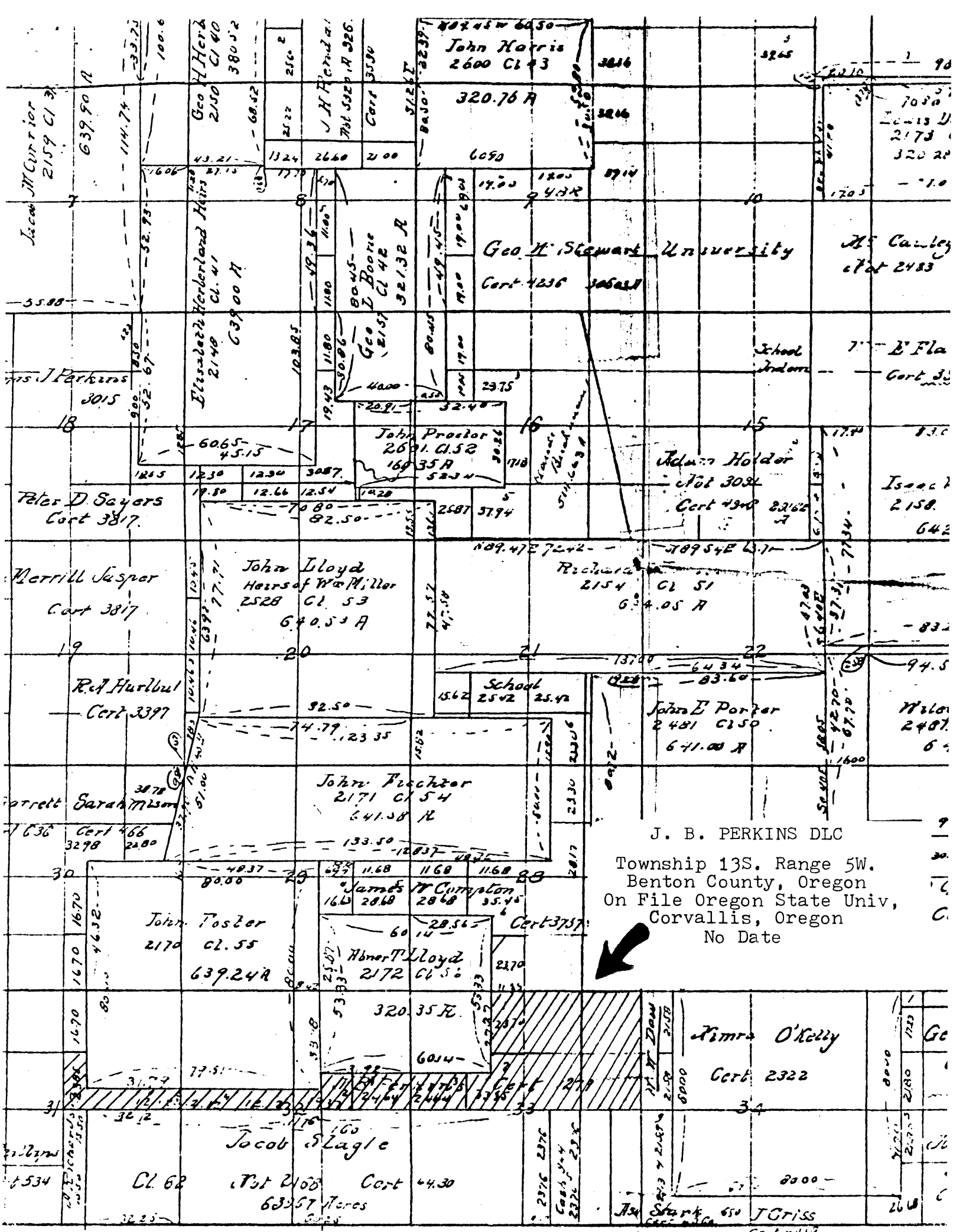
RICHARD S. IRWIN BARN

MAIN LEVEL

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

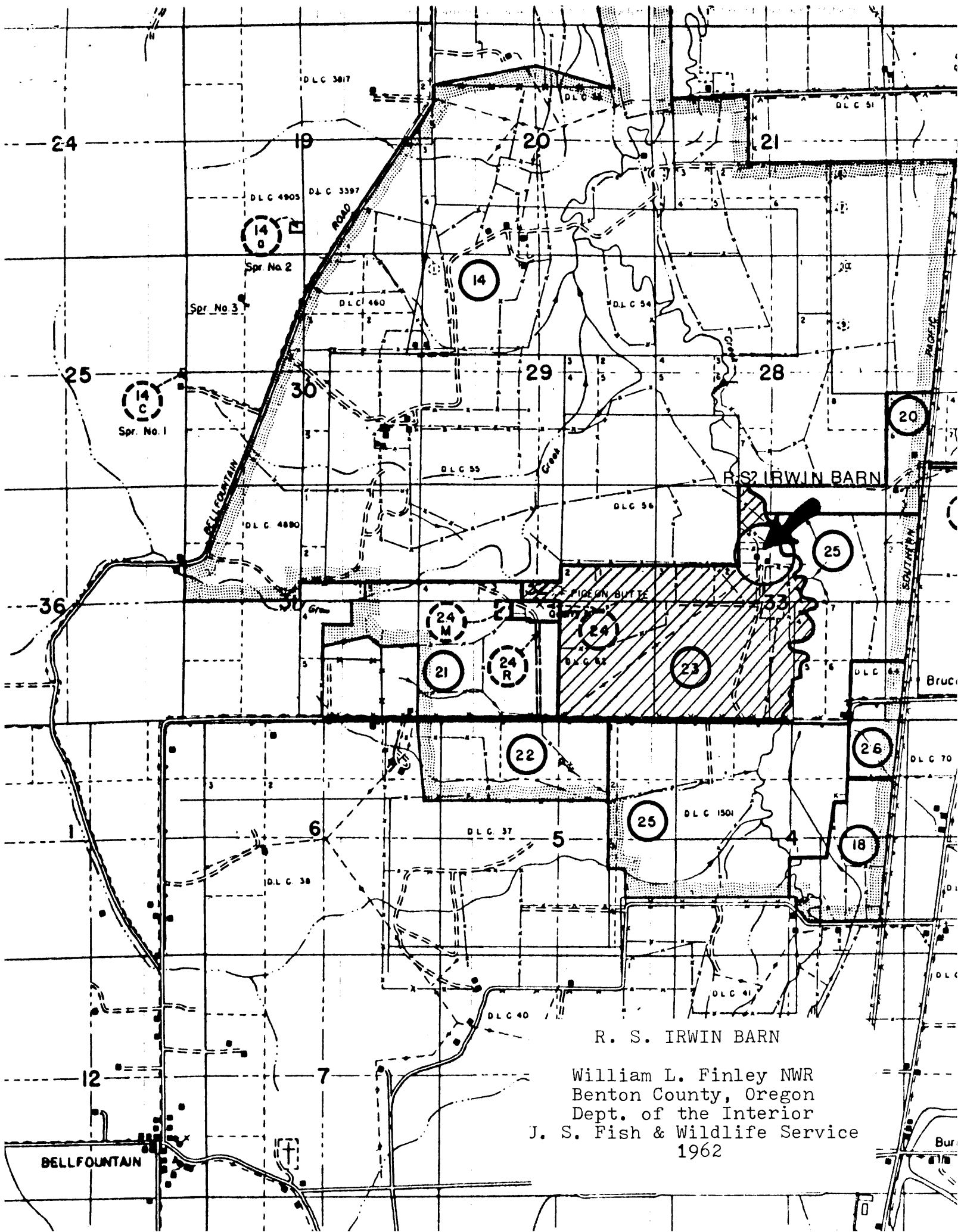


RICHARD S. IRWIN BARN
LOFT LEVEL
SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$



J. B. PERKINS DLC
 Township 13S. Range 5W.
 Benton County, Oregon
 On File Oregon State Univ,
 Corvallis, Oregon
 No Date



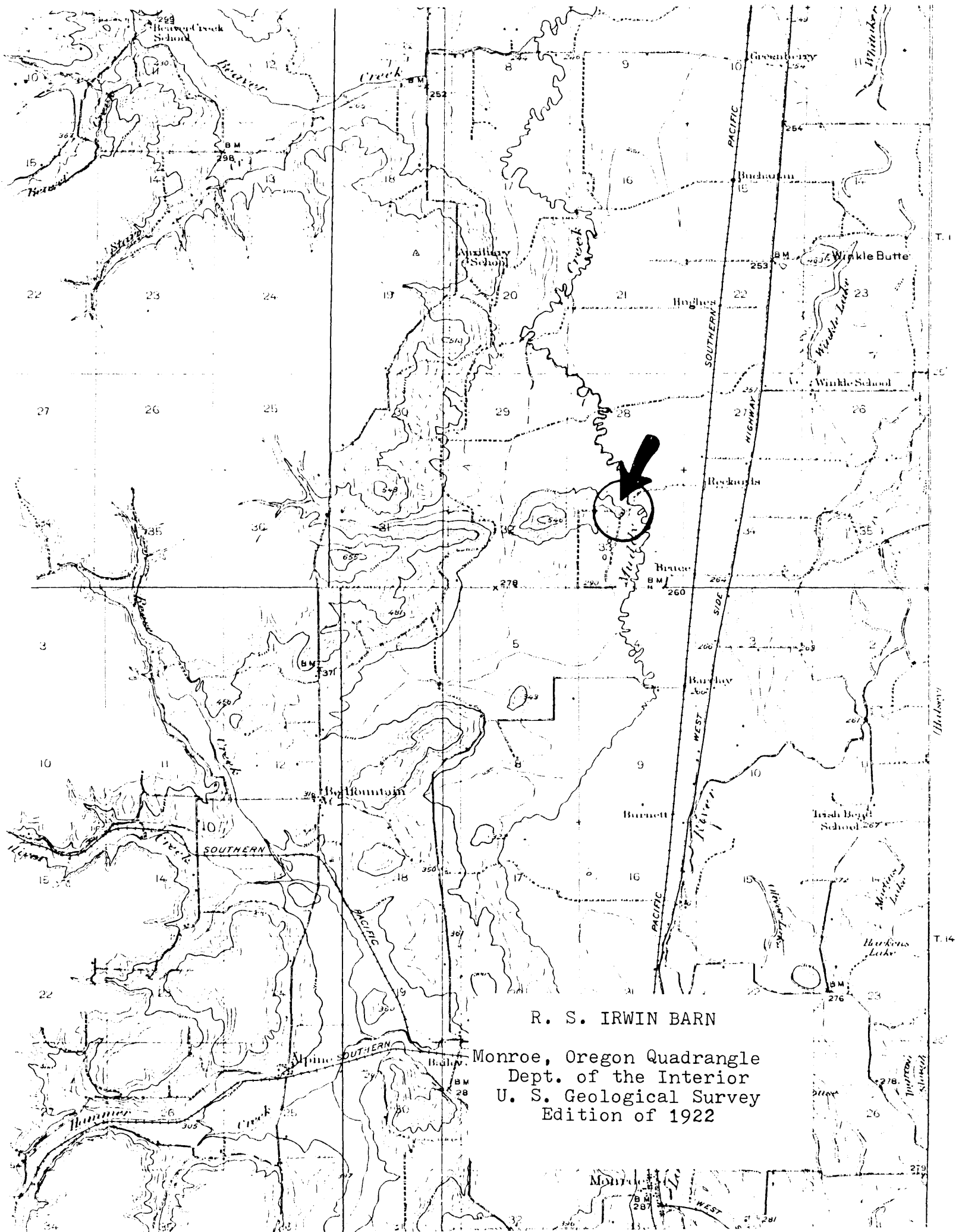


R. S. IRWIN BARN

William L. Finley NWR
 Benton County, Oregon
 Dept. of the Interior
 J. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
 1962

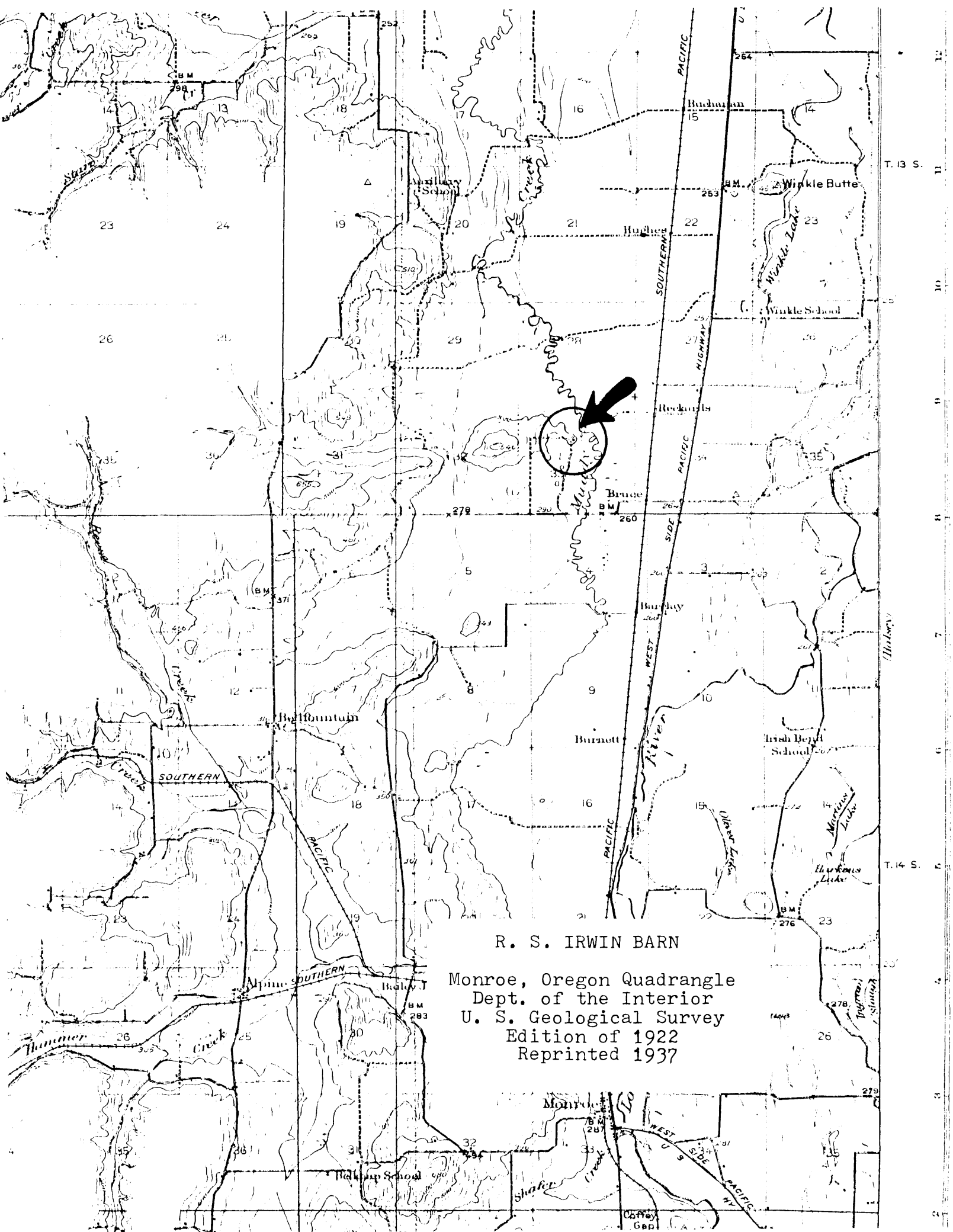
BELL FOUNTAIN

Bur



R. S. IRWIN BARN

Monroe, Oregon Quadrangle
Dept. of the Interior
U. S. Geological Survey
Edition of 1922



R. S. IRWIN BARN

Monroe, Oregon Quadrangle
Dept. of the Interior
U. S. Geological Survey
Edition of 1922
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