

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **OCT 28 1983**
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Hanley, Michael, Farmstead

and/or common The Hanley Farm

2. Location

street & number 1053 Hanley Road, N/A not for publication

city, town Medford, Ore. X vicinity of Second Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Jackson code 029

3. Classification

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Southern Oregon Historical Society

street & number PO Box 480

city, town Jacksonville N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97530

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jackson County Courthouse

street & number Eight and Oakdale Streets

city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hanley Farmstead encompasses approximately 37 acres. It is located at 1053 Hanley Road 2-1/2 miles northeast of Jacksonville, in Jackson County, Oregon. The nominated area is all that remains in family ownership of the original 640-acre holding purchased by Michael and Martha Hanley in 1857. The old land claim was divided into five portions upon the death of Michael Hanley in 1889. Approximately 100 acres were left to the Hanley's daughter Alice, and of that portion, the 37 acres proposed for nomination are all that remain in the hands of Hanley's heirs. The farm ensemble consisting of ten structures concentrated in a 2-1/2-acre area is the nucleus of the farmstead. The ensemble includes the old barn, c. 1854; the spring house, c. 1857; the Michael and Martha Hanley House, 1870-1872; the big barn, c. 1910; the garage, c. 1920; the granary, 1934; the water tower, 1935; the greenhouse, c. 1945; the chicken house, c. 1940; and the caretaker's house, c. 1950. The buildings span a construction period of approximately 100 years, and despite the comparatively recent date of several, each contributes to the functional and visual integrity of the administrative core of the farm.

Situated on a rise of land and oriented to the south, the house maintains a highly visible position near Hanley Road, a route originally cleared in the early part of the 1850s from Jacksonville, Oregon to Fort Lane, a nearby military center. The road has developed as a major route between Jacksonville, west Medford rural areas, and the communities of Central Point, Sams Valley and towns to the east.

The ensemble grounds provide an excellent example of the evolution and development of a southern Oregon farm over the past 130 years. The landscaped portion of the farm covers about 1 to 1-1/2-acres of the 2-1/2-acre nucleus. Man-made elements include a circular dirt drive, picket fencing and fencing of barbed wire and wood rails, brick walks to the main house; stone terraced areas for special plantings, an ornamental pond, and paths between buildings. Plantings include a California valley oak planted in 1860, a willow tree of approximately the same vintage, black walnut, oak and magnolia trees as well as several evergreens. Other plant materials include lilacs, camelias, rhododendrons, azaleas, mock orange and many perennial garden flowers. Two large black walnut trees frame the driveway entrance. The picket fence which presently lines the entrance drive to the Hanley property from Hanley Road was constructed in approximately 1925 to 1930. It was preceded by horizontal, board fencing along Hanley Road. The door yard of the farmhouse originally was lined by a picket fence constructed by Michael Hanley c. 1880 to protect the plantings from wandering livestock. The historic picket fence is no longer standing, and was probably removed c. 1915 to 1920.

The integrity of the Hanley Farm has been retained; one-half of the buildings are over sixty years old, three are over one hundred years old. All may be considered contributing structures to the ensemble. Without exception, each building has received very little alteration. The older barn has been moved but was reassembled in accurate detail.

The surrounding acreage of the nominated areas has remained in agricultural production since the historic period and consists of cultivated fields, a wooded knoll northeast of the farmhouse complex, and pasturage. The greater farmstead setting is little altered also. Although the original farm was divided, surrounding property remains agricultural in character. Jackson Creek runs in a southwesterly direction along the west edge of the nominated area, and farm land borders the 37-acre nominated area on the south, east and north. A barn dated approximately 1880 stands immediately across Hanley Road from the current farm operation. The Cascades may be viewed to the east and the Siskiyou to the south.

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Buildings were removed from the farmstead through the years as they became obsolete in function. These included a smokehouse, a blacksmith's shop, and a corn crib. New buildings were constructed as needed: a water tower, new barn and caretaker's residence. The changes do not compromise the integrity of the ensemble; they enhance the expression of development.

The farmhouse is rectangular in plan with an ell centered at the rear. Built between 1870 and 1872, the house represents a transition from Classic Revival to Gothic Revival architecture. Residual Classic Revival characteristics include the symmetrical mass and articulation of elevations, the six-over-six double-hung windows, and plain horizontal weatherboards. Gothic Revival attributes are the comparatively steeply pitched gable roof, the use of attenuated, pilaster-like corner boards, and the lack of reference to a classical entablature. The enclosed eaves are parallel to the slope of the roof and have a pronounced overhang. The front porch, with its flat-arched lintels and railings decorated with jigsaw work, has the leafy silhouette associated with rural Gothic architecture.

The old barn was moved from its original location near Hanley Road, apparently because of increasing heavy traffic on the route but was reassembled piece by piece on the west edge of the property by Jackson Creek. Research indicates that it may be one of the oldest barns standing in southern Oregon. The style of the barn apparently reflects the origins of its owners: As Philip Dole explains:

Most side-opening barns in Oregon were derived from a Southern antecedent. The general lean-to form familiar in Oregon occurred early in Pennsylvania, and more particularly in the South from Virginia to North Carolina. It followed the first migrations into Kentucky, Tennessee and also into Ohio and Indiana and on west. . .²

No. 1, Old Barn

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1854

Builder: David Clinton-Archibald Welton

Description: Squarish in shape; approximately 50' x 60'; retains original center section, approximately 24' wide, and part of two sheds approximately 18' wide; central supporting columns approximately 16' high; hewn construction throughout of Ponderosa pine; pole rafters; corr gated metal roof; one foot boards for vertical siding; 12" sills in main barn; joinery throughout barn completed in mortise and tenon manner, pinned with wood; main doors are on the side and slide; small walk in doors on east elevation; main portion of barn has six similar and regularly spaced bents, composed to two 10 x 10 columns with similarly sized mid collar; structural layout of bents indicates a 10' drive with 20' mows on either side; main portion of barn has missing floor structure; sheds had no integrated floor structure; both south and north sheds have lofts; mows are fitted with short walls

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dividing them from sheds; boards in mow walls are sash sawn in part; barn fitted with Jackson fork and track; side-entry, drive-through type of bar.

Alterations: Structure originally stood east and slightly north of the main Hanley house; as Hanley Road became widely trafficed, barn was dismantled, the pieces numbered and moved for reassembly on its current site; reconstruction appears accurate; structural evidence indicates that barn at original construction was longer on ends than now appears; notching along side sills indicates earlier floor joists; notching on outside of center of north sill indicates a fixed ramp, now missing, to the floor structure of central portion of barn; interior bents are missing top collars; lofts do not exist in main part of barn.³

Note: The Old Barn is the oldest standing structure in the Hanley Farm ensemble.

No. 2, Spring House

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1857
Builder: Michael Hanley

Description: Squarish in shape; approximately 12' x 12'; walls and gable ends comprised of cut stone of varying size; one story; low pitched roof; recent wood shingled roof; 16" deep door jamb composed of 2" x 8" planks; interior floor composed of large flat stones, cut and fit together; hole for spring source access; wood plank door with screened opening; plywood cornice piece under eaves.

Alterations: Roof is recent; plywood cornice added recently; door has been replaced at least once since construction.

No. 3, Michael and Marthan Hanley Farmhouse

Contributing feature

Construction Date: 1870-1872
Architect: anonymous
Builder: unknown

Description: T-shaped in plan; measurements: main block, approximately 20' x 48'; ell approximately 16' x 28'; caretaker's addition, approximately 12' x 16'; porches on side of ell add approximately 10' on each side; balloon frame wall construction; sugar pine throughout; five bays on front elevation; two stories in main block and ell, one story addition on rear for caretaker; double-pitched gable roof, wood shingled; boxed cornice; exterior

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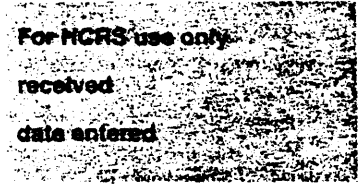
4

walls sheathed with horizontal weatherboarding; sandstone foundation under main house and ell and small west end lean-to; one-story shed roofed lean-to extension on west end of north elevation; six-over-six double-hung sash windows on main block of house and on ell; original glass in most lights; three light casement windows in upper story of ell; three six-light windows in rear addition; central doorway enclosed by single-bay entrance porch; doorway flanked by sidelights and transom; central door has four panels; six-light door above leads to balustraded deck of porch; two four-panel doors from porch on east elevation of ell to interior; twelve-light door with transom to small west end lean-to on north elevation of main house; one nine-light door to back porch addition; three interior brick chimneys with bases and corbelled caps, two in main block one in ell; front porch supported by two columns; shadow pilasters on front wall; carved balustrade surrounds entry porch deck; architrave trim around windows and doors; slender corner boards with small capitals on main block; closed soffits with bead moulding; screened-in porch on east elevation of ell; original hardware throughout.

Interior: First floor rooms include central hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, enclosed porch, pantry, bath, utility area and woodshed; second floor rooms include central hall, two large bedrooms in the main block, two bedrooms in the ell, and one bath; plastered walls; ten foot ceilings; floors are 6" wide pine planks throughout with the exception of fir floors in two bedrooms; geometric stair, open at string, with turned newell post, balusters and shaped hand rail, and triangular curved inset window in well wall; fireplaces in both parlors, dining room and master bedroom; fireplaces have elliptical openings, stone hearths, wood mantels and brick surrounds; doors throughout are sugar pine with graining; wood trim around windows and doors and in wainscoting is treated similarly; trim in kitchen dining room and porch is painted; kitchen has built in cabinets and cupboards; pantry contains bins and cupboards; partial basement under parlor has brick floor, sandstone walls; original door and window hardware in all rooms; lighting fixtures exist in most rooms; house is furnished throughout with pieces deriving from the Hanley, Love, Burnett and Harris families.

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Alterations: Porches on east and west elevations of ell are original; east porch was screened in c. 1920, and west porch permanently enclosed for interior dining space c. 1950; addition to the rear and west of ell was made c. 1930 by Alice Hanley for caretaker's quarters; shed roofed porch extends to the west, supported on wood posts and covered with corrugated green plastic; fire escape leads from upper rear of ell to ground level, and is composed of metal; interior: small lean-to extension of west of rear elevation was originally a bedroom, is now used as a bathroom; interior of caretaker's addition is now divided in use between utility and wood storage.

No. 4, Big Barn

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1910
Builder: Jason Hartman

Description: Rectangular in shape; measures approximately 100' x 50'; designed as a hay barn with single mow, 100' x 30' and approximately 50' in height, with a 20' shed on either side; main structure built on rectangle of sills; shed sills not connected to sills of main barn; four large sliding doors occur, one at each end of each shed; sills supported by stones; eight evenly spaced bents rest on sills and rise approximately 32' in height; bents consist of two columns and similarly-sized top collar with notched braces; shed consists of columns, top plate, nailed braces and a purlin structure; metal corrugated roof; vertical 1' wide board siding; ridge of main barn has three ventilating cupolas nailed to rafters, and extending through roof.

Alterations: A manger, constructed relatively recently exists in west shed; a second shed with metal roof has been added to the exterior east elevation of the barn to house modern farm equipment.⁴

No. 5, Garage

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1920
Builder: anonymous

Description: Squarish in shape; approximately 22' x 25'; wood frame construction; exterior walls sheathed with narrow lap siding; cement foundation; pitched roof with composition shingles; two large double leaf doors with vertical board panels, on east and front elevation; two small four-light windows on west elevation of garage; planned to contribute harmoniously with house.

Alterations: Shed roofed wooden lean-to has been added on rear elevation; metal roof; approximately 8' wide and 12' long; used for storage; garage was originally narrower and used for one car; enlarged for two-car space c. 1945.

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No. 6, Granary

Contributing feature

Construction Date: 1934
Builder: Wesley and Lyal Hartman

Description: Squarish in shape; measures approximately 28' x 32'; cement foundation; wood frame construction; exterior walls sheathed with six inch channel siding; pitched roof with composition shingles; two sliding doors in south elevation, one small four-light window on east end; interior: unfinished wood walls; building used for shop and storage.

Alterations: None known

No. 7, Water Tower

Contributing feature

Construction Date: 1935
Builder: Wesley and Lyal Hartman

Description: Squarish in shape; measures approximately 16' square at base; wood frame wall construction; cement slab foundation; one foot wide sill piece at bottom; exterior walls sheathed in six-inch channel siding; door in west elevation; hipped-roof with wood shingles, ventilation opening in upper portion of each elevation; corner boards, boxed cornice; closed soffit and bead moulding; 8' square metal stand with windmill stands immediately west of water tower.

Alterations: Early photographs indicate existence of basically identical water tower. (please see photograph #1).

No. 8, Greenhouse

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1945
Builder: anonymous

Description: Rectangular in shape; approximately 15' wide and 60' long; rear portion is extension of front part; wood construction with glass walls; concrete foundation; pitched roof with corrugated plastic covering.

Alterations: Greenhouse originally constructed in Grants Pass and moved to site.

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No. 9, Chicken House

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1940
Builder: anonymous

Description: Squarish in shape; measures approximately 18' x 22'; board and bat wall construction; pitched roof with corrugated metal roof.

Alterations: Repairs through the years.

No. 10, Caretaker's House

Contributing feature

Construction Date: c. 1950
Builder: anonymous

Description: Rectangular in shape; approximately 20' x 30'; concrete block wall construction; vertical board lean-to on rear; pitched roof with composition roof covering; one front door; two six-light windows on south elevation; one four-light window in lean-to; three four-light windows in north elevation; open rafter eaves.

The Southern Oregon Historical Society will implement plans during the coming months for a living historical farm on the Hanley property. The Society is currently examining the trees and plants to determine what immediate care is needed for their conservation. Structures are being stabilized and landscape maintenance is currently underway. The Society plans to have some of the land farmed with modern equipment, but a good portion will be farmed with old equipment. Horses and mules will be kept, planting and harvest times made particularly meaningful for the visiting public, and children made especially welcome at demonstrations. The program will be developed carefully and thoughtfully over several years and will contribute to southern Oregon's awareness and understanding of the past.

¹ This barn was used as a packing shed and currently belongs to a Hanley Family member who owns the farm west of Hanley Road.

² Philip Dole, "Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley" Space, Style and Structure, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, [1974], p. 93.

³ Information regarding the old barn was provided by Gregg A. Olsen, Eugene, Oregon, consultant to the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

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⁴ Information regarding the big barn was provided by Gregg A. Olsen, Eugene,, Oregon, consultant to the Southern Oregon Historical Society.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1857–1872 **Builder/Architect** Anonymous, generally

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Michael Hanley Farmstead is located 2-1/2 miles northeast of Jacksonville, Oregon, on the historic route between Jacksonville, the old Jackson County seat, and the site of old Fort Lane near Table Rock. The land originally was claimed by David Clinton and Archibald Welton in 1852. A 640-acre holding was acquired by Michael and Martha Hanley in 1857, and the farm was developed and occupied by Hanley, a prosperous southern Oregon stock raiser, until his death in 1889. Thereafter, a 100-acre section containing the Hanley Farmstead was managed by Hanley's daughter, Alice, until 1940. Alice, in turn, left the farmstead to her nieces, daughters of Michael Hanley's oldest son, John. In 1957, 80 acres were sold off to the Southern Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station by Claire Hanley with the result that the farmstead now consists of a holding of approximately 37 acres, the whole of which is proposed for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recently, title to the nominated area was deeded to the Southern Oregon Historical Society with the understanding that the farmstead be operated as a living historical farm. The Hanley Farmstead meets National Register criterion "c" and is exceptionally fitting as a prospective living historical farm because of the scope and extent of the farmstead ensemble, which includes 10 standing structures as well as the sites of several structures dating from the days of the earliest claimants. The focal point of the ensemble is the farmhouse, built between 1870 and 1872. A well-preserved example of transitional Gothic Revival architecture, it is replete with intact interior finishes, including un-retouched hand-grained woodwork, and decorative arts of the historic period.

The Hanley Farmstead ensemble includes: 1) an old barn with hewn frame constructed about 1854; 2) a spring house built of stone by Michael Hanley in the later 1850s; 3) the farmhouse of about 1872; 4) a second, larger barn dating from 1910; 5) a garage built in the 1920s; 6) a water tower, which is an in-kind replacement of 1935; 7) a granary built in 1940; 8) a greenhouse, 1945; 9) a chicken house, 1940; and 10) a caretaker's cottage dating from 1950. The historic structures, the compatible structures of more recent date, and the noteworthy plantings of the yard reflect both the continuity and evolution of farm management by three generations of the Hanley family.

The farmstead also meets National Register criterion "b" for its association with Michael Hanley (1824–1889), prominent southern Oregon stock raiser. A native of Ohio, Hanley was attracted to the West Coast by gold excitement about 1850. After variously pursuing a livelihood in Jacksonville, Portland and in Douglas County, Hanley eventually settled on the Clinton-Welton claims northeast of Jacksonville with his wife Martha in 1857. Hanley amassed property elsewhere in Jackson County and extensive holdings of range land in neighboring Klamath County. He was one of the incorporators of the Jacksonville to Fort Klamath Military Wagon Road, a National Register property. He and his wife raised eight children.

The Hanley Farmstead retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. With the exception of the old barn, all buildings are located on their original site. Some of the earliest farm structures are no longer standing. The setting, a rural landscape along the west side of the historic route

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property c. 37 acres

Quadrangle name Medford, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A	<u>110</u>	<u>5059000</u>	<u>46872000</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>110</u>	<u>5059000</u>	<u>4686425</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>10</u>	<u>505350</u>	<u>4686425</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>110</u>	<u>5053500</u>	<u>46872000</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification The Hanley Farmstead is located in Sections 21 and 22, T. 37S., R.2W., W.M., in Jackson County, Oregon. The property is legally described as Tax Lot 2802, Jackson County Assessor's map reference No. 37 2W 22, and is more particularly described as follows: (continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
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state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood

organization Southern Oregon Historical Society date March 7, 1983

street & number 102 S. Pioneer Street telephone 503/ 482-8714

city or town Ashland state Oregon, 97520

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

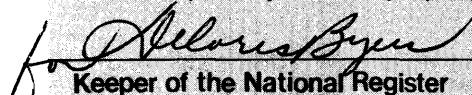
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date October 17, 1983

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 11/25/83


Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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between Jacksonville, Central Point, Table Rock and communities to the east and north, remains intact. The modern traveller sees the property in its same relationship to the road and surrounding landscape as a traveller of one-hundred years ago.

The ensemble is associated with individuals significant in the history of Jackson County and southern Oregon. David Clinton and Archibald Welton, the original Donation Land Claim owners, were among the earliest settlers in Jackson County. Michael and Martha Hanley purchased the 640 acres in 1857, and a portion of their property, at least, remained under Hanley family ownership to the present day. In 1889 the Hanleys' daughter, Alice, became responsible for the farm, and in 1940 that effort was taken over by Claire, Martha and Mary Hanley, granddaughters of Michael and Martha Hanley. The families from whom the granddaughters are descended include the Hanleys, Burnetts, Harrises, and Loves, all of whom figured prominently in the early history of Jackson and Douglas counties. Claire Hanley served as president of the Southern Oregon Historical Society from its inception until her death in 1963. Mary Hanley was curator of the Jacksonville Museum from 1955 to 1969.

The ten-building ensemble embodies the distinct characteristics of a nineteenth and twentieth century working farm, from the hand-hewn old barn (c. 1854) to a water tower (1940). The methods of construction represented include the hewn timber frame of the old barn, the cut stone stacked walls of the spring house, and the balloon-frame construction of the farm house.

The Hanley Farm is a particularly significant representative of the theme of agricultural and economic development in Jackson County, which, with the brief exception of a gold rush period, is solidly based in agricultural history. The buildings, their functional relationship, and landscaping represent the evolution of agriculture from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries.

The Hanley Farm contains a range of materials as well as building types, including sugar pine from the northeast part of the county, stone foundations, steps and a spring house constructed of locally quarried stone. Three of the buildings of the ensemble were built by local craftsman, Jason Hartman, and his sons, Wesley and Lyal Hartman. The Hartmans constructed covered bridges under contract to Jackson County; barns and various other buildings for private parties. The Hanley Farm represents the earliest Donation Land Claim land parcels settled in Jackson County. The farm land is among the richest in the area, the location is near the first community of the county, and the arrangement of buildings reflects the preferences and the influence of the first owners. The farm contains evidence of horticultural development, from a farm with garden plantings and shade trees, to a sophisticated arrangement and selection of exotic plant materials. An initial inventory indicates over sixty varieties of trees and shrubs in the landscaped area of the farm. Plantings exist for all phases of the Hanley Farm's management, from 1860 to the current time. The exceptional significance of the property rests in its long history as a working farm and in its state of preservation. Through a deed of gift to the Southern Oregon Historical Society, the property will be conserved, and its future use as an historical working farm will insure public access to observe historic farming methods, horticultural evidence, and the farm house, which contains furniture and equipment of three generations of the Hanley family.

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The Hanley Farm is located approximately two and one-half miles north of Jacksonville, Oregon. Jacksonville grew quickly following the discovery of gold nearby in the winter of 1851-1852. On January 12, 1852, Jackson County was established and Jacksonville became both the county seat and primary community. By the end of 1852 some Donation Land Claims had been taken up in the area, and in the autumn of 1853 a large number of immigrants claimed most of the remainder of farmable land. Surveys of township lines, sections, and the land claims were completed in 1854 and 1855. Conflict between 1852 and 1856, and Fort Lane was established near the Table Rocks to provide a headquarters for regular army troops stationed in the Rogue Valley. It was evacuated in September, 1856.¹ One of the earliest established routes through the Rogue Valley was the California-Oregon Trail leading from the California border north to the Willamette Valley. The other was a road from the town of Jacksonville to Fort Lane, providing direct access between the county seat and the Military headquarters. These two roads crossed at the present site of the community of Central Point.

The first phase of the history of the Hanley Farm began on August 23, 1852 when the Clinton and Welton families arrived in Jackson County from Yamhill County, where Archibald Welton and Elisabeth Clinton, daughter of David and Jane Clinton were married on February 18, 1852. Archibald S. Welton, born in 1823 in Warren County, Ohio, arrived in Oregon Territory September 12/13, 1846. David Clinton was born in Livingston County Kentucky, and married Jane Butler December 22/23, 1832 in Indiana.² When they arrived in Jackson County, the families selected claims on some of the richest farmland in the Rogue Valley. The men constructed a double log house on David Clinton's claim, Number 68, close to the claim line. The Clintons occupied the east end of the house, and the Welton's the west end. The Jackson County Surveyor's record, dated October, 1855 mentions the existence of the log house in their measurements of the Clinton claim:

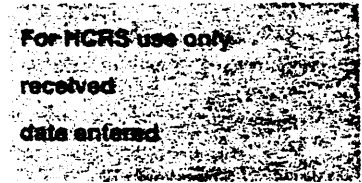
. . . contains 319.72 acres. First rate soil. About 200 acres of the north part under cultivation. There is a large frame barn, about five chains east of the house above mentioned.³

For reasons now unknown, the Clintons and the Weltons each sold their 320 acre claims to Michael Hanley on March 25, 1857 for \$3000 each. The transaction was recorded on July 13, 1857 when the Hanley's moved permanently to the property.⁴

Michael Hanley had visited Jackson County earlier in the decade. He arrived in Jacksonville shortly after the discovery of gold, when he travelled north from the Trinity River and Scotts Bar areas, where he had worked claims in 1850-1851. In 1852 he briefly went into the butchering business with "Colonel" John E. Ross, a valley resident who later became a very enthusiastic volunteer militiaman to fight the Indians.⁵

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Michael Hanley was born in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, on June 24, 1824. At the age of seventeen he began work as a flat-boater on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, arriving in New Orleans as the gold rush fever started. He migrated to southern Oregon after a brief stay in the mines and engaged in the business with Ross. Ross left Jacksonville in September, 1852 and joined other men in a volunteer company attempting to guard travellers over the Applegate Trail.⁶ Michael Hanley left the Rogue Valley apparently moving north to Portland where he again worked at a meat business.⁷ In 1854 he travelled south again and by November 15, 1854 secured a Donation Land Claim in Douglas County.⁸ On December 11, 1854 he married Martha M. Burnett, daughter of John S., and Lydia Danforth Burnett. Martha Burnett was born in Crawford County Missouri on February 26, 1833 and had come with her family to Douglas County in 1852. There John Burnett filed for claim 408 in Township 29 S Range 6 West. For three years after their marriage, Martha and Michael Hanley lived across the Umpqua River from her family, where their properties faced each other.⁹ In March, 1857, Michael Hanley made his purchase from the Clintons and the Weltons and he and wife and two children moved south to Jackson County.¹⁰ When the Jackson County Tax assessor visited in August of that year he noted that Michael Hanley had 637 acres of land, valued at \$3000.00 with a \$2220 personal property valuation.¹¹ Michael Hanley established himself solidly in the area immediately and accounts for Jacksonville businesses show him making major, regular purchases shortly after his arrival.¹² The Hanleys began developing and improving their property during the summer of their settlement. Michael Hanley constructed a stone spring house over the water source identified by his predecessors on the land.¹³ (Building No. 2)

During the next fifteen years the Hanleys raised their family and continued to improve their surroundings.¹⁴ Michael Hanley increased his land holdings in other parts of Jackson County and Klamath County. One of the largest parcels was a several thousand acre ranch on the north fork of Little Butte Creek in Jackson County. In 1867 he became one of the founders of the Ashland Woolen Mills, and on January 1, 1868, Articles of Incorporation were filed by Michael Hanley, J.M. McCall and I. D. Applegate for purposes of constructing a wagon road from Ashland over to the Klamath Lake Valley.¹⁵ In 1864-1865 a second Jacksonville-Fort Klamath Military Wagon Road was built to replace an earlier Rancheria Trail route:

The building of a practical travel route opened the Upper Rogue drainage to permanent settlement by whites. . . John Beeson and C. D. Slosson built a water-powered sawmill on lower Mill Creek. They were drawn to the area by the fantastic stand of old-growth sugar pine which grew on what later became known as Propsect Flat.¹⁶

Michael Hanley and a government contract to haul freight from the Rogue Valley to Fort Klamath and gradually had his wagons and freighting teams haul sugar pine lumber to his farm near Jacksonville in preparation for a new family home. Their years in the double log cabin were coming to a close. As Philip Dole explains:

On a typical claim three successive homes would be built, each an improvement over the preceding one. The last was, of course, the lumber house, but for almost every farm that "real" house was at least six years into the future. . .

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preceding the lumber house was the second type-substantial, carefully built, emphatically distinguished from the first "log cabin" by its designation as a "hewn log house."¹⁷

The Hanleys had been living in their "second" house, left to them by the Clintons and the Weltons. Michael Hanley specifically wanted the excellent sugar pine for his new home and went to a good deal of trouble to insure its use.¹⁸ (Building Number 3)

The large two-story farmhouse was completed in February, 1872. Hewn timbers provided the basic structure and the family recalls that window frames, doors and fittings, as well as finish lumber were prepared right on the property.¹⁹ A view of the house and spring house appear in Walling's History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, (1884) and while there may be small deviations the drawing should be basically accurate:

The lithographs provide reliable and valuable information. Fortunately they tend to be literal, not inventive. Minor discrepancies will be found occasionally. Frequently, in order to contain all buildings, in one picture, distance between house and barn has been drastically reduced. But in almost every aspect the character, structure and elements of the land and the large and small buildings, are remarkably and delightfully authentic.²⁰

The house faced south, located slightly to the east of the original log house. Presumably the Hanley family lived in the double log house until their new home was completed. The Jackson County Tax Assessment Record for 1872 indicates that Michael Hanley held 640 acres worth \$7500, and a personal property valuation of \$12,117. During the next seventeen years the Hanleys constructed a corn crib/granary, a smoke house, a barn/packing shed, chicken house and blacksmith's shop.²¹ The locations, where known, of these structures are indicated on Map Number 2. During the years of Michael and Martha Hanley's residence on the farm, plantings were accomplished rapidly. In 1860 a weeping willow was planted by Martha Hanley near the stone spring house. In 1862 John S. Burnett, Martha Hanley's father, travelled to the Chico California area and brought back an acorn from a California valley Oak, (*Quercus lobata*). The tree had been named in honor of Sir Joseph Hooker, famous English botanist. The Hanleys watched the acorn sprout, their "Hooker" oak thrive, and while the original tree succumbed in 1977 at Bidwell State Park, the Hanley tree remains healthily in place.²² Other plantings known to have been started by the Hanleys include several black walnuts, a trumpet vine, lilacs and some old roses. Peter Britt, a friend of the Hanleys and an accomplished horticulturist contributed some of the plants. Many of the flowers, shrubs and fruit trees in the area came from the Peter Britt property.²³

Michael Hanley became known in southern Oregon as a stock raiser, animals included cattle, mules, sheep and horses. He raised wheat and barley and was one of the first ranchers in the area to plant alfalfa.²⁴ At his death he had become one of the most successful farmer/ranchers in southern Oregon. Michael Hanley became seriously ill about 1880 and was cared for by his wife until her death October 17, 1887. His

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children took responsibility for his care until his death June 14, 1889 when he died in his home. His will divided the farm claim property among five of his six living children; the sixth, Michael Finley Hanley was given the Butte Creek Ranch. Portions of the claim were divided among E. B. Hanley, Ellen (Ella) Hanley Bush, John A. Hanley, William D. Hanley and Alice Hanley, who received an approximate hundred acre section containing the home and farm buildings. Alice Hanley took over management and care of the "home" farm shortly after her thirtieth birthday, 1889, beginning a ninety-four year period of supervision of the farm by individual women of the Hanley family.

Alice Hanley was active throughout her life in the Oregon State College Extension Division and served as state chairman of the extension group at one time. She served as chairman of the Jackson County Home Extension Committee from 1922 to 1936 and also held the position of chairman of the women's department of the Jackson County Fair for several years. Many times she appeared at her own expense before the Oregon State Legislature for causes in which she believed.²⁵ During her fifty year period of management of the Hanley farm Alice Hanley cared for it lovingly and with great vigor. Through the years of her tenure there, the farm began to develop gradually into a more modern farm, matching the advances in farm technology and machinery that became available. Physical changes which occurred included the construction of the big barn in 1910, and the moving of the old barn from its original to its current site. The old barn was moved after each piece had been numbered, carefully dismantled from the structure and carried to the new location. The big barn was constructed by Jason Hartman, a local barn and bridge-builder.²⁶ The old corn crib was torn down some time after the construction of the big barn. In approximately 1920 a single vehicle garage was constructed for a new Hanley automobile and located directly north of the main house. This structure was later enlarged to hold two cars. In 1935 the water tower was constructed by Jason Hartman's sons, Wesley and Lyal Hartman. It replaced an almost identical structure on the site. In February, 1940, the granary was completed by the Hartman brothers.²⁷

Alice Hanley added a room for a caretaker at the rear of the T-wing of the main farmhouse in approximately 1930. She also had the old blacksmith shop removed from its location near the former site of the old barn. She planted over a dozen English Walnuts along the road running through the farm in about 1924. She also placed two large black walnuts at the entrance to the farm from Hanley Road. She expanded the family rose garden and planted a large number of Roman hyacinths which grow near the springhouse.²⁸ Alice Hanley died at the Hanley Farm on July 3, 1940. She left the property to her niece Claire Hanley and Claire's two sisters, Martha and Mary Hanley. The three sisters were the daughters of John A. Hanley, oldest son of Michael and Martha Hanley, and his wife Mary Love Hanley.²⁹ Mary Love Hanley was the daughter of John and Sophia Harris Love and through her mother maintained a tie with some of southern Oregon's earliest and most important historic incidents. On October 9, 1855 some settlers who lived near the Rogue River and the site of Grants Pass were attacked ferociously by Indians seeking revenge for a recent bloody massacre of their own people, by white volunteers. Goerge Harris, his wife Mary Ann and two children, Sophia and David, were outside the cabin at work when the attack came. Harris was shot and ran with his family toward the cabin. Young David, playing some distance from his parents

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did not come as his parents called and was never seen again or his body found. Eleven year old Sophia helped her mother drag her father into the cabin where he died after a short time. Sophia was wounded in the arm and despite her youth and condition helped her mother mold bullets and fire, keeping the Indians at bay through much of the night. Finally the Indians left the area and Mary Ann Harris and Sophia hid in the woods back of the house until daybreak. They were rescued by militia men travelling in the wake of the Indian attacks.³⁰ Mary Ann Harris eventually remarried and went to live with her husband Aaron Chambers on his land just north of the Hanley farm. Sophia grew up, married John Love and gave birth to her children. In 1869 in her mid-twenties, she died of small pox in Jacksonville during a severe epidemic. Two of her three children survived and one of them, Mary, became the wife of John Hanley. They were married December 20, 1882, and took over management of the Chambers farm with George Love, Mary Love Hanley's brother. John Hanley died in December, 1901 and Mary Love Hanley died June 30, 1904. Their four children Alexander 20, Martha 17, Mary 11, and Claire, 6 years of age lived with relatives. Claire went to live with Alice Hanley, her aunt, at the home farm.

Claire Hanley was educated in the Jacksonville and Medford public schools and worked with her aunt running the farm. She developed a vital interest in horticulture and was active in the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs at the state level in 1948. She held the state chairmanship in conservation from 1948 to 1953 and in 1954-1956 served as president of the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs. She travelled widely, viewed other gardens and landscapes and developed a gradual change in the Hanley grounds from pioneer homestead to a collector's garden and showplace.³¹ She was responsible for many plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers, and as a long-time friend of Peter Britt's children, Emil and Mollie Britt continued the generational trading of plants and flowers, including pink anemones which grow in a filled-in ornamental pond near the springhouse.³² Claire Hanley died suddenly on June 23, 1963, and a building at the Jacksonville Museum was constructed and named in her memory by the Southern Oregon Historical Society of which she had served as president from its inception in 1948 until her death.³²

Physical changes to structures that occurred on the Hanley property during her years there, included the installation of a greenhouse in approximately 1945, the construction of a chicken house in approximately 1950, and the erection of a caretaker's cottage, in about 1950. The three sisters sold eighty acres of their farm to the Southern Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station in 1957. The parcel was particularly valuable for its rich soil. The station opened in the fall of 1958 and after Claire Hanley's death, a portion of the complex was dedicated as the Claire Hanley Arboretum.³³

Martha Hanley, who had lived with an aunt in South America, had trained as a nurse at the North Pacific Sanitarium in Portland, Oregon, under surgeon and teacher Dr. R. C. Coffey. She practiced nursing in Portland, Burns and Medford, Oregon. During her years on the Hanley farm with her sisters much planting was accomplished. The three women visited their friend, C. E. Moyer, prominent nurseryman in Douglas County. His prominence for hybridizing ornamentals, stone fruits and nut trees developed broadly through the years. He established a national reputation for the Moyer prune, nut trees and a variety of ornamental plants. Several plantings from his nursery were placed in the Hanley farm landscape.³⁴

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Martha Hanley died December 11, 1975.³⁵ Her sister, Mary Hanley was left to take full responsibility for the Hanley farm. Her keen interest in horticulture was particularly expressed through the raising of fine orchids, and the greenhouse became a site for this creative endeavor. In 1955, Mary Hanley took the leadership and curatorship of the Jacksonville Museum and continued in that post until 1969 when she retired at the age of seventy-six years.³⁶ For years before taking this position she had worked in a medical laboratory at Medford Community Hospital. Following her retirement Mary Hanley continued to maintain and improve her home and grounds.

The Hanley Farm's excellence as a representative of the theme of agricultural development in southern Oregon is derived through the one hundred and thirty year history described above. It is significant in the area of exploration/settlement for its association with the original claimants, Clinton and Welton. As Philip Dole states in his article in Space, Style and Structure:

The claim chosen with a practiced eye ultimately had to supply meadows, fields, vegetable gardens and orchards, as well as timberland. In many cases the original cabin's site had clearly identified the best spot on the farm for a permanent building grouping: water supply, good drainage, attractive position, driveway, and a central location from which most of the farm lands could be easily reached from the barn or the house.³⁷

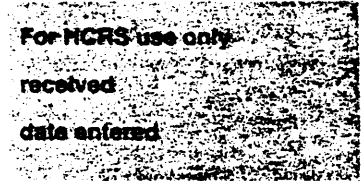
Clinton and Welton accomplished these wise choices and today, although the log house is gone, the current homesite is immediately adjacent to it. The spring's proximity to the house and the old barn remain to give us evidence of these earliest years. Although our visual image of the building arrangement of the Clinton and Welton claims can only be achieved now through a map, it is evident that the relatively close placement of house, spring and barn reflects an influence on the plan of traditional northern farms. In comparing the John B. Ferguson farm in Lane County, Oregon to the Willamette valley farm of William Case, Philip Dole explains:

In contrast to the Case farm the short dimension and density of the group of the Ferguson farm manifest a more northern tradition which probably accompanied Ferguson's childhood in Highland County, Ohio.³⁸

According to the surveyor's notes, the distance between the log house and the old barn belonging to David Clinton was approximately 330 feet.³⁹ One might assume that some smaller structures may have existed; perhaps a smoke house or a chicken house and if so, that they might have stood somewhere between these known buildings. Although the Hanleys greatly increased the number of buildings within the complex, the close tight building arrangement was continued. Seven of the Hanley Farm ensemble structures exist within an approximate space measuring 100' in width and 250' in depth. The two most distant buildings, the old barn and the big barn, are approximately 450' and 300' away from the main house. Three Hanley generations expanded but continued the plan established by the first claimants, and with the increase of buildings came

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a gradual change from primitive farm to a more refined landscape with careful attention paid to gardens and trees. The physical changes of course expressed the changing lives of the buildings and people who occupied the farm. The old barn, spring house, and Hanley House remain from the period of 1852-1889 and reflect the first phase of the farm's existence. From the Alice Hanley years we have the adaptations that came with mechanized equipment and less personal farming of the land; the big barn, the granary, a garage and a caretaker's house, and from the years 1940 on, the greenhouse, meant to house the efforts of a horticulturist, remains as evidence of specific interests.

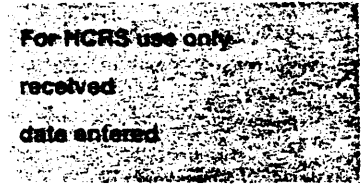
Agriculturally, the Hanley Farm is significant as a farm property in continuous use for over 130 years. Two buildings are over 120 years old, one is 110 years in age, and seven buildings range in age from 73 years to 35 years. The farm and its buildings were known throughout southern Oregon, both for their physical prominence in the landscape and for productivity, good management, and longevity. The progression in function and arrangement of buildings retains for us today the story of agricultural changes throughout this century and the last. All the structures have an identifiable relationship to the history of which they are a part. They retain sufficient integrity to convey their agricultural background honestly.

In the area of landscape architecture and horticulture, the Hanley Farm exhibits a range of plantings which extend from approximately 1860 to the present time. Trees, shrubs and flowers represent all three phases of the life of the farm and express the changes that have occurred from the time Martha Hanley began to break the severity of the raw new farm, to the last few years when her three granddaughters with all her affection but with much more knowledge and opportunity, evolved a gracious sophisticated landscape. The horticultural history, demonstrating the work of three generations, as well as exhibiting examples from the nurseries of top Oregon botanists and horticulturists, contributes a great deal to the over-all development of the Hanley Farm.

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- ¹ Lewis A. McArthur, Oregon Geographic Names, Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1974 p. 286.
 - ² Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Portland, Vol. III.
 - ³ Jackson County Donation Land Claim Records. Jackson County Surveyor's Record, p. 195.
 - ⁴ Jackson County Deed Records, Vol. 2, pp. 44-45.
 - ⁵ Mary Hanley, Interview, March 2, 1983.
 - ⁶ Stephen Dow Beckham, Requiem For A People. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1971, p. 80.

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- 7 Mary Hanley, Interview, March 2, 1983.
- 8 Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Portland, Vol. III, p.66.
- 9 Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon, Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1904, p. 684.
- 10 Jackson County Deed Records, Vol. 2., pp. 44-45.
- 11 Jackson County Tax Assessment Record, 1857.
- 12 Mss. 182 Southern Oregon Historical Society, M. Hanley in account with Maury and Davis, Jacksonville, Oregon, 1858-1859.
- 13 Mary Hanley, Interview, February 25, 1983.
- 14 Children born to the family include: John A., (1855), Mary Elizabeth, (1857), Alice Eliza, (1859), George M., (1860), William Danforth, (1861), Edward Burnett, (1862), Siebert Hutchinson, (1866), Ellen, (1867), Michael Finley, (1871).
- 15 Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 684.
- 16 Jeff LaLande, Prehistory and History of the Rogue National Forest: A Cultural Resource Overview: Forest Service: USDA Pacific Northwest Region, Rogue River National Forest, 1980, p. 176-177.
- 17 Philip Dole, "Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," Space, Style and Structure, Vol. I, Portland, Oregon; Oregon Historical Society, 1974, p. 82.
- 18 Sawmills were operating in the Jacksonville area by 1870, and although timber was depleted, there was some local lumber available. Circumstances and choice presumably led to Michael Hanley's extra effort to use the sugar pine. The builder of the house is unknown, but Mary Hanley recalls meeting a man early in the century who came by to look at the work he had accomplished on the house years before.
- 19 Mary Hanley also recalls that the sandstone for the foundation of the house, and the stone used for the spring house were gathered from a nearby quarry. Interview, February 25, 1983.

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- 20 Dole, "Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," p. 136.
- 21 The identification and locations of these buildings were derived from Mary Hanley. Interview, February 25, 1983.
- 22 Nancy Clarke, "Evolution of the Farmstead Landscape Through Succeeding Generations of the Hanley Family," 1983, p. 5.
- 23 Ibid., p. 3-4.
- 24 Gene McNulty, Oregon Farmer, July 18, 1957. (mss. in Southern Oregon Historical Society Hanley file.)
- 25 Nancy Clarke, "Evolution of the Farmstead Landscape," p. 9.
- 26 The source for building dates for the garage and the big barn is Mary Hanley.
- 27 Wesley and Lyal Hartman establish the dates for construction of the water tower and the granary. They state that a former water tower stood in the same location as the present one.
- 28 Nancy Clarke, "Evolution of the Farmstead Landscape," p. 10.
- 29 Martha Hanley was born September 12, 1887, Mary Hanley on May 3, 1893 and Claire Hanley on October 22, 1897.
- 30 Stephen Dow Beckham, Requiem For A People, pp. 153-154.
- 31 Nancy Clarke, "Development of the Farmstead Landscape," p. 15.
- 32 Marjorie O'Harra, "Building at Jacksonville Museum has been Dedicated to Memory of Claire Hanley," Medford Mail Tribune, August 5, 1964. See also an obituary editorial for Claire Hanley by Eric Allen, Medford Mail Tribune, June 25, 1963.
- 33 Nancy Clarke, "Development of the Farmstead Landscape," p. 21.
- 34 Ibid., p. 18.
- 35 Obituary for Martha Hanley, Medford Mail Tribune, December 12, 1975.

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36 Medford Mail Tribune, June 3, 1969.

37 Philip Dole, "Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," p. 84.

38 Ibid., p. 133.

39 Jackson County Donation Land Claim Records, Jackson County Surveyor's Record, p. 195.

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Commencing at the Northwest corner of Donation Land Claim No. 67 in Township 37 South, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian in Jackson County, Oregon; thence South $0^{\circ} 02' 30''$ West along the Westerly line of said Claim, a distance of 4484.22 feet to a 1-1/2" iron pipe at the Northeast corner of Donation Land Claim No. 41 in said Township and Range; thence South $0^{\circ} 06' 20''$ West 654.12 feet to a 1-1/2" iron pipe; thence South $0^{\circ} 06' 20''$ West along the Westerly line of said Claim No. 67, a distance of 3120.0 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence South $89^{\circ} 58' 10''$ East 368.84 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe, for the true point of beginning; thence North $37^{\circ} 15' 30''$ East 999.65 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe on the Westerly bank of Jackson Creek; thence North $42^{\circ} 41' 40''$ East 690.42 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $32^{\circ} 19' 50''$ East 47.73 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $2^{\circ} 31' 40''$ West 174.34 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $11^{\circ} 53' 50''$ West 460.97 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $27^{\circ} 03' 00''$ West 227.34 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $5^{\circ} 31' 20''$ West 289.91 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $1^{\circ} 21' 10''$ West 394.25 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $2^{\circ} 20' 40''$ East 274.74 feet to a 1/2" iron pipe; thence North $89^{\circ} 39' 30''$ East 1330 feet, more or less, to the West Boundary Line of Hanley Road (County Road); thence Southerly and Westerly along said West Boundary Line of said County Road 3885 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing in all approximately 36.61 acres.

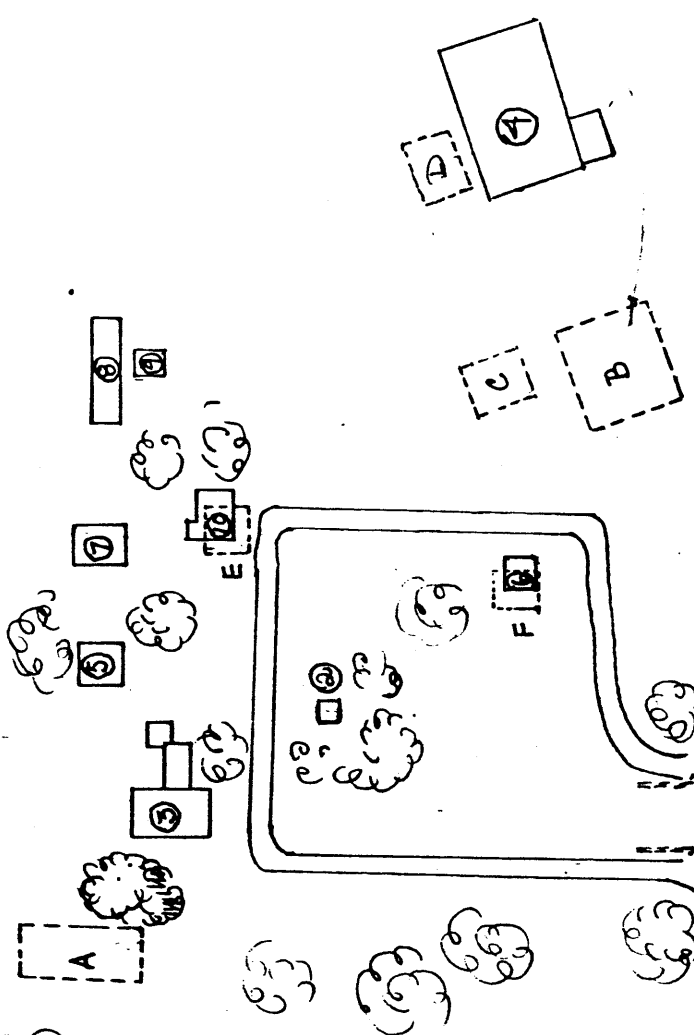
JACKSON CREEK.



THE HANLEY FARM.

- A. Log house (gone)
- B. OLD BARN (MOVED)
- C. Blacksmith's Shop (gone)
- D. Coen-crib - granary (gone)
- E. millstone (gone)
- F. water tower (upraised)

- ① OLD BARN
- ② springhouse
- ③ HANLEY HOUSE
- ④ Pig Barn
- ⑤ grease
- ⑥ water tower
- ⑦ granary
- ⑧ green house
- ⑨ chicken house
- ⑩ watercress house



SCALE:
 APPROXIMATE:
 1" = 100'

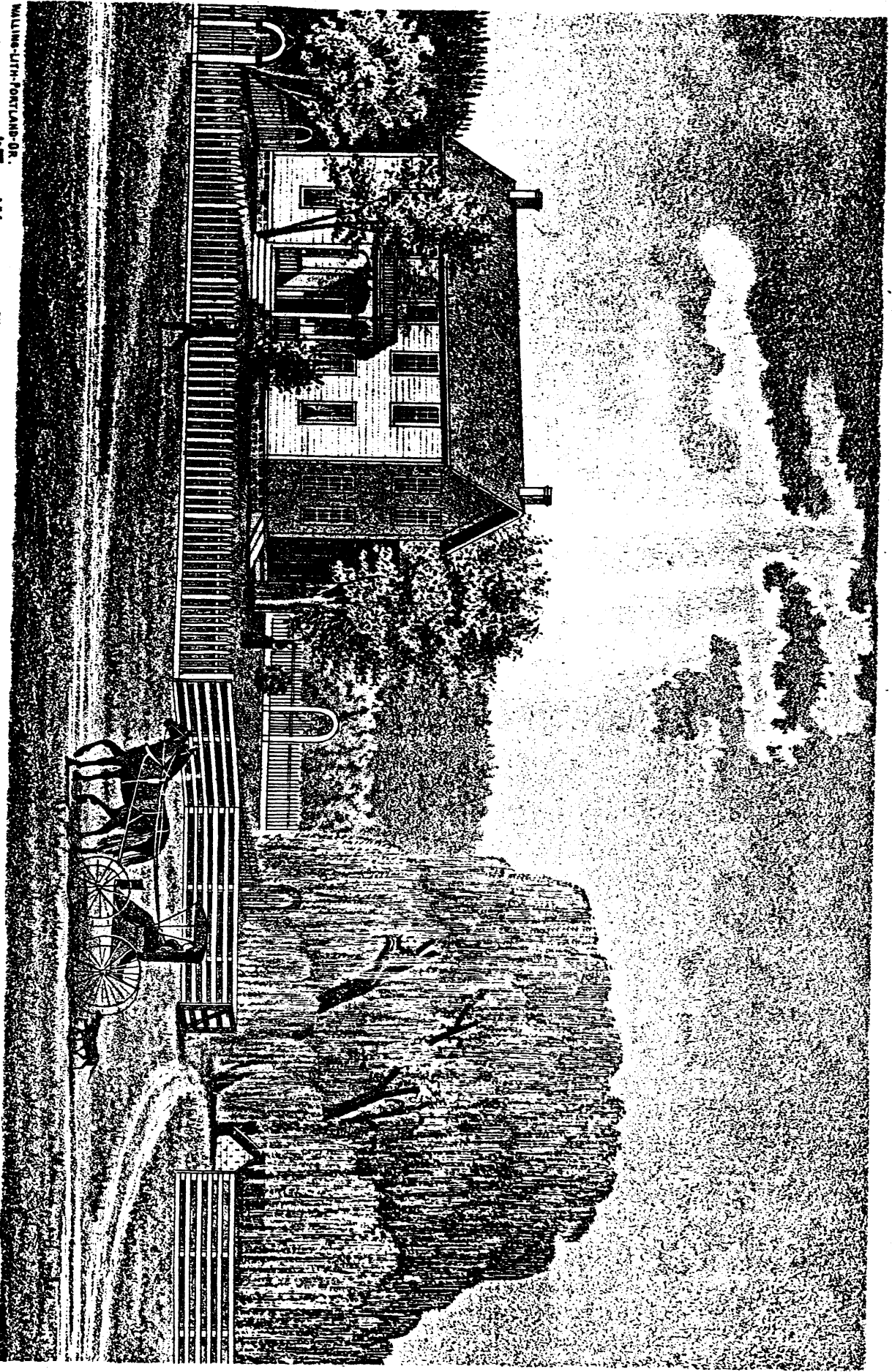
ROAD

HANLEY

K. Arnold 3/12/03

MAP NUMBER 2

The Hanley Farm from Walling's, History
1884. ILLUSTRATION NO. 1



WALLING-LITH-FORTLAND-OR.

THE WILLOWS' FARM RESIDENCE OF M. HANLEY, 2 MILES N.E. OF JACKSONVILLE, JACKSON CO.