

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

**FOR NPS USE ONLY**  
RECEIVED JUN 14 1979  
DATE ENTERED JUL 20 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Tigard (John W.) House

AND/OR COMMON

**LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 10310 SW Canterbury Lane

CITY, TOWN

Tigard

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Oregon

— VICINITY OF  
CODE

41

COUNTY

Washington

CODE

067

**CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Tigard Area Historical and Preservation Association

STREET & NUMBER c/o Ruth Croft, Secretary-Treasurer  
9470 SW Lehman Street

CITY, TOWN

Tigard

— VICINITY OF

Oregon

STATE

97223

**LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Washington County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Hillsboro

Oregon

STATE

97123

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties

DATE

1978

— FEDERAL  STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade Street SE

CITY, TOWN

Salem

Oregon

STATE

97310

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>1978</u>

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

According to local tradition, the home of John W. Tigard was built at the easterly edge of the 320-acre Wilson Tigard donation land claim when the elder Tigard's oldest son and heir first became a bridegroom, ca. 1880. An historic view of the house believed to have been taken in the 1880s documents the original appearance of the house and the fact that it has remained structurally intact, although there has been some attrition of surface detail.

As it stood originally, the John W. Tigard House was a simple frame house on terra cotta block foundation finished with decoration in the Eastlake tradition. It had a longitudinal plan measuring 25 by 41 feet, including a shallow pantry area enclosed in a lean-to at the rear. It had a shingled gable roof with a 45° pitch and a central brick stove chimney with corbelled cap straddling the ridge. Window bays, rectangular in plan and containing four double-hung window sash with one light over one each, projected from south and east elevations. On the east, or front elevation, a shallow hipped roof capped the window bay and extended to the NE corner of the house to shelter a raised porch. Horizontal bevel or drop siding was used to the eaves line, and variegated shingle courses were used as cladding for the front gable end, which was lighted--and perhaps ventilated--by a bull's-eye window. A jig-sawn acroterion surmounted the gable peak. Ornament typical of the Eastlake Style ranged from the stylized vergeboard with its pierced and spool-turned motifs, bosses and molding trimming the window bays, turned balusters and heavy newell posts of the porch and porch stair railings, three porch uprights with ring turnings, and delicate, cut-out pointed arches bridging the spaces between porch posts. Much of this surface ornament has been lost over the years, but it will be reduplicated in the planned restoration.

The historic view and recent scrapings show that original color treatment consisted of a white body color with trim painted in a dark, contrasting hue (red). Existing treatment is the reverse of historic treatment, which will be recreated.

Only one significant change has been made in the plan of the 100-year-old house. Offset to the NE corner, the front door with a two-light transom initially was recessed slightly beyond the shallow front porch. At some point, probably in the 1920s, a few feet of space were gained for the interior when the entry was moved out flush with the facade wall plane. At the same time, presumably, a window was added in the north wall near the entry. Plumbing and heating systems were added after 1920 without compromising the structural integrity of the house.

Interior spaces have 9-foot-high ceilings and are defined by lath and plaster wall. The simple floor plan consists of an entry hall and front parlor extending the width of the house. Behind this space are two rooms of equal size, longitudinal in plan: a bedroom on the north side, and a kitchen and dining room on the south side. The pantry extends the width of the house at the rear. Restoration plans call for refinishing flooring, refinishing and reduplicating as necessary simple wood cornice moldings, window and door trim, and baseboards; repainting plaster ceilings, and repapering and/or painting plaster walls as appropriate.

# 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 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 ca. 1880

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The modest-sized, but nonetheless fashionably-finished house in the Eastlake Style built in the 1880s for John W. Tigard is significant to Tigard as the closest link with the community's beginnings. Structural remains associated with the town's founding families are rare in the former farming community in the Tualatin Valley southwest of Portland. Metropolitan Portland and the astonishingly rapid growth of its suburbs in eastern Washington County have exerted powerful land use pressures, and such pressures nearly caused the destruction of the house late last year. At present, Tigard has no protective zoning for historical properties.

The John W. Tigard House originally stood on the west side of the main road between Tigard and Newberg. Its dooryard, fronting on what eventually became the Pacific Highway, or 99W, was enclosed by a picket fence. The site was on the easterly edge of the donation land claim of Wilson M. Tigard--John's father, one of the area's first settlers and the man for whom Tigardville was named.

In its original setting on 99W, opposite the intersection of McDonald Street, the house had become enveloped by the kind of development associated with heavily traveled arterials, but it had remained in residential use until 1978, when the intersection was tagged for improvements and the site was acquired for commercial expansion. The new owners made it clear that the old house could not remain on the property under any circumstances. Several prospective sites for relocation were considered, including one nearby site on a narrow, publicly-owned parcel isolated between 99W and a short parallel spur. A citizens action group known as the Tigard Area Historical and Preservation Association was formed to locate a suitable site for the threatened building and to raise funds for the building's restoration as an historic house museum.

The house was moved to a temporary storage site on church property in Tigardville Heights in August, 1978, and in April, 1979 it was placed on a parcel at the SW corner of the intersection of SW 103rd Avenue and SW Canterbury Lane which is to be its permanent location. Insofar as possible, conditions of the original site will be reduplicated through plant materials, picket fencing, etc. The house is, as it was originally, oriented in an easterly direction overlooking a public right of way. The new site on property owned by the Tigard Water District is approximately a mile SE of the original setting, in a section of land adjoining the Wilson M. Tigard donation land claim. Surrounding land use is generally residential. Other development on the Water District property includes a chain link fenced area containing reservoirs and a shop building. Immediately behind the Tigard House site is a modern, one-story residence for the minister of Calvin United Presbyterian Church, which is located northwest of the property, on the opposite side of SW Canterbury Lane. Owing to siting and topography, however, the Tigard House is a reasonably discrete feature when viewed from SW 103rd Avenue. The property encompassed by the nomination in-

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cludes, in addition to the house, a parcel of Tigard Water District property measuring 70 by 141 feet. Conforming to the configuration of the 25 by 41-foot house and its longitudinal orientation, the property presents its major frontage along SW Canterbury Lane.

Wilson McClendon Tigard (b. 1826), for whom Tigardville was named, was one of the area's earliest settlers. After the White River overflowed its banks and washed out the spring planting on his Arkansas farm in 1852, Tigard emigrated to Oregon with his wife and infant son, John Wesley (b. 1850), his mother, a brother, Andrew Jackson Tigard; and two sisters. Soon after his arrival in Oregon, Wilson Tigard settled his 320-acre donation land claim south of the present-day central business district of Tigard.

The Tigard claim was cleared so that potatoes and other vegetables could be raised for family consumption. Later, fruit trees and grains provided a varied diet, and always there were animals needed for farm work and sustenance. Each family had a large barn for livestock and hay storage. Around the turn of the century hops were grown as a commercial crop, and a hop drier was built. After the Portland Public Market opened in 1910, surplus fruits and vegetables as well as dressed chickens and rabbits were sold in Portland each Saturday by the second generation of Tigards. Farming was the principal occupation of the families in the area.

John Wesley Tigard, the only one of Wilson Tigard's ten children to have crossed the plains in the emigration of 1852, had been born on December 25, 1850, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. Upon reaching The Dalles of the Columbia in Oregon, in October, 1852, Wilson Tigard bought two sections of land in Washington County from a man named Mathews. The home which is the subject of this nomination was built on Tigard's holdings, presumably when the elder Tigard's oldest son and heir was first married in 1880.

In 1881, John Tigard's first wife, Emma Ornduff, bore a son, Frank. Two years later another son was born to John and Emma Tigard. John maintained a coach route to Portland for a time, and for a brief time owned a store in Fulton (south Portland). In 1892 John Tigard married Sophia Schmidler, who later burned to death beside her stove in the house. Following the death of John Tigard due to a highway accident on April 7, 1931, the house continued to be occupied by Tigard's third wife, Ervilla Shaw Tigard.

Wilson Tigard had helped build the area's first school, which was attended by all the Tigard offspring. Charles Fremont Tigard, younger brother of John Wesley Tigard, was born February 15, 1862. He also lived in the community all his life. With his mother's aid, he established a store on a corner of the family property. From 1886, a post office was maintained in a corner of the store. In 1892 a larger store was built across the road. In it an upstairs hall was used for lodge meetings, a polling place, etc. The

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area's first telephone service, inaugurated February 7, 1901, connected this store with the community of Beaverton. Later, Charles Tigard helped to organize a Mutual Telephone Company.<sup>1</sup> Charles Tigard also was a member of the East Butte Grange, built on land donated by his father, and he was president of the Grange Fire Relief Association. He was also president of the First Bank of Tigard, later purchased by the U.S. National Bank of Oregon, and he was active in the Commercial Club which promoted construction of the community's first sidewalks.<sup>1</sup> Though his own formal education ended with the need to help clear the road to Portland after a windstorm in the winter of 1880, he was a strong supporter of education and served on the school board, gave the dedicatory address when Tigard's first high school was opened in 1926, and was commemorated in the naming of C. F. Tigard Elementary School.<sup>1</sup> Charles Tigard's house is still standing, but the original family home built by Wilson Tigard is not.

Plans for the future use of the house built for Wilson Tigard's oldest son and heir are to restore the house to 1892, the beginning of the period during which the house was presided over by John Tigard's second wife, Sophia. It is known from eye-witness accounts that there were wine-colored oriental rugs throughout the house, for example, and a hall tree by the door. The parlor was furnished with a Victorian settee, a pot-bellied stove, a marble-topped pedestal table, a rocker, and assorted framed pictures. In the kitchen were a flour-and sugar-bin table and a cupboard with glass doors and drawers for flat silver. The bedroom was furnished with a high bedstead, marble-topped commode, and white ironstone pot, bowl and pitcher.<sup>2</sup>

Landscaping plans for the new site call for a small orchard of fruit trees in varieties found adjacent to the John W. Tigard House in its original setting. Also planned is space for a backyard community garden that would be worked with hand tools, as in earlier years. It is expected that youth groups which have shown an interest in the project will be involved in the care of these gardens and possibly in the harvesting of fruit. Such groups would include Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Clubs, and students from Tigard School District 23J.

The Tigard Area Historical and Preservation Association is planning to involve public school children in study projects, service opportunities, public visitation, and future development of the John W. Tigard House. Maps, sketches, photographs, and reminiscences will be used to provide the school children with a sense of the community's past.<sup>3</sup> A red barn or a hand pump for well water such as the ones which complemented to original site may be added to the new setting in the future. The Tigard House will play a role in Tigard Town and Country Days, a community celebration held annually in August. The community is also planning a centenary observance of the building of the house in 1980.

<sup>1</sup>Grace Tigard Houghton, granddaughter of Wilson M. Tigard, daughter of Charles F. Tigard.

<sup>2</sup>Ella Brandt Baurer (b. 1888), next door neighbor to the Tigard family.

<sup>3</sup>Robert A. Gray, donor to Tigard House restoration; letter to Tigard Water District, November 30, 1978.