

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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 Chambers, Joseph and Virginia, Farmstead
other names/site number "Orvania"

2. Location

street & number 30295 N. Highway 99W
city, town Newberg
state Oregon code OR county Yamhill code 071 zip code 97132

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked)
Category of Property: building(s) (checked)
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (4), Noncontributing (2), Total (6)

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official:
Date:
State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[X] entered in the National Register.
[] determined eligible for the National Register.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper: Melvyn Byers
Date of Action: 3/5/92

Entered in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling (primary dwelling)
Domestic: single dwelling (secondary)
Domestic: secondary structure (carriage house)
Agriculture/subsistence: barn

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: secondary structure (garage)
Agriculture/subsistence: storage
Landscape: garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood: clapboard
roof asphalt: composition shingle
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Orvania Farm consists of six buildings, a large pond with a spillway, and a tennis court and a swimming pool, all of which are sited on handsomely landscaped grounds adjacent to a large filbert orchard. Four of the buildings were constructed during the historic period and are considered contributing elements of the ensemble. These include the primary dwelling, smaller secondary dwelling, carriage house and barn. The carriage house and barn are believed to be contemporary with the primary dwelling, which was constructed in 1912. The date of construction for the secondary dwelling is unknown; however, construction details, materials and form are Bungaloid in nature placing it more or less contemporary with the other buildings, if not slightly earlier. The spillway is also believed to have been constructed at about the same time as the primary dwelling.

Two well houses on the property were added in 1950 and are considered to be noncontributing features. According to a previous owner, the tennis court replaced an earlier one which was reportedly constructed during the historic period (n.d.) and the swimming pool was added in 1978 by the current owners. Both the tennis court and swimming pool are considered to be noncontributing elements.

Dates of construction for the primary dwelling, carriage house and barn are based on tax assessor records and interviews with former owners.

All of the buildings are in good condition although only the primary dwelling and barn retain overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The carriage house was remodeled following a fire which gutted the interior, and the interior of the secondary dwelling has also been remodeled. The primary dwelling retains its use as a residence; the secondary dwelling is a rental; the carriage house has been converted to bed and breakfast use; and the barn is used for storage.

Setting

The ensemble is prominently located at the foot of Rex Hill on the north side of Highway 99W, about one mile east of Newberg. The highway is a major route through Yamhill County connecting the interior valley with the coast. The farm, with its white buildings capped with red roofs, has long been a "landmark" feature of this scenic corridor. The area surrounding the ensemble is rural in character with scattered small farms and single-family residences.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

The property is entered from the highway via a paved drive which passes by the east side of the main house. At the rear of the dwelling the driveway forks, with one branch encircling the house and a second branch extending northwesterly to provide access first to the carriage house approximately 400 feet from the main house, and then to the barn and secondary dwelling, which are located on a small rise approximately 600 feet away.

The primary dwelling is oriented to the south toward the highway. A mature laurel hedge extends across the front of the property, and a broad lawn stretches approximately 150 feet beyond the hedge to the house. Plantings in the immediate vicinity of the house include a variety of mature ornamentals and a massive silver maple thought to be planted around the time the house was built. Several large maples border the main driveway.

A large pond is located in the southwest corner of the property at the intersection of Benjamin Road and Highway 99W, and is itself a distinct landmark. The pond is held by a dam with a spillway. The pond is fed by Springbrook Creek which meets the Willamette River approximately three miles from the property. The pond is about one acre in size and is surrounded by woodland and a wildflower meadow. It is stocked with trout and is a habitat for migrating birds and frequent Blue Heron.

Immediately north of the house (rear) is another large expanse of lawn which extends to an English lilac garden, with a vegetable garden extending beyond it. The swimming pool is located to the east of the lilac garden, and the tennis court is northeast of the house. Mature laurel hedges are found throughout the rear of the property, and a filbert orchard, believed to be one of the oldest in the county, borders the farm on the north and east.

Primary Dwelling

The primary dwelling is a large, two-story wood frame building designed in the Craftsman/Bungalow style. It is asymmetrical in plan and has a broad mass consisting of one major volume with several secondary projections. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation and a daylight basement is located beneath the eastern wing of the building. The multi-gable roof is accentuated by clipped gable ends, purlins and deep eaves. It is sheathed in the same distinctive red composition shingles that cover the roofs of the barn and carriage house. Three interior brick chimneys and two broad, shed-roof dormers project from the roof. Exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal lap siding with cornerboards and a watertable extends around the building at the first floor line.

Windows are predominantly six-over-six, double-hung sash in a variety of sizes and configurations. An elegant polygonal bay window is located on the east elevation.

A flat-roofed porch extends approximately half way across the primary facade. The porch is supported by two pairs of columns on its westernmost end. The eastern half is enclosed for use as a sunroom. Six risers flanked by a simple wrought iron railing ascend to the porch deck which provides entry to the house via a single wooden door flanked by multi-light sidelights. French doors are located in the eastern end of the sunroom.

Changes to the dwelling include the removal of the pedimented gable on the western end of the porch which was supported by two Doric columns (c. 1953), replacement of the original wooden stairs, and the addition of the iron railing. A porte cochere was removed from the eastern end of the sunroom (1945). In addition to the above-noted changes the only other

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3

major alteration to the dwelling is the addition of a wooden deck on the rear elevation (1978).

The interior of the dwelling remains basically intact as built. The first floor consists of 15 rooms more or less grouped around a large, formal entry hall (labeled library in the original plans): the public rooms are located in the east wing, and include a sunroom, living room, dining room, and kitchen with adjoining small, utility rooms; the west wing contains four bedrooms, two baths and a library.

The second floor of the house is divided into two distinct areas which are entered via two different stairways. A stair off the entry provides access to family living space on the west wing which contains four bedrooms, one bath, and assorted small storage and closet spaces. An enclosed stairway from the kitchen provides access to a bedroom and sitting room on the east wing which were originally designed for use by live-in help.

With the exception of the kitchen, the adjoining utility rooms, bathrooms, and the sunroom, interior finishes remain virtually intact as built. The public spaces of the house are particularly notable for their fine finishes, especially the entry hall, living room and dining room. Here the large rooms with their high, beamed ceilings are refined through the use of classically inspired decorative motifs. The entry hall, with its 14 foot high coved and beamed ceiling, has the most elaborate finishes. A large, brick fireplace with a prominent, bracketed wood mantel is located on the east wall of the entry hall and six foot high paneled wainscoting extends around the room. On the north end of the entry hall is a "podium" room which is slightly elevated above the entry hall and flanked by columns. French doors from this room open to the wooden deck on the rear of the house.

The most prominent feature in the living room is the large brick fireplace adorned with paneled pilasters, and a handsome mantel accentuated with modillions and dentil course. French doors to the left of the fireplace provide access to the sunroom. Interior walls of this room are covered with the same lap siding found on all exterior walls of the house. This room also contains a large brick fireplace although it is not embellished with decorative motifs like the others.

Paneled pocket doors divide the living room from the dining room. The most striking features of the dining room include the handsome, six foot high paneled wainscoting and polygonal bay window. Other elements of note include the small, finely crafted sliding door in the wall between the kitchen and dining room through which food was passed. A simple two-paneled wooden door provides access to the kitchen from the dining room.

Carriage House

The carriage house is a two-story, wood-frame building. It is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The low-pitched hip roof has deep eaves. Exterior walls are clad in wide, horizontal lap siding. Three large doors are located on the first floor of the primary facade. All of the original six-over-one, double-hung sash windows were replaced in kind following a fire which gutted the interior of the building in the mid-1970s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Barn

The barn is a large, rectangular, two-story building capped with a jerkinhead roof. Two jerkinhead wall dormers are located on the south elevation of the building. The building is supported by a concrete foundation and sheathed in horizontal shiplap siding with cornerboards. The primary entrances are located in the side walls and consist of large overhead doors on rollers. In the 1970s a large shed-roofed attachment was added on the north elevation to shelter a nut dryer.

Secondary Dwelling

This secondary dwelling is a small, one-story, wood-frame building supported by a post and beam foundation. There is a partially dugout dirt basement. The truncated hip roof is slightly bellcast and has deep eaves and exposed rafters. The roof is pierced by a single interior brick chimney. Exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal shiplap siding with cornerboards. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with architrave molding. A full width hip-roofed porch supported by simple rectangular posts extends across the west elevation. A porch on the north side of the house was enclosed some time after the historic period. Although the interior spatial arrangement of the dwelling remains intact very few original interior finishes remain.

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)

Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance

1911-1912
1911-1941

Significant Dates

1912
1912-1916

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Yamhill County Planning Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 9.43 acres Newberg, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
---	---

5	0	5	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	0	1	7	5	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

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

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

B

--	--

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

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

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--

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

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NW¼ Section 15, Township 3 South, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian in rural Yamhill County, Oregon. It consists of a 9.43-acre portion of Tax Lot 500 at said location to include the ensemble of four historic buildings, irrigation pond and intervening service area and landscape features. The adjacent orchards are not included. The area is more particularly described as follows:

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The bounds of the nominated area are drawn to include the developed precincts of the historic farm, "Orvania," established by Joseph and Virginia Chambers beginning in 1911. Contributing features are four buildings: the primary dwelling, secondary dwelling, barn and carriage house, and one structure: the pond and spillway developed by Joseph Chambers by diversion from Springbrook Creek that supplies the general irrigation system. Two non-historic well houses and a tennis court and swimming pool are counted as non-contributing buildings and structures, respectively.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles McClure, owner, with assistance of Julie Koler, consultant

organization _____ date August 1, 1991

street & number 30295 N. Highway 99W telephone (503) 538-4606

city or town Newberg state Oregon zip code 97132

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1SUMMARY

"Orvania" is a historic suburban orchard ensemble in the Chehalem Valley about three miles east of Newberg in Yamhill County, Oregon that was developed by Joseph and Virginia Chambers between 1911 and 1916. It commands a rise of land on the north side of Highway 99W, and because of its visual prominence and the scale and quality of its primary developed features, the place has been designated a Yamhill County landmark.

As an agricultural ensemble of at least one major outbuilding in addition to a main residence, "Orvania" meets the definition of a multi-farm unit set forth in the State's proposed Agriculture Context. Following comparative analysis with four other multi-unit farms in the Chehalem Valley that date from the early 20th Century, the Chambers farm was found to be the best-preserved and highest-style example of the type. Accordingly, it is considered Register-eligible under Criterion C.

The primary contributing features of the ensemble include a large, somewhat lavishly-appointed 1912 Craftsman bungalow of one and a half stories characterized by an attenuated plan, a colonnaded veranda, jerkin-headed, or clipped gables, and wide, shed dormers. The entry cross hall is very grand with its high coved and beamed ceiling, a Classical column screen and elaborate chimneypiece. The large, white-washed Craftsman-style barn of about 1930, with its gambrel roof and jerkin-headed wall dormers, is the largest of three accessory buildings contributing to the significance of the farm ensemble. It is located northwesterly of the house. Secondary contributing features that are historically and functionally related parts of the ensemble are a large hip-roofed two-story carriage house and a foreman's bungalow. The architect or builder of the farm buildings is unknown.

The title of the farm is a contraction of the state names of Oregon and Pennsylvania that was dreamed up by the founders while in the full flush of optimism over the developing orchard industry in Yamhill County. Joseph and Virginia Chambers had been attracted to the Chehalem Valley from Williamsport, Pennsylvania by railroad promotional advertising. According to family tradition, the Chamberses came west on the Chicago, Milwaukie and Puget Sound Railroad, a likely subsidiary of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems headed by James Jerome Hill, who in 1910 was

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2

engaged in keen competition with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad companies on the western tier. The Chamberses were disillusioned in due course and sold their holding in 1918. The second owner, Isaac Hunt, a Portland banker, held the property through the remainder of the historic period, which is drawn to the end of the pre-war era, the year before the country entered the Second World War. Hunt, who held title to as late as 1944, operated the holding as a successful hobby farm, which he renamed "Greenbriar Farm." The nominated area of slightly under nine and a half acres is essentially the operations center of the Chamberses 65-acre farm that subsequently was enlarged to 70 acres. The nominated area does not include the adjacent filbert orchards that were the staple of Yamhill County's orchard industry.

The basic sub-areas of the nominated area consist of the house and its immediate landscaped setting, including an English garden introduced after the historic period in the 1940s, the service areas uniting the various outbuildings, and a large catchment basin, or pond covering as much as an acre at the southwest corner of the property that Joseph Chambers developed by diversion from Springbrook Creek to supply the irrigation system. The nominated area also includes the meadow or pasture lying between the pond and barn. All of the accessory buildings lie northwesterly of the house, which occupies the southeast quadrant of the nominated area, facing south toward the highway. The English garden and a vegetable garden are situated in back of the house, north of the rear lawn. The present tennis court and swimming pool are in proximity of the main house, on the east. They are additions of the 1970s and are therefore counted non-historic, non-contributing features.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

The Orvania Farm Ensemble is locally significant to Yamhill County under criterion "c" as a good example of an early 20th-century, multi-unit farm. It is also of significance due to the fine execution of Craftsman/Bungalow stylistic motifs expressed in the primary dwelling and to a lesser degree in the large barn.

Historic Overview

Orvania Farm is located in the Chehalem Valley in the northeasternmost corner of Yamhill County. The farm offers prominent views of the Chehalem Mountains, extending from the Willamette River east of Newberg northwest to the foothills of the Coast Range and south to Forest Grove.

The farm lies at the foot of Rex Hill, a landscape feature named for the community of Rex located in the Chehalem Gap which connects the Parret Mountain spur to the Chehalem Mountains. Rex was named in 1901 by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company when a stop was established at that point. Originally called Charleston after the landowner who platted the town, its name was changed to Rex to avoid confusion with the name of the nearby community of Carlton.

The Chehalem Valley was one of the earliest regions settled by Americans in the Northwest; however, it was not until the introduction of the railroad in the late 19th century that the valley--and all of Yamhill County--changed rapidly from an isolated farming area into a thriving agricultural community. In 1870 the county's population was 5,000; by 1900, just 20 years after the introduction of rail transportation, the population had more than doubled to 13,420. The railroads were aggressive in their efforts to attract settlers to the West because their prosperity was dependent on the establishment of agriculture along the rail lines. Brochures and flyers extolling the virtues of the West's rich agricultural land were widely disseminated throughout the eastern United States.

In addition to dramatically increasing the population of the county, the coming of rail transportation provided farmers with a much wider market for their crops and over the next few decades there was tremendous diversification of produce including fruits and nuts.
Fruit

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4

canning and drying operations proliferated throughout the county, with the Springbrook area an important center, located a few miles to the north of the subject property.

Among the many people attracted to Yamhill County by the railroad's advertisements were Joseph and Virginia Chambers who came to the area in the early years of the 20th century. The Chambers family hailed from Williamsport, Pennsylvania where they operated a prosperous furniture store. Upon their arrival in Oregon they lived for a short time in the Irvington neighborhood of Portland before moving to the Chehalem Valley.

The farm they established was named Orvania, a combination of the words Oregon and Pennsylvania. Orvania is sited on land that was originally part of the Benjamin Heater donation land claim of 1873 and the Sabastian Buetscher land claim of 1875. Sometime after 1875 the property was sold to Philander Gard, who with his wife Mary in 1911 conveyed the land to Virginia and Joseph William Chambers.

Joseph and Virginia died within a year of each other in Salem in 1938-39. At the time of their parents' deaths, three of their four sons and a daughter lived in the Salem area, while one son resided in Florida. The social directory of the *The Newberg Graphic* indicates that the Chambers' son L. Reed and his wife were living at Orvania in 1918. Several columns throughout that year mention Mr. and Mrs. Reed Chambers of Rex motoring off to Portland and Seattle to visit friends. Another entry that same year states that "Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Chambers and daughter Dorthy spent Sunday at Orvania driving over from Salem." Virginia Chambers' obituary states that the family came to Salem from Newberg "about 20 years ago" or approximately 1918. Based on these newspaper accounts it is assumed that Virginia and Joseph Chambers moved to Salem at least a year or two in advance of selling the property to Isaac Hunt in 1918 and that their son Reed and his wife lived on the farm between the time his parents moved to Salem and when the farm was sold.

Salem business directories indicate that Joseph, with his sons L. Reed and Joseph W., was a director of the Chambers and Chambers Furniture store. The first listing of the furniture store appears in the Salem directory is 1917 (through 1929); apparently the Chambers family gave up farm life to return to the traditional family business. Douglas Chambers, grandson of Joseph and Virginia, states that his grandparents were "snookered" into giving up the family business in Pennsylvania and coming West by the railroad advertisements which enticed them with tales of riches to be made in the fruit industry. It was the failure to reap these riches which ultimately led the Chambers to sell their farm, move to the city and return to the furniture business.

Orvania's second owner was Isaac David Hunt, a Portland businessman, who retained title to the property until 1944 when it was conveyed to A.J. and Louise S. Cormack. The Cormacks sold the property to the current owners in 1967.

Isaac Hunt was an enigmatic figure. What little is known of him has come to light through a few isolated newspaper clippings and the memories of several individuals who were acquainted with him in their youth. Hunt was born in Edinburg, Indiana and came to Portland as a child. A lifelong bachelor, Hunt lived at Orvania (he changed the name to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

Greenbriar Farm) for many years, commuting into Portland to attend to his business affairs. He moved into the Arlington Club of which he was a long-time member shortly before his death.

Hunt's obituary states that he was executive vice president of the Ladd and Tilton Bank and trustee and manager of the T.B. Wilcox properties for more than 50 years. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School and practiced law in Portland before joining the bank. In addition to affiliations with the Multnomah Athletic, University and Arlington clubs, Hunt was also a trustee of Willamette University and of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. It is likely that this latter affiliation was associated with Hunt's hobby of raising racehorses which he reportedly did on the Springbrook Farm. Peggy Otis Newkirk, who lived next door to Briarwood during Hunt's occupation, recalled one of her childhood memories of Hunt astride a large black horse riding through the filbert orchards adjoining Springbrook Farm.

Architectural Significance

Yamhill County retained its rural, agriculturally based economy throughout the historic period; however, in the last few decades development pressure and technological advances have had a destructive effect on historic agricultural resources. Many farm-related outbuildings have become obsolete and have either been razed or replaced with prefabricated metal buildings. Those that remain generally have been significantly altered over time, or have deteriorated to a point where preservation is untenable.

In 1988 the Yamhill County Planning Department conducted an evaluation of historic resources throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. Thirty-four farm groups were evaluated for landmark designation. Of these resources, 21 were determined to have sufficient integrity to convey the agricultural history of Yamhill County and were designated as landmarks. The subject property was the fourth highest ranked resource in the Inventory and was designated as a county landmark in 1988.

Orvania falls under the category of a multi-unit farm as defined in the State Historic Preservation Office's Agricultural Context document. A multi-unit farm consists of at least two or more outbuildings in addition to the primary dwelling; a "basic farm" consists of a dwelling and one outbuilding--usually a barn. Orvania is one of 16 remaining multi-unit farms in Yamhill County which are designated local landmarks, seven of which are located in the Chehalem Valley vicinity. This area was chosen for the purposes of comparative analysis because its settlement and development were distinct from that of other areas of the county.

Of the seven Chehalem Valley resources, three predate 1900 and four, including the subject farm, were constructed in the first two decades of the 20th century. The subject farm was evaluated in the context of the four farms dating to the early 20th century. Those that predate 1900 represent a different development period and were not considered for comparative purposes.

The four remaining farm groups include the subject farm (I-23); Wegner Farm (I-6); Cone Farm (I-35); and the Pierce Farm (I-64). The Wegner Farm is located at the summit of a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

peak west of the Chehalem range, on the east side of Ribbon Ridge Road. The farmhouse was constructed in 1912 in the Vernacular tradition. Two outbuildings complete the ensemble: a gambrel roof barn (c. 1930) and a gable roofed machine shed (n.d.). All of the buildings are in relatively good condition although the house has had a large carport and shed roof attachment added on the east elevation.

The Cone Farm is sited on a south facing slope of an alluvial terrace on the north shore of the Willamette River. The complex includes a Craftsman-style dwelling, barn, carriage house and woodshed, all of which were constructed in 1901 and are in relatively good condition.

The Pierce farm is located one-half mile east of Newberg on the south side of Fernwood Road. The large Craftsman style dwelling was constructed in 1916. Four outbuildings in various states of disrepair are located to the south-southeast of the house. They include a large barn, garage, and two small sheds. Several sheds and a chicken house have been razed since the initial county survey was conducted. The house and garage were both constructed well after the house.

Overall the Chambers' Orvania farm is one of the grandest and best-preserved examples of an early 20th-century, multi-unit farm in Chehalem Valley and all of Yamhill County. The Wenger, Cone and Pierce farms are all good examples of typical western Oregon working farms; however, they are much more utilitarian in nature than the subject farm and lack the distinctive stylistic details and landscape features that distinguish Orvania. Since its construction in 1912, Orvania has been a prominent landmark in Yamhill County providing an important reminder of Yamhill County's rich agricultural history.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Chambers, Douglas. Unrecorded interview with Charles McClure, July 1991
Newberg Graphic. May 23, 1918 p. 5;
Newberg Graphic. June 20, 1918 p.3.
Newberg Graphic. August 17, 1918 p. 6.
Newberg Graphic. August 29, 1918 p.5.
Newkirk, Peggy Otis. Unrecorded interview with Charles McClure, May 1991.
Oregon Statesman. January 22, 1938, p. 5, c. 8.
Oregon Statesman. May 9, 1939. p.6 c.3.
Polk, R.L. and Sons. Salem City Directories, 1915-1930.
Yamhill County Department of Planning and Development. *Cultural Resource Inventory, 1984.*
(Updated 1988).
Yamhill Tax Assessor Records. McMinn ville, Oregon.

Douglas Chambers, grandson of Joseph Chambers, to Charles McClure, December 4, 1991.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

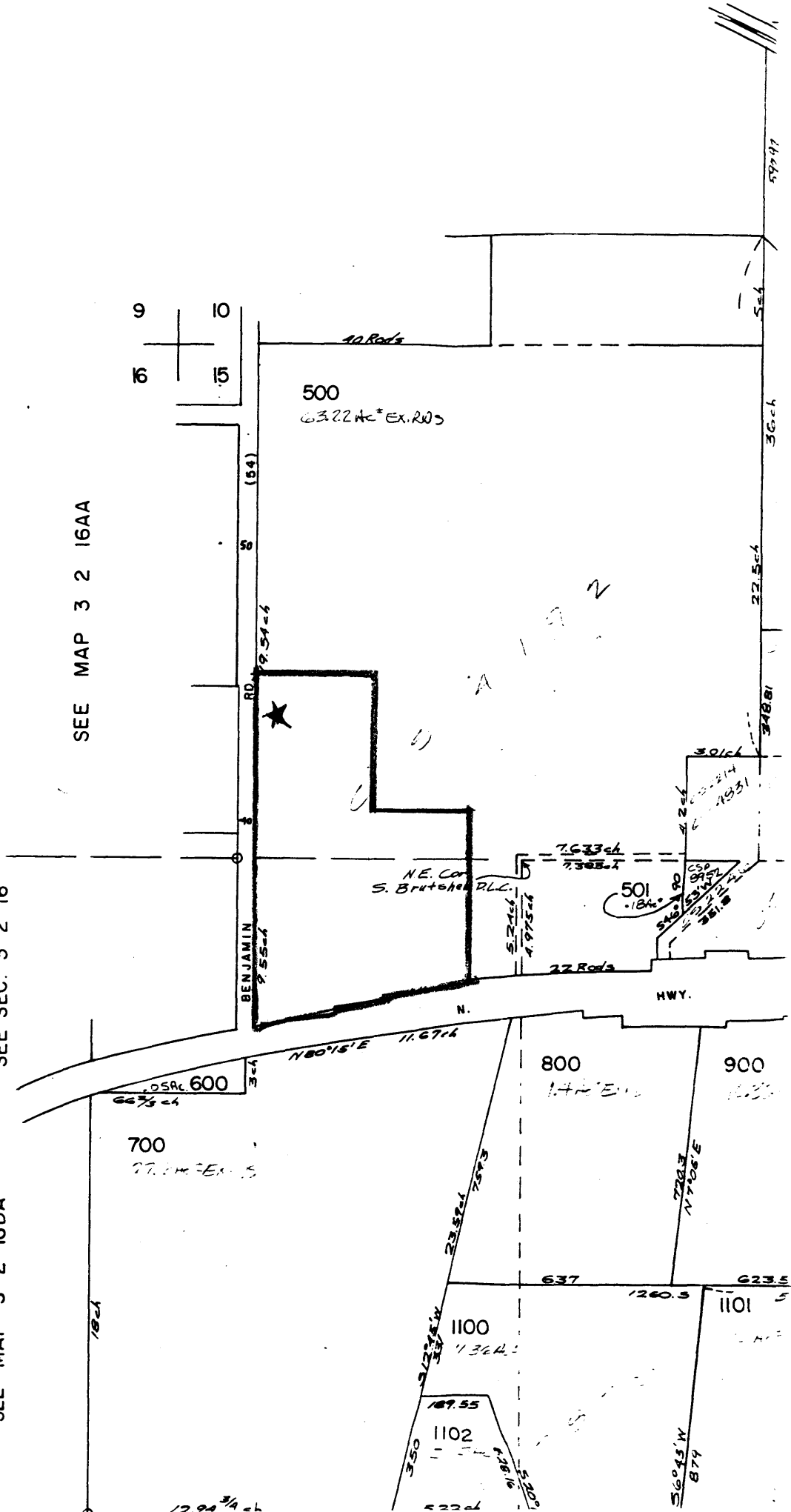
Beginning at the southwest corner of Tax Lot 500 (also the northeast corner of the intersection of State Highway 99 West and Yamhill County Road 54 (Benjamin Road); thence east along the north edge of Highway 99 c.600 feet to a point on the north right of way line of State Highway 99 West and on the south line of Tax Lot 500; thence generally north 465 feet on a line parallel with Benjamin Road to a point; thence generally west 270 feet on a line perpendicular to Benjamin Road to a point; thence generally north 360 feet on a line parallel with Benjamin Road to a point; thence generally west on a line perpendicular to Benjamin Road to a point on the east line of Benjamin; then generally south along the east line of Benjamin Road to the point of beginning.

This map was prepared for assessment purpose only.

SEE SEC. 3 2 16

SEE MAP 3 2 16DA

SEE MAP 3 2 16AA



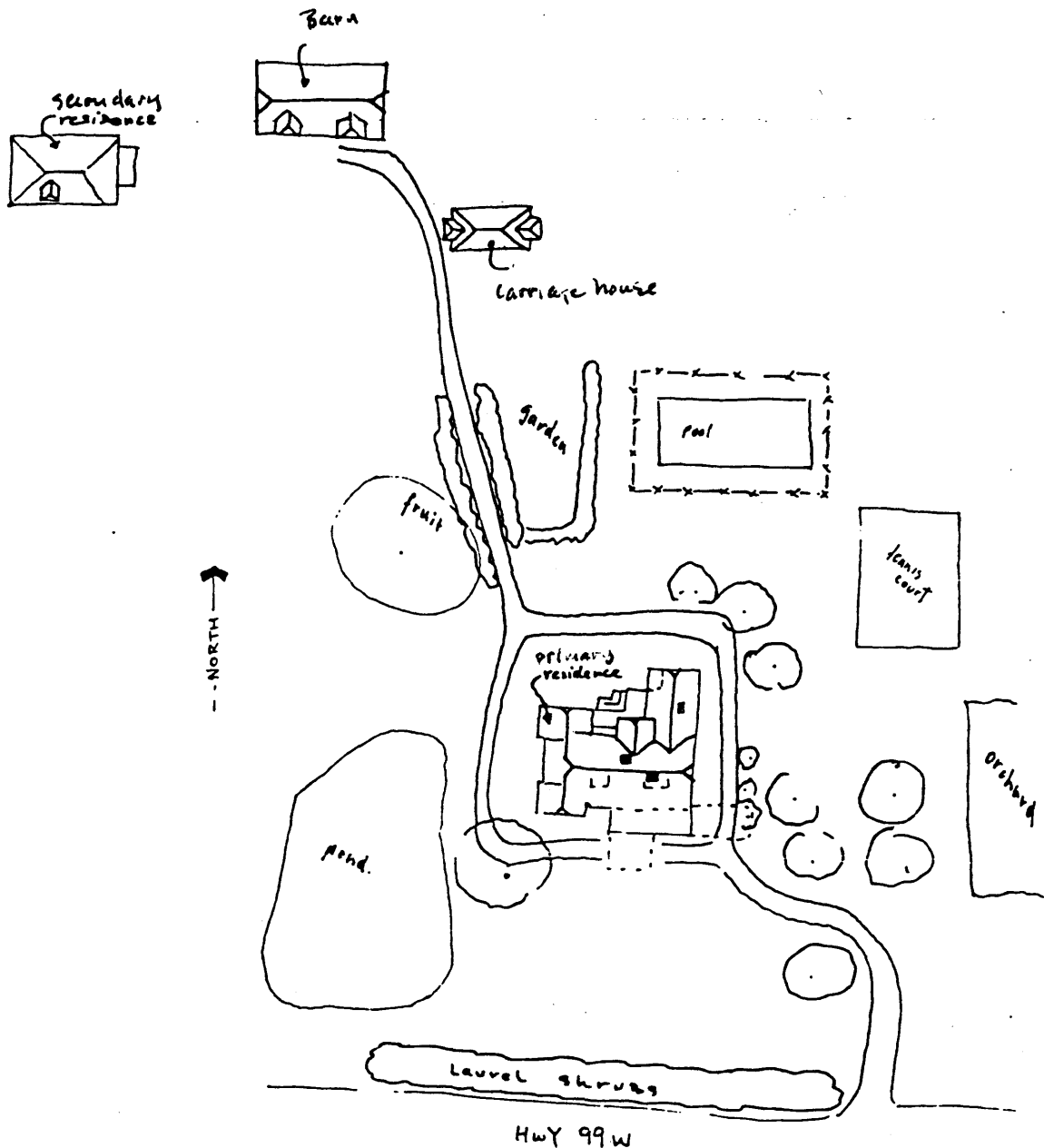
YAMHILL COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

T 3S R 2W Sec 15 1/4 NW

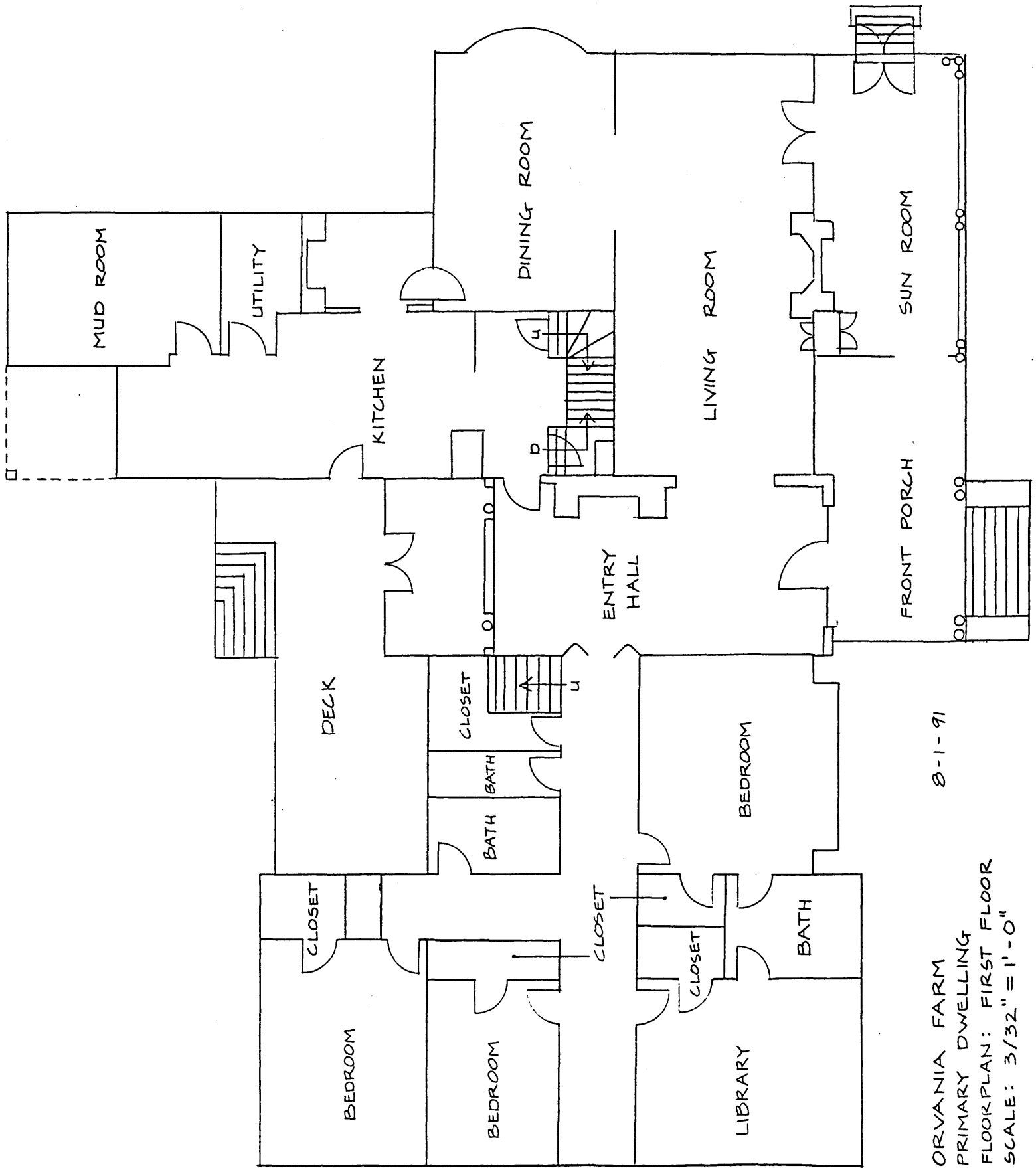
Resource No. B3215/40

I-23

COMMON/HISTORIC NAME: Orvania Farms/Greenbriar/
Springbrook

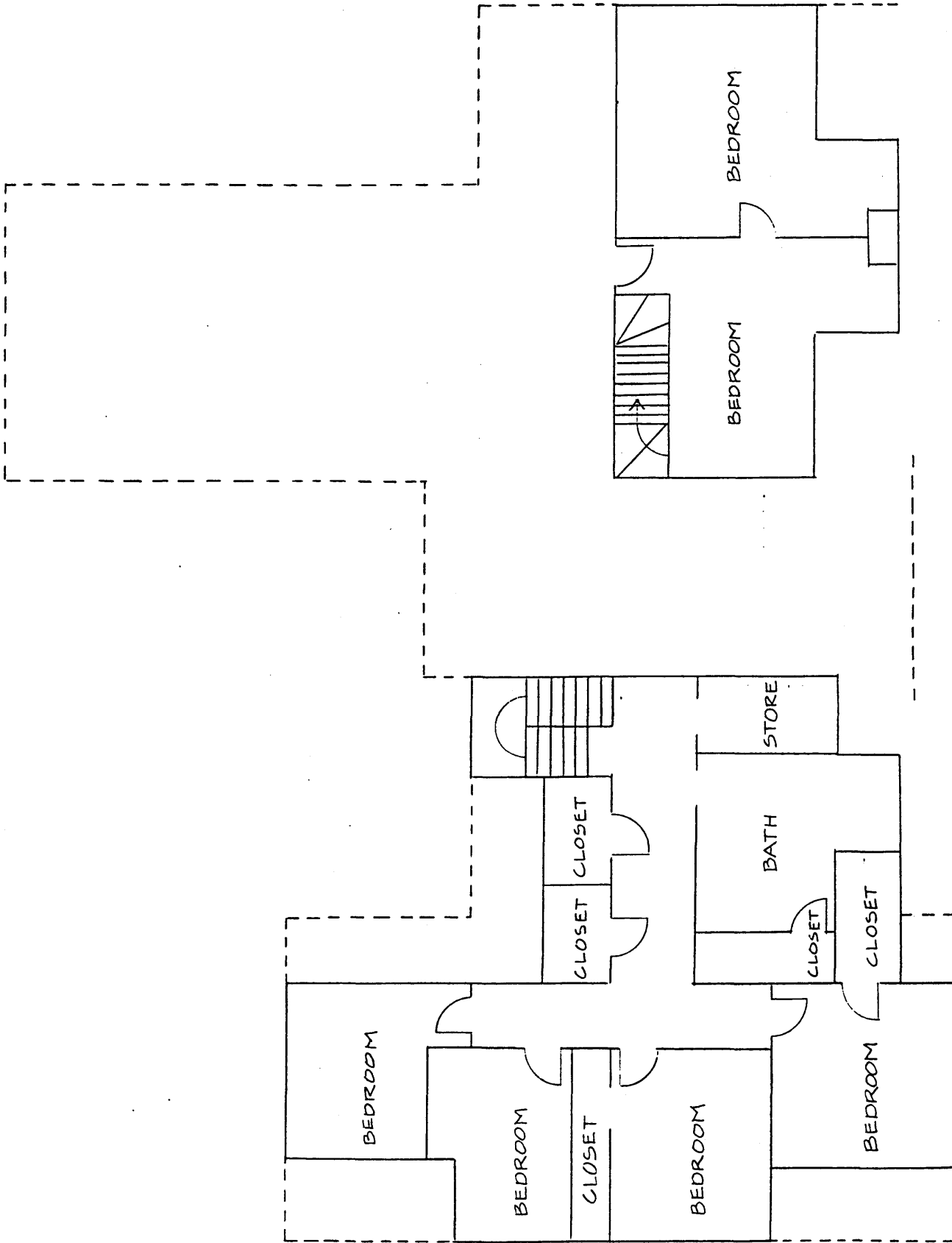


SITE PLAN
Orvania Farm
8/1/91



8-1-91

ORVANIA FARM
 PRIMARY DWELLING
 FLOOR PLAN: FIRST FLOOR
 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



8-1-91

ORVANIA FARM
 PRIMARY DWELLING
 FLOORPLAN: SECOND FLOOR
 SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"