

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JAN 18 1989

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 St. Pierre, Edward W., House
other names/site number "Elkirk Ranch"

2. Location

street & number 2425 Eola Drive N/A not for publication
city, town Salem vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Marion code 053 zip code 97304

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] January 10, 1989
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
[Signature] Entered in the National Register 2/2/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Asphalt singles

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Elkirk Ranch House, constructed in 1911, is a fine example of Craftsman Style architecture. This residence was built for Edward Walter and Ella St. Pierre, and served as their retirement home until Ella's death in 1935. The house was sold to Fred and Marie Kubin in 1938, and remained in the Kubin family until 1978. This two story residence, located west of Salem, Oregon is in excellent condition and measures 35' x 50' in plan. The major elevation faces east. The interior of the residence displays fine Craftsman details with square, boxed pillars at the central stair landing, and built-in cupboards in the living room, dining room and study. There are fir floors throughout the house. The kitchen was expanded in 1938 under the ownership of Fred Kubin and a portion of the east porch was enclosed to create a breakfast room. The surrounding property originally included over 80 acres of farm land, much of which was sold under the Kubin's ownership.

SETTING

The Elkirk Ranch is situated at the north end of a four acre wooded parcel off Eola Drive in Polk County, Oregon. There are no other homes within visual distance of the residence. The property directly surrounding the house is fairly flat; the topography slopes gradually down to the east; and more steeply towards Eola Drive to the south. Flowers and a lawn surround the house. Large pines, Douglas fir, Big Leaf maple, Madrone Magnolia grandiflora and Magnolia Sorbus trees cover the acreage. There are also Mountain Ash, Western Red cedar, California Bay Laurel, a Pink Hawthorne and Yews near the house. A carriage house, compatible in design with the residence was recently constructed further to the south off of the long drive to the residence from Eola Drive. The current owners are having the front driveway extended and a series of pathways developed on the property. Much of the acreage will be left in its natural state. There was once a small wooden house on the property that the family may have occupied while the ranch house was being built which is no longer extant.

PLAN

This two story residence is rectangular in plan with an intersecting gable roof. One story porches extend beyond the main volume on the west and south elevations. The main volume is covered with a gable roof with exposed purlins and a decorative barge board. A second gable covers the southern section of the house. A hip roof extends over the porch to the east and a shed roof covers the small porch to the south. There are multi-paned windows throughout the house, except for one fixed window on the east elevation. The

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kitchen, living room, dining room, and study are located downstairs; the bedrooms are upstairs. The house has a concrete foundation.

EXTERIOR**East Elevation**

This major facade is two stories, sided with clapboard, and covered with the long end of the gable. The upper story has a central pair of multi-paned French doors which open out onto a flat balcony that once was used as a sleeping porch. According to David Bevier, the grandson of Edward Walter St. Pierre, the porch floor was originally covered with sheet metal, and enclosed with a wooden rail, which is no longer intact. There is a pair of multi-paned double hung sash windows on the northern end of this facade, and two casement windows of 12 lights. To the south of the French doors on the second story is one double hung sash window of 9/1 lights.

The lower story of the east facade has a projecting porch supported by squared, boxed posts which has been partially filled in with windows and sided with clapboard. The central porch stairs lead to the front door which is flanked by two multi-paned sidelights. According to Mary Castle, the grand-daughter of Edward Walter St. Pierre, the porch was screened in around 1930, and enclosed in 1938 under the Kubin's ownership. All four porch posts are still visible, though only one remains detached from the wall. A bay of three single pane windows is located to the north of the wooden steps which lead to the entrance. To the south of the central porch is a multi-paned double hung casement window. The building has a daylight basement which is accessed from a door on this elevation.

South Elevation

The upper story of the south elevation is covered with the gable end. Below the eave is a pair of double hung sash windows of 9/1 lights with wooden surrounds. On the lower story of this elevation are a porch wing and laundry room with paired multi-paned double hung sash windows on either side of the door, which opens into the kitchen. The double hung wood sash windows to the east of the door were added when the kitchen was remodeled again in 1948. They are compatible and similar in design to the original double hung sash windows throughout the house. A shed roof covers the small centrally located porch. According to St. Pierre's grandson, David Bevier, the family used this entrance on a daily basis, with the east entrance being used solely for company.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of a main two story volume containing the living room, dining room and study, and a one story shed roofed wing to the south which contains the laundry room and kitchen. The upper story has two 9/1 double hung sash windows on either side of a multi-paned casement window. The bedroom wing has paired 9/1 double hung sash windows. The lower story has two bays of paired multi-paned 9/1 double hung sash

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windows on either side of a two 9/1 double hung wood sash windows. The laundry room contains two double hung sash windows and a panelled door with one light.

North Elevation

The north elevation is covered with a projecting gable end with exposed purlins and a wide barge board. A brick chimney situated on the south section of this elevation is flanked by two multi-paned casement windows on the upper and lower stories. There is also a multi-paned double hung sash window on the upper story. The enclosed porch extension on the east elevation is seen clearly on this facade.

INTERIOR

Some of the more notable features of the Elkirk Ranch house are on the interior of the building. The high quality of the built-in cupboards, bookcases, and stairs are typical of the Craftsman style which was popular during this period. All moldings are intact and unpainted, except for one bedroom and the bathrooms. The fine grade fir flooring is intact throughout the house.

FIRST FLOOR

The main entrance, kitchen, living room, den, dining room, a bathroom and laundry room, are located on the first floor. The house is accessed through the French doors flanked by multi-paned sidelights on the east facade. An entrance vestibule contains a central staircase which leads to the second floor. The stairs are enclosed by a boxed, stepped pillar at the base, and a rail with square newel posts and spindles at the second floor. To the north of the entrance is the living room and study; to the south and west are the kitchen and laundry room.

Living Room

The living room has built-in bookcases along the north wall, on either side of the brick fireplace. Multi-pane casement windows are located above these bookcases. The east wall of the living room has been extended and now takes up a portion of the original porch. A fixed single pane window with wooden surrounds was added to the east facade at this time.

Den

The den is west of the living room, and has four sets of built-in bookcases, a picture rail and wainscoting, all in excellent condition. There is a bay of double hung sash windows with 12/1 lights on the west wall of the study. In the 1940s, a closet was created off the study by the foreshortening of the north dining room wall. The closet has one multi-paned double hung sash window on the west elevation. Apparently this room was used as a bedroom under the Kubin's ownership of the house.

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Dining Room

One of the most beautiful rooms in the house, the dining room, is located behind the stairwell to the west. This room has a built-in sideboard with leaded, cut glass doors above and drawers below. In the center of the sideboard are two multi-paned casement windows which allow light into the room. To the left of the sideboard is one double hung sash window with 8/1 lights. A high wainscoting is intact on the south and east walls of the room. Off the dining room, to the south, is a bathroom which contains one double hung sash window of 8/1 lights. This bathroom was originally a butler's pantry.

Kitchen

To the south of the main entrance is the kitchen which was expanded under the Fred and Marie Kubin's occupancy to include a breakfast room. The porch along the east facade was enclosed at this time and double hung sash windows of 8/8 lights were added. The kitchen and laundry room to the west have new flooring and cupboards which were built by Fred Kubin's son, Gerald in 1970. The kitchen door leads to a small porch covered by a shed roof.

SECOND FLOOR

The upstairs has three bedrooms and one bathroom. Carpeting has been placed over the wood floors. A central stairwell leads to a large upstairs landing or open sitting area. French doors with multi-paned sidelights located to the west of the stairs, open out onto a flat roof which was originally used as a sleeping porch.

BEDROOMS

To the south of the landing is the master bedroom and bathroom. The master bedroom has a pair of double hung sash windows on the south elevation, and one double hung sash window on the west elevation. To the north of the stair landing are two bedrooms and a bathroom. The bedrooms are in original condition with the exception of the trim which has been painted beige. There are hung sash windows of 9/1 lights and multi-paned casement windows of 12 lights in the two bedrooms to the north.

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)

Social History

Period of Significance

1911-1917

Significant Dates

1911

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Edward Walter St. Pierre (1859-1917)

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

See continuation sheet

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The nucleus of Elkirk Ranch, the historic retirement estate of Edward W. St. Pierre, is comprised of a wooded four-acre parcel on Eola Drive lying just outside the westerly city limits of Salem, in Polk County. Upon its initial development by St. Pierre, beginning in 1911, the estate encompassed as many as 80 acres in the rolling Eola Hills. The nominated area is limited to approximately an acre at the northernmost end of the parcel, and its only improvement is the estate house. The name of the ranch is a contraction of the Christian and maiden names of St. Pierre's wife, the former Mary Ella Kirkpatrick.

Architecturally, the house is a vernacular version of Craftsman architecture in which St. Pierre's 19-year old son, Edward Walter St. Pierre, Jr., later a Portland surgeon, is thought to have had a hand. It is composed of a main, two-story rectangular volume having a minor gabled wing telescoped at the south, or entrance end. The central entrance block is flanked by small single-story wings on either side. The house is plainly finished on its exterior elevations, which are covered by lapped weatherboards and trimmed with ordinary corner boards. Window groupings have frames with architrave moldings and are fitted with double-hung sash in which upper sash are divided into twelve lights. Apart from these multi-paned windows and interior wood work in the tradition of the Arts and Crafts style, the feature which most distinguishes the house as a design in the Craftsman mode is the gable roof with its wide eave overhangs carried on exposed rafter ends and outsized knee braces. It has been observed that the interior of the house is consistent with the values of a humanitarian reformer such as Edward St. Pierre. Rather than being ostentatious in the high style, it is finished in a solid, straightforward fashion reflecting the integrity of the owner. The house is well preserved and conveys well the character it possessed when it was occupied by St. Pierre for the last six years of his life. St. Pierre's widow continued to occupy the house until 1935.

The house is significant to the state as a whole under Criterion B as that place which is most importantly associated with the leader of early prison reform in Oregon. Although E. W. St. Pierre had retired at the time the ranch was developed, he carried on his connection with the State Penitentiary which he had done so much to improve, by acting in the capacity of visiting chaplain.

Edward Walter St. Pierre (1859-1917) and his wife both were natives of Illinois and were educated there. Their arrival in Portland in 1894 was preceded by extensive missionary service in Persia on behalf of the Presbyterian Church. While a clergyman at Portland's St. John's Presbyterian Church, St. Pierre helped form the Prisoner's Aid Society in 1903 to assist released convicts. His commitment to social reforms attracted the notice of the government, and he was tapped to serve inmates of the Oregon State Penitentiary as the first permanent chaplain. During the tenure of Governor Earle Chamberlain, 1903-1909, he urged

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enactment of a parole system as an incentive to rehabilitation, and became Oregon's first State parole officer in 1906. St. Pierre believed, in keeping with the progressive ideology of his day, that inmates should be segregated based on the degree of their offenses as a means of preventing the "hardening" of youthful offenders. He advocated rehabilitation of inmates through education and job training. He improved the prison library, started an orchestra there, and founded a prison newspaper. A chapel was constructed inside the prison compound in 1911, before ill health forced St. Pierre's retirement later in the same year. It no longer stands, having been replaced in the 1960s. Neither are either of the houses the St. Pierres occupied near downtown Salem during Governor Chamberlain's term of office extant. Thus "Elkirk Ranch" clearly is the remaining property most importantly associated with the reformer during the years he lived and ministered in the capital city and environs.

(continued)

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REVEREND EDWARD ST. PIERRE

Rev. Edward St. Pierre was born in St. Anne, Illinois, September 12, 1859 into a religious family. His father, Stanislaus St. Pierre, was a member of the controversial Catholic Colony of Kankekee, Illinois. Under the leadership of Father Chiniquy of Lake St. Pierre in Quebec, Stanislaus St. Pierre and other patrons left the catholic church in the 1850's to practice under the Church of Christ.¹ Rev. Edward St. Pierre's early religious indoctrination in the religion was the foundation for his educational pursuits and later ministry work. He graduated from Lake Forest Grove University and continued his studies at the Mc Cormick Seminary in Chicago. Rev. St Pierre was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1887 and subsequently went to Oroomia, Persia (now Iran) where he served as the head of the missionary college. During school vacations, Rev. St. Pierre "made missionary journeys among the wild Kurds in the mountains, and on one occasion nearly lost his life, being captured by brigands."² After spending seven years as the head of the missionary, Rev. St. Pierre returned to the United States and settled in Portland. In 1894 he became minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church which was located on the northwest corner of 17th and Marshall (no longer extant). During his seven years at St. Johns, Rev. St. Pierre became a well respected figure in the community, with a special commitment to social reforms. His dedication to reform and religious duties lead to his procurement by the State Penitentiary in Salem in 1901" to provide moral instruction to the prisoners."³ At that time the Rev. St. Pierre family moved to Salem (see comparative analysis for residences location). A 1902 Biennial Report to the Governor from the prison

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superintendent Joseph D. Lee, describes Rev. St. Pierre as "a gentleman highly esteemed by those acquainted with him" and "has been secured, without cost to the state. His time is divided between the penitentiary, the reform school, and the training school at Chemawa. His work has not been fully systematized. We hope that he can teach one or more classes at he prison and hold services in the chapel more frequently."⁴ The 1902 report also mentions the formation of the Prisoners Aid Society, an organization dedicated to the reform and aid of released prisoners. Rev. St. Pierre was instrumental in the creation of the society and was appointed superintendent when the society was officially organized April 29, 1903 in Portland. The goals of the society were to aid prisoners upon their release from prison and to help them assimilate into the community. The society helped prisoners secure employment and housing, and supplied food and clothing upon their release. By 1905 the Prisoner's Aid Society, under Rev. St. Pierre's leadership, proved to be "of great value and aid, not only to the prisoners but also in many instances to the officials in charge," and as Rev. St. Pierre states in his 1905 report to the governor the "work done by the society is simply beyond estimation."⁵ In the same report Rev. St. Pierre expresses his concerns with the "deplorable social conditions" of the prisoners and cites three major areas of reform. Rev. St. Pierre urged the superintendent to separate the prisoners according to crime and states that the "accidental criminal should not be thrown in with the professional or constitutional criminal; the young man should never be associated with the veteran offender. Otherwise our prisons become a school of crimes, and not a reformatory. It is this want of discrimination in the inflicting of punishment, as well as in public opinion, that renders reformation, after leaving the prison walls so difficult." The second suggestion by Rev. St. Pierre was the enactment of a parole law. Rev. St. Pierre stressed the establishment and enactment of a parole system to encourage prisoners to be "model prisoners" and urged the legislature to pass the law. Only nine U.S. states had successful parole law at the time of Rev. St. Pierre's recommendation. By 1906, with the support of prison superintendent C.W. James and Governor Earle Chamberlain, the Oregon legislature passed the parole and indeterminate sentence law, appointing Rev. St. Pierre as the first parole officer. His responsibilities as parole officer included establishing the rules and regulations under which the prisoners were to be released, the designing of the report and release forms, and reviewing each parole case and making recommendations for the early release of prisoners. By 1909 the parole system was deemed a success by Rev. St. Pierre as being "75% to good" but he continued to press for "more accurate observations on the part of the public, and less ignorant critics" and the need for a small travel expenditure so the paroled prisoners "may be kept under stricter surveillance, directly assisted if in trouble."⁶ By the time Rev. St. Pierre left his duties at the prison in 1911, the parole system was established.

During Rev. St. Pierre's employment at the penitentiary he held many positions and established many of the prison programs. He was the first permanent prison chaplain and his duties included coordinating Sunday services, inviting guest speakers and making weekly individual visits to the prisoners. In a 1907 report to the governor Rev. St. Pierre stated that "I am very happy to report that certainly never in the history of the institution have the religious services been of higher order than they have been during the past two

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years. This and more, has been expressed to me by both men and officers." ⁷ The library was greatly improved under Rev. St. Pierre's reign as librarian and in his later years at the penitentiary was able to secure funds from the legislature to buy library books and for the maintenance of the facility. Rev. St. Pierre viewed the library, educational books, and job training as the keys prisoner reform. He also organized a prison orchestra by soliciting instruments through the Prisoner's Aid Society. The orchestra had weekly concerts at the prison and played for special events. In 1911 Rev. St. Pierre received \$600.00 for the purchase of new band instruments from the legislature. ⁸ The prison newspaper, Lend a Hand, was started by Rev. St. Pierre ca. 1906 and was a "well established organ of usefulness," and "should certainly receive public recognition and be better supported by philanthropic citizens, if not by the State." He states in a 1907 report that the paper and the band are two of the permanent agencies good which I take especially pride and delight." ⁹

Through Rev. St. Pierre's influence with Governor Chamberlain, a new chapel was erected in 1911 at the penitentiary which would have accommodations for holding "religious services, room for a library, and a prison school." ¹⁰ The chapel was a tribute to Rev. St. Pierre's untiring effort. The building was replaced by a new chapel and educational facility in the 1960s.

Rev. St. Pierre retired from his position at the State Penitentiary in 1911 due to failing health but remained active in the prison as a visiting chaplain. That same year Rev. St. Pierre built Elkirk Ranch as a retirement home for himself and his family. The ranch was named for St. Pierre's wife Mary Ella Kirkpatrick St. Pierre and the name Elkirk is a derivative of her middle and maiden names. Mary Ella Kirkpatrick was born in St. Ann, Illinois April 1865 and received a college degree in the mid-1800s. ¹¹ Mary Ella and Walter St. Pierre were married ca. 1882 prior to their stay in Persia. The St. Pierre's had five children, Mabel, Lucille, Ella, Ralph and Walter, the majority being born during the St. Pierre's stay in Persia. Rev. Edward Walter St. Pierre died January 23, 1917 in Salem due to heart failure. Mary Ella St. Pierre continued to live at Elkirk until her death in 1935. The ranch was left to the St. Pierre estate with Edward St. Pierre Jr. as guardian. Edward St. Pierre Jr. had a fondness for the ranch as he is credited with designing the residence and was very influential in its building phase. St. Pierre Jr. was a well known Portland surgeon and was well respected throughout the northwest. He graduated from the Portland Academy and attended Willamette University in Salem, the University of Chicago and Rush Medical School. He was a member of many organizations in Portland and in state including the University Club, Waverly County Club, Arlington Club, the American Board of Surgery and the Portland and Northwest Pacific Surgical Societies. St. Pierre Jr. died in Portland at the age of seventy-six February 10, 1968. ¹²

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

The ranch was purchased in 1938 by Fred and Marie Kubin from the St. Pierre estate. The Kubins were prosperous fruit farmers in the area and were responsible for planting orchards of prunes, filberts and peaches which are still visible on the property. The

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Kubins sold the fruit locally. Although the property was deeded to the Kubin's son and daughter in law, Gerald and Florence in 1940, Fred and Marie continued to occupy the farm until 1968. ¹³ At that time Gerald and Florence Kubin moved into the residence and were occupants until 1978. The property was then sold to Cliff and Dora Eldrid and used as a rental home until August 4, 1984 when Anne and Jim Whitney purchased the ranch.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

1. St. John's Church - 17th and Marshall, Portland: Rev. St. Pierre was pastor of St. John's Church for approximately six years. The church is no longer standing.
2. 231 N. 17th (old address); 1025 NW 17th (new address), Portland, Rev. St. Pierre occupied this residence during his employment as pastor at St. John's Church. The building is no longer standing.
3. Broadway, NW corner at corner market; 1905. We were unable to locate the building with this address description.
4. 937 Court, Salem: The Salem Directory indicates that Rev. St. Pierre lived at this address in 1907. The building is no longer standing.
5. 1433 Court, Salem: The Salem Directory indicates that Rev. St. Pierre lived at this address in from approximately 1909 to 1910. We were unable to locate the building at this address or find a new address for this property.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Minutes -- Synod of Oregon, 27th Session," vol. IV, no. 7, (Eugene: Synod under direction of state clerk, 1917), pp. 434-35.
2. Ibid, p. 435.
3. Joseph D. Lee, Superintendent, "Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, 1902.", (Salem: J. R. Whitney, State Printer, 1902), p. 20.
4. Ibid, p. 20.
5. C. W. James, Superintendent, "Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, 1905.", (Salem: J. R. Whitney, State Printer, 1904), p. 15.
6. Ibid, 1909, p. 48.
7. Ibid, 1907, p. 45.

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8. Ibid, 1911, p. 3.
9. Ibid, 1907, p. 47.
10. Ibid, 1909, p. 4.
11. Phone interview with David Bevier, Scio, Oregon, April 22, 1988.
12. Oregonian, February 10, 1968.
13. Phone interview with Gerald Kubin, Salem, Oregon, May 17, 1988.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Oregon State Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.988 acres Salem, West, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

110	491361510	4971651810
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

--	--	--

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

D

--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area of approximately one acre is comprised of the north 205 feet of Tax Lot 2108 in the SE Portion of Block 7, Burley Fruit Farms Subdivision, outlying West Salem, in Section 20, Township 7N, Range 3E, Willamette Meridian, in Polk County Oregon. The area thus measures 205 x 210 feet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is the northernmost one acre of a four-acre parcel, that portion containing the historic ranch house of E. W. St. Pierre. The nominated area includes the ranch house but does not encompass the remaining three acres of Tax Lot 2108, Polk County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 7 3 20 & Index, on which a newly constructed carriage house is situated.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Demuth and Sally Donovan

organization Northwest Heritage Property Associates date June, 1988

street & number PO Box 1871 telephone (503) 227-6357

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97207

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary to Governor of Oregon."
Salem: J. R. Whitney, State Printer, 1902, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913.

"Crime and Delinquency Treatment, 50 Years and a Look Ahead", National Probation and Parole Association Journal, vol. 3, no. 4. New York, 1957.

"Minutes - Synod of Oregon, 27th Session", vol. IV, no. 7. Eugene: Synod under direction of State Clerk, July 24-27, 1917.

Oregonian, "E. W. St. Pierre is Dead", January 22 and 23, 1917.

Oregon Journal, "Obituary: Portland Surgeon Succumbs", February 10, 1968.

Portland City Directory, R. L. Polk, 1895-1904.

Salem City Directory, R. L. Polk, 1902-1913.

INTERVIEWS

Ausherman, David and Payne, Elizabeth. Fred Glick Associates, Landscape Architect.
Personal interviews, May 1988.

Bevier, David. Grandson of Edward W. St. Pierre, Scio, OR. Phone interview, April 22, 1988.

Castle, Mary. Grand-daughter of Edward W. St. Pierre, Salem, OR. Phone interview, May 2, 1988.

Coleman, Sid. Chaplain Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, OR. Phone interview, April 18, 1988.

Kubin, Gerald. Previous owner of Elkirk Ranch, Salem, OR. Phone interview, May 17, 1988.

Kraft, Robert. Contractor of Carriage House. Personal interview, April 1988.

Whitney, Jim. Owner of Elkirk Ranch, Salem, OR. Phone interview, May 17, 1988.

Woodling, Rick. Architect of Carriage House. Phone interview, May 17, 1988.

SEC. 20 T7SR3WWM

POLK COUNTY

SCALE 1" = 400'



