NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 5/31/2015)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



SG-1274

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Triangle Lake Round Barn

other names/site number John Sumich Round Barn

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

street & number 19941 Highway 36 (SR) ☐ not for publication

city or town Blachly ☒ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97412

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this __X__ 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 __X__ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ **national** ___ **statewide** __X__ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria: __ **A** __ **B** __X__ **C** __ **D**

Christine Curran 5.11.17

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ 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:)

for Edson H. Beall 7.3.17

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Triangle Lake Round Barn
Name of Property

Lane County, Oregon
County and State

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

**Category of Property**
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | buildings |
| | | site |
| | 1 | structure |
| | | object |
| 1 | 3 | **Total** |

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Barn; Round Barn

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: CONCRETE: Concrete block
roof: METAL: Aluminum
other:

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

**Summary Paragraph**

The Triangle Lake Round Barn is located on .27 acres of an early twentieth century dairy farm, situated west of Eugene in the rural Lake Creek community of Blachly, Lane County, Oregon (Figure 4). Constructed between 1946 and 1949, the round barn is a one-and-a-half story building with an 8/12 pitch roof. The barn has a concrete foundation and concrete block walls. Attached to the round barn is a rectangular-shaped milk house and milk parlor, also constructed of concrete. The historic building is a unique vernacular expression of a round dairy barn type that was popularized in the 1910s and 1920s for its reputation for enhancing farm practice efficiency and improving sanitary conditions. The dairy farm property, including the round barn, has changed ownership several times over the years since the designer and builder John P. Sumich constructed the building. He sold the dairy in 1965. Despite the change in ownership and reduction in size of the original acreage, the pastoral setting has retained its historic characteristics which contribute to its high integrity of location and setting. Significant features of the round barn include the central wood stave silo, twelve 24' support poles, mechanically laminated Douglas-fir beams, and the roof support structure that has a characteristic diaphragm, similar in shape to an umbrella. The aluminum roofing, the tongue-and-groove floor of the second floor haymow, sloped concrete floor that empties into a drainage gutter, and an overhead waste carrier track system are all unique features of the round barn. Every detail has a specific function. The concrete block walls and aluminum sheet roofing material reflect the use of modern materials as opposed to the traditional wood and wood shake roof. A concrete block wall was important for sanitation purposes in a Grade A Dairy, as it was easy to clean and maintain. The end of World War II in 1945 meant there was surplus aluminum available, which made it a cost effective source of roofing material at the time.

Over the years, lack of maintenance and deferred use has caused minor-to-severe damage to the building's historic fabric. Damage to the concrete block walls include cracking at the mortar joints and efflorescence, a white powdery substance on the concrete block surface. Roofing details including the cupola, roof ventilators and aluminum metal sheeting were severely damaged in a 2015 winter storm, further exposing the interior to the elements. Twelve, 24' interior vertical wood columns are severely deteriorated and in need of replacement. A recent pheasant operation in the barn damaged the second-floor of the haymow. Despite deterioration to exterior and interior materials, the barn retains its original workmanship, materials, and design, which conveys the overall feeling of a vernacular expression of the true round barn type.

There are three non-contributing structures located behind the barn: one in the northwest corner of the parcel, one in the southwest corner, and a metal silo on the north side of the property. The northwest corner structure is a 16' x 20' horse barn built in 1972. The southwest corner has a 40'x 60', partially dismantled equipment shed built in 1979. The metal silo that is adjacent to the milk parlor on the north side was erected in 1996 as part of a pheasant operation. All three non-contributing structures are within the .27 acres but are not of historic significance to the original dairy operation.

**Narrative Description**

## LOCATION AND SETTING

The Triangle Lake Round Barn is located in the small unincorporated rural community of Blachly, Oregon, several miles west of Eugene, Oregon and approximately three miles from the unincorporated town of Triangle Lake, with which Blachly shares amenities. The barn complex is located immediately west of the confluence of Swamp Creek Road and Hwy 36. The small, .27-acre parcel is one of three owned by the property owner. The west and south boundary lines of the nominated property are part of the larger 32 acres of a working cattle ranch. A third parcel is 13 acres. The nominated parcel occupies a small area within the northeast quarter of Section 17 of Township 16S, Range 7W, where Swamp Creek Road intersects Hwy 36 on a sharp

round curve of Hwy 36. The remainder of the property, a total of nearly 46 acres, is within the northwest quarter of Section 17 of Township 16S, Range 7W (see Figure 3).

The landscape remains similar to its mid-nineteenth century origins, with rolling green pastures surrounded by forests (Figure 2). Open agricultural fields surround the structure to the south and forested areas are located to the northwest.

## EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

### Round Barn

The primary building of the Triangle Lake Round Barn is the circular barn that has a 72' diameter and 250' circumference. The historic barn has concrete block walls, a concrete foundation, and an aluminum sheet roof. The cupola and ventilator are missing due to weather damage from a wind storm in 2015 when the cupola and ventilator were ripped off the top of the barn and flipped upside down into the bottom center of the silo (Photo 0001). Approximately 25% of the original aluminum sheet roofing material is missing, exposing the original 1"x12" wood skip sheathing and wood rafters, which remain relatively intact.

Located around the perimeter of the barn are a total of ten 96" x 32" long rectangular openings. The frame of the openings is 2" x 6" Douglas-fir. The openings are not enclosed, as the design was to allow maximum ventilation. The roof overhang protects rain entering the openings of the barn and also diverts the water away from the building foundation. Compared to other historic round barn types that had short eaves, especially those in the Midwest where winter weather was a concern, Sumich's barn had an extended overhang which was adapted to the western Oregon's climate.

### Milk House/Milk Parlor

Attached to the south side of the round barn, the milk house and milk parlor provided space to milk cows and a can room where Sumich separated the cream from the milk. The main door opening is located at the east end, where the round structure meets the rectangular milk parlor. The parlor is 25' x 17' with three, two-over-two-light, hinged, steel industrial sash windows. They are rectangular in shape, 20' x 30', with a gabled end. The building has an aluminum-clad roof with two ventilators located at each end. There are two entries to the milk parlor, one along the south wall and one on the east end of the building. Windows in the milk house and milk parlor are the original two-over-two-light, hinged, metal-frame sash with the exception of one three-over-three-light window in the milk house. The fenestration is in fair condition, with several missing and broken panes in the milk house and milk parlor. The design of the milk house, which projects from the barn in a perpendicular fashion toward to east, is very similar to round barns offered in agricultural publications from the 1910s and 1920s. Connecting the milk house to the round barn offered a way for the farmer to minimize travel time and served the purpose of streamlining operations (Photo 0002).

## INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

### Round Barn

<u>Wood Silo</u>

The heart of the round barn's interior circular layout is the centrally located wood stave silo which serves two main purposes, including silage storage, as a central feeding location, and as structural support for the roof. The 30' tall silo is constructed of planed 3" thick, vertical, cedar tongue-and-groove boards set at staggered

lengths of 10, 14, and 16 feet. The boards are tightly assembled to maintain wall strength, resist bulging and keep out air and water.

This filling, leveling and emptying the silo helps the boards retain their smooth texture. The cedar boards are secured with 18 metal hoops that are set 17" apart. The metal hoops act as tension bands that resist internal wall pressure exerted by the contents of the silo and provide its structural support. The hoops must be tensioned such that enough stress remains after all losses from friction, elastic shortening, creep and shrinkage to maintain the wood stave assembly. If the hoops become loose the silo may fail when subjected to high wind loading or asymmetric silage pressures.[1] On the north and south side of the silo are the filling door openings running the full height of the silo. As the forage is placed into the silo, the filling doors are placed in the silo openings. The forage must be packed and leveled when filling the silo. As the silage is fed to the cattle and the silo empties, the filling doors are removed. The process of silage production began with tractor mowed grass that was loaded onto a trailer. When the trailer was full it was brought to the back of the barn and unloaded into the chopper. A McCormick-Deering tractor was the power source for the chopper to blow the material up and into the silo. (Figure 12) The tractor had a power take off (PTO) pulley on the side of the tractor. A belt between the silage chopper and the silage blower powered the blower. (Photo 0018) Material was fed onto a metal trough, an auger moved the material to the blower, and the blower forced the forage up the tube into the silo. While the forage was being blown into the silo, people were in the silo leveling the material – this process took place on the north side of the barn off of Swamp Creek Road. Grass in the silo went through a fermentation process and became silage – an integral part of the dairy cow's diet.

Surrounding the perimeter of the silo base is a 62" wide concrete walkway, the outside edge of which slopes down into a 36" wide feed manger that is approximately 6" deep. A concrete curb along the edge of the manger confines feed to the manger area. Dairy cows accessed hay in the feed manger through a slotted wood feed rack built on the curb that continues around the perimeter of the manger. The current wood slotted feed rack most likely replaced metal stanchions which secured the cow into place during feeding (Photo 0003).[2]

Haymow

Surrounding the central silo on the second floor of the barn, the haymow is a 4,120 square foot hay storage area with 2"x6" tongue-and-groove plank flooring. A wooden ladder attached to the side of the silo was originally the only way to access the second-floor haymow. A small wooden staircase has been built to provide easier access to this area. The undercarriage of the haymow is supported by three curved, mechanically laminated Douglas-fir beams that were fabricated on site (Photo 0008). One laminated beam is on the exterior of the silo, supporting the interior end(s) of the second story floor joists. The other beam is attached to the vertical log posts supporting the second story floor joists (mid-span). The third laminated beam attaches to the log posts at the roof framing/rafters at mid-span. There is significant deterioration to the floor here due to water damage and the entire floor will need to be replaced in kind.

The haymow floor material consists of 2"x 6' Douglas-fir tongue-and-groove boards laid in triangular (pie shape) wedges (Photo 0011). Each wedge is constructed of full length boards with no splices and the floor is joined at the corresponding floor joist. The widest part of each wedge has a full-length, 16' tongue-and-groove board. Each board thereafter is shorter until the narrowest point of the wedge touches the silo. The floor of the haymow serves as a diaphragm, which helps support the conical roof. The support poles have experienced deterioration as a result of exposure to moisture and require replacement. Water damage has caused significant deterioration to the floor and will require removal of rotted material and replacement with in-kind material. Six hay drops located around the perimeter of the silo serve as points of access for hay distribution into the feed manger below (Photo 0012).

[1] H.S.Kleywegt and J.C. Jofriet, *Stave Silo Hoop Design, Hoop Tension and Hoop Tension Losses*, School of Engineering, University of Guelph, Ontario NIG 2W1, 1978, p 91.

Waste Removal Technology

Waste management through architectural design played an important role in maintaining the cleanliness and efficiency of the round barn. Significant architectural details related to waste management include the manure gutter and overhead trolley system. Placement of these waste removal-related features align with the central design of the silo and the feed manger where the cows access food. The manure gutter is located five feet – roughly the length of a dairy cow from shoulder to tail – from the feed manger and forms a complete circle around the feed manger perimeter (Photo 0003). The gutter is 12" wide, similar in size to a flat-faced shovel, which was most likely used to shovel waste into the overhead trolley. The carrier was lowered by a chain and pulley to load the waste material. The carrier was then raised and moved along the metal track that is secured to the ceiling above the gutter (Photo 0004). The metal track of the overhead trolley system extends to two double wooden exit doors where the metal carrier was emptied into a manure spreader. The manure pit had a concrete ramp sloping into the pit. A tractor with a front end loader drove into the pit to scoop out the manure and then backed up the ramp and loaded into a manure spreader. By best estimation, in the 1970s the manure pit was walled up and the ramp filled in.

Litter carrier technology gained popularity in the 1910s and 1920s for improving sanitation through efficient waste management practices. Companies such as Louden Machinery Company of Fairfield, Iowa manufactured and Hudson Manufacturing sold litter carrier systems as early as the 1920s.[3]

**Milk House/Milk Parlor**

Upon entering the door on the east end of the milk house, the most noticeable feature is the sagging ceiling, which has been covered with aluminum metal sheets (Photo 0013). The slope of the round barn roof has redirected water onto the milk house roof, which in turn is causing the roof material to sag. There is a crack on the south wall originating at the bottom of the east window extending downward approximately two feet. There is a short hallway from the milk house to the milk parlor with a bathroom off the north side. The milk parlor abuts the milk house in an east-west direction; its back wall consists of the round barn silo (Figure 7). Cows were led up the round barn's interior west ramp into the interior milking stanchion area which is elevated from the main parlor ground floor (Photo 0005). Two concrete steps provided access to three concrete stanchions arranged in an offset design (Photo 0002). Also at ground level is a man door entrance into the milk parlor. Upon completion of milking, cows were led out of the stanchions down the exterior west ramp. On the east side of the milk parlor is a seven-foot-square can room. The can room was used to separate the cream and hold ten gallon cans until the milk was hauled to the creamery. Milk was shipped to Darigold Creamery/Eugene Farmers' Cooperative. Since it was a Grade A Dairy, monthly inspections of the facility were conducted.

**Alterations**

The bulk of the barn's alterations have occurred to the interior within the past ten years. Most of the alterations are a result of raising Chinese Ringneck Pheasants in the milk parlor, the round barn, and the haymow. Removal of the wood and wire pheasant holding pens was completed by the current owner. Water from this operation has damaged several vertical posts and the haymow flooring. A winter storm in 2015 removed the cupola and ventilator, displacing them into the silo, where they currently rest. The round barn retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship and feeling, as there have been very few alterations other than deterioration of materials and loss through natural events. Located in its original setting, surrounded by a landscape that has changed very little since the dairy farm's inception, the round barn is still closely associated with its original historic context and use.

[2] Ruralite Article.
[3] "The Louden Litter Carrier at the Maasdam Barns," Accessed December 19, 2016 http://www.jeffersoncountyiowa.com/barns/pp/ppmaasdam-litter.htm

There are three non-contributing structures located behind the barn, one in the northwest corner of the parcel, one in the southwest corner, and a metal silo on the north side of the parcel. The northwest corner structure, a 16' x 20' horse barn built in 1972, is not within the .27 acres. In the southwest corner is a 40'x60' partially dismantled equipment shed built in 1979, which is not within the .27 acres. A metal silo is adjacent to the milk parlor on the north side. It was placed there in 1996 as part of the pheasant operation. It is within the .27-acre parcel.

**View northwest of round barn with cupola intact in 2013, looking southeast**

Triangle Lake Round Barn
Name of Property

Lane County, Oregon
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable National Register Criteria**
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1949, Date of construction

**Significant Dates**

1949, Date of construction

**Significant Person**
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Sumich, John P., designer/builder

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is 1949, the date of the barn's completion. John Sumich began construction on the round barn in 1946, but it was not completed until 1949.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** NA

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

John P. Sumich completed construction of the round barn in 1949, three years after construction began in 1946. Sumich's use of concrete blocks and other locally sourced materials represents a creative interpretation of the round barn type that has been used in the United States beginning in the 1800's into the early 20th century, when it became popularized by agricultural schools for its efficiency. While it is unclear exactly where Sumich saw the original design that inspired him, there was no similar round barn construction in Oregon. The barn is eligible under National Register Criterion C for architecture as a local example of a vernacular round dairy barn type. During this time in Lane County, dairying and creameries continued to develop as a major industry.[4] The Lake Creek Valley, where the barn is located, was also a thriving timber community with several sawmills, shingle mills, and the churches, schools, post offices and general stores that supported the population in this time frame. The round barn was and remains a landmark in the community.[5]

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.).

## HISTORY OF BLACHLY/TRIANGLE LAKE AREA (Upper Lake Creek Valley)

In 1856, the bloody Rogue River War broke out between whites and Indians to the south. To prevent the Coos from joining the war, the military rounded up and moved the Coos to Fort Umpqua on a spit of the Umpqua River. In 1860, they were moved to Yachats, to the Alsea subagency. In 1876, the subagency was turned over to white settlement and the tribes were assigned to the Siletz Reservation. This created a major disruption among the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw bands. Many declined to move. When Yachats was opened for pioneer settlement the tribes were released to return to their homeland or settle wherever they could fit in amongst the new pioneer homesteads.[6] These tribes were some of the first to inhabit the Lake Creek Valley.

The Lake Creek Valley is home to a number of small communities within a rural setting. Lake Creek Valley is approximately twelve miles long and five miles wide - covering roughly three thousand acres. Triangle Lake separates the valley into Upper Lake Creek Valley and Lower Lake Creek Valley. The current communities of Upper Lake Creek Valley include Horton, Blachly, and Triangle Lake. The Lower Lake Creek Valley that is located below Triangle Lake includes Greenleaf, Deadwood, and Swisshome. The following are profiles of the early Upper Lake Creek communities.

Lake Creek Valley experienced a variety of different settlers. Euro-Americans, including hunters and trappers, began to settle the area in 1884. The Upper Creek Valley had three main settlements: the west, middle, and east fork settlements. The west fork settlement was known as the Michigan Settlement, as most of the inhabitants came from Michigan. Some of the first settlers were: Joe O'Kelly, William Campbell, William Hamilton, Levi Y. Congdon, Lyman Thompson and W.J. Benninger.[7]

[4] *Eugene Modernism 1935-65*: Agriculture, October 2002, Section 7.1.
http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/OHC/docs/lane_eugene_modernism_historiccontext_2002.pdf
[5] Mary Benninger Minter, "History of Lake Creek Valley, Pioneers and Landmarks", Traveling Children's Heritage Museum, Greenleaf, Oregon, (1983), p 7.
[6] https://ctclusi.org/history, 2016 Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians.
[7] Mary Benninger Minter, "History of Lake Creek Valley, Pioneers and Landmarks", Traveling Children's Heritage Museum, Greenleaf, Oregon, (1983), p 4.

The Horton area is named after the Horton Brothers, John, Sam and Ev, who traveled to Upper Lake Creek Valley in May 1903, on what was little more than a trail, bringing their mill equipment. They were among a crew of six men who built the High Pass Road over the hills to Junction City. During the winter months, the road was impassable, and they needed a dependable route to their retail lumber outlet in Junction City. Thus, the wooden railroad was born in 1925.[8]

Wooden rails were chosen over expensive steel because of Horton's access to timber. The rail route was not surveyed and was built on a design-as-you-go plan. It was cheaper to go around a point than to make a cut, so curves were numerous. The railroad started at the Horton mill where the materials were produced. Investors were told it would be completed in ninety days. Two years passed and only ten of the sixteen miles of railway had been completed. Backers ran out of patience and money, as these were the Depression years.

In October 1929, the Horton Lumber Company mill burned down. They rebuilt it and were ready to start operations when it burned again on July 8, 1930. That ended the Horton Lumber Company and the railroad was never completed.[9] The Horton brothers' sawmill employed many men over the years. They also built a cook house, bunk house, general store and started the Horton post office.

Two prominent pioneers of the middle fork settlement were William Blachly (1884) and Isaiah Slayter (1888). The Blachly Post Office was authorized in 1892 and was named after William Blachly. The first post mistress was Mrs. Isaiah (Alice) Slayter. The Slayter's also had a general store in Blachly.

A few miles west of Blachly, in a valley called Swamp Creek, Frank and Bertha Syphers settled in 1899. Their large family populated the area for many generations. Swamp Creek Valley was home to a flour mill powered by a big water wheel, operated by the Roswel Clevenger family. Roswel built a dam across Swamp Creek to hold the water to power the wheel.[10]

A couple of prominent settlers of the east fork settlement were Thomas Owen (T.O.) Thompson and Jesse Rust. T.O. lived in Little Lake Valley and at one time owned Little Lake. T.O. was revered as a patriarch due to his age and experience. He was known as Judge Thompson. T.O. had a purebred Jersey dairy and his cows won many gold medals. Jesse Rust worked on building Hwy 36 until its completion in September 1925. Herman Samuel Hoisington built the first store on Triangle Lake. The Triangle Lake Resort was built in 1924 near the Hulbert and Syphers Dance Hall.[11]

Over the years there have been at least a dozen sawmills and four shingle mills in the Lake Creek area. There have also been creameries and a cheese factory, which was on the shore of Triangle Lake.[12]

## PROPERTY HISTORY

After arriving in America in 1902, Mike Sumich purchased 220 acres from James Pritchard in 1912.[13] Several years later the family established a Grade A Dairy.[14] The property's 13.45-acre parcel has had several owners over time, including John P. Sumich, Lou Andrus, Jean Cacan, and most recently, Ellen M. and Christopher J. Mooney, Jr.[15] The round barn tax lot of .27 acres was established in 1963. There was .20 acre of land that

[8] Ibid, p 142.
[9] Ibid, p 25.
[10] Elma Rust, "The Pioneers of Lake Creek Valley (and a few later ones)". Traveling Children's Heritage Museum, Greenleaf, Oregon, 1984, p 102.
[11] Ibid, p 259-260.
[12] Mary Benninger Minter, "History of Lake Creek Valley, Pioneers and Landmarks", Traveling Children's Heritage Museum, Greenleaf, Oregon, (1983), p 4.
[13] Mary Minter, "History of Lake Creek Valley", 1983, p 57.
[14] Ibid, p 157. A Grade A Dairy refers to milk produced "under sufficiently sanitary conditions to qualify for fluid (beverage) consumption" ("Grade A milk," *Wikipedia,* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grade_A_milk.
[15] The barn and two other buildings are on a separate .27 acre parcel and only the round barn on the .27 acres is nominated for

separated the Sumich property. The .20 acres was owned by neighbor, John Griffith, for contiguous access to his land. The small parcel allowed Griffith to herd his cattle back and forth to pasture on the east side of Hwy 36 without crossing on the Sumich land. The .20 acre of land is currently owned by the Mooney family. The surrounding property is currently used for raising beef cattle.

## FAMILY HISTORY

John Pascal Sumich *(1897-1965)* was the son of Nikola (also seen as Nicholas) and Ivka (also seen as Iva) Sumic.[16] John and his brothers Ante (Tony) and Marijan (Mike) Sumic first came to America in 1902 from Podgora, Yugoslavia, looking for work in the dairy business, with the goal of eventually owning and operating their own farm.[17] On the way to America, they stopped in New Zealand, working there three years before moving to San Francisco, California, where they worked three additional years. In the next four years they spent time in Longview, Washington and Eugene, Oregon, before finally settling in Blachly.

According to Ellis Island records, Mike returned to Yugoslavia in 1913 and returned to Blachly with his father Nikola Sumic, mother Ivka Sumic and siblings Mare (Mary), Ivka (Iva) and Ivan (John).[18] His brother Tony Sumic married Sima Jakic in 1922. The pattern of new settlers bringing extended family is reflective of a larger pattern in Oregon, wherein early pioneers brought relatives, neighbors and friends with them to help establish themselves in a new community.[19] In the search for the right place to settle, the Sumich family visited a Czechoslovakian family in Greenleaf, indicating that other immigrants of eastern European ancestry had settled the area. In fact, of the 9,056 foreign-born white farmers recorded in Oregon in 1910, a total of 1,734 people from “other European countries” were represented. The Sumich family was one of the twenty percent foreign-born white farmers in Oregon; the other eighty percent of Oregon farmers were native whites.[20]

John P. Sumich, designer and builder of the Triangle Lake Round Barn, worked with his parents and brother Tony on their dairy farm in the 1920s and 1930s, according to census records. In 1938, John married LeEtta B. Cochran in Eugene. LeEtta was 13 years younger than the 42-year-old Sumich. The 1940 census reveals that John now had his own residence, where he lived with his wife, a son, a stepdaughter, and a nephew. Together the Sumichs had four sons and three daughters, according to his 1965 obituary. At the time of his death he was also survived by his sisters Mary and Iva and brothers Mike and Tony. John lived in Blachly most of his life after emigrating from Yugoslavia in 1902, a total of 53 years.

## DAIRY FARMING IN OREGON

Willamette Valley was an ideal location for agricultural production beginning in the mid-1800s. Wheat, cattle, and dairy farming were the primary sources of production, with more specialized areas of agriculture taking a lesser role. Dairy farming on the coastal plains such as Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia and Coos counties was particularly lucrative. Dairy farms here located near river transportation beginning in the 1850s.[21] The Extension Service of the Oregon State Agricultural College recorded 8,742 cows in Lane County in 1890, and approximately 13,000 cows in 1936.[22] In 1929, dairies were Oregon’s biggest income producer, bringing in

inclusion in the National Register.
[16] Alternative spellings of Sumich include Sumic and Sumick.
[17] History of Lake Creek Valley” compiled by Mary Benninger Minter, Horton Ladies Aid Genealogies by Elma Sprague Rust, Second Printing 1983, p 57.
[18] Note that records from the Port of New York, 1913 indicates last name as “Sumic” and place of birth, Podgora, Yugoslavia.
[19] Agricultural Context, p 8.
[20] USDA Historical Census Publication, 1910.
[21] Lou Ann Speulda, “Oregon’s Agricultural Development: A Historic Context 1811-1940”, State Historic Preservation Office, Salem Oregon 1989, p 9-10.
[22] "Report of the Lane County Agricultural Outlook Conference: Conducted in Eugene, Oregon, January 14 and 15." Dairying Committee Report, 1936, p 33.

thirty million dollars or 16% of the state's gross agricultural income; the total number of milk cows was 225,000.[23] Correspondingly, mechanization of processes to support improved efficiency and also address the health concerns of a standardized milk supply was particularly important.[24] Health and safety concerns related to the consumption of dairy products were linked to the outbreaks of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid and other diseases.[25] In 1922, dairy cows in Lane County were tested by federal agents to eliminate exposure to tuberculosis. Only a small number of cows reacted to the test – indicating that the exposure was low compared to national trends.[26]

Agricultural colleges throughout the United States addressed concerns of product safety and standardization as well as improvement of efficient practices through experimentation and academic scholarship. One of such efforts was the examination of farm infrastructure, including the center of farm activity - the barn.[27]

Government officials and academics were focused on helping farmers become more productive. For example, several recommendations were made in the Lane County Agricultural Outlook Conference, "Dairying Committee Report" to meet increased demand for dairy products through the provision of an adequate feed supply, including sufficient pastureland and by instituting good herd management practices. The report found that, "there is room for more total production without increasing the number of cows by increasing the production per cow which is a major factor in lowering the cost of production more profitable."[28]

In 1924, to assist states and municipalities with initiation and maintenance of effective programs for the prevention of milkborne disease, the United States Public Health Service/Food and Drug Administration (USPHS/FDA) developed a model regulation known as the *Standard Milk Ordinance* for voluntary adoption by state and local milk control agencies. To provide for the uniform interpretation of the ordinance, an accompanying code was published in 1927. This code is the model milk regulation, now titled *the Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance",* (Grade "A", PMO). This document lists the provisions governing the processing, packaging, and sale of Grade "A" milk and milk products*.* The Grade "A" PMO was developed with the assistance of milk regulatory and rating agencies at every level of federal, state, and local government, including: producers, milk plant operators, equipment manufacturers, educational and research institutions, individual sanitarians and others. Grade A became the national standard for milk sanitation.[29]

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROUND BARN TYPE

One architectural expression of the drive toward increased productivity and sanitation in the dairy industry was the round barn, a type of barn that has its roots in American agricultural innovation. The predecessor to the round barn is the octagonal barn, the most well-known example of which was George Washington's sixteen-sided barn built in 1794 for hay threshing. Later, in the early 1800s, a round stone barn was built in Shaker Village, for its ease of use and religious-related design features. In the Midwest, a true round wood barn with a silo in the middle was engineered by physics professor Franklin H. King of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison circa 1890. His cylindrical, all-wood design would later catch on in Illinois when the University of Illinois at Urbana improved upon King's design in the early 1900s with more light and

[23] Agricultural Experiment Station Oregon State Agricultural College Corvallis and Bureau of Agricultural Economics United States Department of Agricultural Cooperating, "Graphic Summary of Agriculture and Land Use in Oregon: Preliminary Issue of Selected Maps and Graphs", December 1935, p 32.
[24] Mary Gallagher. Historic Context Statement: The Barns of Linn County, Oregon 1845-1945. Linn County Planning Department, 1997, p 103.
[25] Sally McMurry. "The Impact of Sanitation Reform on the Farm Landscape in U.S. Dairying, 1890-1950," p 22.
[26] *The Morning Oregonian*, "Lane Cattle Healthy," February 6, 1922.
[27] Gallagher, Mary. *Historic Context Statement: The Barns of Linn County, Oregon 1845-1945*. Linn County Planning Department, 1997, p 103.
[28] "Report of Lane County Agricultural Outlook" Conference, 1936, p 35.
[29] "Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance,2015 Revision, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration, p iv.

ventilation, as well as a self-supporting roof, an essential element in the round barn's anatomy.[30] A self-supporting roof meant that less material was needed to support the roof, thereby cutting costs and making it easier to build.[31] While King's design was highly engineered, the Urbana design was simple enough for the average farmer or carpenter to build. In 1908, the Iowa Experiment Station designed a silo and round barn made of clay tiles. While wood was the primary material used in round barns, other materials, including concrete, were used.[32] A barn publication of the Morrow-Taaffe Lumber Company in Carthage, Missouri, featured the "Model Round Barn" from the Iowa State College of Agriculture design. Round Barn C-11422 was sixty feet in diameter with clay tile blocks and was marketed for its "fewest lineal feet" that required less material and was strong with minimal bracing required.[33]

Of the extant round barns in Oregon, the Triangle Lake Round Barn is distinctive for its architectural design and its function. It is the only documented true round barn in Oregon that was used for dairy farming.[34] Most closely related is the Imbrie family homestead in Washington County, which included an octagonal barn constructed in the early 20th century for dairy cows.[35] One of the most well-known round barns in Oregon, the Peter French Barn, was constructed in Harney County in the late 19th century and used to train horses. According to a Vale, Oregon newspaper article from 1910, the agricultural community was discussing the potential advantages of round dairy barns. In the "Farmers Corner" section, the author discusses the findings of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station that round barns had an advantage over rectangular barns in "convenience, strength and cheapness."[36]

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRIANGLE LAKE ROUND BARN

Construction of the Triangle Lake Round Barn by John P. Sumich began in 1946 and was completed in 1949. It is 72' in diameter and 250' in circumference. It has 36 stanchions circling a wood silo in the center and was constructed with concrete blocks. All the sand and gravel for its construction came from local Lake Creek and the concrete was made in a portable mixer. John used logging cable for rebar from an old logging job site on Swamp Creek Road in the foundation and footing of the round barn wall and milking parlor. Concrete filled the blocks in the walls. The lumber for the framework came from the local Johnson Mill. Local labor was used for its construction. During the construction of the round barn, the Sumich residence was destroyed by fire, forcing the family to move into the milk house of the round barn until a new home was built.

## CONCLUSION

The Triangle Lake Round Barn clearly illustrates, through its distinctive characteristics, both the particular features common to round barn construction and the individual vernacular expression of the barn type. Within the context of the agricultural innovation that occurred in the early 20th century, the round barn offered a way to efficiently manage livestock and maintain a clean environment. John Sumich manifested a vision that was based on technology that by 1949 had lost its popularity. Using resources available to him and adapting technology to suit the local climate and farm operations, this fading technology was reinvented in a Pacific Northwest interpretation. Many individual architectural details throughout the barn are typical of round barn style – the location of the central silo, sloped floors and an attached milk house/parlor. These characteristics when combined offer a true representation of the barn type. The simple concrete block wall and wood stave

[30] Lowell J. Soike, *Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa*, Iowa State Historic Preservation Office, 1983, p 29.
[31] Ibid, p 29.
[32] Morrow-Taaffe Lumber Company, "Successful Farm Buildings", 191, p 8.
[33] Michael J. Auer, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, Preservation Brief 20: *The Preservation of Historic Barns.* October 1989.
[34] Based on analysis of Dale Travis list of Round Barns and State Historic Preservation Office Oregon Historic Sites Database.
[35] McMenamins, *Cornelius Pass Roadhouse*. Accessed December 19, 2016 http://www.mcmenamins.com/208-cornelius-pass-roadhouse-history
[36] *Malheur Enterprise*, August 13, 1910.

silo exemplify the barn's function-driven design. The overall intention was to provide one facility that served a multitude of functions, including feed storage, shelter, and a milking parlor for the dairy cows. The Triangle Lake Round Barn has weathered many storms since 1949 and continues to retain structural integrity – a testament to Sumich's abilities as a builder, designer and savvy dairy farmer.

**Interior view of the west side of silo with upside down cupola, ventilator to the left, looking from the east.**

Triangle Lake Round Barn
Name of Property

Lane County, Oregon
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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1920 United States Census. FamilySearch https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M482-Q2Y. Accessed August 2016.

**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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

**Primary location of additional data:**

__**X**__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Triangle Lake Round Barn — Name of Property
Lane County, Oregon — County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

| | Latitude | Longitude | | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 44.188829 | -123.563039 | 3 | | |
| 2 | | | 4 | | |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for the Triangle Lake Round Barn parcel begins at the Southwest corner of the Southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 16 South, Range 7 West, W.M., and running thence north along the centerline of said section to the center of the Swamp Creek Road; thence Southeasterly along the centerline of said road so its intersection with the south line of said Section 8, and thence West along said South line to the place of beginning, in Lane County, Oregon, Except land in the right-of-way of Siuslaw Highway and Swamp Creek Road, containing more or less.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary for Triangle Lake Round Barn includes parcel 1301 within map 16070800 in its entirety. This is the parcel that has been historically associated with the barn, and is still the case today.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Mooney with assistance of Terra Wheeler, SHPO Intern date October 2016
organization telephone 541-927-3766
street & number 19941 Highway 36 email Hayforsale.mooney@yahoo.com
city or town Blachly state OR zip code 97412

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**

- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|---|
| Triangle Lake Round Barn |
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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

**Name of Property:** **Triangle Lake Round Barn**

**City or Vicinity:** **Blachly, Oregon**

**County:** **Lane** **State:** **Oregon**

**Photographer:** **Ellen Mooney**

**Date Photographed:** **August 1, 2016**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

**Photo 1 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0002
Interior View: View of south milking parlor, 2 of 3 milk stanchion area, cream room to the left, man door entrance on left, cow exit around corner on right, looking from north.

**Photo 2 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0003
Interior View: View northwest of wood slotted feed manger, manure gutter, width of manure gutter, manure trolley track overhead, looking from southeast.

**Photo 3 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0004
Interior View: View west of manure trolley on original track, looking from east.

**Photo 4 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0005
Interior View: View north of alley from milking parlor entering into round barn feed area, looking from south.

**Photo 5 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0006
Interior View: View west of poles and circular laminated beam supporting the roof, looking from east.

**Photo 6 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0007
Interior View: View east of circular laminated beam and pole supporting floor joists of haymow floor, looking from west.

**Photo 7 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0008
Interior View: View north of circular laminated beam supporting haymow floor next to silo, looking from south.

**Photo 8 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0009

Interior View: View east of circular laminated beam supported by vertical poles, looking from west.

**Photo 9 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0010
Interior View: View north of circular laminated beam on top of pole supporting roof, looking from south.

**Photo 10 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0011
Interior View: View south of haymow floor tongue and groove full length material, water damage deterioration of floor, looking from north.

**Photo 11 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0012
Interior View: View northeast of hay drop slots in haymow floor adjacent to silo, plywood board covers slot during restoration, looking from southwest.

**Photo 12 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0013
Interior View: View west of milkhouse with metal sheet ceiling material deteriorating, looking from east.

**Photo 13 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0014
Interior View: View south of first milking stanchion area, exit door for cows from the milk parlor out to exterior ramp, looking from north.

**Photo 14 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0015
Exterior View: View west of milkhouse in forefront with entry door and window, cow ramp from milk parlor, milk parlor window in center, round barn in back, looking from east.

**Photo 15 of 15**. OR_LaneCounty_TL_RoundBarn_0017
Exterior View: View northwest of round barn without cupola in 2016, looking from southeast.

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National Park Service

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**List of Figures**
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

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**Figure 1:** Regional location map showing western Lane County (Courtesy of Google Maps).

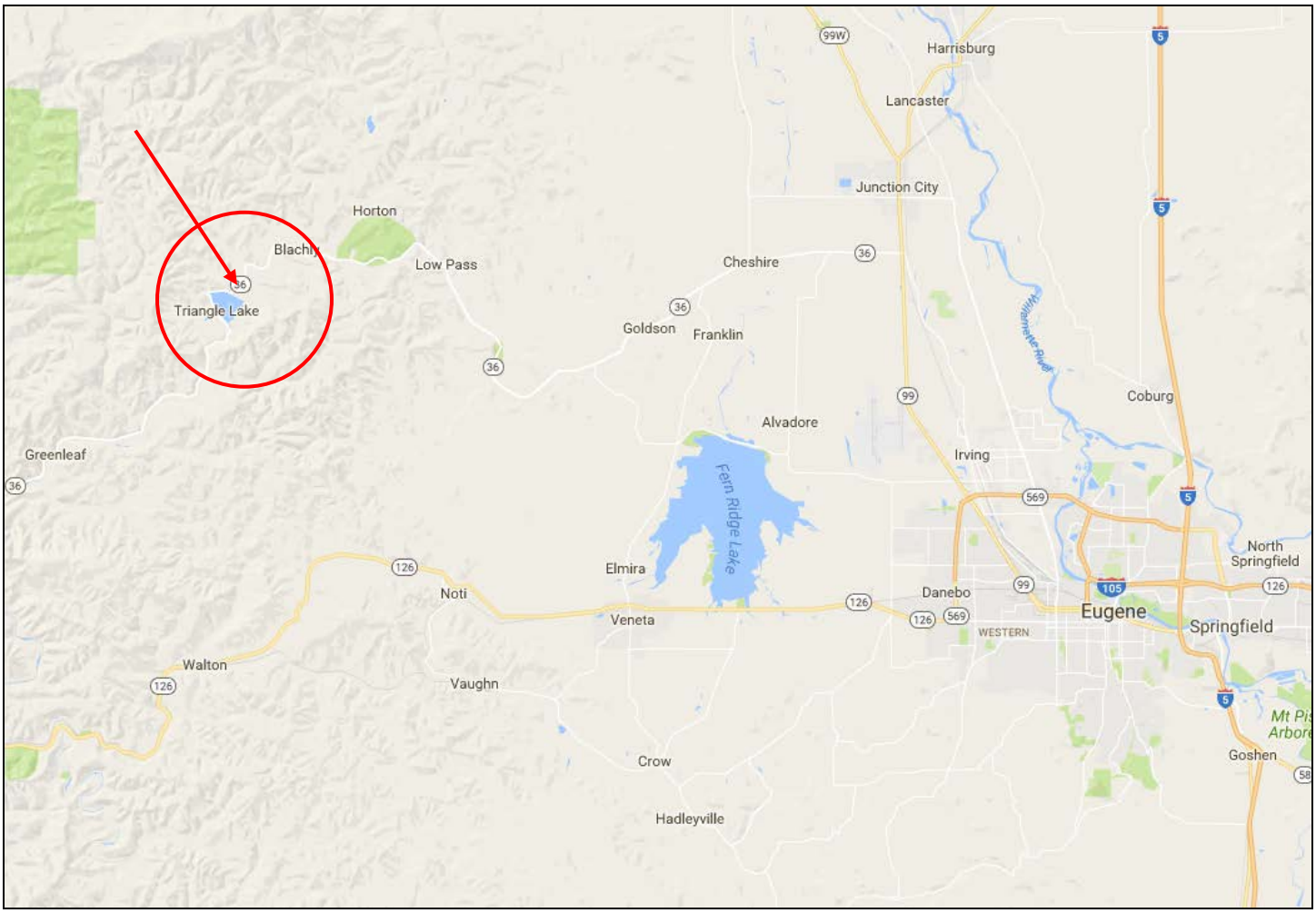

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**Figure 2:** Local location map and topographic map of Lake Creek Valley

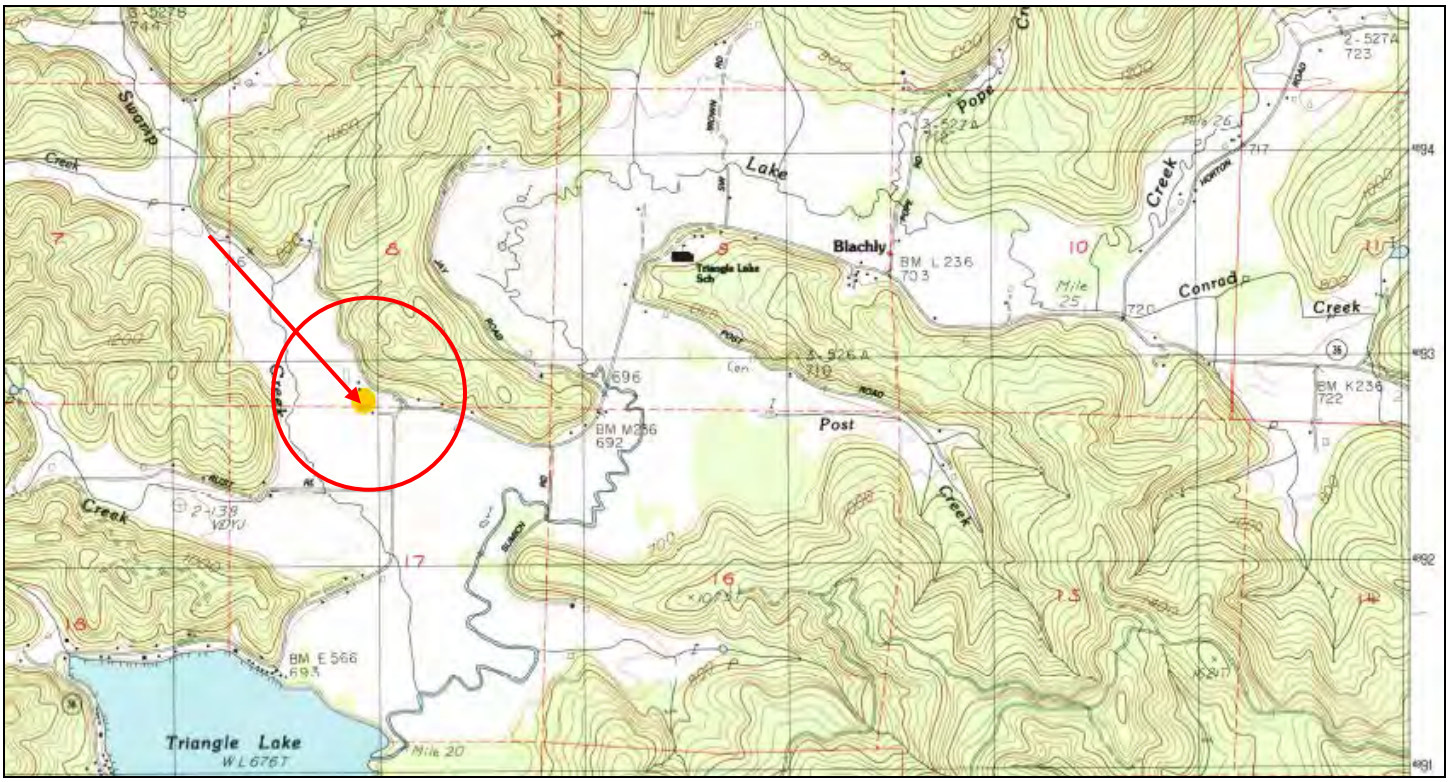

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**Figure 3:** Tax Lot Map. .27-acre property is colored yellow and outlined.

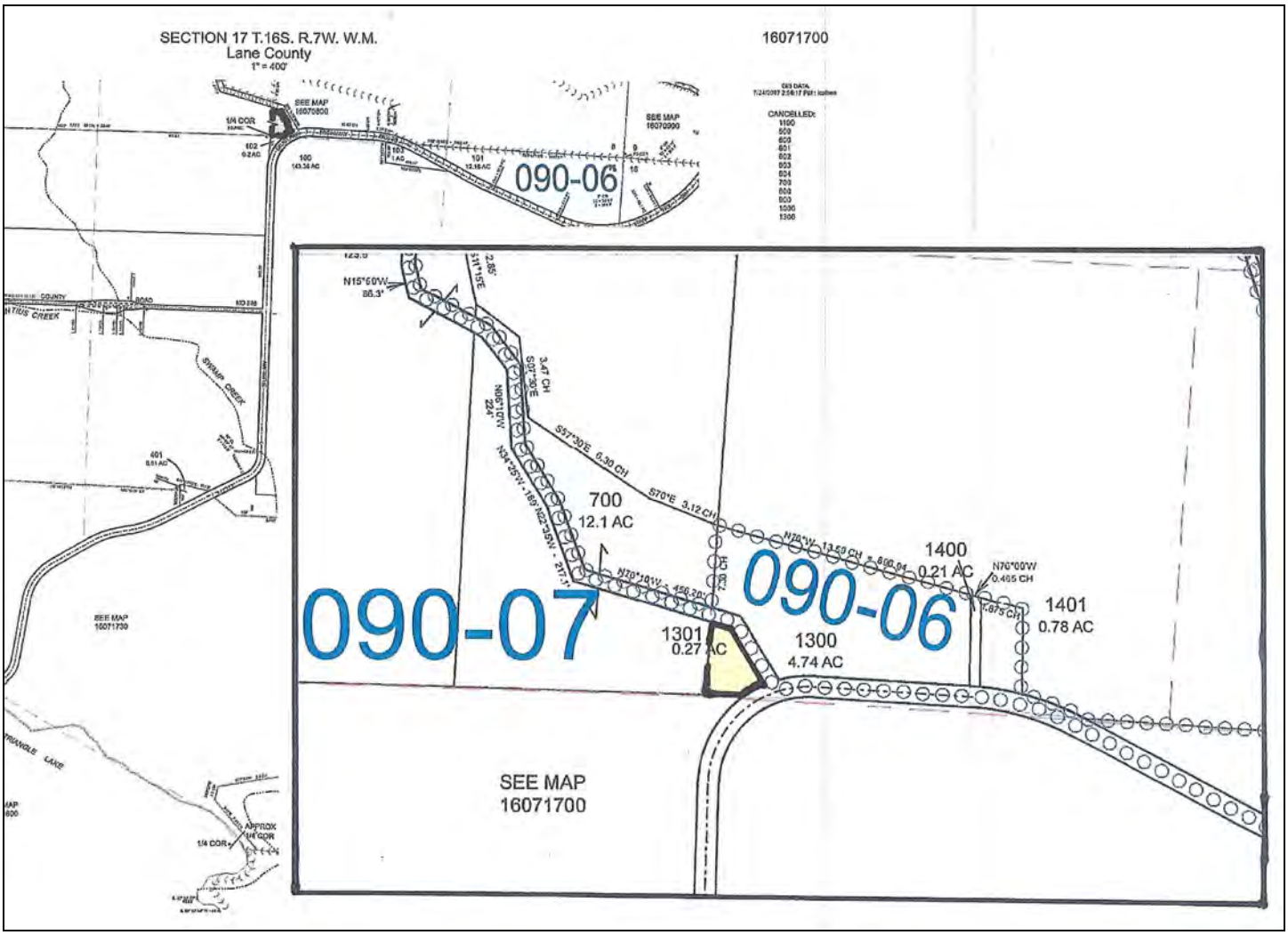

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**Figure 4:** Aerial showing barn and associated non-contributing buildings.

**Figure 5:** Aerial showing property boundary

**Figure 6:** Round barn floor plan (not to scale).

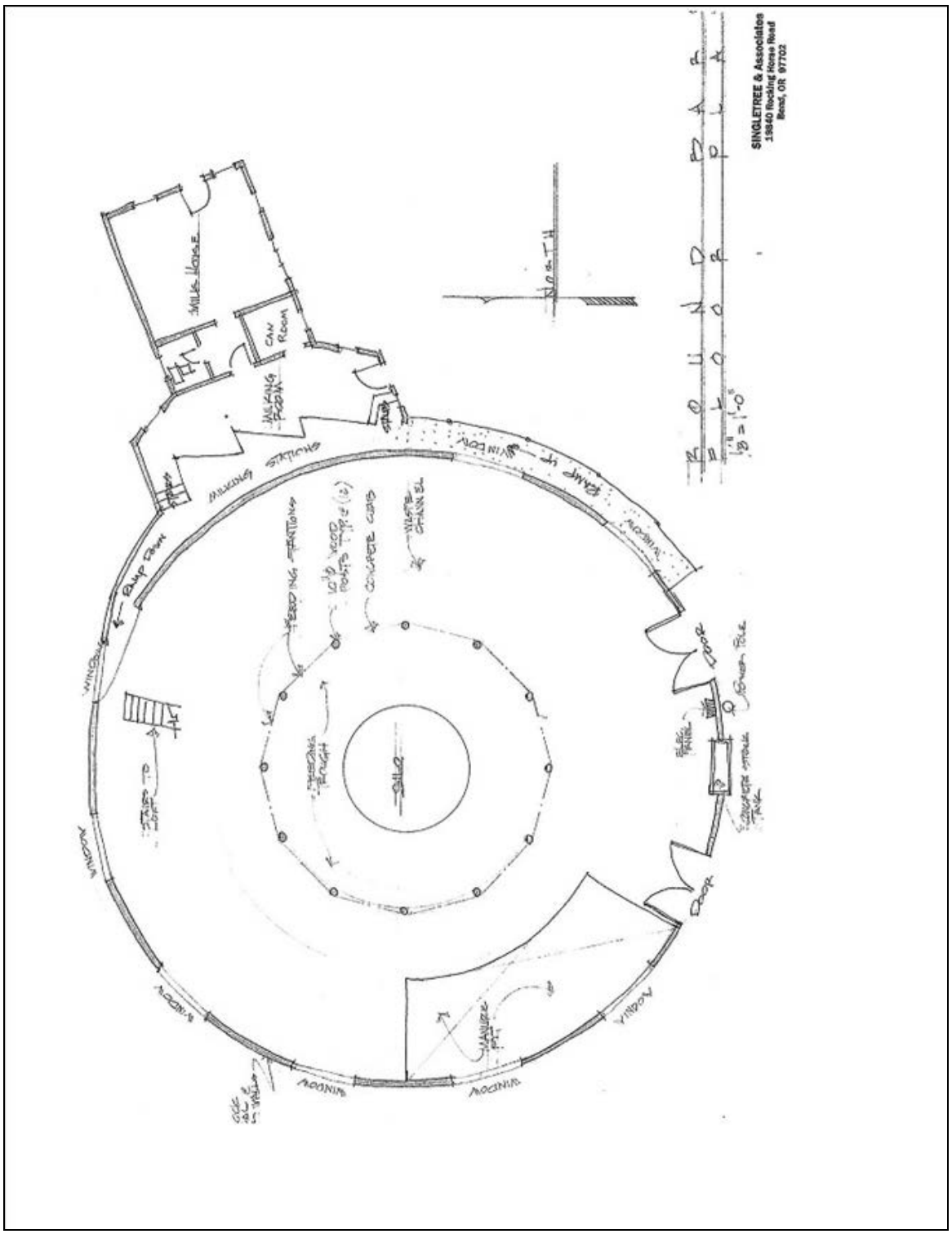


**Figure 7:** Round Barn building section (not to scale).

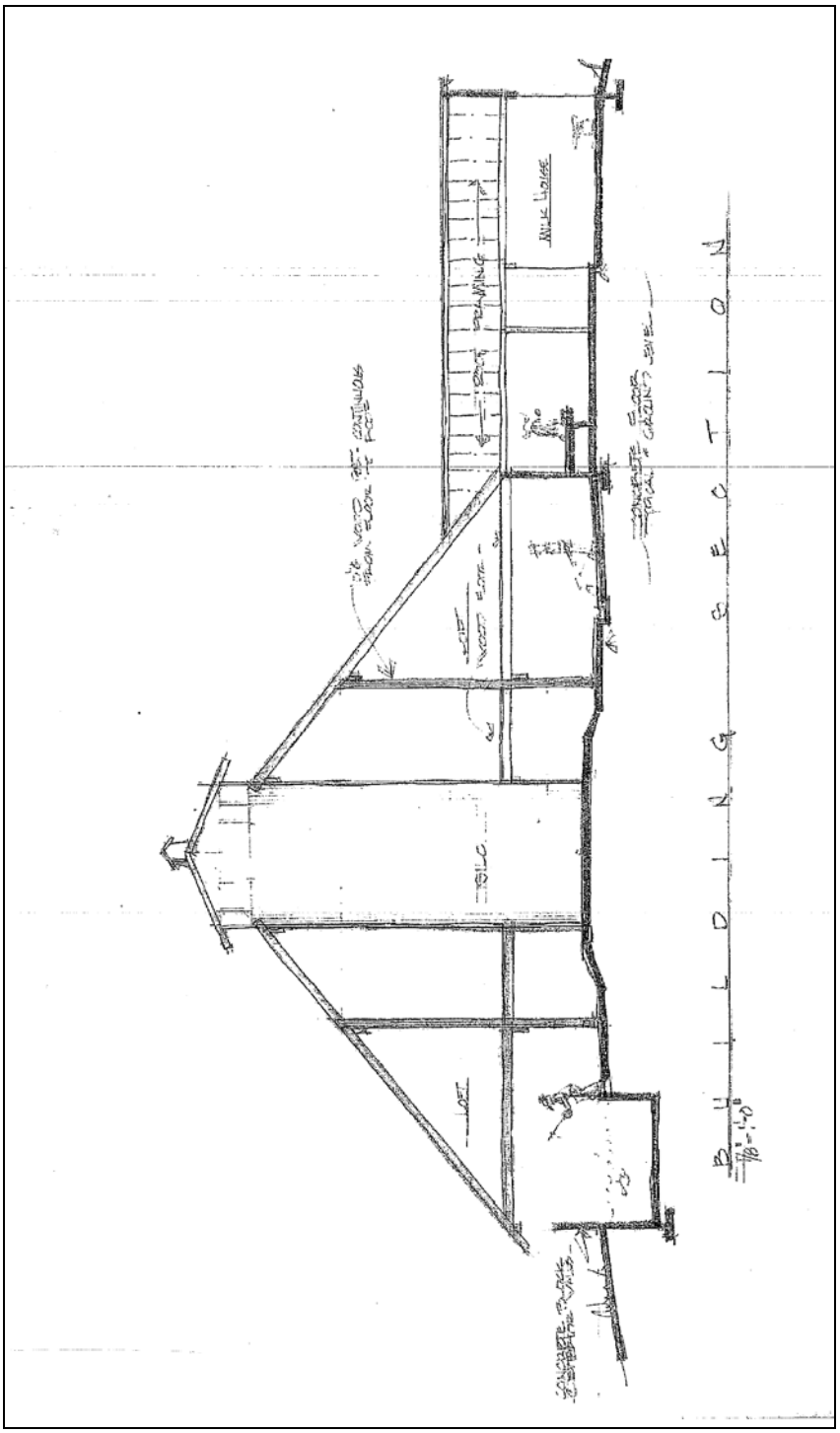
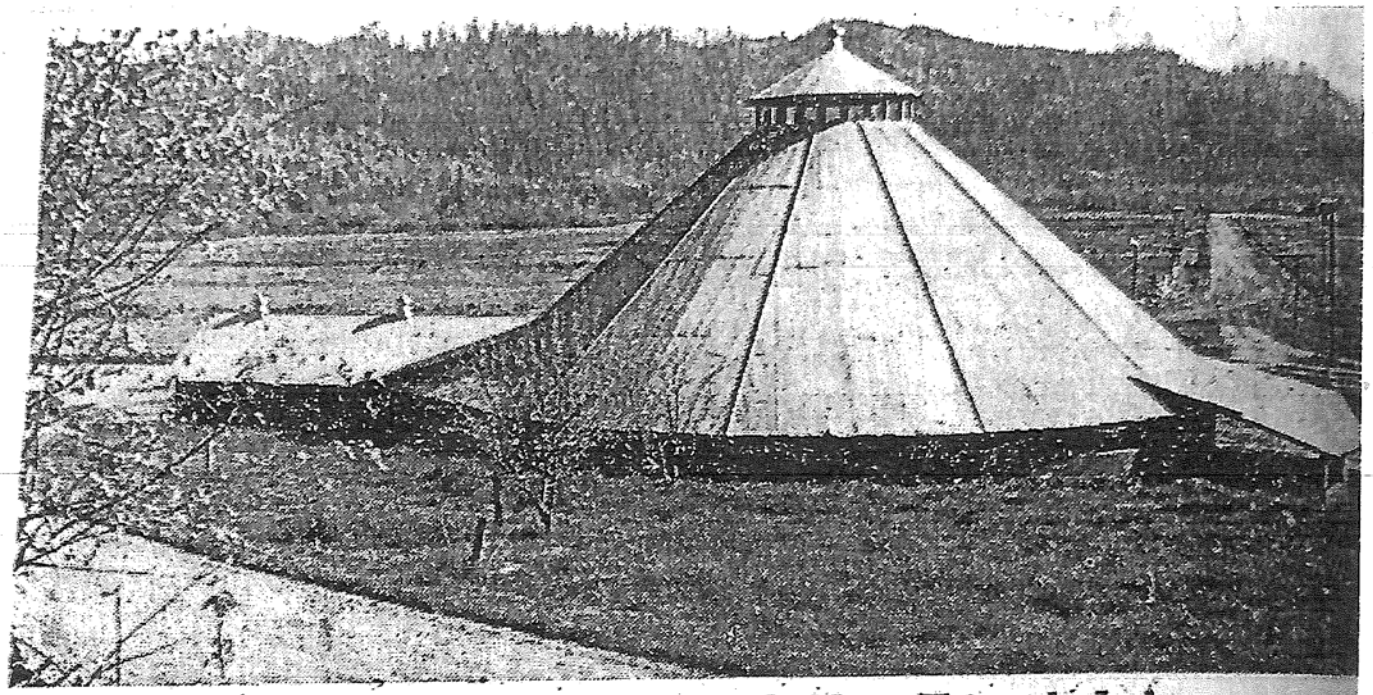


**Figure 8:** Ruralite Magazine photograph showing John Sumich next to metal stanchions



Unique Round Barn Stands Near Triangle Lake

*Round barns are still an unusual sight to Ruralite. Above, the round barn built by John Sumich, Blachly-Lane County Co-operative member of Triangle Lake, Oregon. Barn was built of cement blocks in 1949. is 72 feet in diameter and 250 feet in circumference, has 36 stanchions circling the silo in the center.*

*Mr. Sumich, at right, has since sold the ranch to Lou Andrus, owner of the Triangle Products veneer plant at Eugene, which is also served by Blachly-Lane.*

*Mr. Sumich is a native of Yugoslavia, came to Oregon as a boy in 1913, attended Triangle Lake school a half-century ago.*

*Since selling his ranch, Mr. Sumich has built an all-electric home nearby.*

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**Figure 9:** Malheur Enterprise. (Vale, OR), August 13, 1910 newspaper article.

MALHEUR ENTERPRISE.

FARMERS CORNER

**Round Dairy Barns.**

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has sent to press a bulletin in which the economy of the round dairy barn is discussed at considerable length. Comparison of the cost of round dairy barns is discussed at considerable length. Comparisons of the cost of round barns with rectangular ones, including the amount and cost of material, the cost of construction, the amount of stock that can be sheltered, the convenience in storing, handling, and distributing the feed, etc., are brought out very clearly.

The bulletins include cuts and plans of several round barns in actual use, an itemized statement of the cost of a 60-foot round barn, and cuts showing how the round barn at the agricultural college was built, etc. The conclusions arrived at by the author of the bulletin are that the round barn has a great advantage over a rectangular barn in convenience, strength and cheapness.

It is found that the round barn is more convenient because of the compactness with which it is built and the ease of getting the feed to the cows. Investigations show that the round barn costs from 34 to 58 per cent less than the rectangular barn containing the same amount of space and built of the same grade of material.

**Collapsible Chicken Coop.**

The average chicken coop made of a soap box or some other small box is not always convenient for carrying around, and use in different places. An A-shaped coop is little better than an ordinary box. The accompanying sketch, says a Georgia writer in Popular Mechanics, shows a collapsible A-shaped coop that can be folded and stored away or carried set up for use anywhere.

The main frame is made in four



parts and joined together with hinges as shown in Figure 1. The frame can be covered with wire netting or boards on top part with netting on the ends. The hinged frames provide a way to open either end. A small hook and eye should be provided at each end to hold the parts in place.

**Alfalfa Needs Food.**

It is important to know that there is little difference between successful alfalfa growing and the successful growing of other crops. Poor farming never brings big crops, nor will poor land produce as big yields as the more fertile. Failure to restore to the soil the necessary elements of which it has

# IRON IN TRADITION

**FROM ITS DISCOVERY IT HAS BEEN A SYMBOL.**

**Instance in Point Is Recorded in English History of the Year 1235 and Custom Still Is Observed.**

Henry III. in the year 1235, on the occasion of a tournament on ground belonging to the Knights Templar, the site of what is now the Victoria embankment, in London, England, was delighted with the dexterity shown by one Walter le Brun, a blacksmith who had a hovel on the ground, and was employed to shoe the knights' horses and repair their armor. In recognition of his skill he gave him a piece of land on which to erect a forge, and fixed the quit-rent six horseshoes with nails complete; and these horseshoes and 61 nails were duly counted out on Monday afternoon by the city solicitor, as they had been counted out since the year when the rent was fixed.

In the other of the ceremonies which took place in the law courts on Monday, the rendering of the quit-rent of the sharp and blunt knives, the noticeable point is that the knives, sharp or blunt, were of iron. Iron, with its wonderful powers of cutting, molding and striking, became from the day when it first began to be dimly understood as a new force in the world, at once a symbol and an influence. Presents or iron, purchases of iron, debts paid in iron, became significant and notable events. The tradition and the belief remain with us. Still, when we deal in iron with each other, we demand certain formalities

**LITTLE ABOUT EVERYTHING.**

Be happy and perhaps you'll be good.

No man is as mean as his wife sometimes thinks he is.

It is human nature to want to abuse some one occasionally.

Are the belles in society for the purpose of giving it tone?

The favors you get for nothing are often worth that much.

Trying to get back at backbiters is hardly worth the effort.

A woman's idea of an easy mark is from a dollar to 98 cents.

Silence sometimes gives consent and sometimes it gives offense.

A woman says it's easy to flatter a man, but hard to keep him flattered.

Women are like babies; they have to cry for nearly everything they want.

Isn't it better to be a chicken-hearted bachelor than a hen-pecked husband?

A person who uses his brain has an excellent excuse for keeping his face closed.

All men think they are manly, but the majority are entitled to another estimate.

Nearly every little man has a doctrine that he believes the world will finally accept.

Some men enjoy a show only when there is fifteen minutes' intermission between the acts.

There are too many real troubles in the world, so don't worry about the imaginary ones.

When the world begins to applaud a man for his actions his head gets too large for his hat.

The heart of a coquette is like a street car, inasmuch as there is always room for one more.

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**Figure 10:** "Already Cut" Round Barn, Sears, Roebuck and Co.

ALREADY CUT AND FITTED PRICE $1,627.00 AND UP

## A Round Barn, 60 Feet in Diameter, "Already Cut" and Fitted

THE floor plans on this page indicate the variety of uses to which this barn may be put. It may be used either as an exclusive dairy barn or as a barn for general purposes. In fact, the possibilities of the arrangement of the floor plan are unlimited. You will appreciate the feature of the big driveway doors. Doors of most round barns are troublesome as they are usually cut and fitted on the job and bent to the radius of the barn. We have departed from the old style of a curved driveway door and furnish straight sliding doors that will give satisfaction. The illustration shows our method and the good appearance of the barn thereby obtained.

The barn is to be built on a 2-foot concrete foundation. Ground floor height, 8 feet 6 inches. Sills, plates, girders and purlins are furnished "already cut" and fitted, ready to be nailed up on the job. Height from sill to eaves, 16 feet.

**All framing lumber** is of No. 1 Yellow Pine.

**The outside walls** are covered with double V vertical siding of cypress, "The Wood Eternal." This combination secures a very strong frame and outside walls that will withstand the weather for a lifetime.

The roof is covered with **Extra Thick** and **Clear Red Cedar Shingles.**




### Prices of No. 2071 Round Barn, 60 Feet in Diameter, Total Height of Barn From Grade Line, 48 Feet. "Already Cut" and Fitted

**Price, With No. 1 Common Cypress Siding** ..... **$1,627.00**
**Price, With Select Cypress Siding** ..... **1,682.00**

**Doors are made of Clear Cypress,** "The Wood Eternal." The large driveway doors slide on Roll Rite Hangers, the highest priced hangers we handle. In one of the wings a smaller hinged door for personal entrance is provided. Three more hinged doors for the entrance of stock are conveniently located. All doors are **"ready made"**—ready to hang in place and are superior to doors produced by hand carpentry.

**Hinged windows,** opening size, 1 foot 10½ inches by 2 feet 9½ inches, are furnished.

**Hardware, such as latches, bolts, screws, nails, etc., is included in the price,** also sufficient **paint for two coats,** oxide red for the body and white for the trim. You may select other combinations from our paint page (see page 47). Ventilating systems, cupolas, barn equipment, silos, foundation material, etc., are not included in the price.

**Our "already cut"** feature together with **"ready made"** doors at the prices quoted make this round barn a good investment, at a great saving of time and labor. Free building plans, which are easy to understand, are furnished with every order. They show exactly where every piece fits.

QUALITY GUARANTEED




SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., CHICAGO. —28—

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| Triangle Lake Round Barn |
|---|
| Name of Property |
| Lane County, OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 33

**Figure 11:** Ad for manure carrier, Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Peerless Sanitary Barn Equipment

## Peerless Mammoth Litter Carrier

New Model 32M1245



### Quick Lift, Self Lowering

**Bucket Extra Large and Extra Strong.**

We recommend this carrier for large dairy barns and horse barns. It will give better satisfaction than a smaller carrier in such cases, because of its extra large capacity and extra heavy construction. It will handle the heaviest loads with ease. The tandem track wheels have a long wheel base, and hold the carrier steady on the track and prevent undue swaying. The carrier will run easily and steadily without jerking, and a quick push will send the loaded carrier a considerable distance, even on the solid rail track.

### Tandem Wheels. Roller Bearings

**Bucket Locks at Both Ends.**

On account of its weight and large capacity the Peerless Mammoth Carrier is recommended for use only on our rail track. The best arrangement with this heavy carrier, if it is desired to run the carrier outside of the barn, is to use all rail track inside the barn and a swinging boom outside, or to build a frame support outside and extend the rail track out to the point where it is desired to dump. **Rail track hangers should be placed 2 feet or 3 feet apart for this carrier, according to the spacing of the joists.**

### Specifications of Peerless Mammoth Litter Carriers

**BUCKET**—Length, 48 inches; width, 30 inches; depth, 26 inches. Body is one-piece 18-gauge galvanized steel; ends 16-gauge extra heavy galvanized steel. Ends reinforced with a heavy steel plate to which supporting pivots are riveted. Sides reinforced with 1½-inch steel angles, ends with ⅞-inch steel angles all around.

**BAIL**—Heavy channel steel, 2x1x1⅜₁₆ inches, adjustable for height.

**AUTOMATIC HOIST, CLUTCH AND BRAKE**—Same as shown on page 55.

**BUCKET LOCK**—Bucket locks at both ends. When automatic roller tripper comes in contact with trip attached to track it presses down the lock levers and both ends unlock simultaneously. Locks are held open long enough to make dumping of bucket certain, but as soon as carrier passes the trip the levers spring back into locking position. Positively cannot dump accidentally, but instantly unlatches when carrier reaches the trip. Latches automatically by swinging bucket into upright position.

**RUNNING GEAR**—Four track wheels, 5½ inches in diameter, heavy pattern, made of malleable iron to prevent breakage. Wheels set tandem, with steel roller bearings and pivoted on heavy malleable swivels. They readily follow track over curves and switches and carrier moves smoothly without jerking or wheel flanges catching on track. Movable spring track guard prevents carrier jumping off track when passing curves or switches.

**MALLEABLE CASTINGS THROUGHOUT**—No fear of breakages.

Price is for the carrier only and does not include any track or track attachments.

For track, track hangers and switches for use with this carrier see pages 59 to 62.

Shipped direct from factory in SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN.



*End View of the Peerless Mammoth Litter Carrier, Showing the Reinforced Bucket End and the Angle Steel Frame Around Which the Entire Bucket Is Built.*

**32M1245—Peerless Mammoth Litter Carrier.** Weight, 280 pounds.
Including one trip..... **$44.85**

58 SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., CHICAGO-PHILADELPHIA

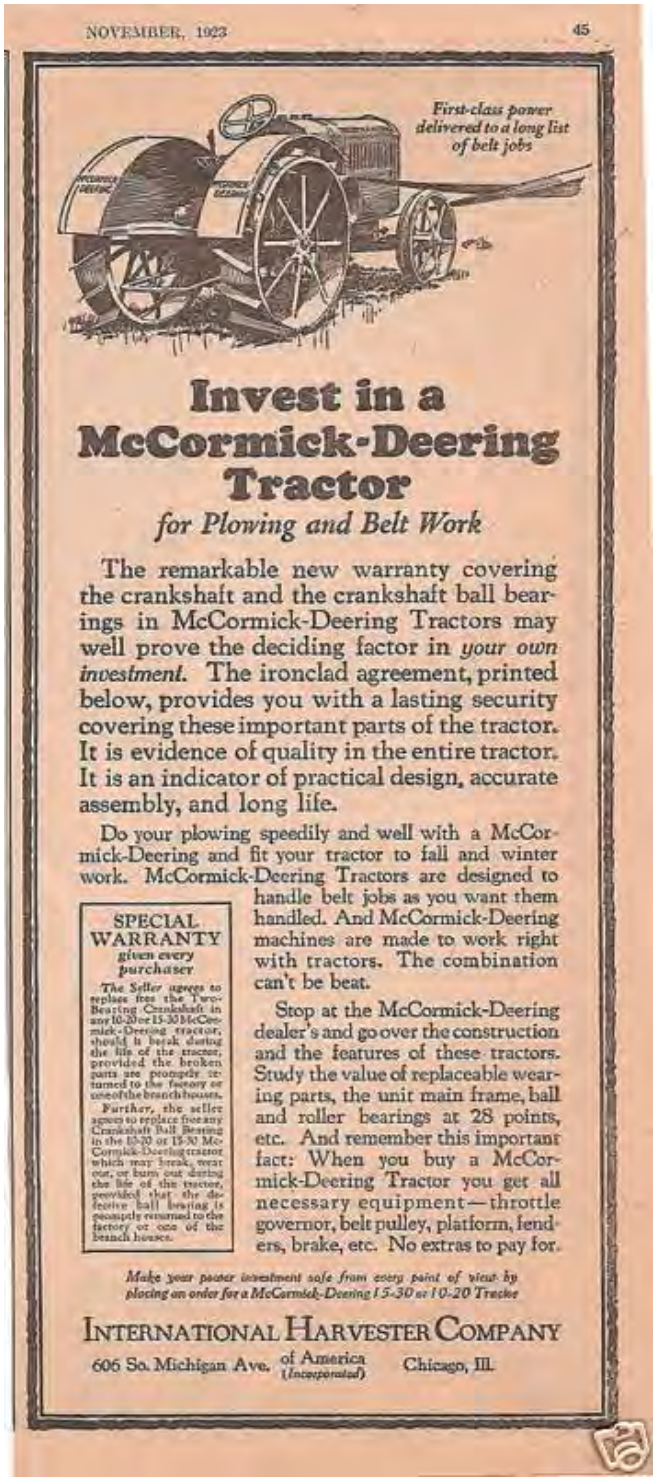
**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Triangle Lake Round Barn | Name of Property |
| Lane County, OR | County and State |
| N/A | Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 34

Figure 12: Ad for McCormick-Deering Tractor with belt PTO, November 1923



NOVEMBER, 1923 45

*First-class power delivered to a long list of belt jobs*

# Invest in a McCormick-Deering Tractor

*for Plowing and Belt Work*

The remarkable new warranty covering the crankshaft and the crankshaft ball bearings in McCormick-Deering Tractors may well prove the deciding factor in *your own investment.* The ironclad agreement, printed below, provides you with a lasting security covering these important parts of the tractor. It is evidence of quality in the entire tractor. It is an indicator of practical design, accurate assembly, and long life.

Do your plowing speedily and well with a McCormick-Deering and fit your tractor to fall and winter work. McCormick-Deering Tractors are designed to handle belt jobs as you want them handled. And McCormick-Deering machines are made to work right with tractors. The combination can't be beat.

**SPECIAL WARRANTY** *given every purchaser*

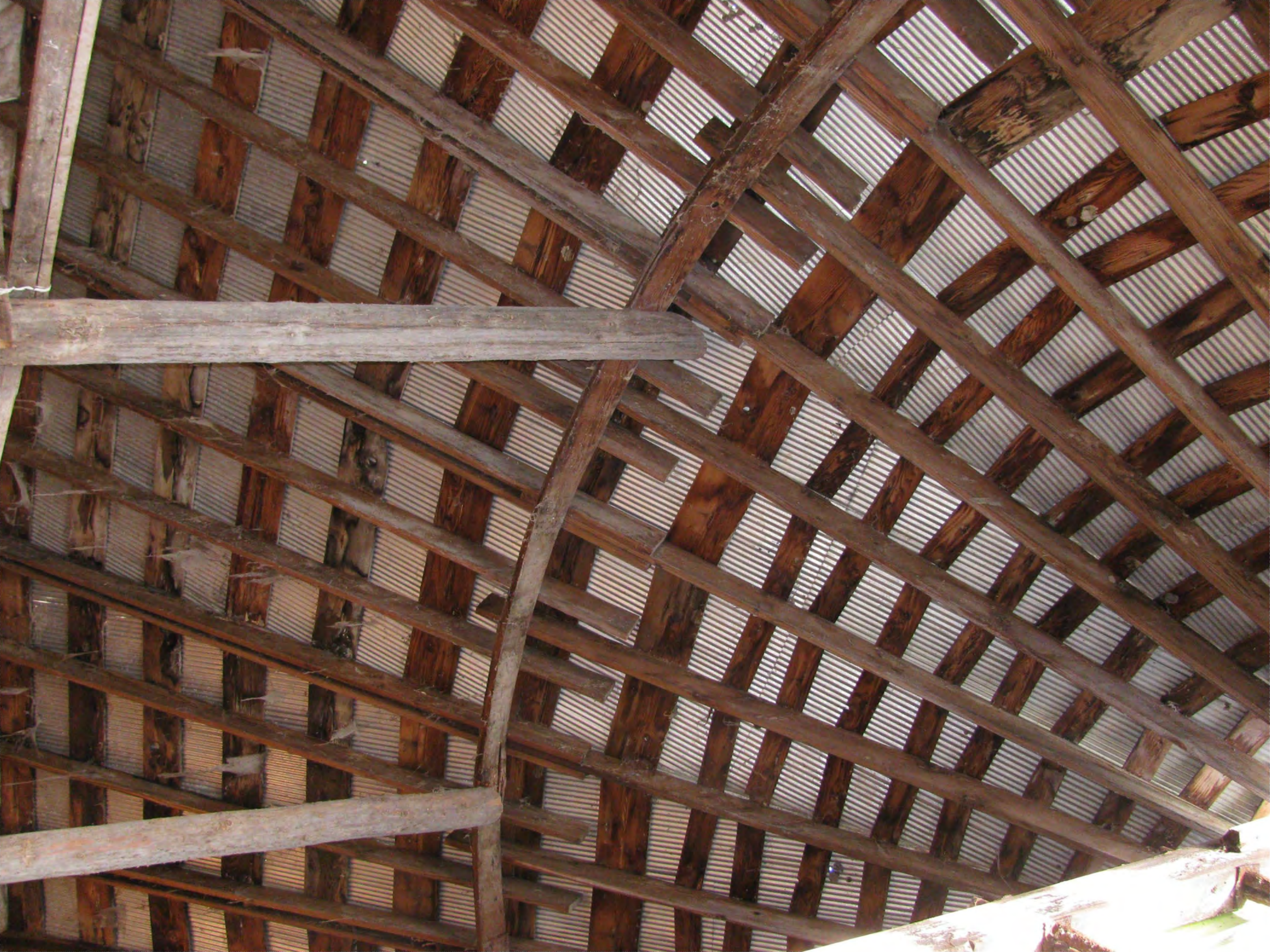
The Seller agrees to replace free the Two-Bearing Crankshaft in any 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, should it break during the life of the tractor, provided the broken parts are promptly returned to the factory or one of the branch houses.

Further, the seller agrees to replace free any Crankshaft Ball Bearing in the 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor which may break, wear out, or burn out during the life of the tractor, provided that the defective ball bearing is promptly returned to the factory or one of the branch houses.

Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's and go over the construction and the features of these tractors. Study the value of replaceable wearing parts, the unit main frame, ball and roller bearings at 28 points, etc. And remember this important fact: When you buy a McCormick-Deering Tractor you get all necessary equipment—throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders, brake, etc. No extras to pay for.

*Make your power investment safe from every point of view by placing an order for a McCormick-Deering 15-30 or 10-20 Tractor*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

| | |
|---|---|
| Requested Action: | Nomination |
| Property Name: | Triangle Lake Round Barn |
| Multiple Name: | |
| State & County: | OREGON, Lane |

| Date Received: | Date of Pending List: | Date of 16th Day: | Date of 45th Day: | Date of Weekly List: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5/19/2017 | 6/28/2017 | 7/13/2017 | 7/3/2017 | 7/6/2017 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Reference number: | SG100001274 |
| Nominator: | State |

Reason For Review:

**X** Accept _____ Return _____ Reject **7/3/2017** Date

| | |
|---|---|
| Abstract/Summary Comments: | Meets Registration Requirements |
| Recommendation/ Criteria | |

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

**Parks and Recreation Department**
State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St NE Ste C
Salem, OR 97301-1266
Phone (503) 986-0690
Fax (503) 986-0793
www.oregonheritage.org



May 15, 2017

J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Loether:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

**TRIANGLE LAKE ROUND BARN**
19941 HWY 36
BLACHLY, LANE COUNTY

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination listed above to the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Diana Painter, National Register Coordinator, at (503) 986-0668.

Sincerely,

Christine Curran
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.