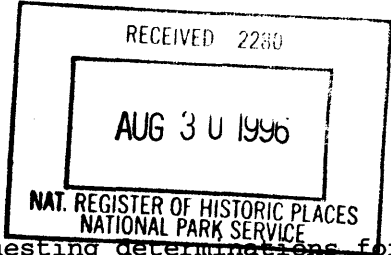


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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=====

1. Name of Property

=====
=====

historic name Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

other names/site number Schmucker, Amos, House

=====
=====

2. Location

=====
=====

street & number 35168 Tennessee Road not for publication N/A
city or town Lebanon vicinity X
state Oregon code OR county Linn code 043
zip code 97355

=====
=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide X locally. (X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jana Hamrick

August 26, 1996

Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Date

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 1

MAURER, JOSEPH AND BARBARA, HOUSE (1894)

35168 Tennessee Road
Lebanon vicinity, Linn County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Rural Gothic farmhouse built for Joseph and Barbara Maurer in 1894 is situated on Willamette Valley lowlands west of the South Fork of the Santiam River about four miles north of the agricultural trading center of Lebanon, in western Linn County, Oregon.

The house faces north onto Tennessee Road, part of a local market road system that joins to State Highway 20, a main east-west route, about half a mile to the west. The house is proposed for nomination with a fraction of its tax lot, little more than half an acre [0.67] to encompass the house and exclude agricultural outbuildings unrelated to the period of significance. Within the boundary, however, stands a multi-purpose back building south of the house which, because of its repeated adaptation as woodshed, pumphouse, milk house, and, finally, guest house/storage facility, no longer clearly conveys the historic period. It is classified as non-contributing.

The house is composed as a side-gabled volume of balloon frame construction, one and a half stories in height. Centered on the south elevation is a perpendicular kitchen ell of box construction which is believed to have existed on the site before the house was developed to its present configuration. Originally the ell had open porches on either side. The west side is fully enclosed. The south bay of the east side is enclosed also. The house is clad entirely with shiplap, or drop siding except at the south end of the ell, which has been weather-protected in later years with shingle siding. The interior was slightly modified in the 1930s and in the 1980s. All of the alterations are disclosed in the application.

The Gothic character of the house is announced on the north facade, which is symmetrically organized as three bays with central entry and wall dormer having a pointed arch window with double-arch, or "Y" tracery in the upper sash. The single-bay porch has a shingle-clad, truncated hip roof supported by slender chamfered columns and shadow pilasters. Windows, typically, are double-hung. Those in the main volume have two over two lights. Window and door openings have pedimented frames with label head molding that is finished simply at the bottom with an angled cut. There are capped corner boards and a narrow frieze board beneath boxed eaves. East and west gables and the front wall dormer are decorated with scissor trusses which are thought to

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 2

reflect the influence of the Stick Style, which was dominant in fashion by the 1890s. The Maurer House is attributed to local carpenter builder Christian Kennel.

The student preparers have provided a thorough description and analysis of the building's development and have discussed its style in the context of the Gothic Revival as a national phenomenon. Based on the Linn County Cultural Resource Inventory, this house and ten others remain in the county as representatives of the central-dormer Rural Gothic type. The others stand in varying states of preservation. Only two of the others have a lancet window in the dormer, and the Maurer House is distinctive in its gable trusses and peculiar label molding. The house, therefore, meets National Register Criterion C as an outstanding late example of Gothic Revival architecture in rural Linn County. It meets Criterion A in the area of religion for the period 1894-1927 because of its association with the pioneer family of Mennonite settlement in Linn County.

Joseph Maurer (1852-1928), a native of Alsace-Lorraine [France], was the first Mennonite to settle in Linn County and was a founding member of the Fairview Amish Mennonite congregation, which has continued to the present day. He relocated to Oregon from Iowa with his wife and children in 1887. The Mennonites arose with the Protestant Reformation in Germany and came to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the 17th century. From Colonial America, the Mennonites migrated to the Mid-West. The first groups, mostly farming families, reached Oregon in 1876, settling in Hubbard, in north Marion County. Joseph Maurer arrived by this route before settling between Albany and Lebanon in Linn County. He represented the Amish faction. In 1894, when three other Mennonite families relocating from the Mid-West settled in the area, the Albany Amish Mennonite congregation was organized, and worship services were held in members' homes until a church was found. By 1911, the growing congregation could afford to construct its own meeting house [Fairview], under the supervision of congregation member Christian Kennel. Joseph and Barbara Maurer maintained a direct association with their house to the period of the First World War, at which point the house commenced to be occupied by their children, who continued the strong family connection to Fairview Amish Mennonite Church along with descendants of other founders.

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

Edson H. Beall 9-27-92

Entered in the National Register

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, Oregon

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single-dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single-dwelling
AGRICULTURE agricultural outbuilding

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

GOTHIC REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Description

The Joseph and Barbara Maurer House is a one and one-half story, wood frame, rural Gothic Revival farmhouse with a modified T-shaped plan. The House is located in what was historically known as the rural Tennessee area of Linn County, four miles north of the community of Lebanon in the heart of Oregon's Willamette Valley. The Tennessee area, situated in the alluvial lowlands on the west side of the South Santiam River, is known for its agricultural productivity. The house was originally associated with a 218.93 acre farm on the former Jonathan Wassom Donation Land Claim. The property now consists of 6.43 acres and includes the farmhouse, a modified multipurpose outbuilding which was once used as a woodhouse, pumphouse and cream separator, a machine shed, a hog barn, and a modern hay barn. The 1,912 square foot farmhouse was constructed by Christian R. Kennel for the Joseph Maurer family in ca. 1894. The house consists of two volumes: a side-gabled main volume and a perpendicular kitchen ell. The exterior of the Maurer House exhibits many of the characteristics of a rural Oregon Gothic Revival farmhouse dating to the late nineteenth century. Characteristics include: a prominent center gable with a pointed arch window; label headmolding over the windows; decorative gable trusses, and the spatial arrangement which originally incorporated two porches off the kitchen ell. The interior of the Maurer House was slightly altered during the 1930's and again in the 1980's. The House retains most of it's original design, workmanship, and materials. Overall, the exterior character of the house has been preserved with the exception of the enclosure of the side porch on the west elevation. The Maurer House appears to be in good physical condition.

Exterior

The Maurer House fronts north on Tennessee Road and is reached by a concrete walk which leads from a decorative iron gate with concrete footing. The gate appears to date from the early 1900's. In the front yard stands a large redwood tree which was planted over fifty years ago by a young Amos Schmucker (former property owner). The side yards contain many cultivated plantings. The view to the east includes a wide sweep of the Cascades with many farms and fields visible nearby and in the distance.

The Maurer House is a one and one-half story building, originally T-shaped in plan, and consisting of two volumes. The main facade is three bays wide: a central entry flanked by symmetrical windows. A steeply pitched center cross gable is located above the entry. The kitchen ell has a gabled roof, perpendicular to the main volume with a lean-to roof over the

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House
Linn County, OR.

Narrative Description

porch on the east elevation. The roof pitch on both volumes is medium, about forty-five degrees. The roof is currently clad in asphalt shingles.

The perimeter foundation supporting the main volume of the House consists of brick and soft mortar in a continuous stretcher bond. Wide brick piers are located at intervals beneath the kitchen ell. Atop the foundation rests the water table, a 5 1/2" board with a molded drip cap. Above the drip cap, the house is clad with horizontal drop shiplap siding, having a 3 1/4" planar surface. The south elevation (rear) is currently clad with 16" evenly coursed wood shingle siding. The house employs two different methods of wood-frame construction: balloon-frame construction for the main volume of the house and box construction for the rear ell. This is a possible reflection of two different construction episodes with an original older building having been incorporated into the ca.1894 house. An 1878 Linn County Atlas Map (Williams 1878) clearly illustrates that a house was located on the site of the present Maurer House. On the four corners of the main volume, there are capped cornerboards. The perimeter of the House has overhanging boxed eaves with pitched soffits. The cyma-recta cornice molding is interrupted and patched at all corners of the main volume. There is a medium frieze board with bed molding below the eaves. The center cross gable and side gables of the main volume are trimmed at the apex with decorative scissor trusses. While gable ornamentation is a hallmark of the Gothic Revival Style, the pattern of these trusses is linked more to the vocabulary of the Stick Style.

A small single bay entry porch with concrete steps projects from the center bay of the main facade. The one story porch has a truncated hip roof clad with composition shingles. The flat portion of the roof has tin flashing with saw-tooth edge treatment. The roof also has a boxed cornice with a fascia board above the bed molding located between lintel and cornice. Two freestanding, slender chamfered wood posts with decorative scroll sawn brackets at the corners support the roof. (These brackets are replicated on the posts of the east porch.) The porch railing, composed of latticework panels - possibly original - is located between the posts and the corresponding engaged posts on each side of the entrance of the main facade. The porch sits atop the continuous brick foundation of the main volume with its own water table and drip cap. The floor and ceiling of the porch are tongue and groove.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Description

The cross gable directly above the front door is punctuated by a double-hung pointed arch window. The lower sash has two lights, while the upper sash has "Y" tracery. The Gothic arch window has hood molding composed of six mitered molding strips. Hoodmolding is apparent on almost every window of the Maurer House.

The fenestration of the Maurer House is symmetrical. Windows used for both the main volume and the kitchen ell are tall 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows. There are four fixed windows that have replaced the original double-hung windows on the first story of the west elevation. There is lambs tongue detailing on the end of the stile of the upper sash below the meeting rail of the original windows. Two exceptions to the two over two windows can be seen: the west elevation bathroom window is a horizontal 1 over 1 window and the east elevation pantry window is a fixed 6 light window. Exterior window and door heads are slightly pedimented and are crowned with label headmolding. Looking at the exterior doors, only the door on the east elevation that leads into the master bedroom is an original four panel door (see photograph #5). The lower panels are smaller than the upper panels. The knob of the door is white porcelain. The panels of the door are unmolded and only the interior side has raised inner panels.

The Maurer House originally had two open identical porches flanking the kitchen ell, each containing two entries into the House. The west porch was enclosed sometime in the 1930's. The east porch contains an original tongue and groove ceiling. The original tongue and groove porch floor has been replaced by a cement one. The wooden screen door which leads from the porch to the kitchen may be original, though the kitchen door is not.

Interior

The main volume of the Maurer House is two rooms wide and one room deep. The centrally located entry door opens into the larger of these two rooms, the parlor. A smaller room, believed to have historically functioned as a bedroom, is located east of the parlor. The kitchen ell is one room wide and two rooms deep and consists of the living room (a former dining room) and the kitchen. The kitchen has a pantry in the northeast corner and a bathroom in the southwest corner which is accessed through the living room. The pantry has retained its tilted floor to allow for overflow drainage,

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Description

which suggests a former porch space. The interior window and door casings in the parlor are molded and have simple base blocks and carved, floral head blocks.

The opening connecting the parlor and the living room was widened in the 1980's, but the molding and headblocks were replicated from the original designs. The window and door moldings in the bedroom and in the kitchen are simple flat casings with rounded backbands. All openings in the dining room have mitered casings which appear to have been added at a later date. There are 4, four panel doors on the downstairs level. The four panel closet door in the bedroom appears to be one of the west porch's exterior entrance doors with its raised inner panels. Some of the doors on the first floor are hung with the original decorative leaf, loose pin, Gothic hinges. On both levels, the floors are 1 1/2" fir strips (except where they were replaced because of flood damage) and the ceilings are 1" tongue and groove strips. A boxed stairwell with a single flight of stairs is located in the main volume of the House. Access to the narrow, enclosed staircase is located in the kitchen ell, off the living room.

The second floor consists of a shared sitting area and two bedrooms. These rooms all have sloping tongue and groove ceilings and are contained in the main volume of the House. The sitting area has 3" beveled tongue and groove wainscoting which stretches from the baseboard to the chair rail. A simple balustrade composed of 1" painted solid, square posts surrounds the stairwell opening on the landing. A small utility door links the sitting area to the unfinished storage space above the kitchen ell. The upstairs bedroom doors have two vertical panels, more typical of an 1850's or 1860's house, possibly reused from the existing building on the property. The doors, however, are hung with decorative, Gothic hinges as seen on the main floor. In the attic, above the sitting room and bedrooms of the main volume, there are patches in the floor and the roof ridge near the gable ends, presumably the location of the former chimneys. The chimneys may have been interior hanging chimneys for wood stoves, rather than for fireplaces. In the storage area above the kitchen ell, a patch in the roof ridge above the wall which divides the living room and the kitchen also seems to indicate the location of a third chimney. As it was not possible to view the underside of the House, one can only speculate that the heating and cooking systems used in the Maurer House were wood stoves attached to these chimneys. Looking in the attic of the ell, box construction is

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Description

evident along the south elevation with 8" planks and square nails exposed. There is another patch in the southwest floor in the storage area which could indicate the location of the stairwell of an older structure.

Contributing and Noncontributing Features

One outbuilding is located on the Maurer House property that falls into the period of significance, 1894-1927. Directly south of the House sits the non-contributing multipurpose outbuilding that has evolved to several uses over time including functioning as a woodshed, pumphouse, and cream separator. Inside, there is evidence of a hung brick chimney. The outbuilding appears to have been slowly modified over the years and is considered noncontributing because it retains little in the way of original materials and integrity of design. Today the outbuilding functions as a guesthouse and storage facility. Also included in the 6.43 remaining acres of the original Maurer property, but falling outside the property boundary of the Maurer House Nomination, are a machine shed, a hog barn, and a modern hay barn. These buildings date from, at the very earliest, the middle of the 1930's. The machine shed functions as a garage and is located directly behind the outbuilding. Behind this shed is a hog barn. There was a brick furnace on the south elevation of the barn, which started a small fire (date unknown) which damaged much of the south wall. To the north of the hog barn is a modern hay barn. An older barn in this location burned, but some members of the older barn have been incorporated into the current building, such as large mortise and tenon posts and beams. The barns are in fair condition and no restoration is planned at the present time. These buildings have been determined to remain outside the Maurer House Property Boundary as they fall out of the period of significance. Certainly there would have been some agricultural buildings on the property when Maurer occupied the land, though they do not exist today. It is possible though that materials from the original Maurer outbuildings may have been incorporated into the current buildings.

Alterations

Exterior alterations include a new front door and east porch kitchen entry door. The change of the east porch roof pitch has been from a shed roof to a lean-to roof incorporated into the steeper pitched gable of the kitchen ell. The weathering of the south side of the House, prompted its covering

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8. Statement of Significance
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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.

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

Period of Significance 1894
1894-1927

Significant Dates 1894

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, Oregon

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Kenel, Christian R.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository: _____

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreeage of Property less than one acre (0.67) Lebanon, Oregon 1:62500

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>506,150</u>	<u>4,938,750</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	_____ See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7, 8 Page 6

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House
Linn County, OR.

Narrative Description

with shingle siding. Interior alterations include the enclosure of the former west porch during the 1930's. The original wall was removed and replaced with a reading nook having a Craftsman pedestal bookcase colonnade. With the incorporation of the porch, a bathroom was also added. This total enclosure has given the exterior plan an "L" shape. The opening between the parlor and the dining room was widened in the late 1980's, carefully replicating and replacing the trim in kind with the parlor. The original brick chimneys have been removed from the kitchen and the main volume rooms, and have been replaced by a single metal pipe and wood-stove located in the parlor with a brick hearth. The four double-hung windows of the west elevation have been replaced with fixed windows of identical features. The south (rear) elevation has had its two first story windows coupled together, as was common above the sink, and an attempt at like exterior window trim was made with a painted flat strip of wood. All of the interior window casings in the living room were replaced at a later date, and drywall was placed in parts of the living room and the parlor.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Joseph and Barbara Maurer House, built in ca. 1894, meets National Register Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a well preserved and locally distinctive example of rural Gothic Revival style architecture in Linn County. A relatively late example of this style, the House illustrates the persistence of the center-gabled cottage type on the rural landscape, in an area far removed from its initial development in the Northeastern United States. The House also meets National Register Criterion A, in the area of religion, for its association with the first Mennonite settlement in Linn County. Joseph Maurer was the first Mennonite to settle in Linn County and was a founding member of the Fairview Amish Mennonite congregation in 1894. The House falls under Criteria Consideration A, for its association with Mennonite religious practices as the house was used for the denomination's early services before the meetinghouse was built.

The Joseph and Barbara Maurer House is a rural Gothic Revival farmhouse built in ca. 1894 according to the Schmucker family's oral history accounts. The Gothic Revival style was popular in the United States between 1840 and 1880, but persisted in the rural areas until the last decade of the 1800's. This style was more prominent in the Northeastern

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House
Linn County, OR.

Narrative Statement of Significance

States than anywhere else in the country. Features of the Gothic Revival style which are present on the Maurer House include a steeply pitched roof, lancet windows and a prominent single story porch. Decorated vergeboards are also a characteristic of the Gothic Revival, though the Maurer House, as a late example, uses truss decoration typical of the Stick style. The Gothic Revival style originated in England in the late 1700's with the rebirth of the Medieval Style. American designers Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing published pattern books such as Rural Residences (Davis, 1837) and The Architecture of Country Homes (Downing, 1850) which spread the Gothic Revival style throughout the United States. This style was well suited for rural settings, as it was thought to blend fluidly into the natural landscape. The high pitched roofs and wide one-story porches were also unsuitable for most urban dwellings.

The Maurer House is an excellent local example of the rural Gothic Revival style in Linn County. The western portion of Linn County, Oregon is a predominantly agricultural area south of Salem in the heart of the Willamette Valley. Most of Linn County, however, is located in the Cascade Mountains. Williams' *Illustrated Historical Atlas Map* (1878) for Linn County illustrates some similarly styled Gothic Revival farmhouses, verifying the use of this style historically in the region. In particular, the home of W. H. Thompson, former owner of the Maurer House property draws a striking resemblance to the present Maurer House. The Thompson House has a centered gable main volume and a kitchen ell with a side porch, however the Thompson House has five bays instead of three, and is located on a different parcel of land. One can only speculate that Joseph Maurer and C. R. Kennel, the builder in charge of the Maurer House construction, were influenced by the local building tastes and styles. In addition, the house that C.R. Kennel built for his family in Colorado prior to his arrival in Oregon, is believed to have been a Gothic Revival building with a centered gable. C. R. Kennel was involved with numerous other building construction projects in this area of Linn County and was especially esteemed as a barn builder.

The Maurer House, locally well known for its prominent appearance, strongly represents the rural Gothic Revival style in Linn County. When compared to existing Gothic Revival buildings of the area, the Maurer House stands out as possessing integrity of design. The Maurer House was placed on the *Linn County Inventory of Historic Resources* in November of 1982. The ten other

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Statement of Significance

surviving and inventoried center-gabled Gothic Revival cottages in Linn County date primarily from the 1870's and early 1880's and are in good to fair condition having undergone some modifications over time. Only two other rural Linn County examples have the characteristic lancet window and none of the cottages inventoried have the label head molding and the decorative gabletrusses of the Maurer House. The date of construction of the Maurer House, ca. 1894, coincides with the period of Queen Anne construction especially prevalent in the urban areas of Lebanon and Albany at this time. One might venture that the Gothic Revival was chosen by Maurer because of the simplicity and symmetry of the style. The Queen Anne, in contrast, would appear too irregular and decorative for a conservative Amish Mennonite like Maurer.

Mennonites from Europe first appeared in North America in the Seventeenth Century. They came to escape discrimination and oppression and to seek out new economic opportunities. The first Mennonites arrived from Germany in 1683 at the invitation of William Penn and settled in Lancaster County in Southeastern Pennsylvania. They eventually spread westward across Pennsylvania, south to Virginia, north into Canada, and by the mid-1800's they had spread into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. As the frontier expanded into the Western Territories, Mennonites also moved west finally arriving in Oregon, first in Hubbard in 1876 and then thereafter. Mennonites settled in the Willamette Valley primarily because the land was reasonably priced and the climate in this part of Oregon was well suited for raising crops. Mennonites often arrived in Oregon by train rather than by wagon as the railroad had rapidly expanded into the western states. Historian Hope Lind states: "The story of Oregon Mennonites is a jumble of movements, settlements, influences, practices, thoughts, emotions, actions, reactions, good intentions, and probably a little scheming." (Lind, p.20) The Mennonite history in Oregon is foundational to the economic, social, and religious histories of many communities in this state.

The early Mennonites in Oregon were a fragmented group that tried to balance their spirit of individualism with the Mennonite doctrine of fellowship and community. In correspondences with brethren back home, Oregon Mennonites spoke of the need for ministerial leadership because of the wide diversity among them. Ministers and deacons during the 1880's and early 1890's often traveled from as far away as Iowa to preach services for Oregon Mennonite families. When the ministers returned home they talked

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Statement of Significance

enthusiastically about the beautiful and fruitful Willamette Valley which promoted an increase of settlement in the area. The five large centers of Mennonite families in Oregon before 1900 were Salem-Silverton (Marion County), Hubbard-Needy-Woodburn (Marion/Clackamas Counties), Dallas (Polk County), Albany vicinity (Linn County), and Eugene (Lane County). These groups consisted of both Old-order Mennonites and Amish Mennonites. Over the years many congregations were established as more families arrived in Oregon and as the old families grew. Discontent and conservative versus liberal practices also prompted Oregon Mennonites to found new congregations. Amos Schmucker, Fairview's historian and former Maurer House owner, wrote of an "old Mennonite custom...that when some members cannot get along, they start another church" (Lind, p.53).

Joseph Maurer was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France in 1852. When he arrived in the United States he settled in Davis County, Iowa, where he married in 1875 Barbara Gerig (also from the Alsace-Lorraine area) and where together they had five of their nine children. In 1887, the Maurer family traveled to Oregon, stopping for a few months in Hubbard, before settling in Linn County. The Maurer family -Joseph, Barbara, Barbara Conrad (Maurer's twice-widowed mother), and their children, Annie, Katie, Lydia and Barbara- moved to the Thompson farm four miles north of Lebanon. Since they were the first and only Mennonites living in Linn County at this time, visiting preachers and other Mennonite travelers would be invited to stay with them overnight. And as the wood-burning train passed near the corner of the Maurer property, it would often drop passengers off on request.

Crop failure in Thurman, Colorado, prompted three Amish Mennonite families, the Roths, Erbs, and Kennels, to move into Linn County in the Fall of 1894. Late in that same year, these three families organized the Albany A.M. Congregation with the Maurers, and worshipped for a short time in their respective homes, also taking turns for Sunday school services. In the following year they started to hold services at the former Dunkard Church, located five miles southeast of Albany. In the late 1890's and early 1900's, other Mennonite families moved into Linn County from the Midwest and Eastern states. By 1911, the congregation had secured enough money to purchase an acre of land near Albany and construction of a meetinghouse began. The meetinghouse was named Fairview because of its pleasant location. Christian R. Kennel, builder of the Maurer House, supervised the construction of the building and most of the labor was volunteer. The

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Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Statement of Significance

first services at the Fairview Mennonite Church were held in German, the native tongue of many of the congregation members. The 1930's brought another influx of Mennonites to Linn County moving primarily because of the prolonged drought in Nebraska and Colorado. Fairview's membership was composed largely of recent immigrants from Europe or immigrant families from the early 1800's who had first settled in Ontario, Canada.

The Fairview congregation since 1894 was affiliated with the Western Amish Mennonite Conference which included the area west of the Mississippi River. The Western Conference held one of its yearly sessions at Fairview in 1909. When the Pacific Coast Old Mennonite Conference merged with the Amish Mennonite Conference, they meet in June of 1921 at the Fairview Church. Fairview was the largest congregation in its conference with a membership high of 426 in 1965. Fairview continued with the Pacific Coast Conference until March of 1969 when it's members rejected the conference constitution. The Fairview Church is currently not associated with any conference though it does participate in relief and mission endeavors with Mennonite agencies. The Fairview congregation is thought to be independent and more conservative than other Oregon congregations. Many of the early descendants of Mennonite families in Linn County still live in the same place where they were born. About one-third of the current Fairview congregation is comprised of farm families.

Joseph and Barbara Maurer raised their seven children, Annie, Katie, Lydia, Barbara, Lena, Sarah, and Esther (two others died in infancy) on the property. Barbara died on January 15th, 1921. Between 1815 and 1918, according to Mrs. Clarence Kropf (Oliver Schmucker's daughter), Magdalena Maurer Leichty and her family occupied the house until Sarah and Oliver moved in later in 1918. In September of 1927, Joseph Maurer sold the property to his daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Oliver Schmucker, also a member of the Fairview congregation. Joseph Maurer moved to Harrisburg where he died on November 30th, 1928. The Maurer House and property remained in the hands of Mennonites who were actively involved in the Fairview Church until 1983.

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Section 8.9 Page 11

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Joseph and Barbara Maurer acquired a 218.93 acre farm in this location in February of 1888 from J.B. Thompson and his wife for \$7,000. J.B. Thompson had procured the land in 1881 from his father W.H. Thompson who had purchased the property in 1870 from Jonathan and Ruth Wassom. The Wassom's disposed of the south half of their Donation Land Claim to W.H. and Jane Thompson for \$2,000. In September of 1927, Joseph Maurer sold the house and property to Oliver and Sarah (Maurer) Schmucker and moved to the Harrisburg area. The property stayed in the Schmucker family until 1983 when Amos and L. Berniece Schmucker sold the house and its 6.43 acre site to Andrew and Janet Taylor, the present owners.

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National Park Service

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Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

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Wegner, J.C. Mennonite History, Vol. II: The Mennonite Church In America. Scottsdale, PA: Herald Press, 1990.

Williams, Edgar. Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Marion and Linn Counties. San Francisco: Edgar Williams & Company, 1878.

Woodward, George Everston. Woodward's National Architect. New York: DeCapo Press, 1975.

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary of the Maurer House Nomination is a parallel rectangular plot of less than one acre of land on the present 6.43 acres of tax lot #301. The boundary begins at a point that is in line with the western edge of Tennessee Road and proceeds 225 feet south, then 130 feet due east, then 225 feet due north to Tennessee Road, and 130 feet west to the place at the beginning. The property sits within the original 492.80 acre Jonathan Wassom Land Claim #1186, in Sec. 22, T 11s, R2W in Linn County, Oregon.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Maurer House Nomination has been selected as it encompasses both the farmhouse and the multipurpose outbuilding which is located immediately to the rear of the house. The other outbuildings on the remaining 6.43 acres left from Maurer's original 218.93 acre farmstead include the machine shed and hog barn, which were built in the 1930's and a modern hay barn. These three buildings fall out of the period of significance, 1894-1927 and were built by later occupants of the Maurer House. No agricultural buildings survive from when Maurer occupied the property.

Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, Oregon

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Schmitter, Michelle and Blase, Emilie

organization University of Oregon date June 1, 1995

street & number 610 East 14th Avenue #3 telephone (541) 686-4308

city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97401

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Andrew W. and Janet Taylor

street & number 22902 SW Stafford Road

telephone (503) 638-0374

city or town Tualatin state OR zip code 97062

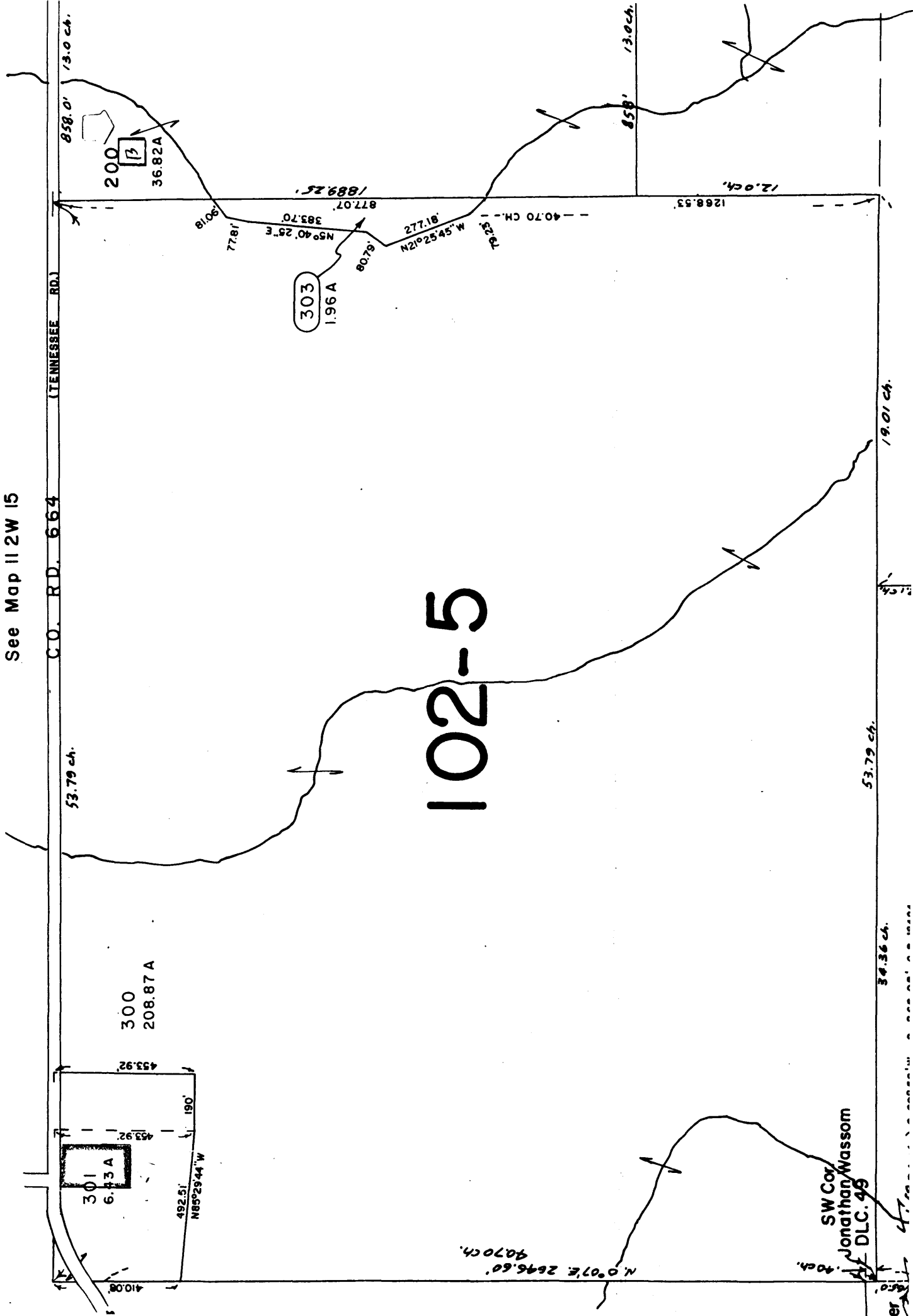
=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

MAURER, JOSEPH, HOUSE
LINN COUNTY, OREGON

Sec. 22, T.11S., R.2W., W.M.
1" = 400'

See Map 112W 15



Site Plan
Not to Scale



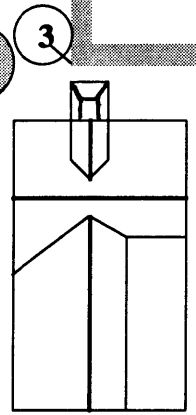
Honey Side Road



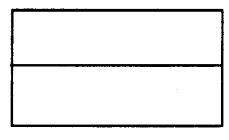
Tennessee Road



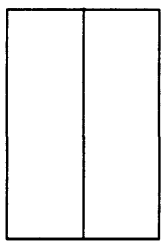
Maurer House



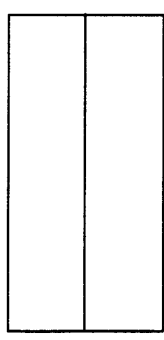
Multipurpose Outbuilding



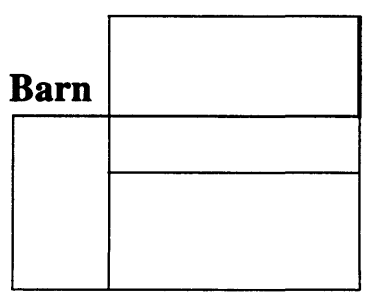
Machine Shed



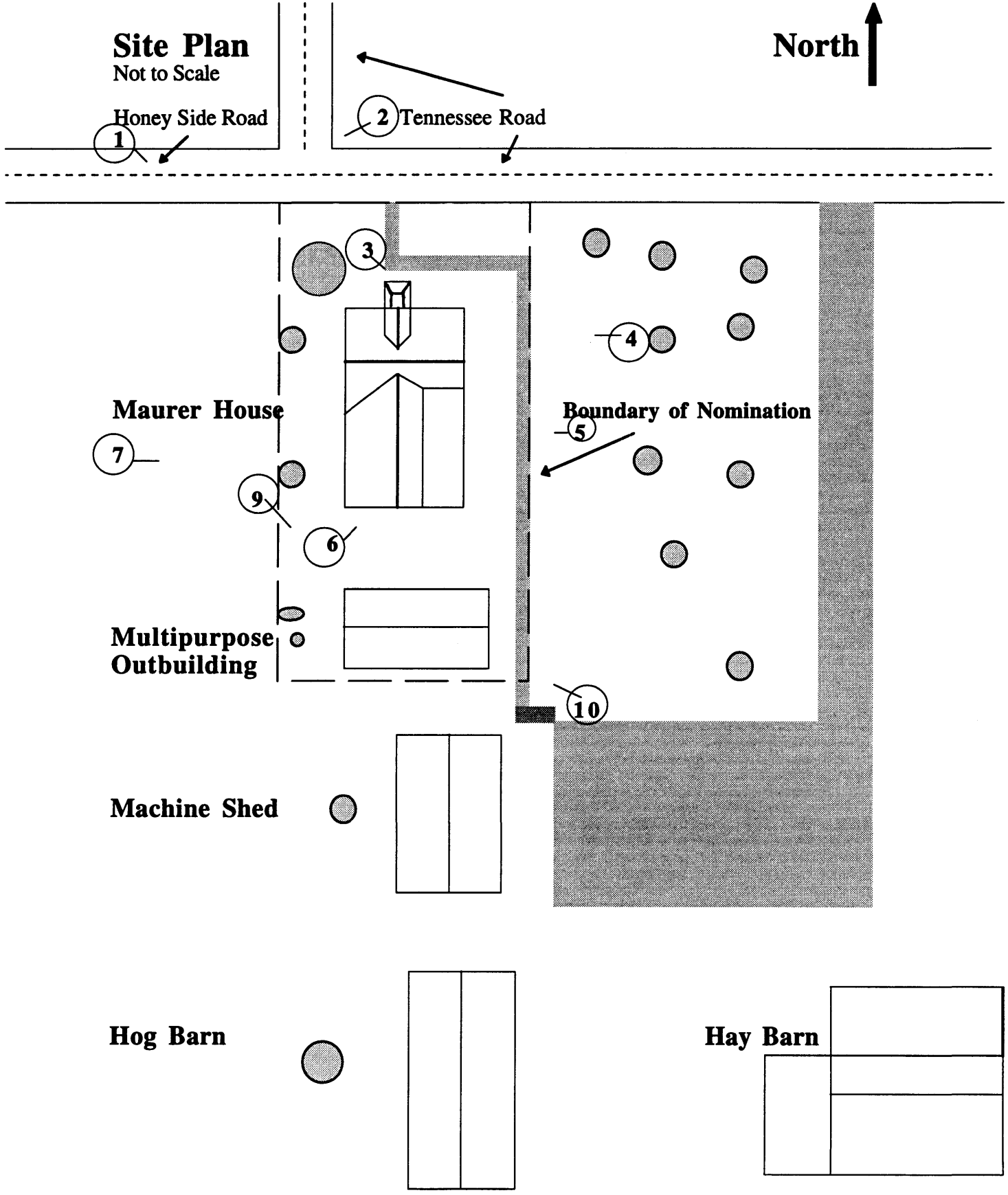
Hog Barn

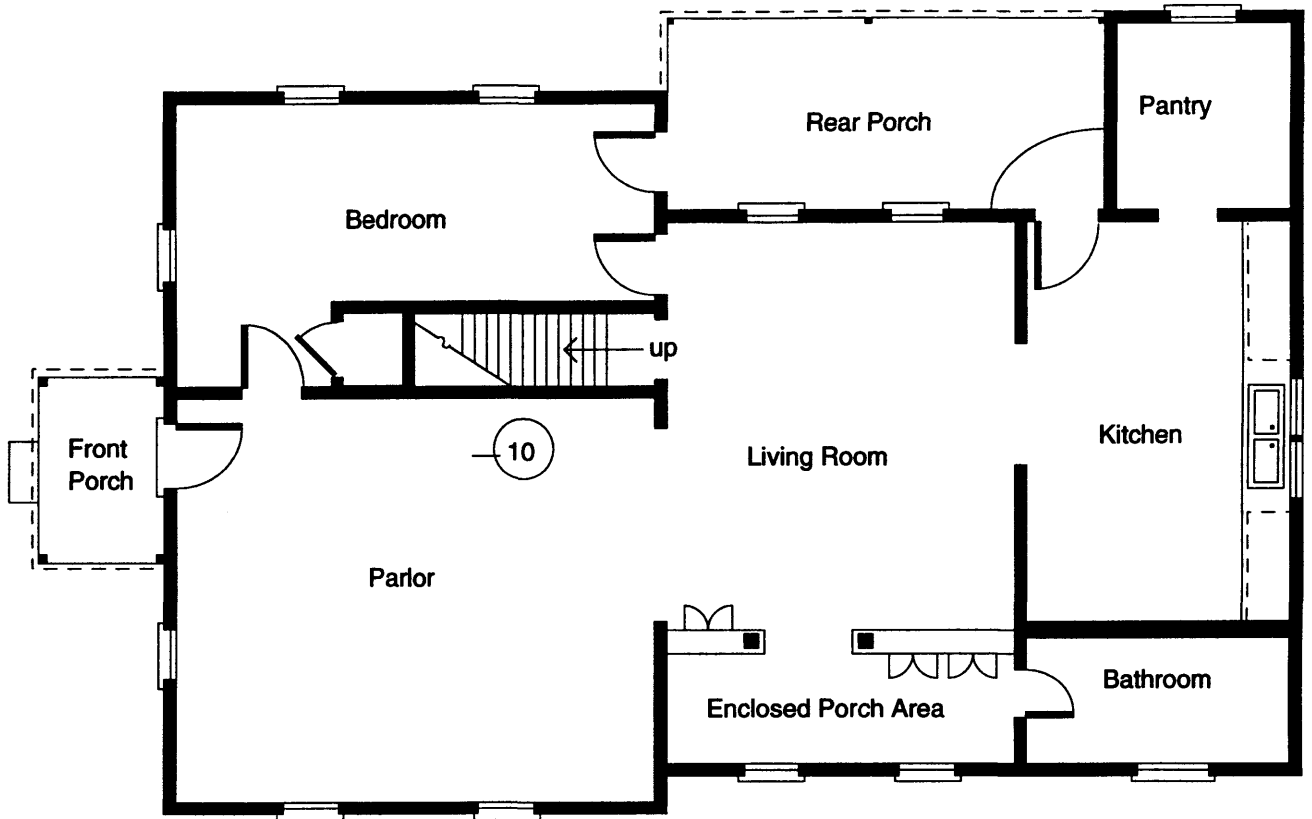


Hay Barn



Boundary of Nomination

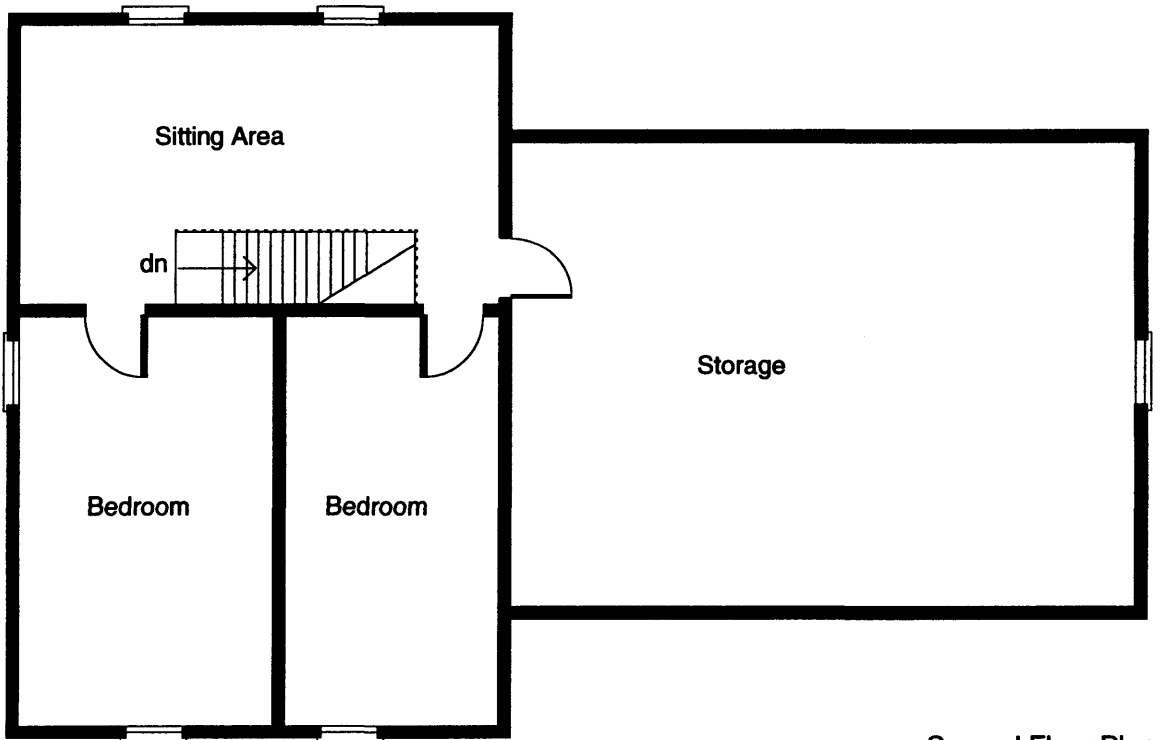




First Floor Plan
1/8"=1'0"



Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House
Lebanon, Linn Co., OR



Second Floor Plan
1/8"=1'0"

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Maurer, Joseph and Barbara, House

Linn County, OR.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all of the photographs listed below (# 1-10):

Property Name: The Joseph and Barbara Maurer House
Property Location: Vicinity of Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon
Photographer: Michelle Schmitter
Photographer Date: February 1996
Location of Negatives: 610 East 14th Avenue #3.
Eugene, OR. 97401

- #1. Site: Looking East on Honey Side Road
- #2. North facade (front)
- #3. North facade: porch and window detail
- #4. East elevation
- #5. East elevation: porch door detail
- #6. South elevation (rear)
- #7. West elevation
- #8. Interior: detail of parlor door surround with decorative head blocks
- #9. Multipurpose Outbuilding: north, west elevations
- #10. Multipurpose Outbuilding: south, east elevations