

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



562647

# 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 Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead

other names/site number Shute Residence, John W. & Lizzie Shute Farmstead, Shute Constable Five Oaks

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

## 2. Location

street & number 4825 NE Starr Blvd (previously NE 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue)  not for publication

city or town Hillsboro  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Washington Code 067 zip code 97124

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: \_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B  C \_\_\_ D

[Signature] 5/17/18  
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:)

[Signature] 7/5/18  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
3	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure (garage)
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural  
Outbuilding (barn)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure (garage)
- VACANT/NOT IN USE (barn)

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE  
 walls: WOOD: Weatherboard  
WOOD: Shingle  
 roof: ASPHALT  
 other: Brick (Chimneys)

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### Narrative Description

(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 1890 Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead is located at 4825 NE Starr Blvd in the heart of the original Edward and Brazilla Constable "Five Oaks" donation land claim (DLC), approximately 3.3 miles northeast of downtown Hillsboro, 0.5 mile north of the Hillsboro Airport, and immediately outside of the current city limits of the City of Hillsboro. The resource boundary is the entirety of the present 3.34 acre tax lot currently associated with the property, comprising the two-story wood-frame cross-gabled 1890 Queen Anne-vernacular style house, the two-story, gable-roof 1910 livestock and hay barn, and the one-story, gable-roof 1919 garage, which are all contributing resources that retain good to excellent integrity.<sup>1</sup> The house is characterized through the applied Queen Anne stylistic language to the Western Farmhouse form. Those defining elements include the western farmhouse footprint, organization, and orientation and typical Queen Anne detailing, such as the full two stories, double-drop weatherboard siding, shingle siding within the gable ends, and the prominent full-width double porch supported by full columns and turned posts on the second floor rail. The property is well-defined as a historic farm compound of its period and is situated on a slight rise and surrounded by fertile Tuality Plains farmland. An Oregon white oak, at least 300 years old, towers over the west side of the house (Photo 1). Alterations to the Shute-Meierjurgan House include a two-story 1910 north wing addition within the period of significance and a one-story, hipped-roof 1976 addition on the northwest façade outside of the period of significance (Figure 14). Despite the 1976 addition, the house remains an easily identifiable representative of its historic form and style, and the eligibility and high degree of integrity of this resource is manifested in the quality of construction, materials, the property, and setting.

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### Narrative Description

#### Location, Setting and Landscape

The Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead is located in the East Tuality Plains area of east-central Washington County, about 3.3 miles northeast of downtown Hillsboro, the seat of the county (Figure 1). The farmstead is approximately 0.5 mile north of the Hillsboro Airport, in an area of increasing development outside of, but adjacent to the current Hillsboro corporate boundary. While the adjacent properties within the City boundary are zoned Industrial, the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead property and those adjacent to the west are within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) of the City of Hillsboro, and are zoned "FD," meaning they are in a state of transition, identified for alternative land use (industrial) in the City's comprehensive plan, but not yet annexed.

Currently, the surrounding parcels are largely open agricultural fields with a few stands of trees nearby, though industrial development begins only 600 meters to the east, with extensive industrial development beginning about 850 meters to the east, on NW Brookwood Parkway (formerly Shute Road). An electrical substation is located less than 300 meters to the north, and further industrial development is approximately 500 meters to the south (Figure 21). Waibel Creek, about 500 meters to the north, is the north end of the old Constable DLC. The farmstead is accessed via Evergreen Blvd. from the south on a gravel road that was paved for the first time in 2016. The road bisects the Constable DLC and a branch of Logie Trail, the main route used for thousands of years by the indigenous people travelling from the Columbia River to the Tuality Plains, and later by trappers, the Hudson's Bay Company, and Methodist missionaries. By 1906, the road was known as Meierjurgan Road, and remained so from the early 1900s

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<sup>1</sup> Oregon State Historic Preservation office, Oregon Historic Sites Database, Cole/O'Brien/Demuth. "Shute Residence (1890)." *Washington County Cultural Resource inventory Form*, September, 1983.

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to the 1970s, when it was renamed NW 253<sup>rd</sup> Avenue to show its association to the Portland metropolitan area. In 2015, it was renamed NE 41<sup>st</sup> using the numbering system of the City of Hillsboro due to their 2011 annexation of property on the east side of the road. In 2016, the City again renamed the road NE Starr Blvd. Despite the increasing development pressure, the farmstead is immediately surrounded by land that has been farmed continuously since when the Constables settled there in the mid-1840s.

Present day landscaping includes the large vegetable plot of the Meierjurgan era, which is used to grow vegetables for local farmer's markets. The property features mature flower gardens, (Photo 24) numerous trees including fruits, and a stand of evergreens bordering the west side of the property. The large heritage Oregon white oak shades the east side of the house. Kenneth Meierjurgan estimated it to be a few hundred years old when his parents purchased the property in 1904. Meierjurgan reported that Hawthorne and other trees were purchased from the historic Oregon Nursery Company in nearby Orenco.<sup>2</sup> The largest Hawthorne fell during the Columbus Day Storm of 1962. Starts formed and the present day Hawthorne trees provide a border on the east side of the house and are about 30 feet tall. Although the road has been paved, the farmstead still has strong integrity of historic setting and location.

### **Architectural Description of the Contributing Resources:**

#### Farmhouse

##### Exterior:

The original wing (south) of this Queen Anne-vernacular style residence was built in 1890 by John Wright Shute and his wife, Elizabeth Constable Shute. The building rises two full stories, arranged in a cross-gable plan, effecting a primary floorplan that is an offset "T" shape, close to an ell, but for the approximately four-foot forward projection of the front-facing gable at the south end of the primary façade. A single-story, hip-roofed addition extends diagonally from the rear of the building, extending beyond the north façade of the two-story massing in a generally northwest direction. Siding across the whole of the house is double-drop beveled wood siding up to the eave line. Within all three gable ends, the cladding shifts to shingle, separated from the drop siding below by a wide fascia with molded upper creating the impression of a pediment. Windows throughout the house are one-over-one wood-sash windows with exterior aluminum storm windows, except for the single-story addition, which has vinyl casement windows. Windows and doors feature simple board surrounds and sills; those on the ground floor (except the paired window on the north elevation) include classical molded lintels, while those on the second floor hang from the fascia band at the eave line. Corner boards frame each wall plane, which, together with the extensive use of molded detailing at lintels, rake, and cornice, as well as the use of full-round columns to support the porch, provide a classically-inspired design sensibility to the building overall.

The front (east) elevation (Photo 4, Figure 9) is characterized by the forward-facing front gable at the south, and the east side of the north wing, both fronted by a full-width, two-story porch supported on the ground floor by wood columns and on the second floor featuring a railing with square spindles spanning between turned balusters. The whole of the porch structure sits upon a poured-concrete foundation. At the south end of the ground floor of the forward-projecting gable (1890 massing) is a large window with leaded, fixed upper sash (Photo 7). The north (side) elevation features paired one-over-one wood-sash windows on the ground floor, and a wooden ramp providing access to the front porch. The single-story 1976 rear addition emerges from the west side of this elevation, and recedes toward the northwest (Photo 8).

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<sup>2</sup> Meierjurgan, Kenneth, *Life On The Tualatin Plains*, 1994.

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Much of the ground floor of the west (rear) elevation on the north wing is obscured by the emergence of the single-story rear addition (Photo 9). This addition carries the wall cladding found elsewhere on the house, but is distinguished from those historic massings by its orientation toward the northwest, rather than in cardinal compass directions, the single-story height, low-sloped hip roof, and use of grouped vinyl casement windows. The west side of this addition also features a wide deck. The west end of the rear-facing gable (forming the rear of the south 1890 massing) is fully visible, though is not original in that the rear of this massing was extended in the 1970s to accommodate bathrooms on the first and second floor. The cladding, trim, and windows appear to have been reinstalled after the extension of the volume. The south (side) elevation has two windows each on the first and second floors, both in their original locations. A narrow board extending from the foundation to the eave line indicates where the original 1890 massing was extended to the west (Photo 2).

#### Interior: 1890 Original Massing

The 1890 portion of the house, comprising the east-west facing south massing, maintains its original interior features. The original leaded glass door, which likely came from Elizabeth Shute's brother Richard Constable's door and finished wood business, adorns the front entrance to the 1890 portion of the house. The beveled front door is on the right, and the original leaded glass window is on the left, facing Mt. Hood and the morning sun to the east. This portion of the two-story house contains four main rooms, two up and two downstairs (Figures 6 and 7). One enters the house into the parlor (front room), which is smaller than the lower floor bedroom directly to the west (Photo 16). Each room has a matching flue on the shared wall bisecting the two rooms. They contain two exhaust ports for the wood stoves (no longer in place, now decoratively covered). The door exiting the bedroom to the north provided access to the outdoor kitchen area which was located just slightly north and likely had a covered porch. This door also provided access to the stairway leading to the two bedrooms upstairs. The bedroom on the east side above the parlor is smaller than that on the west side, mirroring the downstairs floor plan. Both bedrooms have closets with the original woodwork, doors, and knobs. All four of the rooms in the 1890s portion of the house have their original door knobs and church key locks. The wood trim around the doors, floors, and closets is all original, consisting of unpainted wood classically-inspired lintel (fillet, headcasing, corniced cap molding), board sidecasing, and heavy baseboard (Photo 14). Throughout the 1890s portion of the house, the walls contain equally spaced screw holes where the old kerosene lamp holders were mounted. There were also kerosene chandeliers of the pull down type with ornate glass and brass chain and frame. Sometime after 1906 these were replaced by gas fixtures and wall bracket sconces with fluted glass reflectors.<sup>3</sup> Those were powered by an acetylene generator for the house lights and light cooking. The 1600-gallon tank was located about five meters north of the big oak tree. The parlor, dining room, and both bedrooms all have windows facing south, and the master bedroom also had a window looking west with a view of the old oak tree.

The Haag family preserved wallpaper pieces representing five different patterns, which were once found on the walls of the 1890 section. Most of the patterns contain lines or sections that are of a silver metallic (Photo 11). One pattern is a classic rose and thistle with pink, green and silver and is still attached to the original underlayment of muslin and layers of newspaper. According to Robert M. Kelly in his essay, *Blockprints in the Barracks: Interior Finishes at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island*, this was typical of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century wallpaper underlayment and installation. The photos in his essay showing the underlayment are nearly identical to the samples found by the Haag family.<sup>4</sup> Another sample is composed of wreaths and scrolls in a striking medium, almost aqua blue, with lines of maroon, off white and silver metallic. This particular paper was glued to 3-4 layers of newspaper which was typically used for insulation. With the pieces put back together one can identify articles from the *Morning Oregonian*, March 21, 1900 edition. One article "Water Committee Meets,"<sup>5</sup> describes the work of Ladd and other

<sup>3</sup> Meierjurgan, Kenneth, *Life on the Tualatin Plains*, 1994.

<sup>4</sup> Kelly, Robert M., *Blockprints in the Barracks: Interior Finishes at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island*, 2002.

<sup>5</sup> Water Committee Meets – *The Morning Oregonian*, March 21, 1900.

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historic Oregon figures in bringing water from Bull Run to Portland. One can imagine these beautiful wallpapers shimmering in the flicker of the gaslights, symbolic of the pinnacle of the gilded age. Also found during redecorating is a section of tongue in groove wall board which has another article glued to it entitled: *Ladrone Murderers Are Caught*. This was a clipping from a New York Times article dated November 9, 1902 that appeared in the Morning Oregonian.<sup>6</sup>

Interior: 1910 Addition

In 1904, William and Anne Meierjurgan purchased the farmstead. William himself built the north wing, spending \$1,600 for the timber, and completed it in 1910 (Figures 6 and 7). As with the original front entrance, the new main entrance also faces east, leading into a landing area and what was once the dining room. To the south, a large, elegant, double wide sliding wood pocket door leads into the 1890 parlor (Photo 15). There is a 1 square foot ceiling vent to allow heat to rise from the first to the second floor. On this room's north wall is a standard doorway into the kitchen, also part of the 1910 edition. The original 1910 built-in wall of cabinets with glass doors covers the entire east wall and is very well preserved (Photo 12). Beneath the glass doors are drawers and cupboards.

Upstairs, the 1910 addition provided a hallway and two additional bedrooms, joined by a landing at the top of the stairs. The rooms and hallway contain the original woodwork, door knobs and locks matching the older portion of the residence and remain intact. The hallway itself retains the original picture rail (Photo 10). At the center of this addition there is a door leading outside to the upstairs porch (Photo 13). The upstairs accessible porch and railing feature is very uncommon in Washington County farmhouses of this vintage.

Barn

The two-story, gable-roof livestock and hay barn built by William Meierjurgan, is located on the north side of the property and was completed in 1910 (Photos 17-21). It has a rectangular plan (Figures 10, 11, and 12) and measures 64 feet in length (east-west) and 38 feet in width (north-south). The barn sits on a rock/concrete and wood pier foundation. It contains all of the original wood including the plank framing and hand-hewn 12x12 beams. The wood used for framing is all old growth timber, harvested from an area that is now the north section of the Hillsboro Airport. Meierjurgan's neighbor, Sewell, owned that large stand of timber and a mill. He supplied the entire area with building material in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The front-gable barn has an open shed-roof projection on the north façade and a wrap-around gable-roof porch cover on the southeast corner of the barn. The entire roof is clad in corrugated metal roofing. The continuous ridge vent, a raised section of the roof straddling the roof's ridge, is located across the entire ridgeline for ventilation and to allow moisture to escape when it stored hay and alfalfa. Upstairs inside one can still see the old rope and pulley hay bale elevator system attached to the original rafters. There is a mechanical trolley running the length of the barn under the roof at the highest pitch.<sup>7</sup> A sling or hay fork attached to the trolley with ropes and pulleys would raise hay up to the trolley, filling the lofts, or "mows", which are on the east and west sides of the barn. The roof has slight eave overhangs and a hay hood on the east façade. The barn is clad in vertical wood boards. A large side-sliding, metal drive door is centered on the south façade and originally there was a Dutch door on that same wall to the east. The north façade originally contained two sliding doors.

The east façade has a second story opening that was used to load in hay and alfalfa with the trolley system, and there is a matching opening on the west façade. Originally both the east and west facades had one sliding door each. The barn has not been used for feed or livestock since the early 1980s. The inside has some temporary walls and is used for storage.

<sup>6</sup> Ladrone Murderers Caught – *The Associated Press Wire*, November 9, 1902.

<sup>7</sup> Meierjurgan, Ken, *Life on the Tualatin Plains*, 1994, p 48.

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### Garage

The single-story, gable-roof garage was built in 1919 by William Meierjurgan and is located between the barn and house (Photo 22). The garage, measuring 30 feet by 20 feet (9 by 6 m), is oriented with its long portion east to west (Figure 13). A shed-roof addition is along the north façade. The gable roof has wide eave overhangs with exposed rafter tails, and the roof is clad in composition shingle. A pedestrian door is located on the south façade and a drive door on the east façade. The main portion of the garage sits on a concrete slab. The Meierjurgan family first used it to house their Overland Willys and later a Willys-Knight.<sup>8</sup> In the west end of the garage is the main water system and pump house for the farmstead. Currently the garage is used as the farmstead's tool shop.

### Landscape

In addition to the buildings present, the property also includes several landscape elements that, while not rising to the level of contributing features, successfully reinforce the agricultural context of the property, and bolster the integrity of the farmstead (Figure 5). These include four apple trees, remnants of an earlier 10-acre orchard to the west, a large vegetable garden, located approximately where the subsistence garden of the Meierjurgans was located, an oak tree that was present when the house was built, and hawthorne trees planted by the Meierjurgans.

### **Known Alterations**

In the 1930s, indoor plumbing was added to the farmhouse including a kitchen sink on the west wall of the kitchen, and a bathroom off the kitchen to the west. Also during this period, a sink was installed upstairs just outside of the north bedroom. Shortly after arriving in 1962, the Haag's relocated the kitchen sink under the north window, which provided a nice view of the barn while doing dishes, and allowed easier access to the bathroom directly off the kitchen to the west. In 1976, the Haags added on to the farmhouse with a one-story irregular-shaped addition on the northwest façade, at the rear of the property. It has a hip roof, wood casement windows, and clapboard siding to match the original home. Bathrooms were added to each floor, one atop the other, on the west end of the original structure and include historically appropriate locks, door handles, fixtures, woodwork, and claw foot tubs. The 1920s era bathroom and back stop were removed, making way for a hallway that accesses the 1890 downstairs rooms and the stairwell. There is a large new dining room that flows into the living room with a working double fireplace shared between them, occupying most of the 1976 addition and a small portion of the first floor of the 1910 addition. The sliding door to the west leads out to an uncovered deck under the oak tree. The farm style kitchen was enlarged to the north and the sink was relocated a few feet north. A small bathroom, shower, mud room laundry and utility sink were added north of the kitchen and exit outdoors to a small covered porch. The stove and chimney in the kitchen, parlor and original dining room are still in place but decommissioned.

The garage has had no changes and is in original condition. The barn now includes a metal roof. The twin sliding doors on the north façade have been replaced with a pedestrian door and a set of wooden steps. The east Dutch door has been replaced with a standard door. The west and east side doors have been closed and two windows placed on the west side. Temporary walls were installed on the main level for the now-closed farm shop.

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<sup>8</sup> Meierjurgan, *ibid*

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**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.
- 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**

1890 - 1919  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1890, John W. & Elizabeth Shute build house  
1910, William & Anne Meierjurgan complete north wing and barn  
1919, William Meierjurgan completes garage

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Meierjurgan, William, Builder  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is from 1890 when the original portion of the house was built, and ends in 1919 with the completion of the garage, the most recent remaining building. The Period of Significance embraces the 1910 addition to the house (north wing), the construction of the Barn (1910), and the construction of the garage (1919) to 1919.

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

N/A



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**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).

The Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent and increasingly rare example of a late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead within the immediate vicinity of the City of Hillsboro (within the current Urban Growth Boundary<sup>9</sup>) which has maintained good integrity of setting, location, design, association, materials, workmanship and feeling. Due to a 1976 addition to the rear, the house has fair integrity of design. The house, reflecting the typical cross-wing form of the late-nineteenth century farmhouse combined with Classical and Queen Anne stylistic ornamentation popular at the time, indicates the somewhat elevated economic status of the Shutes, mostly due to the diversified income developed by Shute. The barn is a largely intact, fine example of an early twentieth century hay and livestock barn, and the garage is an almost completely intact, purpose-built pre-1920 automobile storage building. Together, the farm buildings well represent the last identified collection of primary farm buildings of a late-nineteenth and early twentieth century farmstead within the UGB around Hillsboro, and is increasingly rare in the larger vicinity around the city. The period of significance is 1890-1919, beginning with the year of construction of the original portion of the house and ending with the construction of the garage, the last building of the farmstead.

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

### **Agriculture and Early Development of Washington (Tuality) County**

Agriculture began in Oregon out of necessity when the first subsistence garden was planted in 1811 at Ft. Astor by members of the Pacific Fur Company.<sup>10</sup> Astor brought in grain and animals from California and the Sandwich islands. The Hudson's Bay Company also raised livestock, and set up gardens with vegetables and eventually fruits to feed trappers and hands. Agriculture has always been a major part of the Oregon economy due to its ideal alluvial plains and mild climate. When the trappers and early Euro-American emigrants first arrived, the Tuality Plains area was described as rolling prairie with a great deal of Oregon white oak, camas and tarweed. There was very little undergrowth because the native Tuality people (for whom the Tuality Plains are named) would burn it off every year in order collect the acorns, tarweed seeds and camas, and to facilitate game hunting. Because it was already cleared and offered Waibel and McKay Creeks as water sources, the Tuality Plains land was fertile and very attractive for farming. The Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead is located on some of the best farmland the area had to offer due to the family's connection to the earliest Oregon emigrants, the Constables.

### **The Constable Family, and the Beginnings of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead**

By the 1840s, news of what Oregon had to offer traveled east and many were enticed to head west due to the promise of excellent farmland and with the encouragement of Missionaries such as Jason Lee and Marcus Whitman. Brazilla Arthur (born April 7, 1822 in Washington Co, Kentucky) and Edward Constable, (born in the same county on June 15, 1816), got married on December 1, 1836, in Jackson County, Missouri. Brazilla's parents and siblings, as well as Edward's brothers, joined Jesse and Lindsay Applegate, J.M. Shively, J.W. Nesmith, and Dr. Marcus Whitman in the first Oregon emigrant wagon train - the 1843 Cow Column. Also in that group were Andrew Jackson and Sarah Jane Masters. Leading the group that was not traveling with livestock was David Lenox, Tuality/Washington County's first Judge and founder of the first Baptist Church on the Pacific Coast which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (West Union Baptist).<sup>11</sup> Brazilla's

<sup>9</sup> Under Oregon law, each of the state's cities and metropolitan areas has created an "urban growth boundary" (UGB) around its perimeter – a land use planning line to control urban expansion onto farm and forest lands. Land inside the urban growth boundary supports urban services such as roads, water and sewer systems, parks, schools and fire and police protection. The boundary is one of the tools to protect farms and forests from urban sprawl and promote the efficient use of land, public facilities and services inside the boundary (definition provided by Metro, <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/urban-growth-boundary>).

<sup>10</sup> Speulda, Lou Ann, *Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historic Context*.

<sup>11</sup> Carter, Liz. *West Union Baptist Church*. Oregon Encyclopedia, electronic document, available at:

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brother, John Arthur, later captured some of the events of that 2,000-mile trip during his speech at a reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association in 1887.<sup>12</sup>

Edward and Brazilla Constable arrived early enough to claim prime farmland on the East Tuality Plains in Washington County, Oregon. The name "Tuality" is also the name of the river running through the area, and came from the local Native Americans who called themselves the "Tualatins."<sup>13</sup> It is also known in the literature as "Tualatine," and "Tuality." The modern day spelling is "Tuality." Washington County, originally named Tuality County, was founded on July 5, 1843 as one of the first four original Oregon counties. The name was changed to Washington in 1849 and the headquarters moved to Hillsboro City from its location at the Methodist Meeting House in the middle of the Constable DLC. The county stretched from current day Washington County all the way to the northern Oregon coast. The East Tuality Plains was the first sizable settlement in the area, indicated in the farmstead's designation of Township 1, Range 2 West.

A GLO map produced in 1862 (Figure 14) indicates the boundaries of the Donation Land Claim (DLC) owned by Edward Constable and Brazilla Arthur Constable (Claim 71). Edward and Brazilla lived in a cabin on the Northeast corner of the property, on a ridge overlooking the historic Five Oaks Meeting Place, which is just to the North/Northeast. In 1852 they built a wood frame house that was still standing in 1893.<sup>14</sup> Their claim was ideal as it provided a water source in Waibel Creek on the northern end, and higher plains for farming in the remainder of the DLC.

When they arrived on the Tuality Plains, the Edward and Brazilla Constable's worldly effects amounted to \$30 cash, three yoke of oxen, a horse and a cow.<sup>15</sup> Their daughter Elizabeth was born at home in 1848,<sup>16</sup> the second child of ten children born to the Constables. Only one boy, Richard (b. 1852) survived past early childhood. They did have another boy but he died as a toddler and was buried at the Methodist Meeting House Cemetery and later reinterred at West Union Baptist Church Cemetery. As early Oregon emigrants, the Constables farmed and were contemporaries and literally neighbors of the trappers and other earliest settlers who created the original Provisional Government of Oregon. The cabin that they initially built in the northeast corner of their DLC overlooked historic asset and meeting place, the Five Oaks, also referred to as the Rocky Mountain Retreat.<sup>17</sup> The Constable's 637 acre DLC touched that of famous trapper and explorer, Joe Meek on its northwest edge. Meek and others were involved in holding large meetings, celebrations, and the earliest discussions of Oregon statehood at the Five Oaks meeting place.

Fellow 1843 Cow Column emigrant, David Lenox, claimed property directly northeast. He was the first Judge of Tuality (Washington) County. The Constables allowed their DLC to be used by the Methodist Mission for their Meeting House, and it is believed to be located just east of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead. The Methodist Meeting House served as the first county seat and is the location of the first Tuality/Washington County Court held in 1846. Copies of court orders show the signature of Judge David Lenox.<sup>18</sup> Early on, the Court was protecting the interests of local agriculture and the rights of these farmers. In 1847, the Court issued a resolution signed by David Lenox, Chairman and Henry Sewell, Secretary, condemning claim jumping, which had become a big problem for the early settlers. Their resolution was published in the Oregon

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[https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/west\\_union\\_baptist\\_church\\_washington\\_county/#.Wgtc-EcUJpg](https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/west_union_baptist_church_washington_county/#.Wgtc-EcUJpg). Accessed November 14, 2017.

<sup>12</sup> Arthur, John, "A Brief Account of the Experiences of A Pioneer of 1843." In *Transactions of the Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association*. Volumes 15-21, Portland, Oregon, George Hines Press, June 18, 1887.

<sup>13</sup> Mapes, Ginny, *The Tualatins*, 2017.

<sup>14</sup> Hines, Rev, *History of Oregon*

<sup>15</sup> Hines, Rev H.K. p 1014

<sup>16</sup> *Oregon Secretary of State Archives Division: Oregon Historical Records Index*.

<http://sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/records.aspx>. Accessed March-June, 2015

<sup>17</sup> Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, *Five Oaks Meeting Place - Cultural Resource Inventory Form*, Oregon Historic Sites Database, McLaughlin, Emde, O'Brien, Cole, 1983.

<sup>18</sup> Haag, Raymond. *The 1844 Methodist Meeting House and The Shute House*, 1-22, Hillsboro, OR: Research Paper. Housed at Washington County Museum Rev 2006.

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Spectator on September 21, 1847.<sup>19</sup> The first service at the Methodist Meeting House was given by Jason Lee.<sup>20</sup> Joe Meek is said to have become a Christian at the first Methodist Mission camp held at the same location.<sup>21</sup> Famous preacher Dr. John Griffin's DLC was just to the southwest. Sewell's DLC, due west of the Constable DLC, was famous for its brick and lumber yard which provided the building materials that helped grow the city of Hillsboro.<sup>22</sup>

Having arrived in the 1840s, the Constables grew wheat, which had the weight of currency. The entire region was mostly under agricultural use as the settlers established their claims. In 1848, Edward Constable joined other men of the area and headed to the California gold rush, leaving Brazilla to care for the farm and their girls for almost two years. By the 1850s, agriculture in Oregon was becoming well-developed and most families grew wheat since it was still a good cash crop. The 1852 Surveyor's map (Figure 15) shows the family's wheat field in the southeast corner of the DLC. Waibel creek flows through the DLC, and the Constables had plenty of room to allow their livestock to roam, as was the tradition at that time, and of course had a subsistence garden of vegetables to feed the family.

Brief overview of Founding and Growth of Hillsboro

Hillsboro was founded by David Hill, settler of 1842, participant in the Champoege meeting on May 2, 1843 that formed the first provisional government of the Oregon Country, and one of three members of the first executive committee of the Oregon Provisional Government in 1843-44. In 1845, he settled at the present site of Hillsboro, and established a small community (initially variously called Columbus and Columbia) there a few years later. By his death in 1850, the community was being referred to as "Hillsborough."<sup>23</sup> During the 1850s, Hillsboro became a transportation point for the crops grown on the fertile Tuality Plain, and expanded significantly during the 1860s and 1870s when the arrival of steamboats on the Tualatin River, and then the Willamette Pacific Railroad encouraged processing facilities such as lumber and flour mills to locate in Hillsboro, closer to their sources. In 1880, the population stood at just under 500. During the early twentieth century, the city developed quickly, doubling its population between 1900 and 1910, and continuing to grow as interurban railroads expanded the connection to the city with Portland and beyond.<sup>24</sup> By 1915, development of Hillsboro reached Grant Street on the north, 11<sup>th</sup> Street on the east, Spring Street on the south, and Dennis Avenue on the west. The City's corporate boundary roughly matched this extent at the time, and fully surrounded on all sides by extensive farmlands. By now in the ownership of the Meierjurgan's, the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead was fully 2.75 miles outside of Hillsboro, with the intervening area covered by farms (Figure 17).<sup>25</sup>

During the years between World War I and World War II, Hillsboro continued to expand, fueled by the continued expansion of the agricultural base and improvements in transportation networks that further solidified the relationship between Portland and the communities of Washington County. By 1940, residential expansion had occurred, largely in the northwestern quarter of the city, and toward the east, where farmlands between Hillsboro and neighboring Orenco became increasingly subdivided into small, more specialized farms (Figure 18). This trend appears to have been less prominent in the areas north of the City, around the Shute Meierjurgan Farm, but only for the moment.<sup>26</sup> The rapid suburbanization of Hillsboro began in earnest during and immediately after World War II. By 1961, Hillsboro's existing neighborhoods had densified, and neighborhood development extended north toward Sunrise Lane, and the Hillsboro Airport had been

<sup>19</sup> Oregon Spectator, September 21, 1847.

<sup>20</sup> Mooberry, Lester, Cl, Jensen, Susan J. *History of the Hillsboro United Methodist Church*, 1985.

<sup>21</sup> Atwood, Rev. A. *The Conquerors, Historical Sketches of the American Settlement of Oregon Country. 1907*, Tacoma: Washington State Historical Society. p169-170

<sup>22</sup> Fitzgerald, Kimberli, Raber, Deborah. *Images of America – Hillsboro*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

<sup>23</sup> McArthur, Lewis A. and Lewis L. McArthur. *Oregon Geographic Names. 7<sup>th</sup> ed.*, Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland, 2003 pp.468-9.

<sup>24</sup> Raber, Deborah. "Hillsboro." *The Oregon Encyclopedia Online* at <https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/hillsboro/#.WiHRokcUnct>. Accessed December 1, 2017.

<sup>25</sup> USGS, *Hillsboro* Topographic Quadrangle, 1:62,500. Published 1915.

<sup>26</sup> USGS, *Hillsboro* Topographic Quadrangle, 1:62,500. Published 1940.

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established (Figure 19), less than a mile away from the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead.<sup>27</sup> During the 1960s to 1980s, the rate of suburbanization only accelerated, and by 1985, residential suburban neighborhoods surrounded the Hillsboro Airport on the west and south sides (Figure 20).<sup>28</sup> Currently, the corporate boundary of the City surrounds the Shute Meierjurgan on three sides, and the entire distance between Evergreen Road (some 425 meters to the south) and downtown Hillsboro is fully developed, with no surviving inner-ring farms remaining (Figure 21). The rapid growth of Hillsboro during the most recent decades has left the community without the immediate agricultural context related directly to its founding as an agricultural support settlement.

John W. Shute, Elizabeth Constable, and family

On February 22, 1866, John Wright Shute, 27, married Elizabeth Constable<sup>29</sup> at her parent's home, officiated by Reverend William E. Smith. Her parents, Brazilla and Edward Constable, provided the couple with 80 acres on the western side of the DLC for them to farm. John W. Shute was born on February 17, 1840 in Montgomery County, NY and was reared on the family farm. He came to Oregon with the second wave of settlers via New York City, Panama, San Francisco and Portland, arriving in January 1858.<sup>30</sup> Shute eventually established a mercantile and warehouse business with C.B. Comstock and Lafayette Scoggin in Springville, one mile south of Linnton.<sup>31</sup> The business was very successful, and he sold out and moved to the Tuality Plains, due west on Springville road, where he worked on the farm of James Chambers DLC just north of the Constable DLC (Census 1860). No doubt proximity of farms was how John and Elizabeth met. Springville intersects with the Logie Trail very close to the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead.

Elizabeth and John had three children, Lewis Edward, 1867, Maddie, 1871 (died in 1887), and Arthur, 1875. Mattie's grave can still be seen at the National Historic Resource, West Union Baptist Church and cemetery. (Photo 25) Elizabeth and John farmed their land, were quite prominent, and in 1875 were among the first elected officers of the historic West Union Grange,<sup>32</sup> one of the first Grange organizations in Oregon, where both men and women were required to hold office. The Grange was important to Oregon agriculture by joining farmers together around their common economic interests in dealing with shipping and the railroad. By the late 1860s, railroads, and mining were driving economic forces but agriculture remained strong.

With his success as a farmer growing, Shute began purchasing more parcels and at one point his farm holdings were thought to be more than 800 acres.<sup>33</sup> An article in *The Coast Mail*, Marshfield, Oregon on July 24, 1880, says, "Mr. John Shute, the energetic owner of the Five Oak Farm in Washington County, writes as follows to the *Washington County Independent*:<sup>34</sup> "I have a five year old cow that gives 248 pounds of milk per week and the cream from that milk makes 18 pounds of butter per week. Her calf is five months old. I cannot say as to her stock. I bought the cow of J. H. Sewell three years ago."

Shute built his wealth and had interest in a mine in Sparta.<sup>35</sup> Sparta was named by William H. Packwood, a prominent early Oregon emigrant and great grandfather to Robert Packwood, Oregon Senator, who visited the gold diggings there in 1871.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>27</sup> USGS, *Hillsboro* Topographic Quadrangle, 1:24,000. Published 1961.

<sup>28</sup> USGS, *Hillsboro* Topographic Quadrangle, 1:24,000. Published 1961 (photorevised 1985) .

<sup>29</sup> Oregon Secretary of State Archives Division: *Oregon Historical Records Index*, accessed March, 2015.

<sup>30</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity Oregon*. Chicago: chapman Publ Co. 1903 p. 381-82.

<sup>31</sup> Koler/Morrison Planning Consultants, *Multnomah County Oregon Historic Context Statement*, 1990. p. 23

<sup>32</sup> Historic Oregon Newspapers, *West Union Grange Election of Officers*, December 25, 1874.

<sup>33</sup> Historic Oregon Newspapers, University of Oregon, "*Banker Shute Called By Death*." *The Hillsboro Argus*, March 24, 1922.

<sup>34</sup> *The Coast Mail*, Marshfield, OR, July 24, 1880.

<sup>35</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity Oregon*. Chicago: chapman Publ Co. 1903 p. 381-82

<sup>36</sup> McArthur, Lewis A. and Lewis L. McArthur. *Oregon Geographic Names*. 7<sup>th</sup> ed. Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland. 2003. p. 899.

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## **History of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead**

### **John and Elizabeth Shute and the Construction of the First Wing in 1890**

In 1888, with capital of \$50,000<sup>37</sup>, Shute used funds generated through his roots in farming in the East Tuality Plains as well as commercial and warehouse endeavors at Springville, to start the First National Bank of Hillsboro, the first bank in Washington County. Soon after, as a display of his wealth in 1890, Shute built the first wing of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmhouse.

Shute was a key figure in Washington County during the transition of the region from the early settlement and farming era of his in-laws, the Constables, to a diversified economy marked by transportation, commerce and industry. The bank was very important in supporting the existing vibrant agricultural economy and spurring development of commerce and industry in Oregon.

Agriculture and architecture were affected in this time of rapid transition from the gilded age to the progressive era. Born at her parent's DLC in 1848, Elizabeth Constable Shute was a living witness to the changes that were taking place, later reflecting her observations in her poem *Seventy Years Ago*, published in the *Morning Oregonian*, 1920:<sup>38</sup> Railroads now enabled agricultural and other goods to be shipped across the country. News and information was available much more quickly leading to cultural and artistic changes that were reflected in architecture, design, and decoration including that of the farmstead. It was a time of fast cultural industrial, economic, social change. It was also a time of increased urbanization and modern amenities including the coming of the automobile and better roads. After starting the first bank in 1888, Shute in 1897 opened up an investment bank and played a major role in the economic development of the area.

In addition to opening the first bank in 1888, there were other notable events about Shute that were well known in the county and state. For example, in 1893, Shute's bank survived the nationwide "panic of 1893." Newspaper articles describe how during the panic there was a long line of people outside of his bank wanting to cash out. Shute opened that day and went up to the counter and served each and every customer personally. By noon, the community was confident and satisfied that their money was safe. The bank survived.

In 1894, John Shute foiled a group of robbers with tales of a timing device on the bank's safe.<sup>39</sup> The *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Oregon* published in 1903 also recounts the robbery story as having occurred in 1894, the year after there was a panic run on his bank on July 29, 1893, "*The year following he had an exciting experience with burglars who attempted to rob the bank. While passing through a small skirt of timber a little before sundown, on his way from the bank to his home which was about three miles distant, he was accosted by a band of men, at least eight in number, who tied his hands, etc.*" The bank was ultimately liquidated in 1897 after which time Shute opened a new private investment bank with J. Foote, which later became the American National Bank in 1911.

The oval glass in the front door (ground floor, south volume, east elevation) cost more than \$100 when it was brought around the horn from Germany.<sup>40</sup> This door is in place but is not used in order to ensure its preservation. The also-original, commonly used door is on the east façade of the 1910 (north) wing of the house. A large, fixed-light picture window with a transom window with leaded lozenge-shaped panes is on the south side of the historic entrance (Photo 7). Windows are double hung sash, paired on the north façade. The foundation was originally pier and post, and at some point was modernized to a concrete foundation.

The Shutes lived in the house for a few years as the bank became profitable and reached its pinnacle, but the marriage went through rough times. In 1896, Elizabeth filed a lawsuit against John Shute for failing to file

<sup>37</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity Oregon*. Chicago: chapman Publ Co. 1903 p. 381-82

<sup>38</sup> Historic Oregon Newspapers, University of Oregon, Shute, Elizabeth, "Seventy Years Ago." *The Morning Oregonian*, December 1, 1922.

<sup>39</sup> *Banker Shute outwits would be robbers*, *The Argus*, October 18, 1894

<sup>40</sup> Haag, Mark, *Five Oaks Farm*, Hillsboro, OR, 7<sup>th</sup> grade social studies paper, 1968.

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divorce papers, claiming he continued to live with her and support her financially as a wife until at least 1894. Her suit claimed that the judge and both attorneys, the only witnesses to Shute allegedly filing the divorce papers, were all dead, and as such there was no proof of filing. A search of the state archives provides no clear evidence that there was ever a final divorce decree. As late as 1917, the *Morning Oregon* included a notice of Elizabeth still pursuing the case. John Shute went on to marry a young woman in 1897 named Mary who was 38 years his junior, and they had three children.

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century/early 20<sup>th</sup> century was a time of major transition for agriculture in the county. Elizabeth and John Shute were typical of other early Oregon emigrants who were diversifying their income and subdividing and selling off their property into smaller farms that were easier for one family to manage.<sup>41</sup> In the Constable family, much of that work fell on Elizabeth Constable Shute. Records and newspaper articles indicate that Elizabeth was a formidable woman who had her own property and was self-sufficient. Her mother died in 1893 and John Shute served as executor of the estate.<sup>42</sup> When her father died in 1895, Elizabeth served as the estate's "administratrix." Elizabeth's slightly younger sister, Amanda, had promised her father she would move back from California and take care of him during his old age and if she did so, would inherit a part of the DLC. However, Amanda never returned to live at the farm, and Elizabeth continued to take care of her parents until their respective deaths. Elizabeth sued, challenged the will in Washington County court and assumed the mantle of "administratrix," ultimately prevailing.

Prior to their death, the Constables hired J.A. Reid of the Oregon Development Company, a Northern Pacific RR Subsidiary, to survey and subdivide their 637-acre DLC into 40-acre farm plots. The old Constable DLC became the "Five Oaks Subdivision." This trend of subdividing farms was prevalent across the state at this time.<sup>43</sup>

By 1919, newspapers describe her living in Portland and coming back for visits with old friends and family in Washington County. In 1925, Elizabeth led the campaign to restore the National Register-listed West Union Baptist Church.<sup>44</sup> In On April 2, 1925, The Argus published a three column full page story by Elizabeth about her very successful fundraising efforts. The story also includes reference to the Methodist Meeting House, indicating it is located a few feet due east of the farmhouse. Arthur C. Shute, son of Elizabeth and John, was born on the family property and eventually became the mayor of Hillsboro. He took the baton from his father and became president of the American National bank and vice president of Shute Savings Bank.<sup>45</sup> John W. Shute died on March 19, 1922, at the age of 82.<sup>46</sup>

William and Anne Meierjurgan and the Expansion of the Farmstead

William Meierjurgan first arrived in Oregon in 1902 during this progressive era when old donation land claims all over Oregon were being subdivided. Like many other German and Swiss settlers in the early 1900s, German-American William Meierjurgan came to the area in search of fertile farmland. The Meierjurgans were part of a large influx of German, Swiss, and other European immigrants to Oregon at that time who purchased small farms on the East Tuality Plains as well as in adjoining North (Tuality) Plains and Helvetia, an area named by Swiss settlers. William had a free pass aboard the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was owned by Henry Villard and other German entrepreneurs. His railway line was completed in 1882 and had a major impact on the economy including agriculture. After the railway was completed, Villard went to work encouraging men, particularly focusing on people from Germany like William Meierjurgan, to head west. By the end of the century at his request, at least 23,000 German settlers had come to the Pacific Northwest.

<sup>41</sup> Speulda

<sup>42</sup> Oregon Secretary of State Archives Division: Estate of Edward Constable, Estate of Brazilla Constable.

<sup>43</sup> Speulda

<sup>44</sup> Historic Oregon Newspapers, *West Union Baptist Church First on Pacific Coast Still Standing*,

<sup>45</sup> Gaston, Joseph. *The Centennial History of Oregon: 1811-1912*. Chicago: The J.S. Clarke Publishing Co., Page 820 Arthur

Clay Shute.

<sup>46</sup> Historic Oregon Newspapers, "Banker Shute Called by Death."

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Names who settled in the Tuality area included Dierdorf, Berger, Kauer, Erdman and Geispieler, among others. Villard teamed up with C.G. Reed, and free passes were given to anyone who could qualify for homestead land. Reed and Villard offered work on the railroad system and if they could not qualify for homestead land he would give them free land adjacent to the railroad. Once William Meierjurgan saw that attractive farmland so much like his native Germany was available in Oregon, he headed back east to fetch his wife, Anne.

In 1904, William brought his wife Anne to Portland by train where they purchased a team of horses and a wagon to complete their trip to the Tuality Plains. William Meierjurgan purchased two of the farms at the Five Oaks Subdivision for \$4,400 including lots #6-11 and the present day Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead property located on lot #12. The purchase amounted to 96 acres and included two houses and two barns as well as John and Elizabeth Shute's house. William moved one of the houses up near the 1890 Shute house and used it as a granary for many years.<sup>47</sup> In 1910, Meierjurgan built the north wing of the farmhouse as well as a new barn using lumber from the mill at Mountindale (Figure 20). Large timbers for the buildings were from a mill on the Sewell property west of the Five Oaks subdivision. Bricks and tile also came from the Sewell operation, and clay was obtained from a local creek and swamp area nearby. The old outhouse was located behind the incubator house. Later, indoor plumbing including tub and toilet were installed in a room that was originally a part of the kitchen. The first bathtub as well as hardware for the house was purchased from Corbin Hardware on 2<sup>nd</sup> street in Hillsboro. It was an iron tub with feet. Hot water for bathing was heated by coils in the cook stove. The garage was built in 1919 to hold the family's new Knights Willy.

Agricultural trends in the early years of the twentieth century are dominated by the increasing adoption of gasoline power (over horse/mule which required more care and generated less power, and steam, which was more difficult to manage and prone to explode if pressures weren't properly monitored) to drive tractors and equipment. On most of their acreage, William raised grains and alfalfa for market. They would cut the first crop of alfalfa early in the spring and thus could usually get two crops per season. In the early days they would cut the crops by hand with a scythe or sickle and store the hay in piles to dry. The Germans called these piles "shocks." After drying, the hay would be loaded into horse drawn carriage and hauled to the barn, where it was raised via the rope and trolley system to the loft. Extra straw was a nice treat as it was used to fill and refresh the family ticks (mattresses). For grain, the local farmers came together with threshing machines powered by a dozen men with wagons and horses. Grain was stored in burlap sacks in the granary.

As was typical, there was also a large subsistence vegetable garden to feed the Meierjurgan family that included rhubarb, asparagus, peas, beets, beans, radishes, onions, carrots, squash, potatoes, lettuce, corn and tomatoes. They preserved vegetables, fruits and meats for the winter and stored them in a large cellar. The ten acres to the west of the family house was filled with fruit trees, mostly plums, pears and cherries and apples. Four of those apple trees still stand today on the southwest side of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (Figure 22).

Kenneth Meierjurgan was born in the first floor bedroom of the farmhouse on February 12, 1918. According to Kenneth,<sup>48</sup> during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the Constables had built at least five identical houses on some of the 40-acre Five Oaks subdivision tracts and they were sold to prospective farmers. However, most went bankrupt following the depression of 1894. Elizabeth's brother Richard Constable lived in one of the houses, and photo of the home maintained at the Washington County Museum looks very much like the Shute-Meierjurgan farmhouse. One big difference between the two houses is that the front decorative brackets are much more ornate on the Richard Constable house, whereas Meierjurgan was a utilitarian German with simpler tastes.

The progressive national trends such as expansion of public schools and reduction in child labor played out locally, enabling Kenneth and the other children of East Tuality Plains, West Union and Helvetia to get an

<sup>47</sup> Meierjurgan, Ken. *Life on the Tualatin Plains*, 1994.

<sup>48</sup> Meierjurgan, Ken. *Life on the Tualatin Plains*, 1994.

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education instead of simply working on the farm. Kenneth attended Shute School, about two miles away from the farmstead at the corner of what was then Shute Road and Airport Road. Located across from the school was the Oregon Nursery Company, at that time one of the largest nurseries in the country. The company played a key role in the development and diversification of agriculture in Washington County, and shipped its products to markets across North America.<sup>49</sup>

William died when in 1933 Kenneth was 14 so the son had to take over managing the farm with his mother. His sister had gone on to be a teacher at West Union, the county's first school. Their situation like that of so many other families during the late 1920s, and was not sustainable. Shute Bank closed during the Great Depression in 1929, and the Meierjurgan family like everyone else lost their savings. A number of farmers folded and went to work for the WPA. In 1936, Kenneth graduated from high school and worked for the first radio stations in the Portland area including a stint as operating engineer at KWJJ. The family managed to keep the farmstead until 1945, at which point it was lost back to the bank.

Farmstead in the Years Following the Period of Significance

The 3.34 acre Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead has remained intact and largely unchanged since the Meierjurgans improved the property in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Russell and Gladys Brown lived at the farm for 15 years, and then Walt Erdman bought the property in a state tax sale and rented out the house and farmed several acres around it. During the Brown and Erdman years, the barn was used for greyhounds and to store an antique car collection. In 1962, Raymond and Carol Haag family purchased the farmstead and have taken care of the property for 55 years, preserving the historic integrity of the buildings. While the Haags did not own or farm any adjoining farmland, they still operated the 3.34-acre property as a small farm to provide food for their family and to supplement Raymond's income as a school administrator. The barn was once again used for storage of hay, feed, and animals. They raised chickens, award-winning Romney sheep and grew large plots of vegetables. They grew hairy vetch, alfalfa, oats and wheat for their livestock. Later they developed Country Gardens, a well-known lily nursery and floral business until the mid-1990s when they retired. One of their daughters still has a large vegetable plot there where she grows food for sale at local farmer's markets. The barn was in active use for feed, hay and livestock until the early 1980s.

Architectural Context

The Shute-Meierjurgan House is characterized by the application of Queen Anne design elements to the cross-gable form. Both of these arise during the late-nineteenth century, and are occasionally, though not commonly seen in combination in Oregon. The extent to which the house demonstrates Queen Anne design elements represents an owner of some economic means, able to expend resources on ornamentation and size, while constructing a fairly typical farmhouse form. This phenomenon is noted by Philip Dole in his discussion of farmhouses and barns of the Willamette Valley in *Space, Style and Structure*, a principle resource for the history of architecture in the Pacific Northwest. As Dole states, "New houses ranged from a commodious utilitarian farmhouse type, generally plain except for porch detail, to expressions of a succession of national styles, the Italian Villa, the Second Empire and later, gave some evidence of the High Gothic and the Queen Anne. Within the precepts of any later 19<sup>th</sup> century style were myriad possible interpretations; from this inventive potential, generously exercised, the houses achieved their marked individuality. The utilitarian house may have developed in direct relation to rural conditions. The house in a current style had urban and suburban origins; selection of such a house for an isolated, rural site in the Willamette Valley shows the prosperity, sophistication, and/or aspirations of the farmer in the railroad period."<sup>50</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Meyering, Joan Marie Toni. *Nurseries*. Salem Online History, electronic document, available at: <http://www.salemhistory.net/commerce/nurseries.htm>. Accessed November 14, 2017.

<sup>50</sup> Dole, Philip. *Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley. Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*. Thomas Vaughn and Virginia Guest Ferriday, eds. Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon, 1974. Pp. 228-9.



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### Queen Anne Style

Despite the name, the Queen Anne style is not derived from the architecture of the reign of Queen Anne (r. 1702-1714). Instead, it draws its historical precedents from late-medieval era British precedents associated with the long reign of Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603) and the Jacobean monarchs that followed (James I [r. 1603-1625] and Charles I [1625-1649], prior to the English Civil War. The style is most heavily associated with the architecture of Richard Norman Shaw, best known for his work in England and Scotland, especially country manor houses for wealthy British patrons, including his seminal works Leyswood in Sussex, England (1868) and Hopedene, in Surrey, England (1873). Following the printing of drawings of these two houses in the popular publication *Building News* 1874, the style gained widespread popularity, spreading to the United States in Henry Hobson Richardson's designs for the F.W. Andres House (1872) and the Watts Sherman House (1874), both in Newport, Rhode Island.<sup>51</sup> By 1880, the style was fully in the American popular imagination, having been featured prominently in a number of popular architectural and style magazines. The increasing availability of ready-made plans and ornamental details further reinforced the adoption of the style.<sup>52</sup>

The Queen Anne style is characterized by extensive use of complex forms, mixed materials, and extensive use of applied ornamentation. Characteristic forms associated with the style include asymmetrical, complex floorplans and complex rooflines, and towers or turrets. As noted by Dole, however, the characteristic stylistic ornamentation associated with the Queen Anne style is not limited to those buildings that make use of the high-style forms, but rather were applied to other, more commonly-observed forms in more modest or vernacular forms, such as cottages and farmhouses. Stylistic elements applied to other forms include use of mixed siding materials to provide complexity, especially shingle in gable ends. Typical of the Queen Anne style is also to enclose that gable end with a pent-roof return or other applied design element spanning the gable, creating a pediment-like form. The Queen Anne style also placed heavy emphasis on large porches, often stacked on two levels, or scattered across facades in the form of small, spindle and bracket-elaborated sleeping porches. Some interpretations of the Queen Anne style, especially those designed somewhat later in the life of the style, move from Victorian-era detailing, such as turned posts and spindles, to more classically-derived details, such as wide fascias and full columns. By 1910, the style had largely been abandoned in favor of early-twentieth century movements, especially the Craftsman style, which emphasized horizontality over height, relative simplicity when compared with the high ornamentation of preceding styles, and open floorplans, rather than Victorian-era emphasis on specified roles for rooms, which tended to result in more, and less flexible room in plan.<sup>53</sup>

### Cross-gable Farmhouses in Plan

The Cross-gable farmhouse, identified by its "L" or "T" shaped plan is identified by Dole and others as the "Western Farmhouse," due to its distribution across most of the western United States, generally dating from between 1875 and 1900, widely popular, not only for the relative ease of construction (as compared to high-style forms in style at the time, such as the Queen Anne), and the ease with which they could be elaborated and personalized with ornamentation. This form generally replaced the rectangular form of the earlier era, though it is fairly typical to see rectangular forms persisting into this period, and just as typical for rectangular forms to later be expanded with the addition of a cross-gable. These buildings, for temperature control reasons, were typically oriented toward the north or east, helping the house to stay warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Spatial organization tended to place parlor, stair, and entrance on the deep gable-fronted volume, with living room, kitchen and pantry in the side-gabled volume. Bedrooms tended to be on the second floor, especially along west and south walls in order to assist in the temperature control of more frequently-used spaces afforded by the orientation of the house generally.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Hawkins, William J. and William F. Willingham. *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850-1950*. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon. 1999. P.140.

<sup>52</sup> McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2013. P. 350.

<sup>53</sup> Hawkins and Willingham, p.144; McAlester, p.348-50.

<sup>54</sup> Dole, pp.227-231.

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### The Shute-Meierjurgan House as Queen Anne-style Western Farmhouse

The Shute-Meierjurgan House is a very good example of the application of the Queen Anne stylistic language to the Western Farmhouse form. The house exemplifies the western farmhouse form in its "T"-shaped (very close to "L"-shaped) plan, and although built in two episodes in 1890 and 1910, reflects the footprint, organization, and orientation described by Dole in his description of the form. As noted as typical by Dole, the house is oriented toward the east, has the original (and, even after the addition, the formal) entrance to the house, parlor, and stair in the forward-facing gable volume, with bedrooms on the second floor and along the western wall. The house draws its stylistic association through the use of typical Queen Anne detailing, including the use of double-drop weatherboard siding contracted with shingle in the gable ends, the enclosure of the gables with a wide fascia featuring classically-inspired molding, use of classically-derived details such as heavy rake fascia below the enclosed eaves, cornerboards and second floor fascia, and, very prominently, the full-width double porch, supported on the ground floor by full columns, and featuring turned posts on the second floor rail. In addition, lintels on the first floor exterior, as well as all interior window and door trim are corniced. Most unusually, the house is a full two stories tall, reinforcing the impact of the application of the Queen Anne detailing, that this is the house of a farm family of means. Despite the 1976 addition to the rear of the house, all of these important, character-defining features are readily visible, making the house an easily identifiable representative of the historic form and style.

### Comparative Analysis

The Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead is nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as a fine, and increasingly rare example of a late-nineteenth century, early 20<sup>th</sup> century Progressive Era farmstead in the immediate vicinity of Hillsboro, and area that had been historically extensive farmland, now dense suburbs. It is now the nearest example to downtown Hillsboro, and the only example within the Urban Growth Boundary. Review of the areas within the current Urban Growth Boundary around the City of Hillsboro indicate that there are no remaining farmsteads with buildings dating to the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century that retain integrity. Those farmsteads that do remain have had post-World War II buildings added, often replacing either the original house, the barn, or both. The Shute-Meierjurgan is the only identified farmstead within the Urban Growth Boundary that retains the primary buildings (house – 1890; barn – 1910), and no additional buildings post-dating 1920 (the third building on the property, the garage, was built in 1919, and has excellent integrity). Therefore the comparative analysis was extended to beyond the UGB, with selected comparable properties identified as close to the Urban Growth Boundary as possible. Any remaining properties associated with these early, inner-ring farmsteads that historically surrounded Hillsboro are now absorbed into the heavily suburbanized neighborhood setting of those areas, and are likely without any of their historic outbuildings.

### Comparable farmsteads:

**The Manning-Kamna Farm** is located approximately two miles to the west of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farm, on the north side of Evergreen Road, adjacent to, but outside of the Urban Growth Boundary. It is likely the best comparative subject available for the nominated property, having been built over a longer, but overlapping period of time with that of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead. Like the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, the Manning-Kamna Farm now consists of only the farm buildings, having been separated from its associated fields. The Manning-Kamna Farm comprises ten buildings, including the house (1876-83), barn (ca.1882-ca. 1902), altered chophouse (ca. 1900), chicken house (ca. 1920, with addition ca. 1970), potato shed (ca. 1910), smokehouse (ca. 1910), privy (ca. 1900), canning shed (ca. 1895), pump house (ca. 1910), and garage (ca. 1925). The distribution of construction dates, therefore, is approximately 50 years. The Manning-Kamna Farm is listed in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture, and under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture, representing the adoption of technology and its application in agricultural uses, extending the period of significance to 1953.

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When compared to the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, the most obvious difference between the two is the number of remaining buildings. While the Manning-Kamna Farm retains more of its agricultural buildings, these generally house machines and other technological innovations that are critical to the Criterion A source of significance – no such significance is asserted for the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead. These buildings also cover a wider construction period than does the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead – 50 years, vs. less than 30, respectively.

When comparing the architecture of the houses associated with these two farms, the comparison is more apt. Both exhibit the typical cross-gable form so commonly expressed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses around the Willamette Valley, but both exhibit stylistic features that set them apart from their more vernacular counterparts. Both feature late-Victorian stylistic cues, especially in the classical trim at the windows and doors, and inclusion of cornerboards, heavy rake fascia, and closed eaves. Where the Manning-Kamna House relies on turned posts (not unlike those supporting the balustrade on the upper porch at the Shute-Meierjurgan House), and elaborate jigsaw brackets reflecting the earlier Victorian-era style, the Shute-Meierjurgan House adopts stylistic elements more associated with the later Victorian era, especially the Queen Anne use of full columns, differentiated cladding (especially shingles in the gable ends), and the broad porch with pent roof (at the first floor) across the full-width of the house, and serving both floors, a very rare feature not seen elsewhere. Both houses were also expanded during the historic period, and in the same direction, cross-wise to the forward-facing gable. It is noteworthy also, that the Shute Meierjurgan rises a full two stories, which none of the other comparable houses do, all being 1 ½ stories.

**The John G. Steinke Farm** is located off of Minter Bridge Road outside the UGB, approximately 2.6 miles south of downtown Hillsboro, comprising a house, two barns, and several outbuildings. The house bears several similarities to the Shute-Meierjurgan House. Both are 1.5 stories, both have late additions (Steinke to a side elevation, Shute emerging from the rear-side corner), and most notably, both have a wide, two story porch with pent roof between the floors. However, where the Shute-Meierjurgan House bridges the end of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, the Steinke House, built in 1912, is a fully twentieth century home, designed in the Craftsman style, and featuring many of the character-defining elements of that movement, including large, forward-facing gable dormer, gable roof with exposed rafter ends and supported by kneebraces, and simple door and window trim.

Looking further afield from Hillsboro, the **Tschabold Farm Complex** is located on Logie Trail Road in Washington County, a few miles north of the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, beyond Highway 26. The Tschabold farm had a larger collection of out buildings though have been demolished since the property was documented in 1983. The Shute-Meierjurgan farm crops were limited to grains, and later, chickens, and as such they did not require outbuildings for the making of cheese and other more diversified activities on the Tschabold Farm. The Tschabold farmhouse is quite typical of farmhouses built at the same time as the Shute-Meierjurgan House, having been constructed in 1889 or 1890. Both houses are in the cross-gable form, but the Tschabold House features none of the elaborated ornamentation found on the Shute-Meierjurgan House beyond cornerboards and rake fascia. Additionally, it is smaller, rising only 1.5 stories to the Shute-Meierjurgan's full two stories, and does not vary its cladding. Indeed, the Tschabold House is far more typical of farmhouses of the period, largely devoid of ornamentation, and more humble in size and proportions. It also is significantly further from Hillsboro (7 miles) than Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, much closer to the communities of North Plains and Helvetia than to Hillsboro, and not a part of the immediate agricultural context of Hillsboro.

**The JS and Melinda Waggener Farmstead** is located on SW Firdale Road, Cornelius, well outside of the UGB, approximately 5.75 miles southwest of downtown Hillsboro. Like the Tschabold Farm Complex, it is a larger property with more outbuildings, and like the Manning-Kamna Farm, is listed in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture, and under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Like the Shute-Meierjurgan farmstead and others of the era, it was built in stages. The Waggener house is listed as late

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Victorian and is similar to Shute-Meierjurgan house with the T-shape, shiplap siding and double hung windows, but is far more modest in design, being smaller (1 ½ stories), and lacking any of the Queen Anne-style design elements or the full porch that defines the Shute-Meierjurgan house.

### **Conclusion**

The Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead is a rare surviving example in Washington County, Oregon of late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmhouse and barn within the areas close-in to the processing and shipping center at Hillsboro. Both of the primary elements of the farmstead, the house and barn, are present, reinforcing the agricultural context within which they were built, and both retaining good to very good integrity. The garage, built in 1919 and retaining very good integrity provides the connection of this farm between its original construction in the late-nineteenth century, to the widespread adoption of the automobile in the twentieth century. No other farms within the near orbit of Hillsboro remain within an agricultural setting, with both house and barn, and demonstrating the form and stylistic combination demonstrated by this property. Indeed, as the City of Hillsboro expanded over the course of the twentieth century, and especially during the 1960s and after, other comparable farmhouses and barns have been demolished and their properties redeveloped, leaving the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead as a rare surviving example.

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**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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Washington County Museum, Libraries

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

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.34

(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: N/A  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>45.555044°</u>	<u>-122.937033°</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The 3.34 acre Farmstead is five miles northeast of downtown Hillsboro, Oregon located at Township 1 West, Range 2 North, Lot 2200. The nominated area for the Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead nomination is coterminous with the tax lot for the property. The boundary begins at the southeast corner of the tax lot and extends 290' north along the east side of the tax lot, which is bordered by NE Starr Boulevard; west 300', south 290', and east 300', completing the outline of the tax lot.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the entirety of the present tax lot currently associated with the property. The farmstead has historically been associated with this parcel since its construction.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Erin Haag date 10/31/17  
organization N/A telephone 503-789-5257  
street & number 9780 SW 90<sup>th</sup> Avenue email backbeat12@gmail.com  
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97223

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **General Location Map**
- **Specific 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).



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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:** Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead  
**City or Vicinity:** Five miles NE of Hillsboro, Oregon  
**County:** Washington **State:** Oregon  
**Photographer:** Erin Haag  
**Date Photographed:** May and July, 2015; August 2017

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

- Photo 1 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0001  
Overview of Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, looking south
- Photo 2 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0002  
Original 1890 south wing (southwest side) of farmhouse, looking northeast
- Photo 3 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0003  
South elevation of farmhouse, looking north
- Photo 4 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0004  
East elevation of farmhouse built in 1910, looking west
- Photo 5 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0005  
East elevation of farmhouse built in 1910, looking southwest
- Photo 6 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0006  
View of lead glass original front door, south wing, looking west
- Photo 7 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0007  
View of lead glass window, south wing, looking west
- Photo 8 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0008  
View of north elevation, looking south
- Photo 9 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_0009  
West addition, looking southeast
- Photo 10 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00010  
Upstairs hallway residence, looking north
- Photo 11 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00011  
Circa 1900 wallpaper from 1890 section removed in 1976
- Photo 12 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00012  
Full wall built-in buffet, 1910 wing, looking east

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- Photo 13 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00013  
Upper balcony looking out upstairs door, looking east
- Photo 14 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00014  
Master bedroom upstairs looking east to hallway
- Photo 15 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00015  
View through large pocket door from parlor looking through main level to north
- Photo 16 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00016  
View from downstairs bedroom looking east to original door in parlor
- Photo 17 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00017  
South elevation of the barn, looking north
- Photo 18 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00018  
West elevation of the barn, looking east
- Photo 19 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00019  
Inside barn main floor, looking northeast
- Photo 20 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00020  
Inside barn upstairs north wall, looking north
- Photo 21 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00021  
Inside barn view of pitched ceiling, looking east
- Photo 22 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00022  
Southeast angle of Garage, looking northwest
- Photo 23 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00023  
Vegetable garden in same location as Meierjurgan-era, looking northeast
- Photo 24 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00024  
Flower gardens, looking northeast
- Photo 25 of 25:** OR\_Washington\_Shute-Meierjurgan\_Farmstead\_00025  
Mattie Shute's headstone at West Union Baptist Church

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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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.

**Figure 1:** General Location Map, GPS Coordinates: 45.555044°, -122.937033°

**Figure 2:** Specific Location Map, GPS Coordinates: 45.555044°, -122.937033°

**Figure 3:** Tax Lot Map

**Figure 4:** Tax Lot Map

**Figure 5:** Site Plan

**Figure 6:** Floor Plan for House, Main Floor

**Figure 7:** Floor Plan for House, Second Floor

**Figure 8:** Floor Plan for House Showing Years Built

**Figure 9:** Farmhouse East Elevation

**Figure 10:** Floor Plan for Barn, First Floor

**Figure 11:** Floor Plan for Barn, Loft

**Figure 12:** Barn Roof Plan

**Figure 13:** Floor and Roof Plans for Garage

**Figure 14:** 1862 General Land Office DLC Map

**Figure 15:** 1852 General Land Office Surveyor's Map

**Figure 16:** Map Showing Meierjurgan Era, Five Oaks Subdivided

**Figure 17:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1915 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (USGS 1915)

**Figure 18:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1940 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (USGS 1940)

**Figure 19:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1961 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (USGS 1961)

**Figure 20:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1985 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, purple shading represents development between 1961 and 1985 (USGS 1961/85)

**Figure 21:** Aerial Image of Hillsboro Vicinity – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, yellow line indicates Urban Growth Boundary (Google Earth)

**Figure 22:** Meierjurgan Sketch of the Property as it was in 1920

**Figure 23:** Meierjurgan Family Painting of Farmhouse and Barns Around 1910

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Figure 1: General Location Map, GPS Coordinates: 45.555044°, -122.937033°



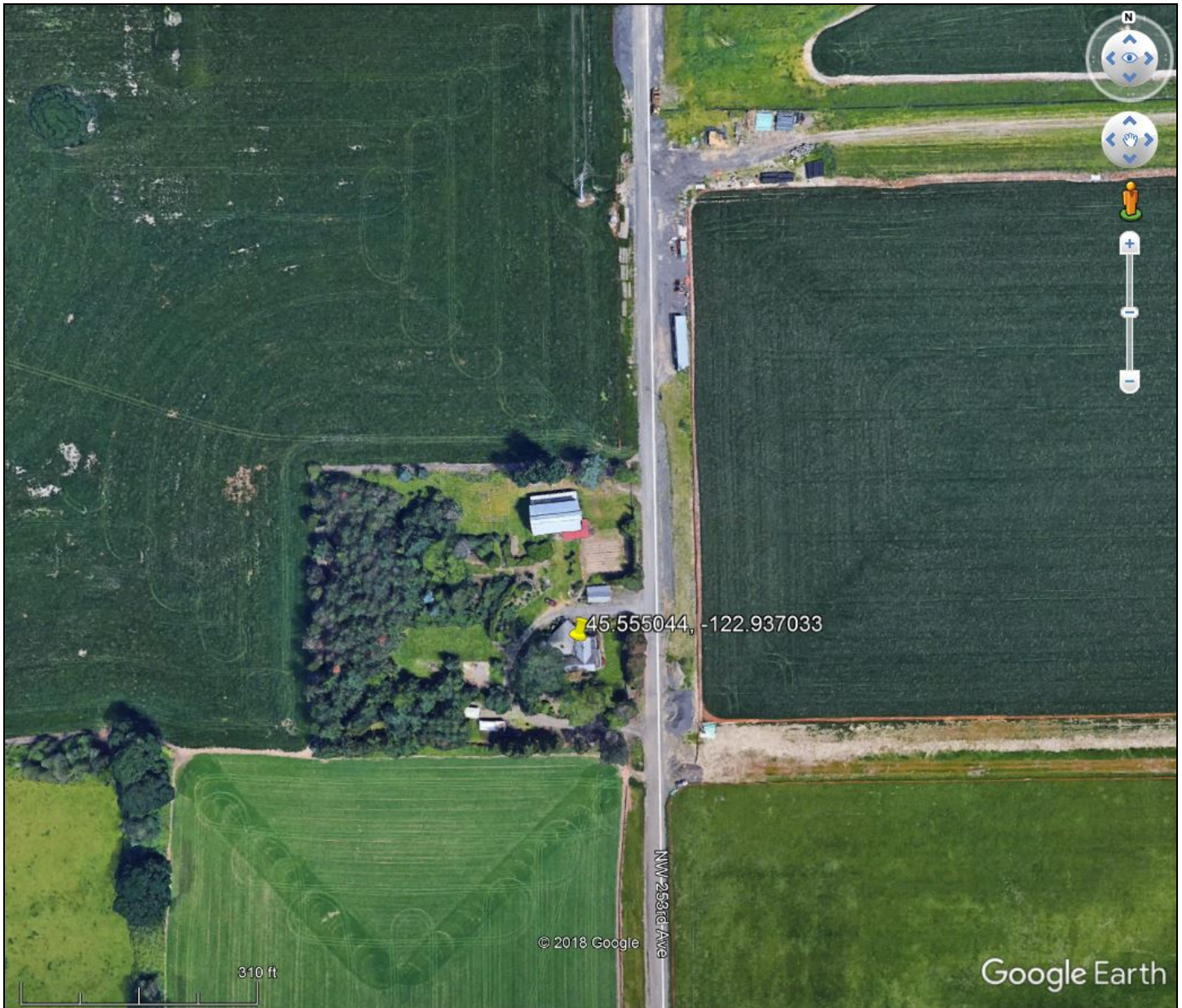
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Figure 2:** Specific Location Map, GPS Coordinates: 45.555044°, -122.937033°



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Figure 3: Tax Lot Map



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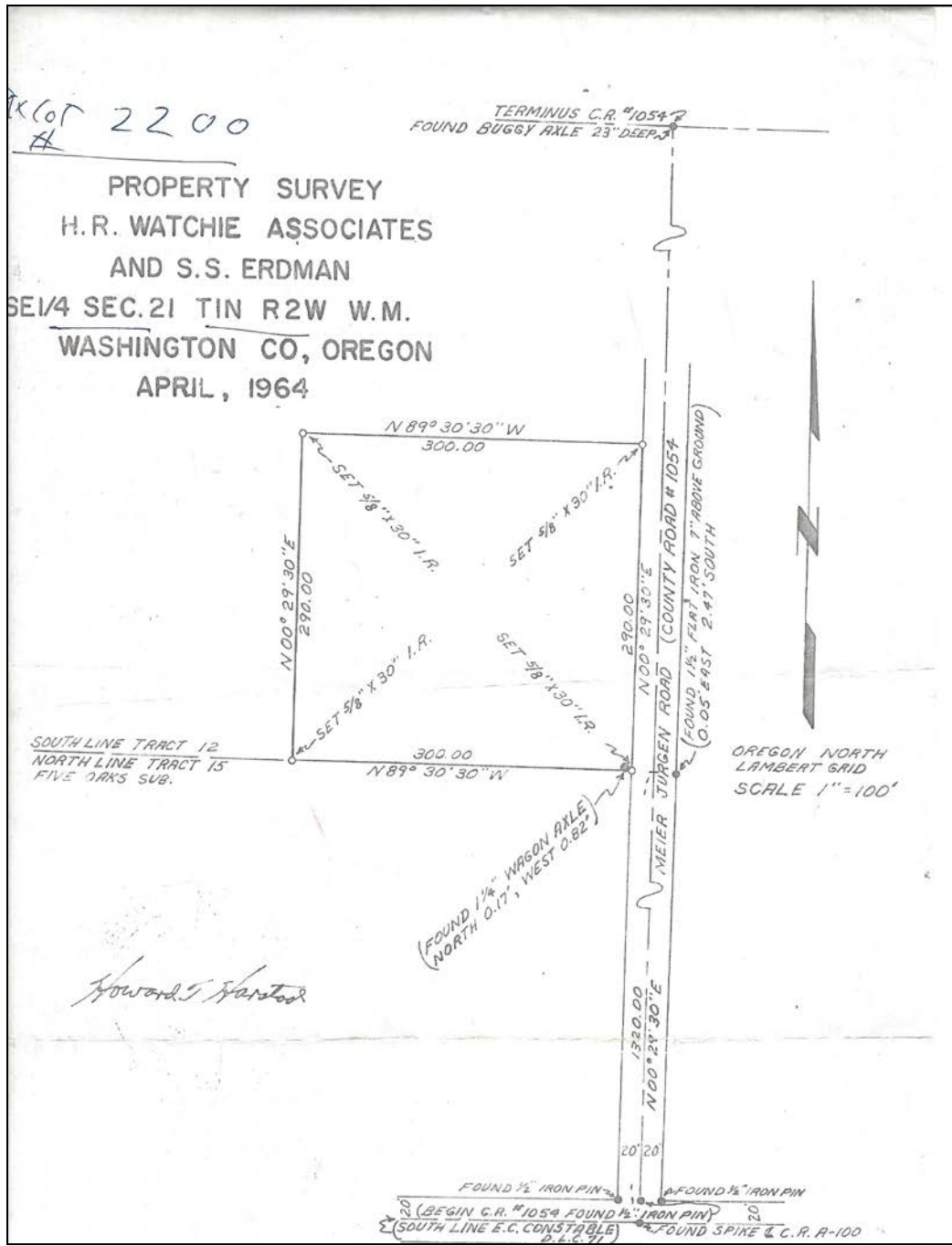
County and State

N/A

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Figure 4: Tax Lot Map



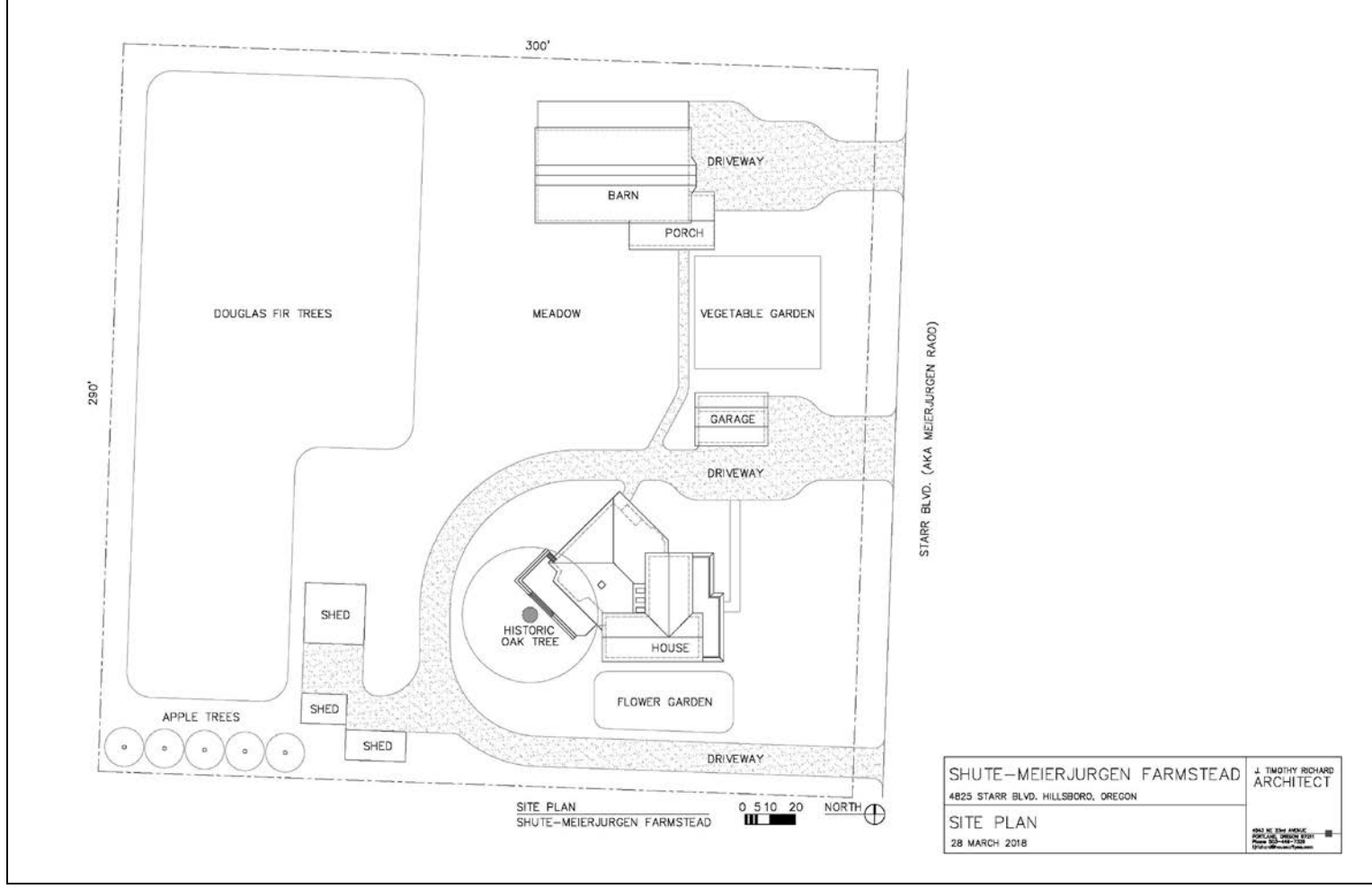
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Figure 5: Site Plan





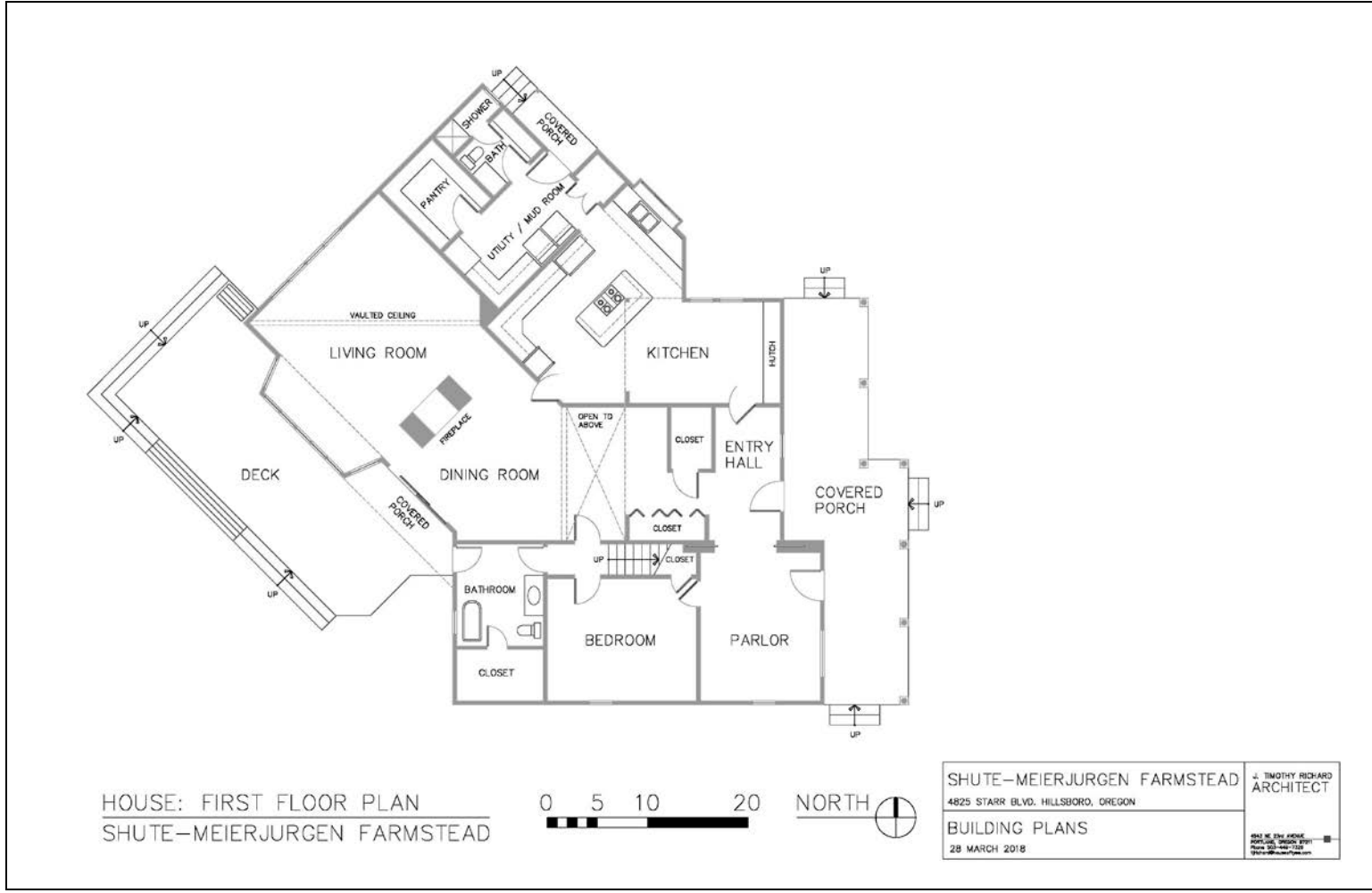
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Figure 6: Floor Plan for House, Main Floor



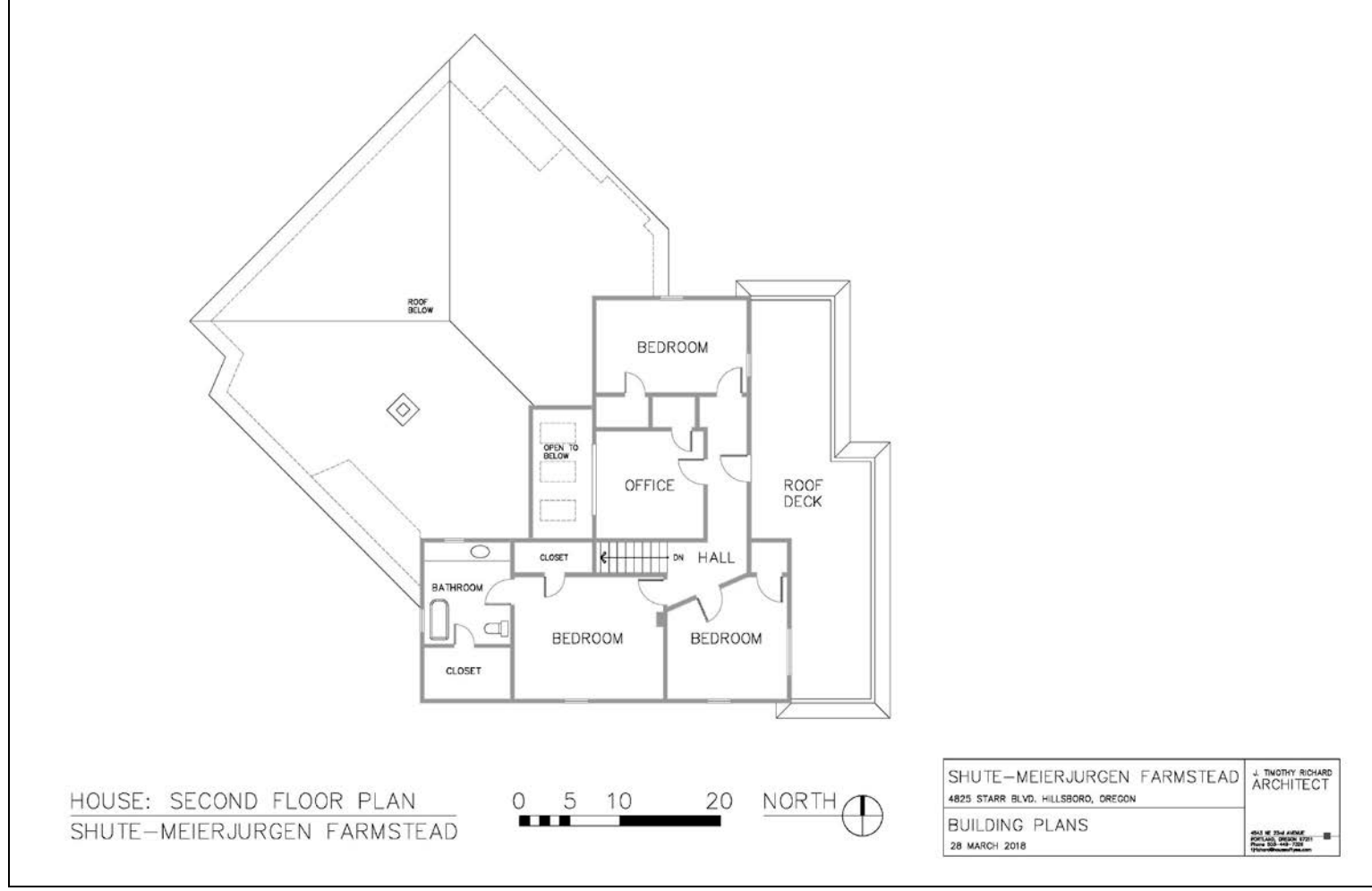
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Figure 7: Floor Plan for House, Second Floor



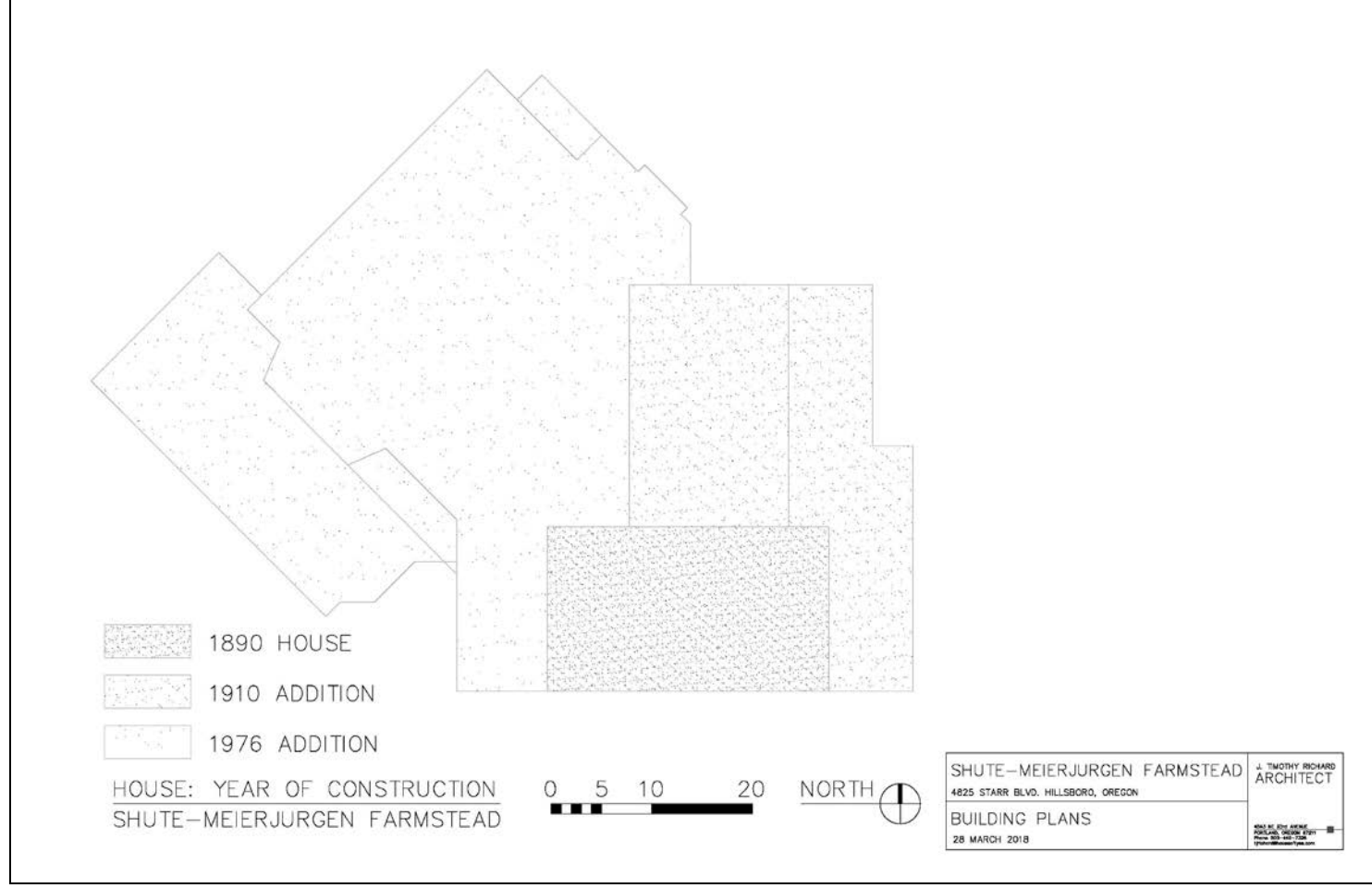
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Figure 8: Floor Plan for House Showing Years Built



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Figure 9: Farmhouse East Elevation



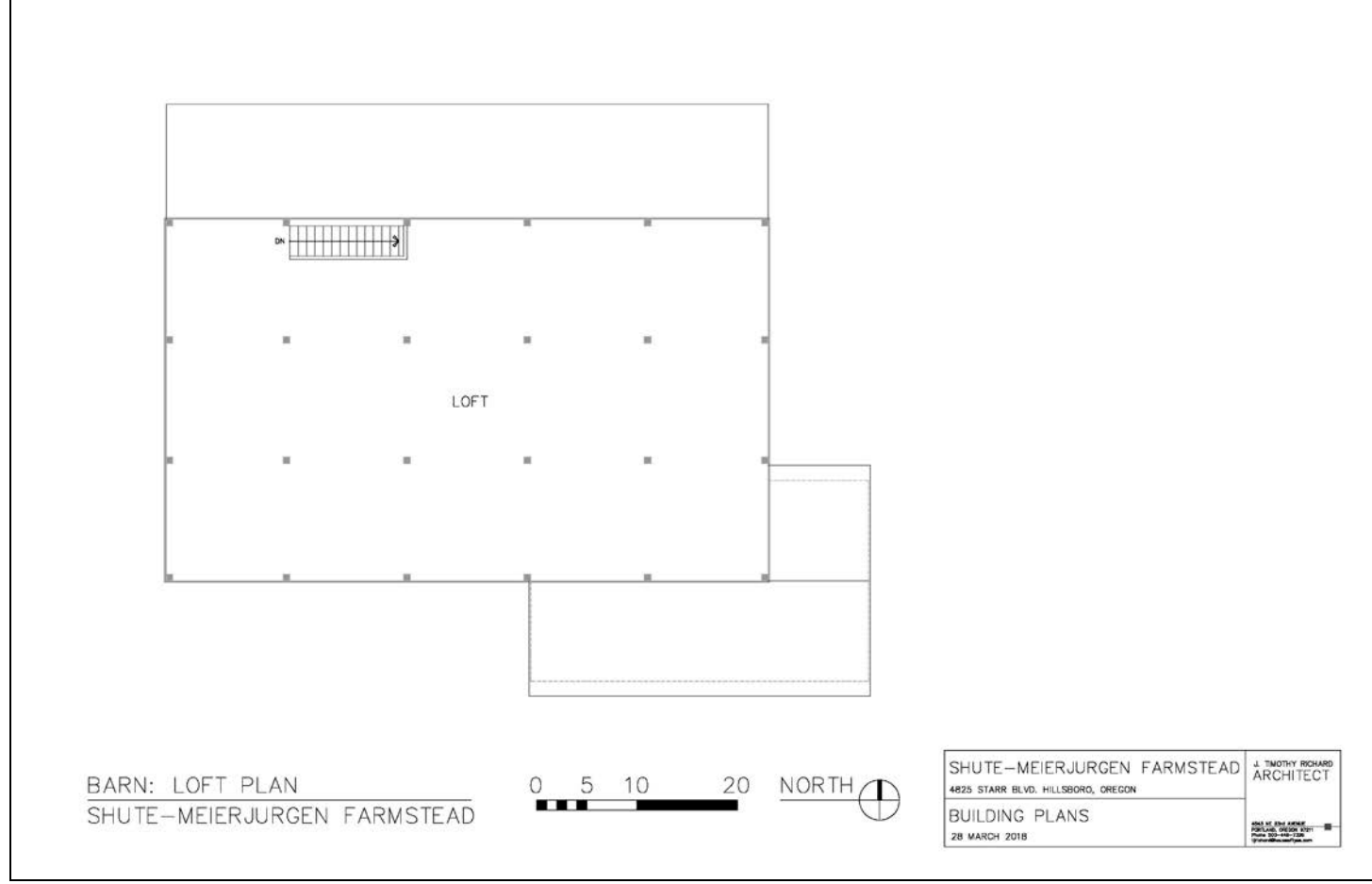
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Figure 10: Floor Plan for Barn, First Floor



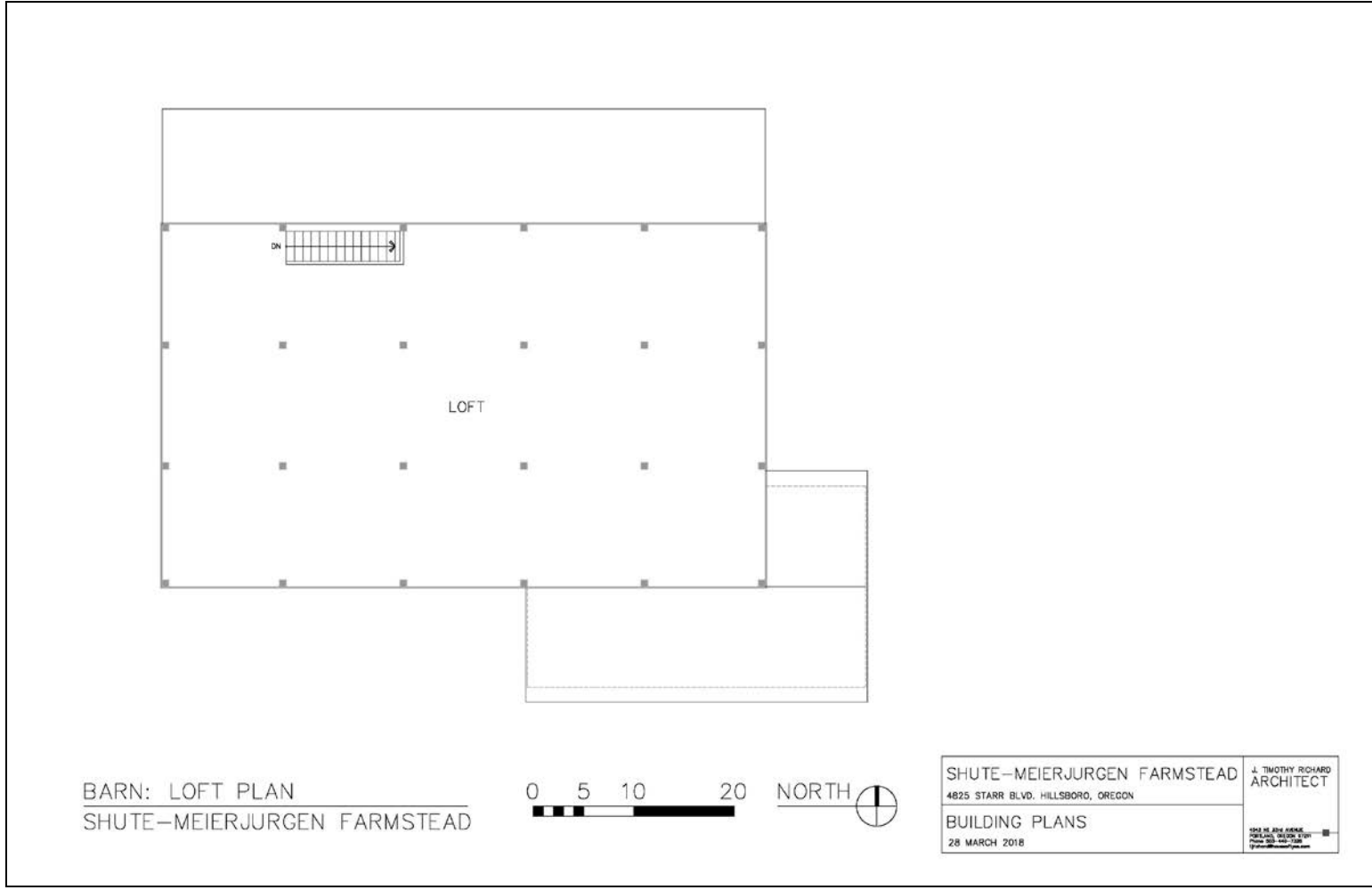
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Figure 11: Floor Plan for Barn, Loft



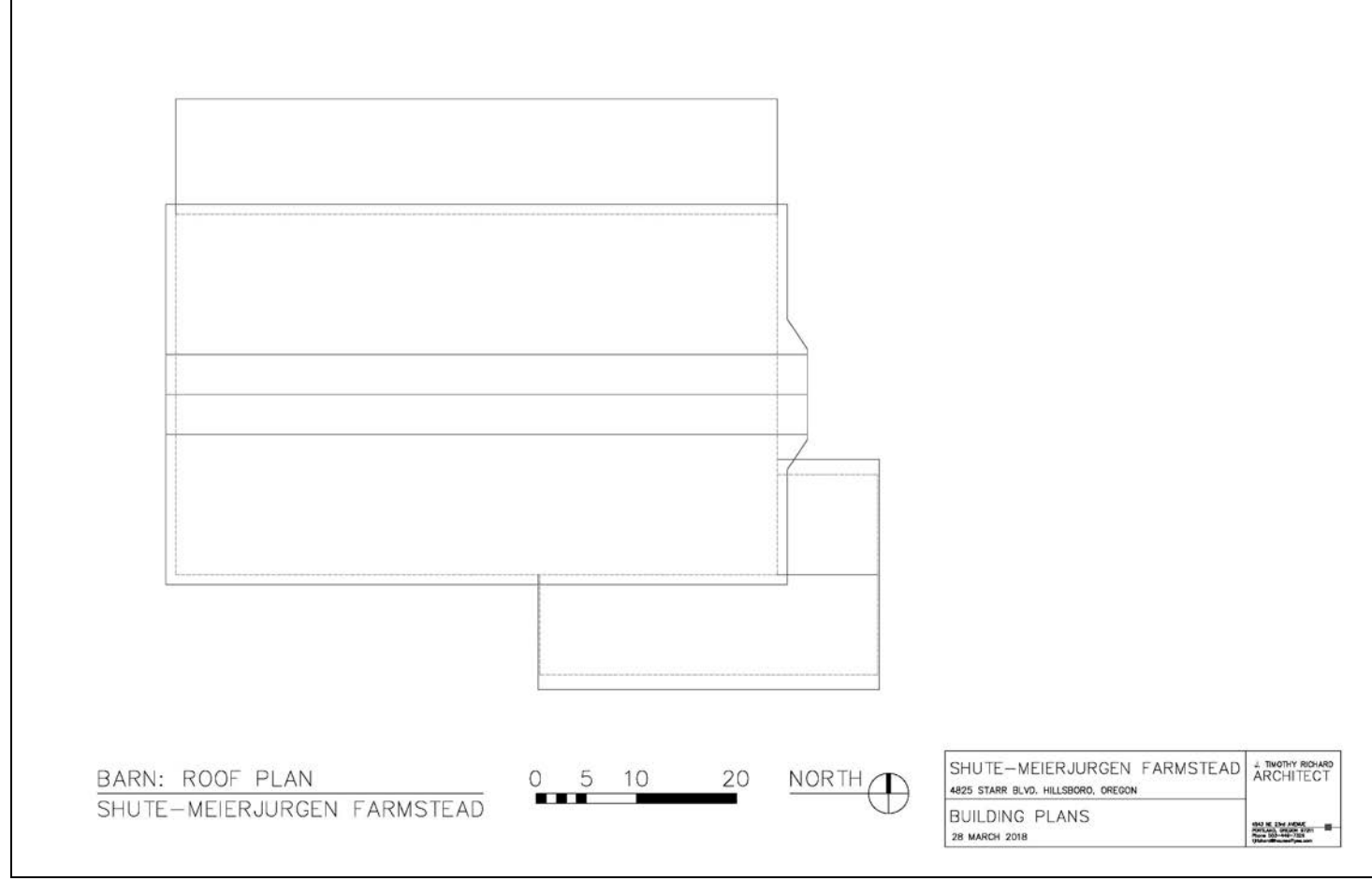
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Figure 12: Barn Roof Plan



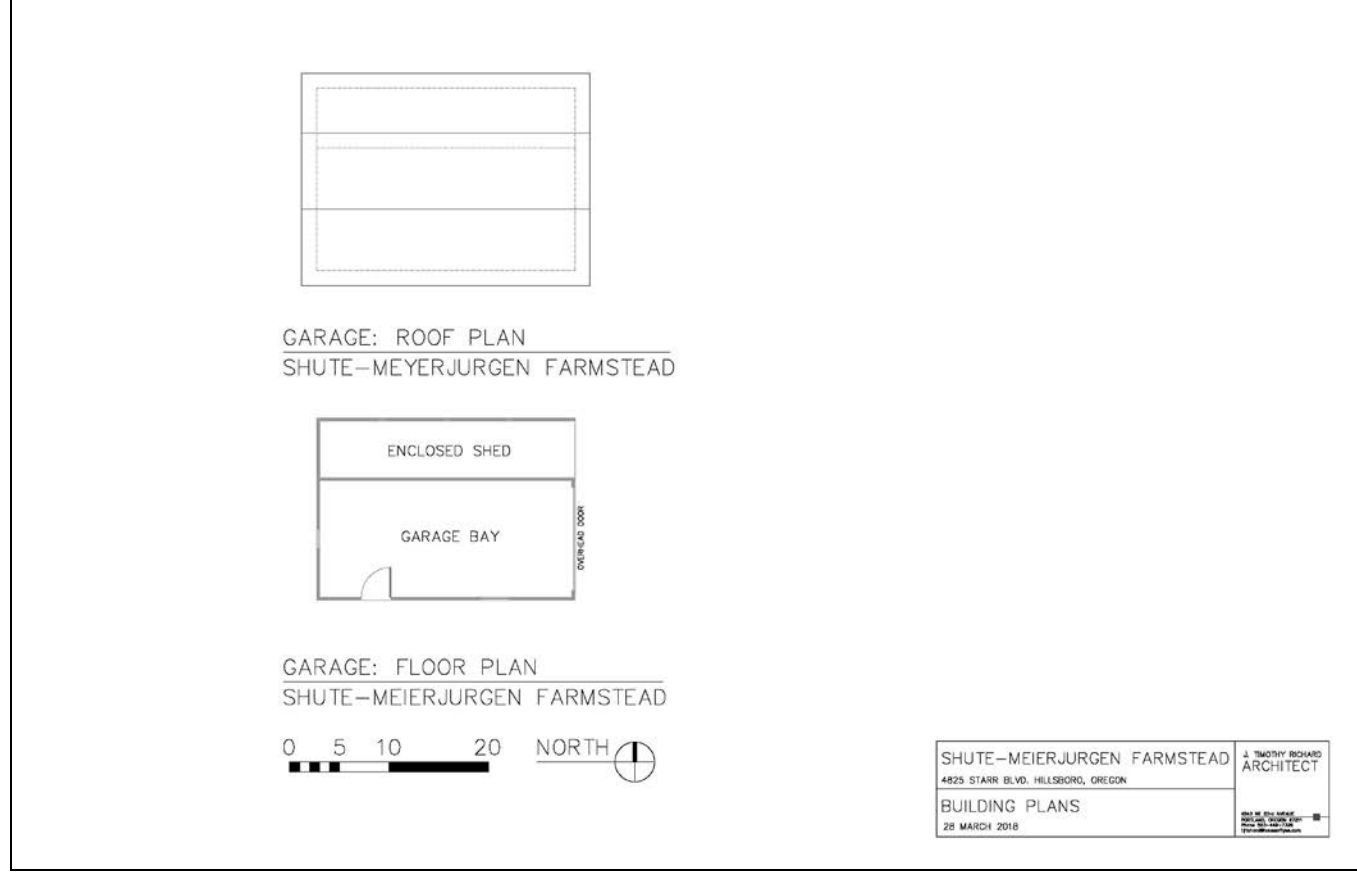
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Figure 13: Floor and Roof Plans for Garage





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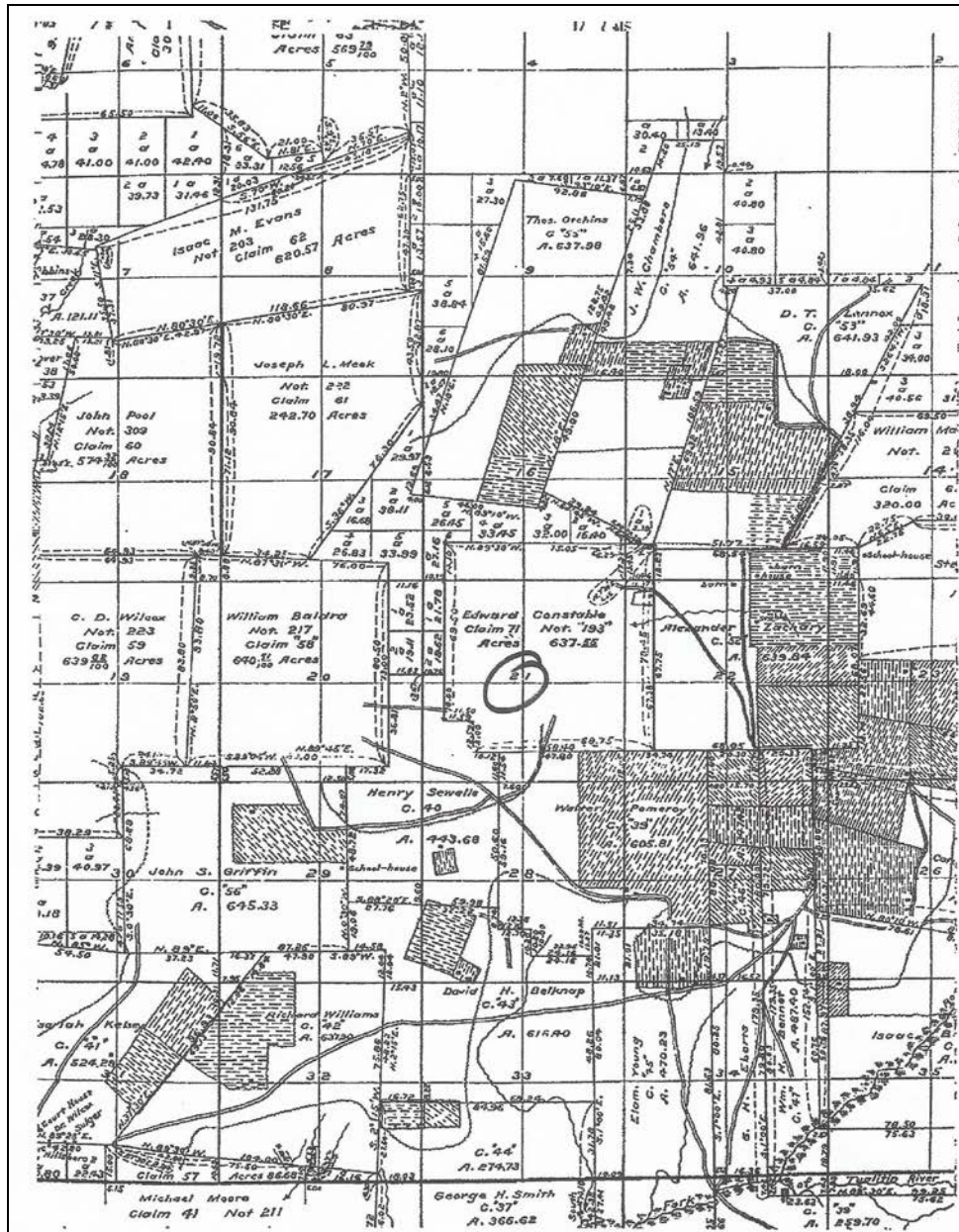
County and State

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Figure 14: 1862 General Land Office DLC Map



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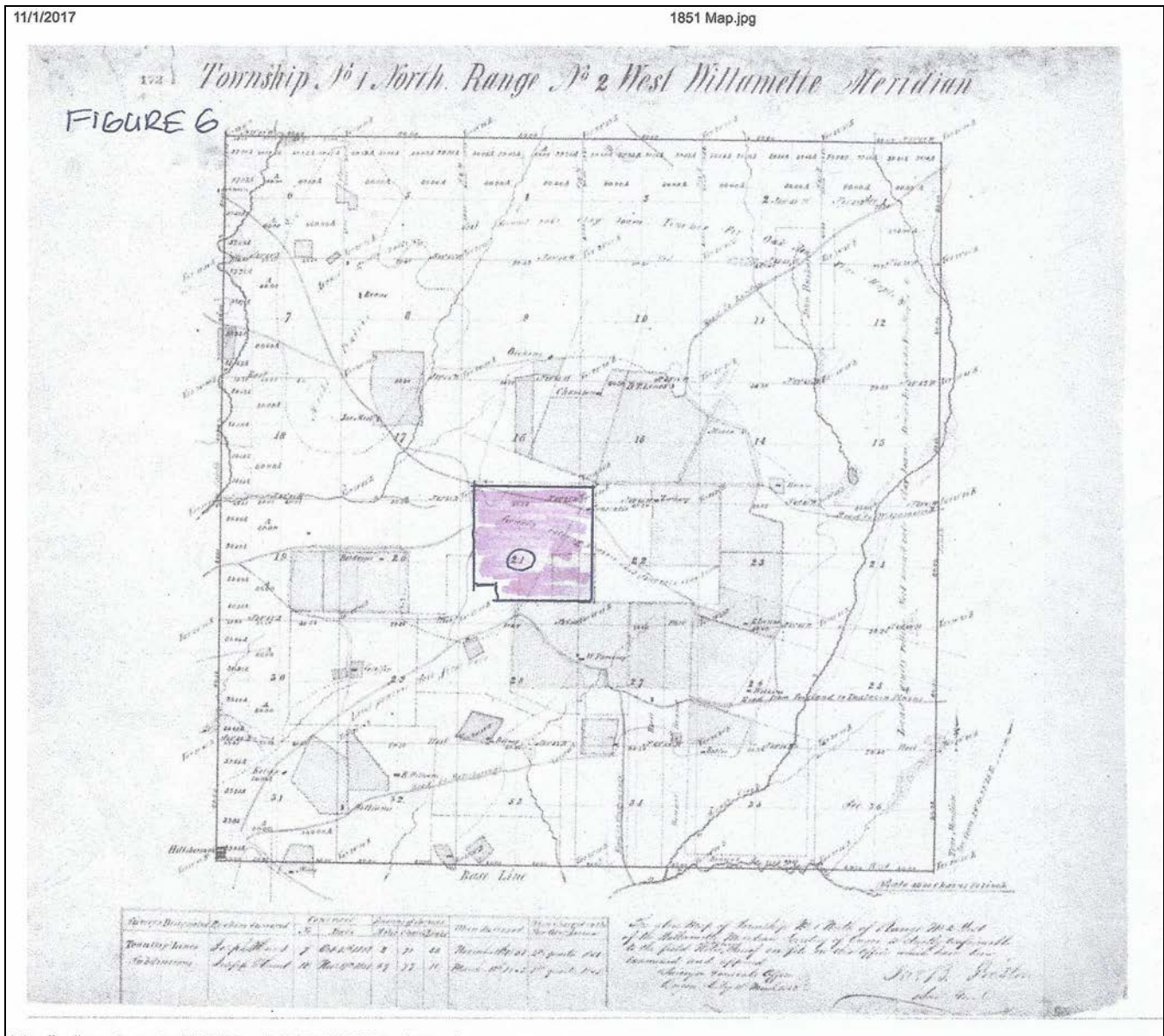
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Figure 15: 1852 General Land Office Surveyor's Map



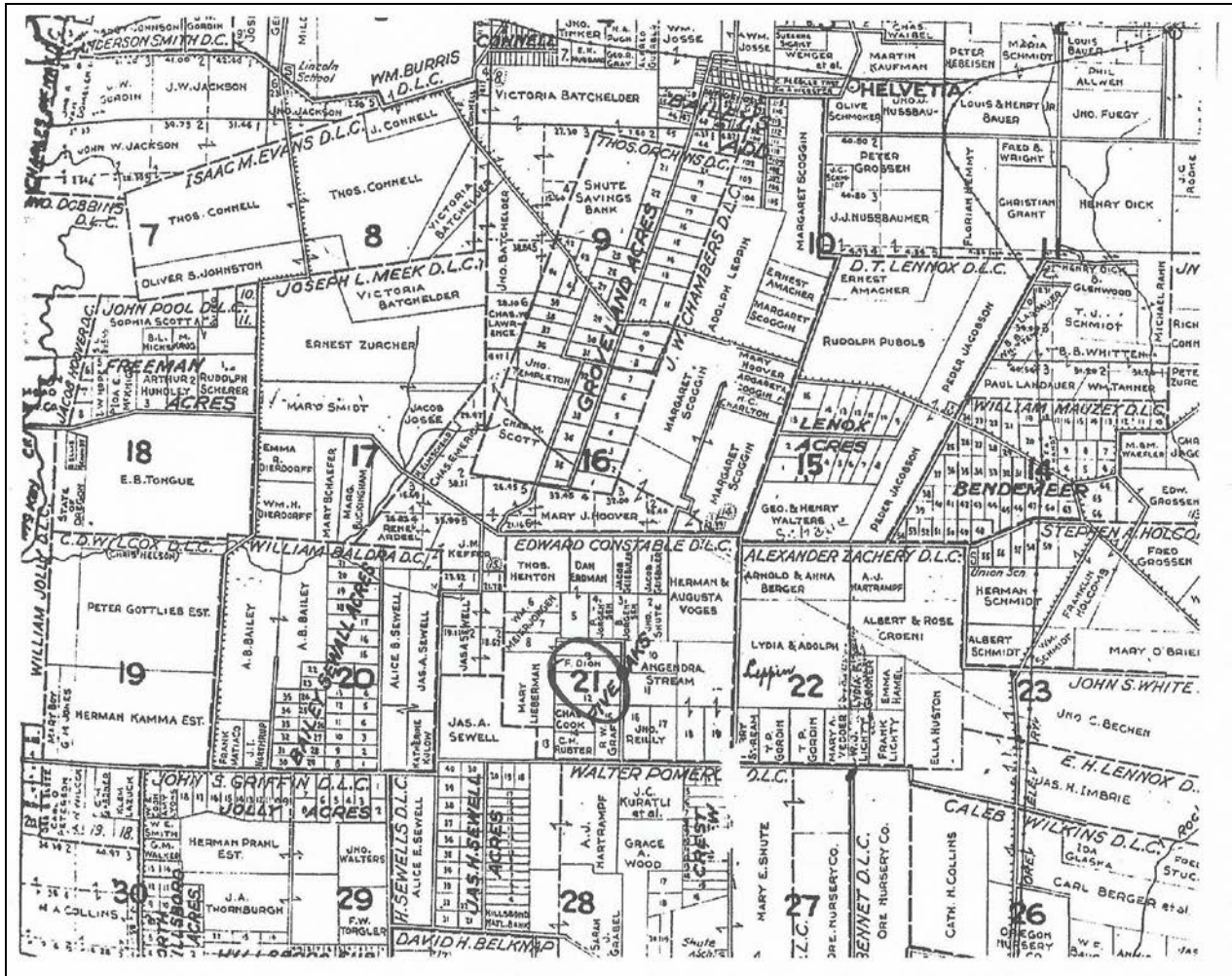
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Figure 16: Map Showing Meierjorgen Era, Five Oaks Subdivided



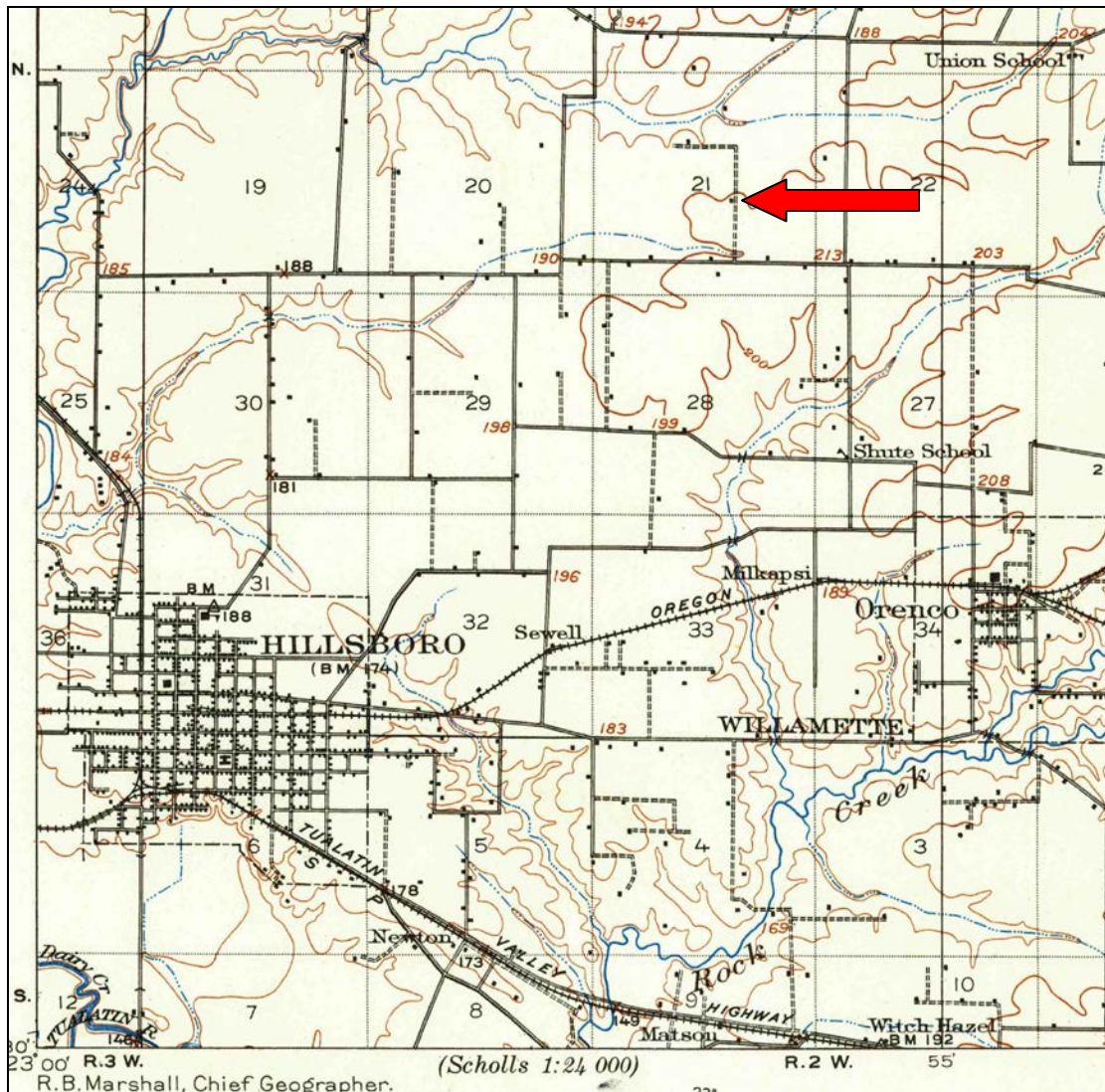
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**Figure 17:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1915 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (USGS 1915)



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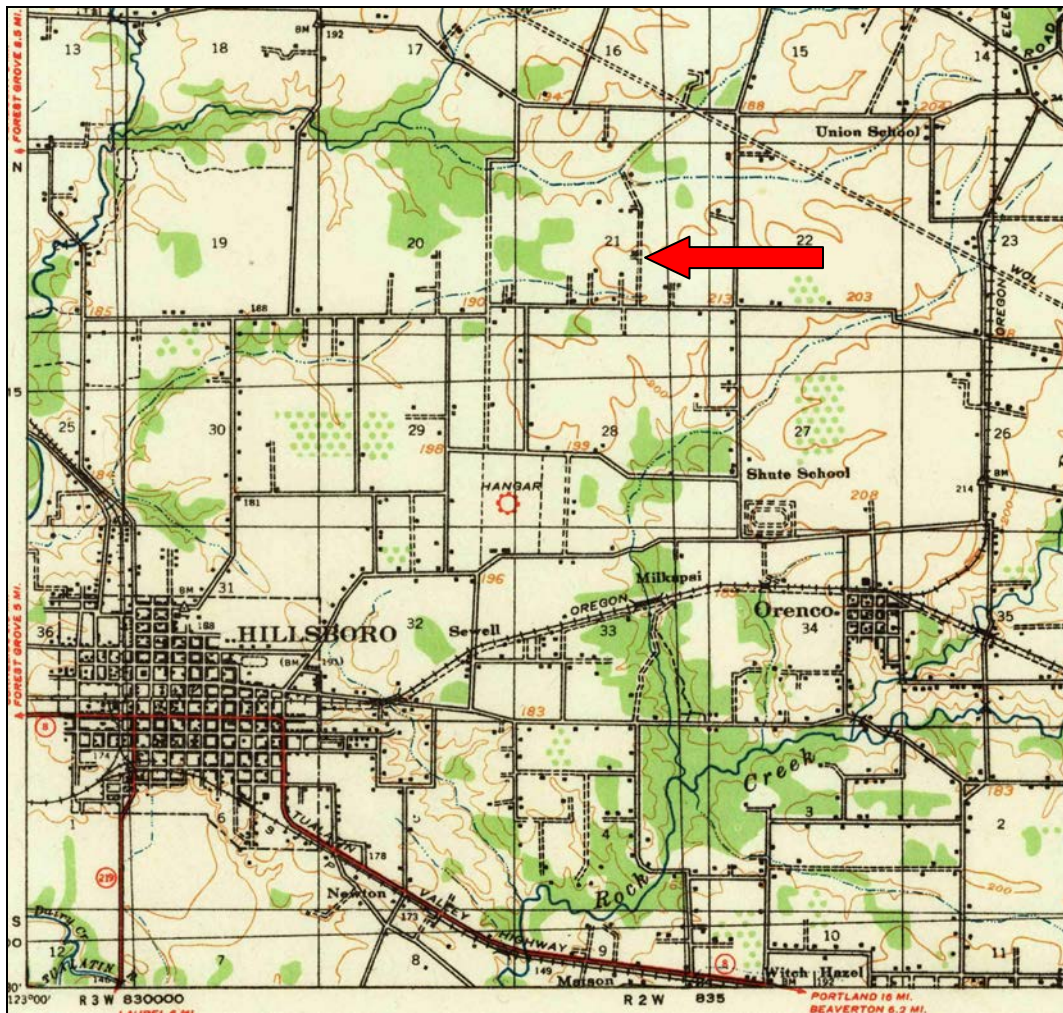
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N/A

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**Figure 18:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1940 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (USGS 1940)



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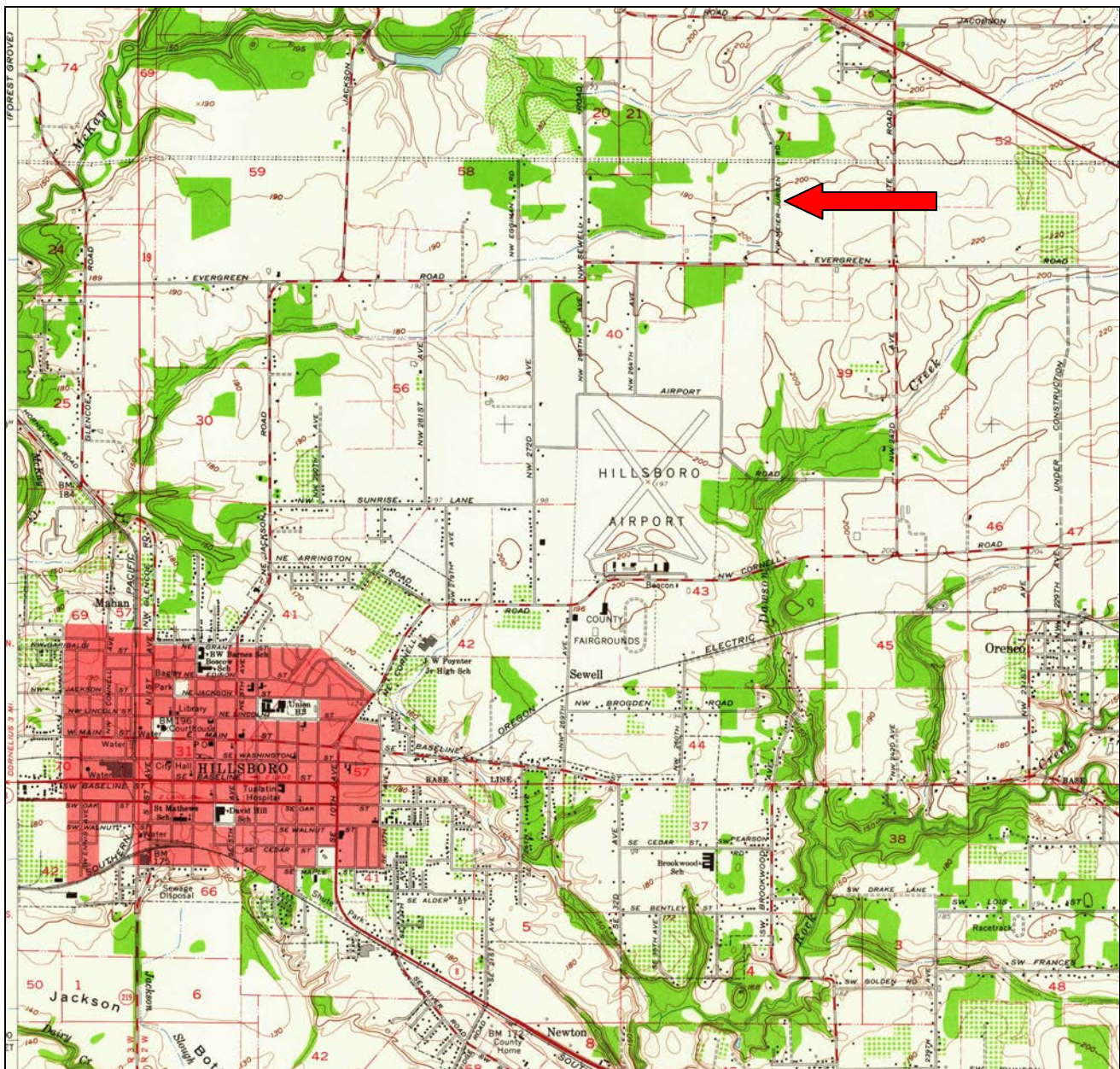
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Figure 19: Hillsboro Vicinity in 1961 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead (USGS 1961)



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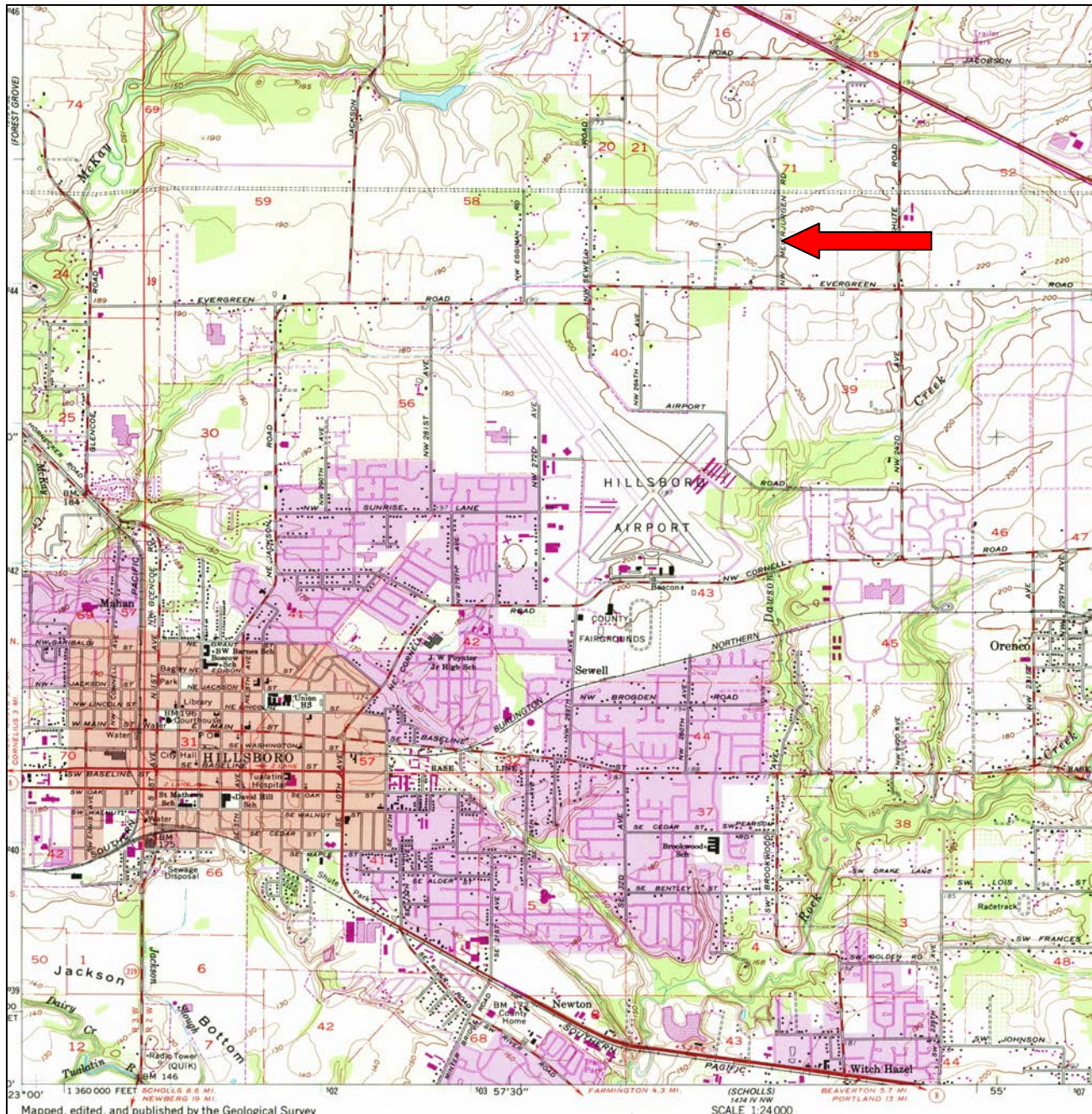
County and State

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**Figure 20:** Hillsboro Vicinity in 1985 – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, purple shading represents development between 1961 and 1985 (USGS 1961/85)



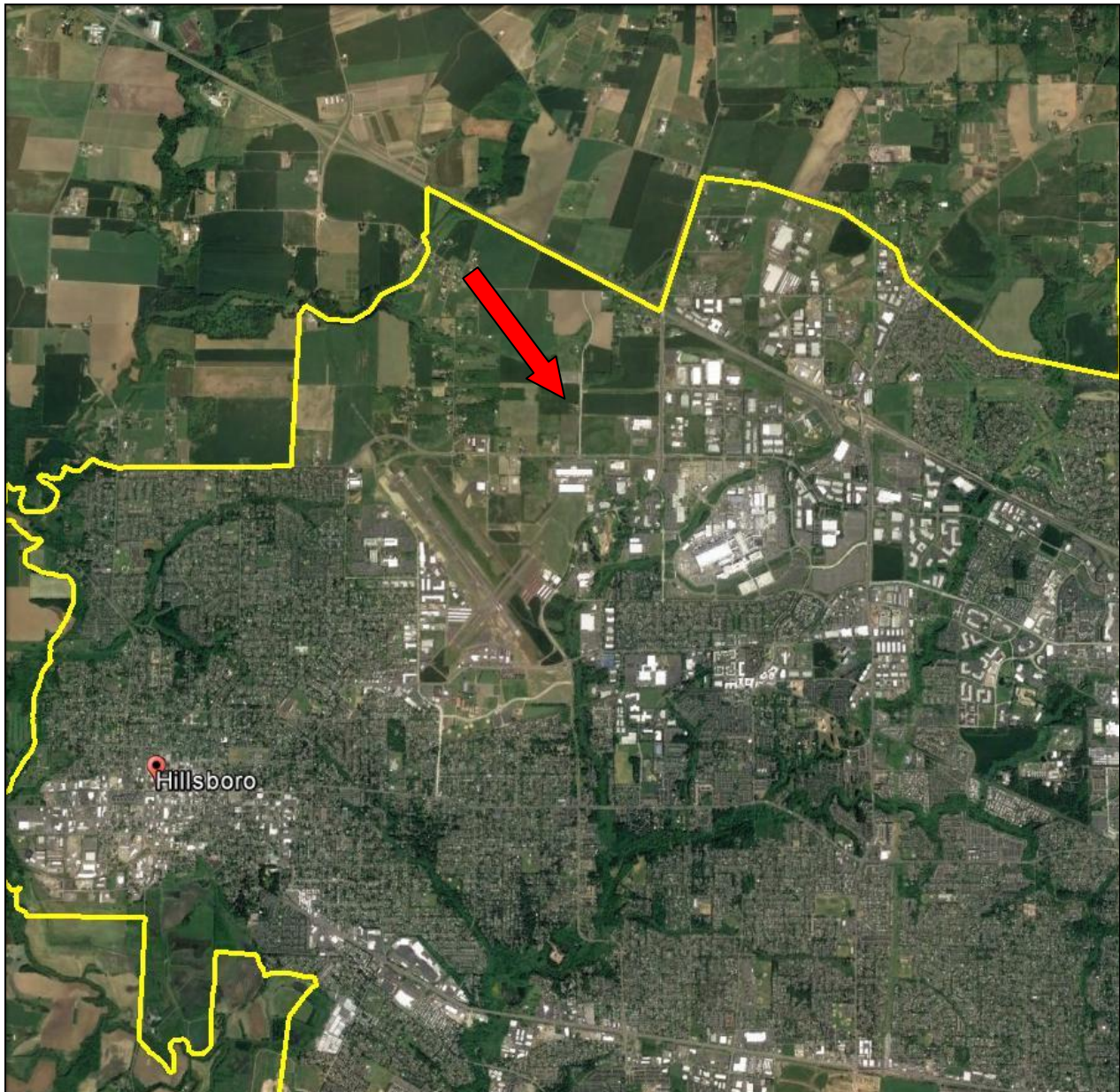
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**Figure 21:** Aerial Image of Hillsboro Vicinity – red arrow indicates Shute-Meierjurgan Farmstead, yellow line indicates Urban Growth Boundary (Google Earth)





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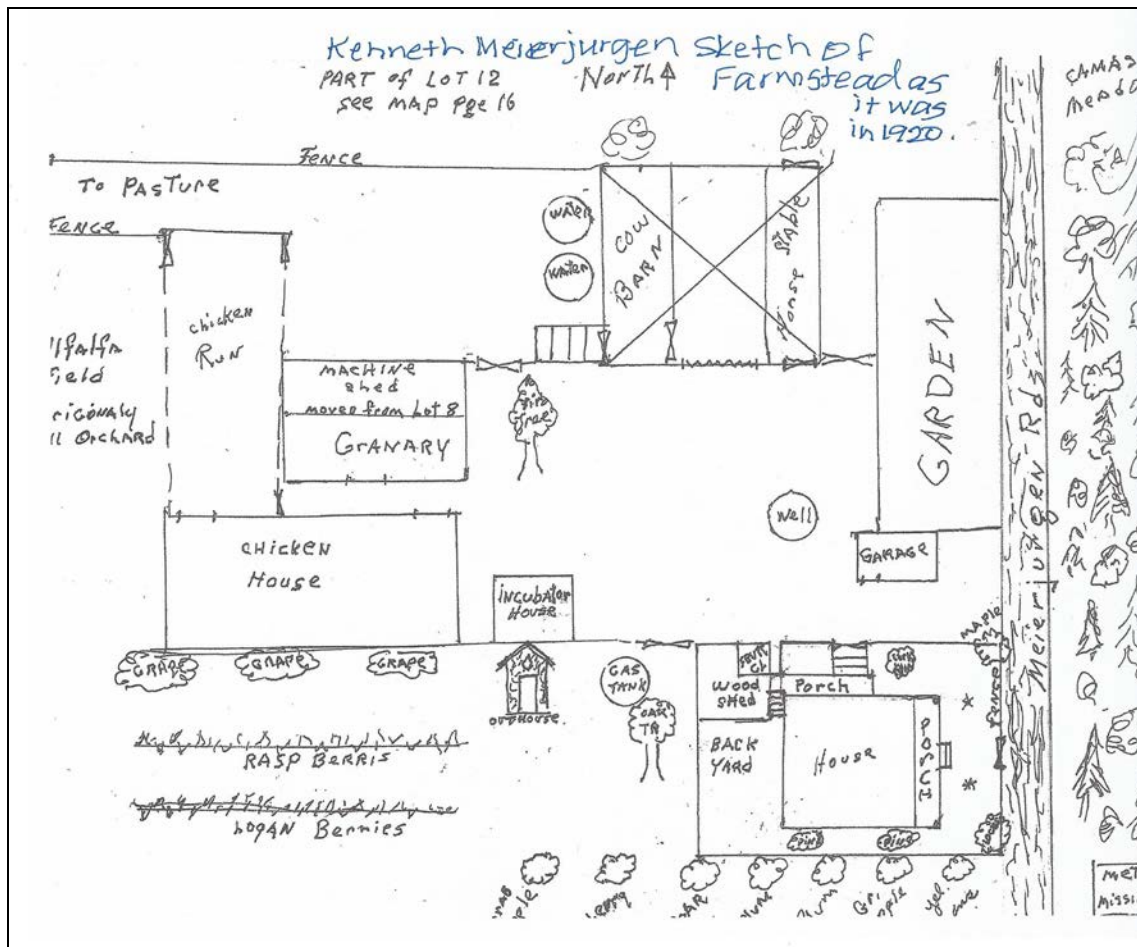
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Figure 22: Meierjurgan Sketch of the Property as it was in 1920



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**Figure 23:** Meierjurgan Family Painting of Farmhouse and Barns Around 1910

























































MATTIE AGATHA SHUTE

OCT. 3, 1871

FEB. 20, 1888

At Rest

Erected by Elizabeth Shute.





# 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](http://www.oregonheritage.org)

May 17, 2018



J. Paul Loether, Keeper  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C St. NW, Mail Stop 7228  
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:

**SHUTE-MEIERJURGEN FARMSTEAD**  
4825 NE STARR BLVD  
HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON 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 Robert Olguin, National Register Coordinator, at (503) 986-0668.

Sincerely,

Christine Curran  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

