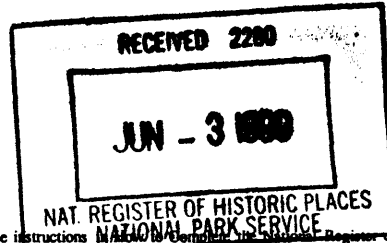


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



783

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin 16A. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Smith, James Alexander and Elmarion, Barn and Lane-Smith House

other names/site number Smith, Sydney and Gertrude, Barn

2. Location

street & number 28020 Powerline Road

N/A not for publ.

city or town Halsey

x vicinity

state Oregon

code OR

county Linn

code 043

zip code 97348

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Harris

July 20, 1998

Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the
National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Robert A. Beall

Date of Action

7-15-99

Smith, James Alexander, Barn
Name of Property

Linn County, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources Within the Property

Contributing		Noncontributing		
<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>		buildings
				sites
				structures
				objects
				Total

Enter name of related multiple property listing

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

*Barns of Linn
County, Oregon,
1846-1946*

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Late 19th Century Barn (Agricultural)
Farmhouse: Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1864

1884

ca.1888

Significant Dates

ca.1864

1884

ca.1888

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Linn County Planning Dept.

Smith, James, Alexander, Barn
Name of Property

Linn County, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.85 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>490570</u>	<u>4916650</u>	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kathryn Gallagher with assistance from May Dasch, Joni Nelson, Beth Fox

organization Linn County Planning Department

date January 5, 1998

street & number Linn County Courthouse, P.O. Box 100

telephone (541) 967-3816

city or town Albany **state** OR **zip code** 97321

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name John S. Smith

street & number 28215 Highway 99E **telephone** 541-369-2383

city or town Halsey **state** OR **zip code** 97384-9759

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

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

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Smith, James and Elmarion, Barn

Linn County, OR

1. other names Smith, John and Claudine, Barn

7. Description

Summary

The Smith Barn is a 40' x 60' timber-frame barn built in 1888 to house horses raised for fire and police departments in the Pacific Northwest. The spatial organization of the barn consists of three aisles: a central wagon drive flanked by two stock aisles. A 22' lean-to was added to the south elevation in the 1940s. Distinctive features include a sawn timber frame with mortise and tenon joinery; a finely finished exterior incorporating capped cornerboards, wide frieze and rake boards and various profiled moldings; window openings with operable slat blinds; and most notably, two prominent wooden ventilation cupolas. The ornamented cupolas are the finest in Linn County. The barn exhibits all aspects of integrity and is in very good physical condition.

The Smith Barn is located on a 172.87 acre parcel approximately one mile northwest of the small rural community of Halsey, Oregon, on the west side of Powerline Rd. A road in this same position is illustrated on the General Land Office Maps for this area in 1853. The barn is situated on a slight rise on the Willamette Valley floor and fronts north. The setting remains rural and today the fields surrounding the barn are used for the production of grass seed for an industry which is centered in this locality. In addition to the barn, the farmstead currently consists of a Gothic Revival farmhouse built in ca. 1864 by Joseph Lame and enlarged for the J.A. Smith Family in 1884; an automobile garage (1994); a wood-frame pump house (1940s); and a metal equipment shed (1960s). A very large Black walnut tree, perhaps the largest in Linn County, is located to the west of the house; at three feet from the ground, the circumference of the tree is approximately 22 feet. The front yard of the house was once graced by a large number of mature Bigleaf maple, Douglas-fir, and Ponderosa pine trees. Approximately 20 trees were lost, however, in the Columbus Day Storm of 1962. Extant older trees which survived the storm's onslaught include a Western Redcedar, several Douglas-fir, a Ponderosa pine, and several Bigleaf maple trees. An American Beechnut tree, not common in the Pacific Northwest, is also located near the house.

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Exterior description

The axial alignment of the barn is north-south and its original footprint was 40' x 60'. A lean-to for cow loafing, added to the south elevation in the 1940s, extends the lengthwise dimension of the barn to 82 feet. The barn rests on a fieldstone foundation with fieldstones located at intervals beneath the sills and girders of the barn. The fieldstones were reportedly transported to the site by Elmarion Smith from the hills in the Brownsville region. The stone appears to be columnar basalt. Concrete piers have been added in several areas. Wood barricades presently located in between some of the fieldstones were placed to keep animals from getting beneath the barn.

Ten by ten inch sawn sills rest on top of the foundation. Mortised and tenoned to the cross sills are two longitudinal girders (10" x 10") which define the sides of the drive; and three transverse girders (10" x 10") corresponding to the three interior bents. Joists (4" x 7") are laid 2' o.c. and run north-south. The joists, which are circular sawn, rest in joist pockets in the sills and girders. Joists were raised slightly on the stock aisles to provide for a slightly raised floor.

One by seven inch drop siding, applied vertically, clads the original walls of the barn. The north and south gables are clad in the same vertical siding as the walls but the siding of the gables is cantilevered approximately 6" from the wall. The siding on the south gable has been covered by concrete asbestos shingles, and the south wall of the lean-to addition has a plywood siding. The barn is painted gray with white trim and dark green used for the window blinds. This color scheme is believed to be original. The siding is attached to the plate, the sill, and intermediate wall girts with machine cut square nails. The rabbeted joints of the siding provided a tight seal against drafts which were not favored in a horse barn. The exterior of the barn is trimmed with 9 1/4" capped cornerboards, wide frieze and rake boards, bed molding with a cavetto profile, and cornice molding with a cyma reversa profile.

The medium-pitched gable roof is presently clad with composition shingles but was originally clad with wood shingles. Eaves and verges overhang and are boxed. The eaves have a pitched soffit. Perched along the ridgeline of the roof are two wooden

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ventilation cupolas. Each cupola emanates from a square base with a truncated hip roof. The hip roof was originally clad with boards but composition shingles are presently used. The cupolas have coupled louvered openings set in an elliptical arches on each of four faces. The louvers are framed by capped cornerboards and a capped mullion is located between each louver pair. Cupola are topped by a steeply pitched cross gable roof. A five-pointed star applique is located within each tympanum. The ridges of each roof are ornamented with cresting terminating in antefixae. Wooden spike finials terminate the composition of the cupolas. The tall finials are reminiscent of lightning rods so prominent on barns of the Midwest from whence the Smiths hailed. These cupolas were rehabilitated in 1995 at which time the wooden louvers were replaced by metal louvers, and the wooden cresting and star appliques were replaced by plastic elements of the same design.

The original doors to the wagon drive were centrally located on the north and south elevations; the south elevation door was removed and the opening boarded up when the lean-to was added to the south elevation. The present double-leaf roller wagon door on the north elevation is original. This door, as are all original doors, is made of the siding used to clad the walls of the barn and still retains its original roller hardware, door pull with bar handle, and hasp. A double-leaf roller stock door is located in the center of the east elevation and corresponds to a transverse aisle originally located between the horse stalls on the north and a box stall on the south. All doors were accessed by ramps with a ramp still in place on the north elevation. A single-leaf roller door was added to the west elevation in the 1930s or 1940s. A door was also added to the east corner of the south elevation after the lean-to was in place so that the cows could go from the loafing area to the barn for milking.

The walls of the barn are punctuated by a series of horizontal window-sized openings. Each opening houses two sashes with each sash containing a slat blind. One of the sashes slides horizontally a few inches and when the slats are offset, the opening is closed. When the slats are aligned, ventilation is provided. Each opening is trimmed with 4 1/2" side and head casings and simple drip cap. The two slatted openings on the west elevation have been replaced by glazed windows. A glazed 4/4 double hung sash window is located in the north gable while a horizontal coupled window, also with four light

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Smith, James and Elmarion, Barn

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sashes, is located in the south gable.

Framing

The barn has a circular sawn timber frame with mortise and tenon joinery used to connect the members of the frame. The timbers for this barn were reportedly hauled from Crawfordsville. There are five bents with each bent consisting of two main inner posts connected by a tie beam in an "H" configuration. On either side, lower tie beams (7½" x 9½") extend to two lower, outer posts. Main posts are approximately 30 feet in height and, as is typical for barns of this period, directly support the two purlin plates. All post dimensions are slightly variable. The main inner posts are larger with dimensions ranging around 7½" x 9½". Outer posts dimensions are 7½" x 7½". Braces, 4" x 4", extend only from the inner posts to the tie beams. Wall girts are also 4" x 4". Mortise and tenon joints have through mortises and tenons are secured with wooden pegs except for the braces and wall girts for which there are neither pegs nor nails. The plates and purlin plates are spliced with a pinned scarf joint. This joint is located above the post connections.

The roof has common rafters nailed at the ridge with no intervening ridge piece. The roof is sheathed with skip sheathing.

Barn Function and Spatial Arrangement

The spatial arrangement of the barn, which has four bays, reflects its original use as a horse barn. This arrangement provided for two livestock aisles flanking a central drive from which hay could be unloaded from a wagon into the mows above the livestock and over the south two bays of the drive. The two north bays of the drive are open to the roof.

The drive is 14 feet wide and the stock aisles are just over 12 feet wide. Horse stalls were once located in the stock aisles in the two north bays of the barn. The south two bays of the barn contained four grain bins, on the west side of the drive, and a large box stall on the east side of the drive. The grain bins held oats, wheat and ground feed.

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Horses faced the windows, not the center drive, and the feed aisles were located along the windows. Behind the horses, in the drive, there were wooden drains behind each stall to help drain the urine produced by the horses. Hay, and probably straw, was stored in the mows on either side of the drive. Along the drive side, the mows have a very low railing composed of 4" x 4" posts. There is presently a hayfork track and carrier in the barn but it is believed that it was not an original feature of the barn. The accuracy of this statement is suggested by the lowering of the main tie beams approximately three feet to accommodate the hayfork. Three hayforks are currently stored in the barn: a Jackson derrick fork; a grapple fork; and a double harpoon fork.

The flooring varies throughout the barn. Original floor planks appear to be nailed using hand wrought nails. A single layer of plank flooring of irregular dimensions between 5" and 6" is located in the north two bays of the drive. In the south half of the barn there is a double layer of flooring of irregular dimensions from 11"-12". In the former stall area west of the drive, the floor is slightly raised. The boards in this area range between 7" and 8". On the east side of the drive where cow stanchions were later installed, the flooring has been replaced.

Evolutionary Modifications

A lean-to was added to the south elevation in the 1940s. This lean-to was used for a cow loafing shed after the 1930s conversion of the east stock aisle from horse stalls to cow stanchions for milking. At the same time, a door was added to the east corner of the south wall of the original barn so that the cows could enter the stanchion area from the loafing shed. The south elevation of the lean-to has four coupled windows, while the east elevation has one. Each hopper sash has four lights. There was also a door opening on the west elevation of the lean-to which was previously fitted with a roller door. There is no door in this location at present. The foundation of the addition consists of truncated concrete piers.

Sidney Smith had approximately 10-12 cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds. The lean-to addition to the south end of the barn resulted in the removal of the south wagon drive door. The door opening was boarded up and two glazed windows were placed in

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this location. A door was also added to the west elevation of the barn in the late 1930s or early 1940s in order to remove manure from the barn.

The tie-beams of the interior bents were lowered approximately three feet to provide clearance for a hayfork and hayfork carrier. This must have occurred prior to 1920.

Alteration Summary

- * The cupolas were repaired and rehabilitated in 1995. Metal louvers replace the original wooden louvers and plastic has been used for the cresting and star appliques. A pattern made from the original cresting was used to reproduce the current cresting in plastic. The wooden finials are original.
- * The spatial organization of the barn is still intact but interior features related to the use of these spaces have been removed. Removed features include grain bins, horse stalls, box stalls, and harness holders. The stanchions added in the 1930s have also been removed.
- * The mow above the south half of the drive has been removed.
- * The two slatted blinds on the west elevation have been replaced by glazed windows.
- * Concrete asbestos shingles were added to the south gable in the 1940s or 1950s.
- * Composition shingles are presently used on the roof. Wood shingles were originally used.
- * Ramps to south wagon door and east stock door have been removed.

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Contributing (Secondary) Resources - Lame-Smith House

The Gothic Revival Farmhouse associated with this barn is a contributing building. Located 250' northeast of the barn, the house fronts east. The south rectangular volume of the house was built by Joseph Lame in ca. 1864. Joseph Lame, a carpenter, was a native of Indiana who came to Linn County in 1853. At that time, he secured a Donation Land Claim of 312 acres, a portion of which was in the location of the present farm. A cabin already existed on the site. As originally built, the Lame House was a rectangular, one and one-half story, balloon frame house with a gable roof with a 12 in 12 pitch. The walls were clad with weatherboard siding finished with cornerboards. Walls were punctuated by four-over-four, double-hung sash windows with simple drip cap. A six over six window was located in the west gable. The main facade, on the east gable end, had an evenly fenestrated three bay facade with a central door, topped by a transom, flanked by a window on either side. A single bay entry porch had a flat deck with a scroll-sawn railing which served as a second story porch. This porch was accessed by a half glass door in the center of the gable. The salient feature of the house was, and still is, the vergeboard with a vermiculated pattern on the main facade. The interior arrangement was originally a zoned plan two rooms deep and two rooms wide with the larger rooms along the north wall and the bedrooms along the south wall.

In 1884, James A. Smith enlarged the house by adding a wing to the house's north elevation. The wing conformed to the Gothic style of the original house with two steeply-pitched gable wall dormers on the main facade and scroll sawn porch posts and scroll balustrade. Like the original house, two second story doors accessed the flat roof deck of the porch on the main facade. Sometime in the early 20th century, the porch of the wing received a hip roof essentially ending use of the second story porch. On the first level, a solid porch railing and constructed posts replaced Gothic posts. In the late 1940s, the house was remodeled in a Colonial idiom. A picture window with multiple panes replaced the three bay facade of the 1864 portion of the house. The entry porch was also removed and a window installed in the gable door location.

In the 1994, the house was again remodeled. At this time, a woodshed which had been attached to the northwest corner of the house was removed and replaced with a mud

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room and bathroom. The fireplace in the dining room was removed because of its poor physical condition, and original windows were replaced by new wooden sashes. At the same time, the flat-roof of the porch was restored, once again allowing access to second story deck. Porch balustrades, based on the original pattern, were also installed although none previously existed on the first level of the porch. A rear porch was also added.*

Non-Contributing Resources

Non-contributing buildings include a detached auto garage which was built in 1994 just to the north of the house, and a pump house which was erected in the 1940s.

*The Lame-Smith House, the core of which antedates the barn of 1888, meets registration requirements for associated property types set forth in the multiple property submission by dint of its enlargement in the period of the barn's construction, because of its historic functional interdependence with the barn, and because of its distinction as an example of Gothic Revival architecture adapted to later phases of farm growth and development.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The James Alexander and Elmarion Smith Barn is proposed for nomination under the multiple property submission entitled, *Barns of Linn County, Oregon, 1846-1946*. The Smith Barn meets the registration requirements for the property type, "Late 19th Century Barns". Eligible under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, the barn illustrates the pattern of features common to barns built in Linn County during this period and is perhaps the best example of the property type surviving. The Smith Barn, a rare surviving example of a barn built specifically to house horses, is distinctive with its finely finished exterior which incorporates wide capped cornerboards, wide rake and frieze boards, and profiled moldings; window openings with operable slat blinds; and most notably, for its two ornamented wooden ventilation cupolas. The cupolas on the Smith Barn are the finest in Linn County. One source, in referring to the various branches of the Smith Family in Linn County, has remarked that, "They located on farms which were well kept. Their stock and buildings were outstanding for their time."¹

The Lame-Smith House is contributing because it was present during the period of significance and is related to the documented significance of the property. Notwithstanding the several remodelling episodes, with perhaps the most disconcerting alteration the addition of the picture window in the south volume which effected the

¹ Miller, R.B., *A Memorial to T.F. Smith & his Family*, Manuscript in possession of John Smith, 1964.

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removal of the three bay facade and entry porch, the Gothic character of the house is still intelligible. Gothic Revival houses with intact vergeboards are very rare in rural Linn County with perhaps only two other examples extant -- the William Goltra House and the Kesling House which persists in a poor state of preservation in the community of Harrisburg. The Lame-Smith House is the result of two 19th century building episodes. The south portion of the house, built in ca. 1864, is a small cottage type house in the Gothic idiom. Simple in form with symmetrical fenestration, porch ornamentation and a scroll sawn vergeboard provided the picturesque quality. The addition of the wing in 1884 by the Smith family is roughly contemporaneous with the barn and these two buildings illustrate the improvements made by the Smith Family in the decade following the purchase of the farm. The wing retains the Gothic flavor of the house with the two-steeply pitched gable wall dormers on the main facade.

Historical Background

The present farm is located on portions of the former Donation Land Claims of Joseph Lame and George M. Hill. Joseph Lame was a native of Jefferson County, Indiana who came to the Willamette Valley in 1851 and settled on this claim in 1853. He secured a claim of 312 acres in the location of the current farm and either erected or lived in a cabin already existing on the claim. (This cabin was still standing behind the house when Sidney Smith, the current owner's father, was a small boy.) Lame, who was a carpenter, was probably responsible for the construction of the south portion of the current Gothic Revival farmhouse on the property.² An older barn was also located on the property near the site of the present metal machine shed.³ Lame eventually became a partner in the Halsey firm of Koontz and Lame which had a grain warehouse in Halsey.⁴

In 1878, Elmarion Smith purchased 353+ acres, including the site of the present farm,

² Linn County Planning Department, Staff Report on the Joseph Lame Farmstead, June 2, 1986.

³ Smith, John, Personal Communication, September 27, 1997.

⁴ Linn County Planning Dept.

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Smith, James and Elmarion, Barn

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from Joseph and Mary C. Lame for \$12,200.00.⁵ Elmarion Smith, son of William Smith and Catherine Grenard Smith, was born in Logan Township, Peoria County, Illinois in 1837.⁶ Elmarion Smith visited Oregon in 1863 and spent three years in the Willamette Valley teaching school.⁷ His decision to come to Oregon at that time was probably based, in part, upon the previous migration of part of the Smith clan to Oregon in the 1840s and 1850s. Among the Smith family members who had already settled in Oregon were uncles, "Captain" John Smith, Isaac Newton Smith, and James Nesbit Smith, and a number of cousins including John P. Smith. Some of these Smith family relations, formerly of Peoria County, Illinois, initially settled near the present community of Peoria in Linn County.

Elmarion Smith returned to Oregon in 1877 purchasing this property the following year at which time his brother, James Alexander Smith, came to Oregon. James A. Smith was born in 1838. He was a twice widowed prior to marrying Esther Leek in 1873. Esther Leek Smith, Katherine Dimmitt Smith, a daughter from an earlier marriage, a son, George, and daughter Edna accompanied him to Oregon. In 1880, the Population Schedules for the U.S. Census recorded that the James A. Smith household on this property included Esther, his wife, four children, his brother Elmarion, and Mary L. Blacker, a schoolteacher. The fourth child was David Smith born in 1878.⁸ In May of 1881, Elmarion Smith, a bachelor, sold his brother ½ interest in the property for \$6,100.00.⁹ Not surprisingly, it was the Smith Family that enlarged the house on the property by adding the wing in 1884. At the time that work was proceeding on the addition, James and Elmarion's sister, Rachel Smith Coulson, visited. In a letter to

⁵ Linn County Deed Records, Volume U, p. 203.

⁶ Welch, Anne Louise, *Some Descendants of Robert and Mary Huston Smith, Volume I*, (Ann Arbor Michigan: After Thoughts, Inc.), 1986, p. 181.

⁷ "Elmarion Smith Dead," The Halsey Enterprise, Halsey, Oregon, March 21, 1918, p. 2.

⁸ Welch, p. 185.

⁹ Linn County Deed Records, Book 30, p. 505.

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Smith, James and Elmarion, Barn

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Illinois, she noted that, "Jims are in a big muss fixing up their house. They will have a fine house when they get done. It will have ten rooms besides pantries and halls and porches. It will be very convenient."¹⁰

Elmarion and James A. were partners in the farm operation and in 1888, the current barn on the property was built to house the horses that they raised for various metropolitan police and fire departments with customers as distant as Seattle, Washington.¹¹ The builder of the barn is not known. The Smith clan had at least one carpenter; a distant cousin, Walt Smith, was a carpenter who lived in nearby Halsey at the time of the barn's construction.

The assessor records for Linn County indicate that Mr. James A. Smith had 13 horses in 1895.¹² In 1900, the number of horses was ten and by 1914, just before his death, he owned eight horses.¹³ In 1909, Elmarion gave full title to 80 acres in the location of the current farm to James A. Smith.¹⁴ James A. Smith died in 1916. His wife Esther preceded him in death in 1893, while sons George and David died in 1905 and 1913 respectively. At the time of his death, the farm passed to his two sons, Sidney, and Fred Smith. Elmarion Smith died in 1918.

Sidney Smith, born on this farm in 1881, had married Gertrude Sneed in 1914. As was common in the early 20th century in Linn County, Sidney Smith operated a diversified farm. The Smiths raised oats, wheat and clover which they sold for cash but

¹⁰ Welch, Anne Louise, *Some Descendants of Robert and Mary Huston Smith, Volume II*, (Ann Arbor Michigan: After Thoughts, Inc.), 1986, p. 40.

¹¹ Smith, John, Personal Communication, 1986.

¹² Linn County Assessor Records.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Linn County Deed Records, Book 107, p. 25.

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also used to feed the horses.¹⁵ They also milked 10-12 cows.¹⁶ In the 1920s, the cows were moved from the older barn, which was still standing on the property, into the horse barn.¹⁷ Horse stalls in the east aisle were removed to accommodate cow stanchions. Cream from the farm was sold to the Albany Creamery while the milk was fed to the hogs.¹⁸

John Stuart Smith, the eldest son of Sidney Smith, began farming with his father in 1934, eventually taking over management of the farm. Beginning in the 1930s, the first grass seed was produced on the farm, and in 1937, the first tractor was purchased.¹⁹ By 1940, the conversion from horses to tractor was complete. The first combine for the farm was purchased in 1940.²⁰ By the end of the Second World War, milking was no longer a part of the farm operation. The barn began to be used primarily for storage with bulk grass seed stored in the barn for awhile.²¹

By the 1950s, the farm was almost entirely devoted to grass seed with John Smith farming 1500 almost contiguous acres.²² Sheep were also raised in conjunction with the grass seed operation.²³ After Sidney's death in 1963, Gertrude continued to live on the farm until her death in 1986. In 1978, the farm was designated a Century Farm.

¹⁵ Smith, 1997.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Welch, Vol. I, p. 187.

²³ Smith, 1997.

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John Smith, grandson of J.A. Smith, continues to own the property. His daughter, Carolyn Smith Jackson, great-granddaughter of J. A. Smith, lives in the house while her brother, David Smith, great-grandson of J. A. Smith, farms the property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Death of Old Resident at Halsey Yesterday," Albany Weekly Democrat, Albany, Oregon, March 28, 1916.

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"Halsey Pioneer Succumbs," The Commonwealth, Harrisburg, Oregon, March, 31, 1916.

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Linn County Deed Records, Volume U, p. 203; Book 30, p. 505; Book 107, p. 25; Book 111, pp. 308-309.

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Welch, Anne Louise. *Some Descendants of Robert and Mary Huston Smith, Volume II.*
Ann Arbor Michigan: After Thoughts, Inc., 1986.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 of Township 13S, Range 4W of the Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon. The nominated area encompasses 3.85 acres of Tax Lot 600 on Linn County assessor map 13 4W 25. Boundaries of the nominated area are described as follows: Beginning at a point 20 feet west of a point 20 feet south of the southwest corner of the barn, proceed north 500'; east 412'; south 17 degrees west (parallel to the road) 518 feet; thence west 258 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to encompass the barn, the farmhouse, the large Black walnut tree, the plantings in front of the house and the driveways to the house and the barn. The boundary is drawn to exclude the metal machine shed built in the 1960s.

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All of the photographs were taken by Mary K. Gallagher and printed by Todd Parker. The negatives are on file at the Linn County Planning Department in the Linn County Courthouse in Albany, Oregon. The photographs were taken on September 23, 1997 unless otherwise noted.

- Photograph 1 of 14: Smith farmstead setting (looking to the northeast).
- Photograph 2 of 14: Oblique view of north and east elevations (looking southwest). Photograph taken July 18, 1996.
- Photograph 3 of 14: Oblique view of south and east elevations (looking west-northwest).
- Photograph 4 of 14: Oblique view of the south and west elevations (looking northeast).
- Photograph 5 of 14: Foundation stones.
- Photograph 6 of 14: Detail of boxed eaves, cornice molding, bed molding and frieze board.
- Photograph 7 of 14: Detail of capped cornerboards and cantilevered gable siding.
- Photograph 8 of 14: Ventilation cupolas. Photograph taken on July 18, 1996.
- Photograph 9 of 14: Slat blinds.
- Photograph 10 of 14: Hand-forged hasp on north wagon door.
- Photograph 11 of 14: Post-to-purlin plate bent configuration. Former cross tie location indicated by wood pins visible on upper portion of left post.

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Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 16

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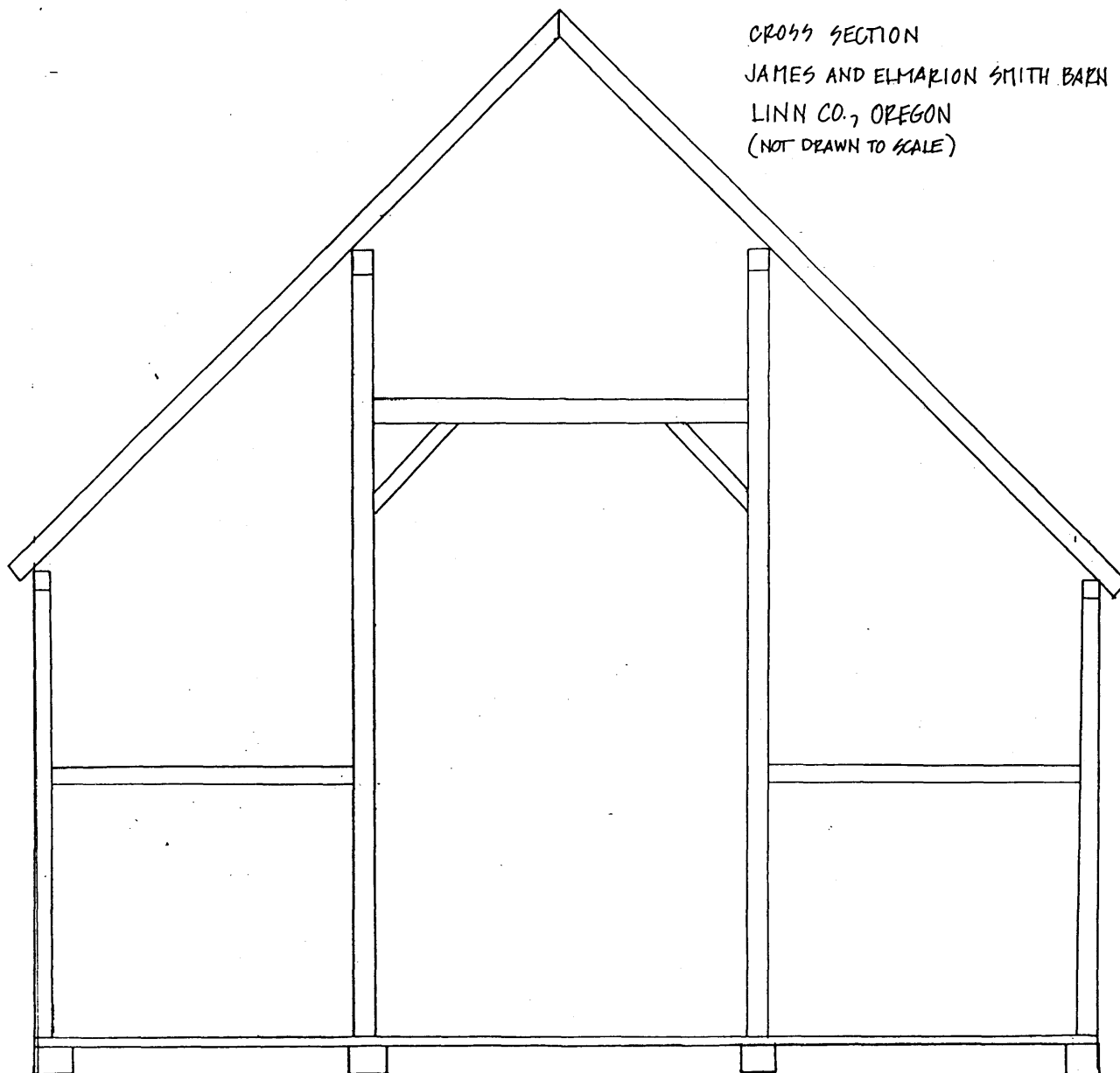
- Photograph 12 of 14: Scarf joint in plate directly over a post. Photograph taken on July 18, 1996.
- Photograph 13 of 14: Through mortise with tenon.
- Photograph 14 of 14: Main Facade (east elevation) of the James Alexander Smith House.

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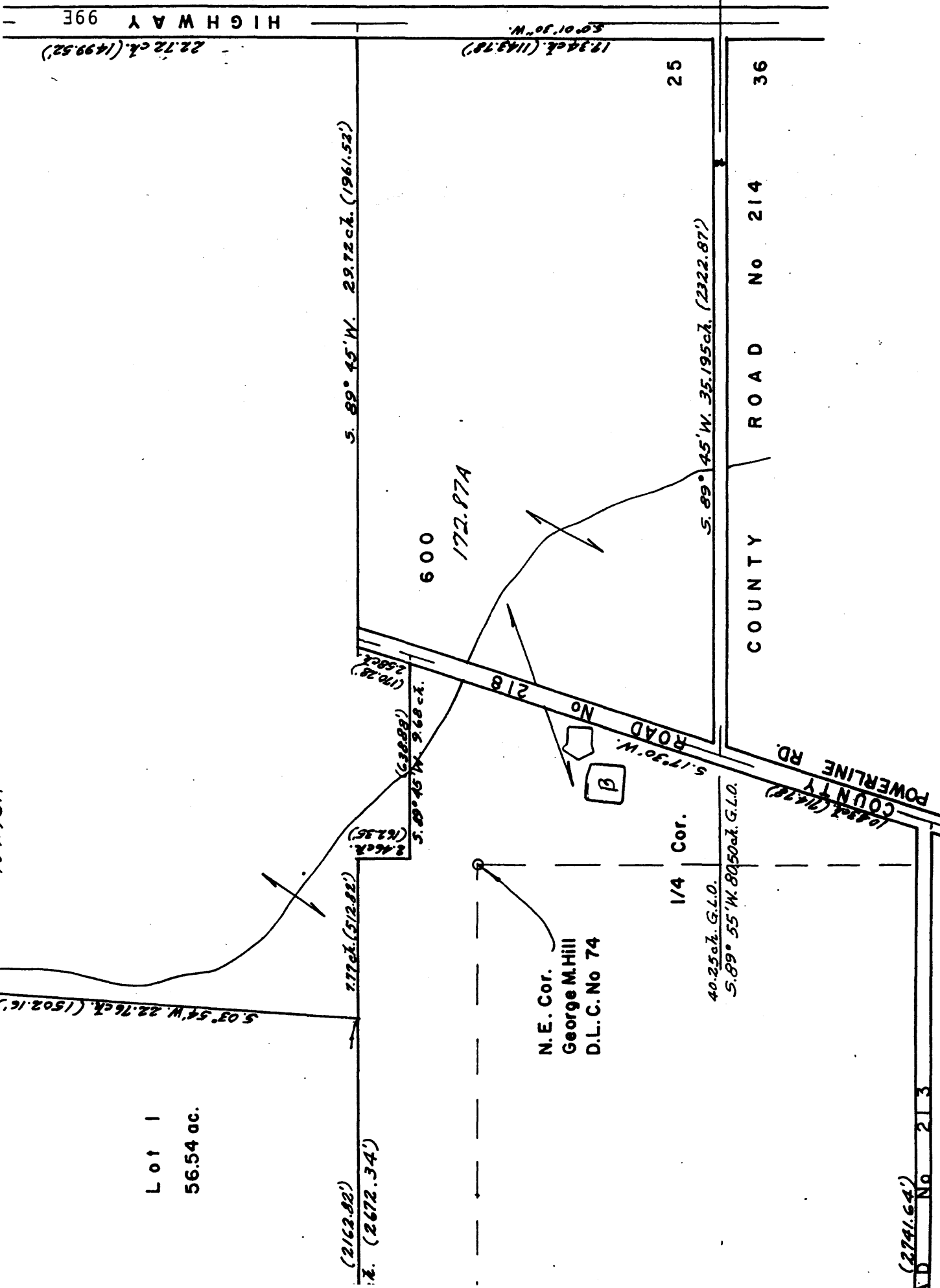
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Barns of Linn County, Oregon MPS (1846-1946)

Section number Exhibit Page 1 Smith, James A. and Elmarion, Barn and Lane-Smith House



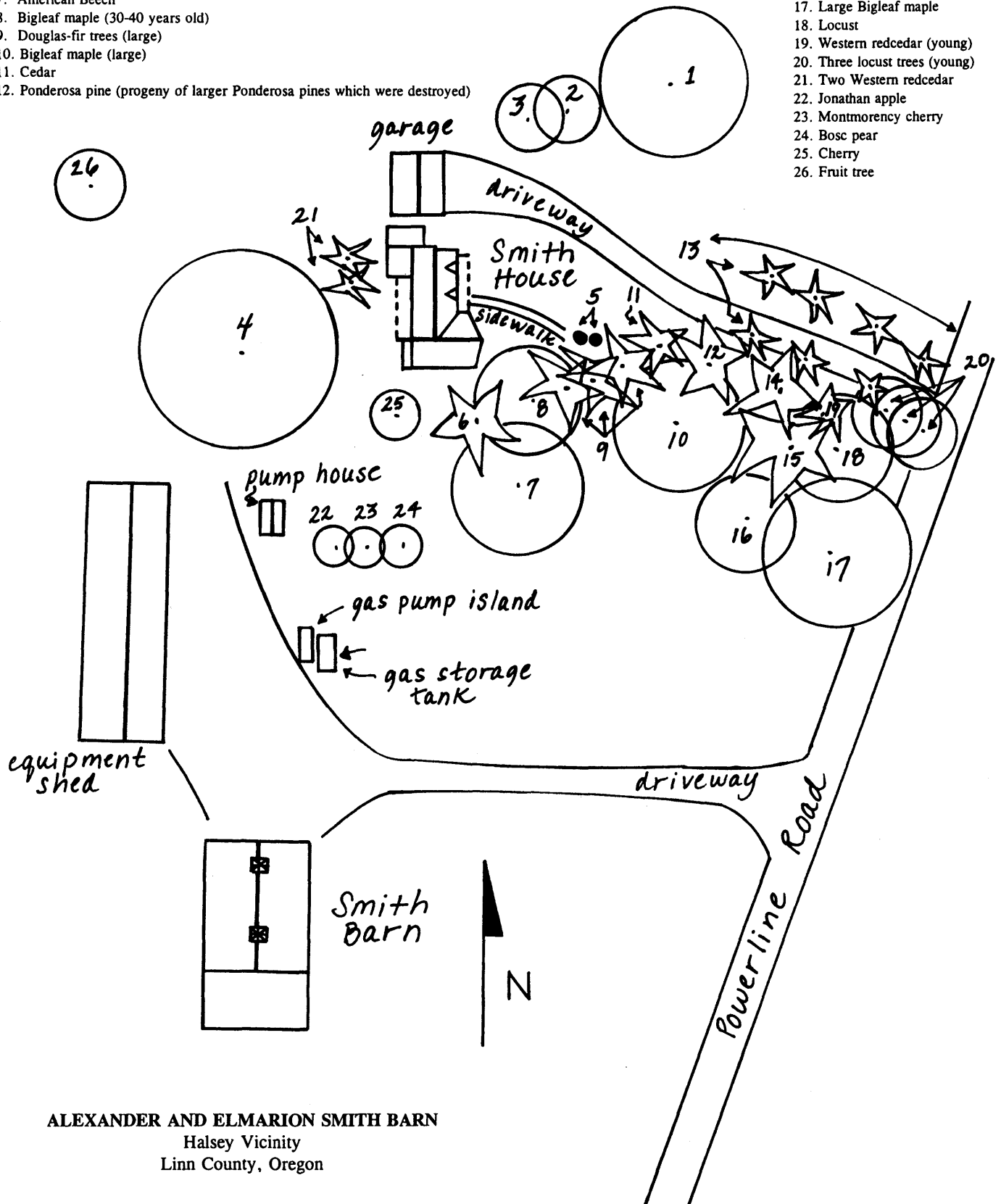
Lot 1
56.54 ac.



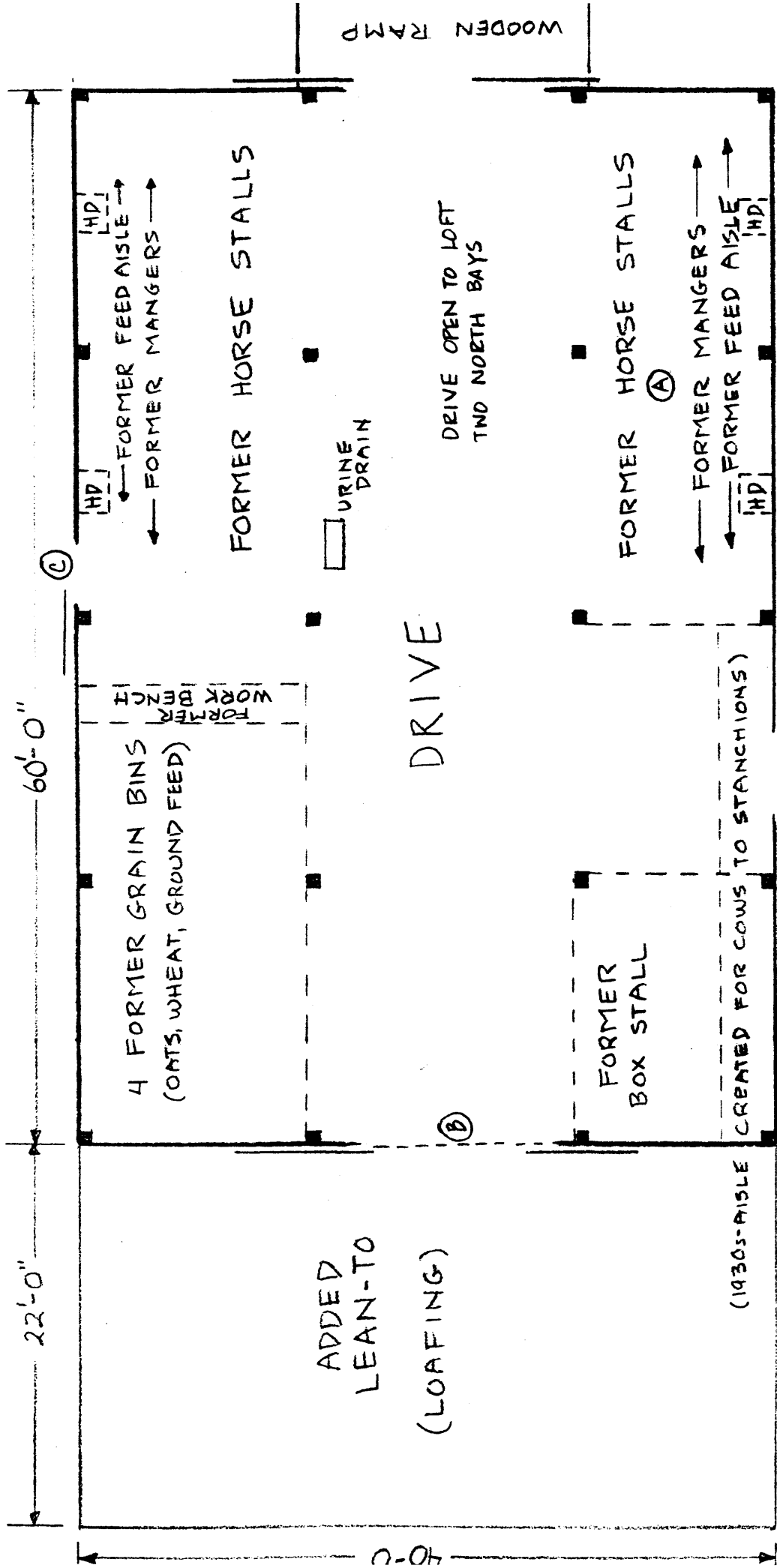
JAMES A. AND ELMARION SMITH BARN
LINN COUNTY, OREGON

KEY TO TREES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Black walnut (young) 2. King Apple, remnant of orchard 3. King Apple, remnant of orchard 4. Black walnut 5. Location of former hitching trees 6. Western redcedar 7. American Beech 8. Bigleaf maple (30-40 years old) 9. Douglas-fir trees (large) 10. Bigleaf maple (large) 11. Cedar 12. Ponderosa pine (progeny of larger Ponderosa pines which were destroyed) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Spruce aligned along the drive 14. Large Douglas-fir 15. Large Douglas-fir 16. Locust 17. Large Bigleaf maple 18. Locust 19. Western redcedar (young) 20. Three locust trees (young) 21. Two Western redcedar 22. Jonathan apple 23. Montmorency cherry 24. Bosc pear 25. Cherry 26. Fruit tree |
|---|--|



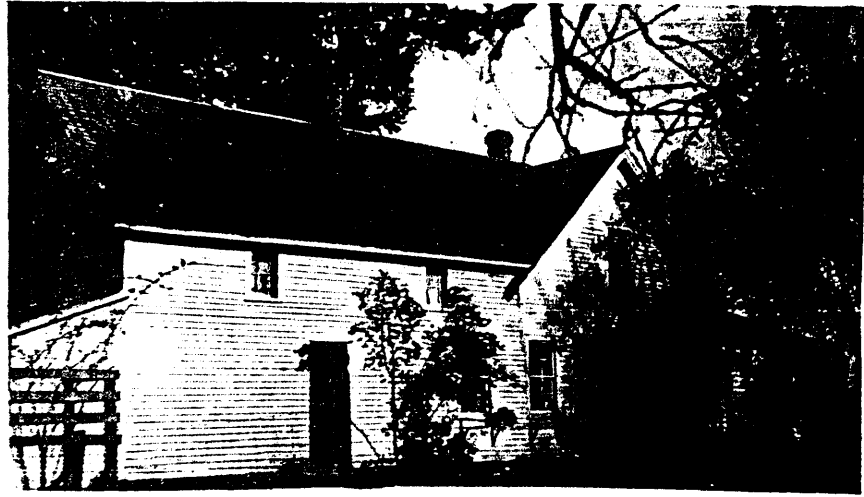
ALEXANDER AND ELMARION SMITH BARN
 Halsey Vicinity
 Linn County, Oregon



- (A) CONVERTED TO MILKING 1930s JERSEY COWS 10-12 STANCHIONS
- (B) DOORS ELIMINATED WHEN LEAN-TO ADDED
- (C) DOOR IN THIS LOCATION NOT ORIGINAL

SMITH BARN
 LINN COUNTY, OREGON
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'0''$





**The Lame-Smith House
Linn County, Oregon**

Photograph taken after wing porch was altered but prior to late 1940s when the picture window was installed.