

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **11** SEP 1979 OCT 30 1979
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Daniel Albright Farm Group

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Rt. 1 Box 295

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Marquam vic
Molalla

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Marquam

2nd

STATE

Oregon

CODE

41

COUNTY

Clackamas

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Fred Kaser

STREET & NUMBER

Rt. 1 Box 276

CITY, TOWN

Molalla

VICINITY OF

Oregon

STATE

97038

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Clackamas County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Oregon City

Oregon

STATE

97045

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties

DATE

1974

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Salem

Oregon

STATE

97310

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Daniel Albright farm group, located east of Marquam, Oregon in Clackamas County, stands today on its original 600-acre section of farmland. The remaining buildings consist of a Greek Revival farmhouse (1865), a hewnframe granary (1870), a hewnframe barn (1901), a chicken coop, and a smokehouse. The only known builder is Cyrus Hendershott, a cousin of the Albright family, who built the 1901 barn.

The 600-acre farm is situated at the south end of a small valley located one-and-a-half miles east of Marquam and two miles northeast of Scotts Mills. The farm group sits in a small bowl-like area surrounded by rolling foothills and stands of fir and oak trees. A small stream flows north from the south hills and passes through the farm group, emptying into a pond just west of the barn. The buildings are all within close proximity of each other, with the house the northernmost of the group, and the granary and smokehouse just south of the house. The barn is sited approximately fifty yards to the east of these buildings on the other side of the stream.

The earliest remaining building, the Green Revival house, was built in 1865. It was built as a 1½-story house, which remodeling in 1904 raised to a full two stories. The house faces west and the entrance is flanked by two large oak trees. Several small cedars are situated in close proximity to the house on the south and west sides. The Greek Revival style was brought west with the pioneers and was used extensively in the early farm houses of the Willamette Valley. The house is of box construction of butt-jointed vertical plank walls which were cheese-clothed and papered over on the interiors, with horizontal clapboard siding used on the exterior. The ceilings are of board and batten and painted white throughout. The subframe is of hand-hewn sills and girders with sawn joists. The house is basically "L" shaped in plan with the long (west) side forty feet in length. The square footage of the ground floor is approximately 950 square feet with 640 square feet in the second floor.

The dining room occupies the corner position with the living room and bedroom extending north and the kitchen/pantry/service wing to the east. A long service porch runs along the east and north sides of the house, which was used for cleaning up and large meal gatherings during harvest. A large cedar sink sat out on the porch against the kitchen wall for washing and cleaning before the 1904 alterations brought running water inside.

The kitchen wing terminates in a board and batten woodshed which is reached from the kitchen through the long service porch. At the end of the porch is a room called the "cellar." Placed on the cooler northeast corner of the house, the cellar was used for cold storage: vegetables on the brick floor, milk pans on shelves against the board walls insulated with sawdust.

In 1904, the house underwent several changes which provided more room for the expanding family and incorporated the new plumbing and electrical services available at that time. Changes were made in the interior circulation and the parlor and kitchen pantry; the remodeling that was carried out sets an excellent example of an older style home skillfully adapted to the modern conveniences of the time without detracting from the original character. The significant changes made in 1904 were as follows: the roof was raised about four feet to create a full second story, and new single-pane, double/sash windows were added. To be consistent, these new windows were installed through the house. The bay window in the west living room wall was doubled in length, and as a result, the double door entrance porch was narrowed to one door. The earth was excavated under the north end of the house to make way for a concrete basement and furnace. The dining room fireplace flue was used for the furnace flue, the winding staircase in the northeast corner of the dining room was boarded over. The new stairway leads directly from the front entry to the upstairs. Space for this stairway was provided behind a new north wall in the dining room. At this time,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Daniel Albright Farm Group

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED 11 SEP 1979

OCT 30 1979

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

1

the kitchen was brought up to date with running water. A bathroom was installed in the pantry off the kitchen. Electric wiring was also introduced into the house. The original interior features and finishes of wallpaper and painted woodwork remain today much as they were after the 1904 remodeling. Except for the staircase, the majority of these changes were mechanical, not spatial. The plan remains close to the original.

Situated 100 feet east of the house is the 1870 granary, and like the barn, has a handhewn frame on stone foundations. The granary was used to store and dispense some of the grain harvested from the fields.

The building was sited on sloping land to take advantage of a gravity retrieval system. The siting of this building is a prime example of pioneer ingenuity in adapting the lay of the land to the functions of grain storage and retrieval. The 20x40 foot building is divided into two main parts. The "upper granary" (20x20') consists of two 400-bushel bins and one 800-bushel bin. There is a drive-through along the south side of the bins, which enabled wagons to enter from one side, unload the grain, and drive out the other side. The roof over the "upper granary" is gabled (north to south) so men could easily work over the bins unloading grain. The "lower granary" (10x20') on the north side of the bins is an enclosed leanto and its floor is two-and-a-half feet lower than that of the upper, facilitating easy gravity retrieval of the grain into sacks or bushel baskets under the bins' chutes. The only change made to the granary was the addition of an open leanto (10x20') on the south side.

Approximately 170' to the north of the granary is located the 1901 barn. This prime example of a hooded barn in the vernacular tradition of hewn framing on stone foundations is 40' square on a 13-foot grid and about 45' tall, with 12x40' enclosed livestock leantos on the north and west sides. All major framing is hand hewn with bracing, rafters, and siding of sawn lumber. Great care was taken in the siting of this building with the entrance and hay forklift facing east, away from prevailing weather. The siding on the weather sides (south and west) is board and batten, while the north and east walls are boards spaced three-eighths of an inch apart, allowing ample ventilation and penetration of light. The barn has two full floors, the second used for hay storage via the hay forklift, which is fairly unique for a barn of this period. The only alterations were made in 1971 with the addition of a light green metal roof. The building remains in excellent condition.

The other remaining buildings include a typical smokehouse (9x9') of vertical plank construction and a concrete floor, the well--which is part of the original farmstead, its use discontinued in 1904 with the addition of running water, and the two remaining buildings--the chicken coup and garage--which exemplify turn-of-the-century farm architecture.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1857-1904

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary significance of the Daniel Albright farmstead is that it is one of the few remaining farm groups with several existing hewn frame buildings from the late 1800s. The original farm group, consisting of four log, three hewn and four rough sawn buildings, was constructed by the Albright family between 1857 and 1901. Of the original farm group, only the log buildings have vanished with time.

Two of the farm buildings are unusually fine examples of their kind. Both appear to be superior to anything like them in western Oregon. The 1901 barn is a very late example of mortised/tenoned, hewn frame construction. Two or three other 20th-century hewn frame barns have been encountered, but the quality of construction was poor and spatial systems of little interest. Heavy sawn frames would have superseded hewn frames as the means of barn frame construction on most Oregon farms by the 1880s. The Albright granary also is in contrast to the unusual granary building, which was standardized from farm to farm: plain structures with a one-level scheme of a central drive flanked by bins. Among Oregon granaries, the Albright granary is unique. Both the barn and the granary are far above ordinary work in execution of the frame, in finish detail and in the ingenuity of their spatial systems.

The 1871 granary and the 1901 barn are good examples of how early farmers put strong emphasis on the particular siting needs of their various buildings. The 1871 granary uses a structural system based on the amount of volume needed to store given amounts of grain (four and eight hundred bushels). It also took advantage of the gently sloping hill. The north end floor of the granary was lowered so grain could be removed from the "upper granary" by means of a gravity feed system. The 1901 hewn frame barn, built by Cyrus Hendershott, is a fine example of the type of barn which came into use near the end of the 1880s. The type utilized a hay forklift located under the roof peak hood to lift hay to the second floor storage area, also a new addition to the function of barns. Both of these buildings have survived the ravages of time and remain today in fine condition.

The four remaining outbuildings are good examples of the kinds of structures and construction techniques in use during the early 1900s. These four buildings are also in fine condition, and, as with all buildings on the farm, remain in use today.

The four buildings which haven't survived the passage of time include the 1857 log cabin, 1857 log barn which stood until 1976, the 1859 small log feeding barn, and the 1860 three-level hillside barn. Although the earliest buildings have not survived, the remaining group is a fine example of early Oregon pioneer vernacular architecture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED 11 SEP 1979

OCT 30 1979

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Albright heritage in Oregon goes back to John Albright's arrival from Ohio in 1845 with his wife Sarah and his son Daniel. He settled a claim near Teague Creek (Mollala, Oregon) and established one of the early brick foundries in the Willamette Valley. This trade wasn't new to John, as the brick masons trade had been in the Albright family for several generations. In 1857, Daniel purchased a half of the Nicholson donation land claim and a small parcel of railroad land south of this D.L.C. which constitute the present farm totaling 600 acres. In 1861, Daniel took as his wife Mary Jane Marquam. She was a niece of Judge Marquam, for whom Marquam Hills and Bridge in Portland are named. In 1892, Daniel died and his second son, Wallace, inherited the farmstead. Wallace was responsible for the construction of the 1901 barn and the 1904 house remodel as his family grew. The farmstead remained in the Albright family up to the death of Kreta Albright, Wallace's daughter, in 1973. The farm is now owned and run by the Kaser family of Marquam, Oregon.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	11 SEP 1979
DATE ENTERED	OCT 30 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

- Clackamas County, State of Oregon. Clackamas County Tax Records. Oregon City, Oregon: 1977.
- Clackamas County, State of Oregon. Mt. Hood Genealogical Forum. Oregon City, Oregon: 1966.
- Dole, Phillip H. Kreta Albright Letters. Eugene, Oregon: 1978.
- Gaston, Joseph. Centennial History of Oregon. Chicago: S. J. Clark, 1912.
- Vaughan, Thomas. Space, Style, and Structure. Portland, Ore.: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.
- Williams, Edgar. Atlas
Illustrated Historical/Map of Marion and Linn County. San Francisco: 1878.
- Young, Fredric G. The Quarterly of the History of Oregon (Vol. 8). Salem, Ore.: 1907.