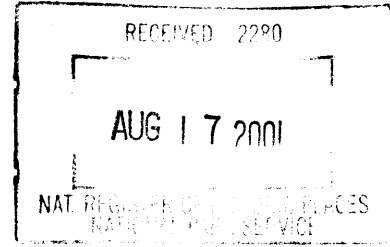


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*SIGN  
ASAP  
1066*



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name: **Moore, John and Mary, House**

other names/site number: **J.B. Moore House**

**2. Location**

street & number: **320 Kirk Avenue**  
city or town: **Brownsville** vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state **Oregon** code **OR** county **Linn** zip code **97327**

*[Handwritten initials]*

**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 Hamrick*  
Signature of certifying official/Deputy SHPO \_\_\_\_\_ Date August 13, 2001

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

**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 has the potential 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 grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Settlement
- Agriculture
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1893-1937

**Significant Dates**

1893

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

See continuation Sheet

**9. Major Bibliographic 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 Building Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**BROWNSVILLE SETTLEMENT**

The spring of 1846 saw the first permanent Euro-American settlement on the Calapooia River. "Usually settlers wintered in the northern part of the valley and then headed south in the spring to chose a claim that could be worked during the spring and summer months (Boag, Environment and Experience)." This was the case with John and Agnes Courtney who arrived in Oregon in 1845 and headed to the Calapooia in the spring of 1846. Other settlers that spring included John Findlay, Elias Walters, who settled on the banks of the Calapooia one-mile west of the ford (later Brownsville), and Walters' brother-in-law whose last name was Williams. A large contingent of related families came to the Calapooia in the fall of 1846. Members of the emigrant train included Hugh L. Brown family, the James Blakely family, the Jonathan Keeney Family, the Alexander Kirk family, the William Riley Kirk Family (married son of Alexander), and R.C. and Polly Kirk (married daughter of Alexander) Finley.

The first settler in the area "flocked to the poor, shallow foothill lands where clear springs were found and where timber for building could be obtained. At first it was thought that the open valley was too boggy and wet to be cultivated (Boag)." Because a portion of the lands lies at the valley-foothill interface, this area was one of the earliest population centers in the southern Willamette Valley.

From 1846 to 1850, settlers claimed the vast majority of the periphery of the Calapooia along the edge created where the wooded foothill an open prairie met. "Some settlers also claimed land on the valley floor along the Calapooia since here too, timber grew along the river banks and the agricultural lands were first rate."

By the end of the 1840's, this region witnessed many of the earliest developments in Linn County. (Linn County was established in 1847.) These developments included the first flourmill south of Oregon City, and the establishment of early sawmills, schools, and possibly the first church building. The tide of immigration increased in the early 1850's and the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 provided the first federally recognized system of land tenure in Oregon. The Donation Land Law or Donation Land Claim Act, granted white or half-Indian male settlers, who were at least 18 years old, legal title to land claimed anytime prior to December 1, 1850 (320 acres if single or 640 acres if married). Women received title to 1/2 of her husband's claim, and widows could claim land if their husbands died before they were able to fulfill the requirements. Settlers who arrived after December 1, 1850 but before December 1, 1853 were also granted land (a single, white male at least 21 years of age, received 160 acres and a married white male could claim 320 acres.) In both cases the land had to be lived on and cultivated for four years in order to receive legal title. Amendments were passed in 1853 and 1854, which allowed claimants to live only two years on the land and pay \$1.25 an acre and to sell the rights to their

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land before receiving patents. The Donation Land Claim Act was also extended to December 1, 1855.

The law establishing donation land claims also called for the imposition of the rectilinear cadastral survey and required new land claims to adhere to these north-south, east-west survey lines. Prior to this time, land claims were not required to adhere to the cardinal compass points. More often the configuration of the claim was based on the juxtaposition of natural resources. In the project area, the Jarad and Ely Michael claims, with their skewed lines, are indicative of claims taken prior to the establishment of the Donation Land Claim Act. Federal surveyors first came to the Calapooia for the purpose of establishing township, range and section lines in the winter of 1852-53.

The 1858 General Land Office Donation Land Claim maps indicate claims were taken primarily in these areas: along the Territorial Road, at the south base of Powell Butte, on all sides of the foothill extension known as Indian Head, and in the Calapooia River valley. While claimants during the early years never ventured far from the foothills or the river, author Peter Boag notes that, "By the mid-1850's, settlers had enclosed much of the Calapooian landscape . . ." Farms had been settled, crops and orchards planted, roads created, schools and churches built, and cemeteries established.

#### KIRK FAMILY

When Alexander Kirk arrived in 1846, he purchased Isaac Courtney's squatter's rights to a piece of land that held the best site for a ferry on the Calapooia. With the establishment of a ferry, this location became known as Kirk's Ferry. Situated on the Territorial Road, this site was in a strategic location for further developments. Alexander Kirk also operated an inn and a tavern in his home to serve travelers. In 1850, Kirk became the first postmaster of "Calapoya" which was established that year in the locality of the ferry (Boag). In ca. 1850, Hugh Brown and his nephew, James Blakely, established a store near the ferry site on Blakely's claim that was located immediately east of Kirk's claim.

Alexander Kirk, although not a blacksmith himself, also built a blacksmith shop and leased it to blacksmith, Tom Wilcox, thereby providing an additional service in this locality. By 1853, and possibly earlier, a school was located near the store and blacksmith shop. Brownsville had a tannery, sash and door factory, three dry goods-grocery stores, a wagon shop, two blacksmiths, two saddle and harness shops, one drug store, a town hall, three churches, one hotel, and a tinsmith in 1869. With no river connection, however, farmers had to ship wheat from the riverboat towns of Peoria and Harrisburg. Likewise, the completion of the railroad through this area in 1870, made the newly platted town of Halsey, located two miles west of the project area, a regional trading center for local farmers shipping wheat. In 1880, the Oregonian Railway Co.

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Limited, completed a rail line through the project area. The coming of the railroad spurred a rapid growth on the north side of town. Older homes were dragged in from the county as well as new one being built. With the decline of wheat in the later part of the 19th century and the increase in horticultural and dairying activity in the early 20th century, Brownsville was a focal point for farmers because of the creameries and cannery located there. Brownsville's population grew steadily during the 19<sup>th</sup> century with 169 residents in 1869; 450 residents in 1880; 580 residents in 1890; and 698 residents in 1900. By 1910 the population of Brownsville had increased by about 300 residents.

#### **KIRK'S ADDITION TO BROWNSVILLE**

William Riley (Riley) Kirk was a prime mover in the development of North Brownsville. The power canal for the flour and woolen mills was routed through his land claim, and besides purchasing 18 parcels in the first North Brownsville plat, he himself bought land and platted "Kirk's Addition" in 1888. Between 1867 and 1901 Riley Kirk sold 40 pieces of North Brownsville property and built himself a large Victorian residence. He also owned a store, and his son Andrew reported that he extended credit and absorbed over \$10,000.00 in bad debts by the time he retired from the business.

#### **BROWNSVILLE'S AGRICULTURE PATTERNS**

"After a settler had built his cabin and cleared and broken up a few acres for garden and wheat field, his next want was usually an orchard...(Boag)" For the earliest settlers, fruit was lacking. Settlers depended heavily on wild strawberries and blackberries. James Worth Morgan noted that even in later years, they "would sometimes go over the ridge to the Mohawk (Lane County) valley for blackberries.

In the 19th century, most farmers had orchards associated with their farms. Several farmers had substantial orchards, however, including J.W. Swank who had 500 apple trees. Most of the larger orchards (over 100 trees) were located in the stream valleys, especially the tributary stream valleys, and on farms located at the valley-foothill interface.

The early settlers on their claims frequently planted black walnut trees. In the late 19th century, the English walnut became popular. Large acreages of walnuts were planted in Linn County in the beginning of this century. In the Brownsville vicinity, a special walnut, known as the Kirk walnut was developed. This walnut had low acidity and a softer shell. The parent tree was located on the former Millie Gross property on Kirk avenue in Brownsville. The Brownsville Times of July 21, 1927, noted that hundreds of Kirk Walnut trees were planted in this area as well as in other parts of the country. Glen McFarland had a Kirk Walnut nursery where he sold

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seedlings of this tree. The nursery was located on the property that had the parent tree. This nursery was sold to Charles Holloway in 1927. Many of the older prune and walnut orchards in the area were destroyed by the Columbus Day storm in 1962.

**BROWNSVILLE'S ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Domestic Architecture 1860-1875

Between the years of 1860 and 1875, home building in the Willamette Valley can be characterized as follows: houses which continued traditional thinking; those adopting the Gothic Revival and other new styles; and those expressing a new current of concern for utilitarianism and functionalism. Some buildings combined these aspects in varying degrees. The most obvious visual and planning change was toward complex houses made of several volumes. Each area took form as a separate wing that would be arranged perpendicular to another. Outside spaces also became more specialized. "Other houses reduced detail to the essentials to present a plain, straightforward appearance, though always with some traditional aspect, their style is essentially utilitarian.

Crucial to Oregon's architectural development was planning mills and sash and door and blind factories. In 1863, J.M. Moyer established a sash and door factory in Brownsville. Planed lumber, as opposed to rough sawn lumber, was available in the Brownsville locality beginning in ca. 1860. The products of these industries facilitated adaptation for houses of current national architectural style, which depended on complex decorative elements.

Domestic Architecture 1875-1900

New houses constructed during this period in the Willamette Valley ranged from commodious utilitarian farmhouses, generally plain except for porch detail, to local expressions of a succession of national styles: Italian Villa, Second Empire, High Gothic and the Queen Anne. Generally in Oregon, local interpretation of the national styles as applied to rural houses was varied producing great variety and individuality.<sup>57</sup> "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. The new farmhouses built between 1875 and 1900 have been called collectively, "Western Farmhouses" because similar farms seem to have appeared at about the same time across the rural American West.

The term "Western Farmhouse" designates that extensive group of rather plain rural homes built throughout the 1870-1900 period in the Willamette Valley, which do not comfortably fit within any national stylistic architectural vogue (Dole, Space, Style, and Structure). In some respects,

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they are a derivation of the Rural Gothic Cottage Style of the 1860's. As a group, they express, as they reasonably should, interest in utility at reasonable cost -a comfortable home.

Regardless of stylistic affinities, these "Western farmhouses" were roughly alike in volumetric organization and plan layout. Two forms that persisted throughout this period were: the "T" shaped house and a house composed of several perpendicular wings or "L's". Houses had high ceilings, bay windows, and numerous porches. Even if ornamentation was absent on the body of the house, porches had ornamental posts, brackets, and railings.<sup>64</sup> As in the earlier period, a few houses retained strong traditional affinities, often incorporated with new fashions.

National styles popular during this period included the Italian Villa or Italianate styles, Second Empire style, and the Queen Anne style. Examples could be multi-storied or one story "cottages". The City of Brownsville has good, if not excellent examples of Italian Villa and Queen Anne style houses. Generally, the Second Empire style was rare for farm residences. Often in rural settings, the Queen Anne style was limited to some elements of the style applied to the rural vernacular or "Western Farmhouse." One over one double-hung sash windows were used beginning in about 1880 in houses of all styles of this period. Of course, other types of windows were used in addition to 1-over-1 windows for the Queen Anne style, a style whose hallmark was variety.

Distribution

Farmhouses dating to the earliest period (1846-1860) were located in the Calapooia River valley and tributary stream valleys; along the foothill-valley interface in the vicinity of the Territorial Highway; and at the base of hills and buttes. In the next period (1860-1875), settlement extended to the less well-drained areas of the Willamette Valley floor and to the more rugged foothill areas northeast and southeast of Brownsville. By 1875, farmhouses were probably located in most areas. Houses built in the rugged foothills were probably more vernacular than contemporaneous houses in more productive areas. Density of farmhouses is anticipated to be much lower in the foothills since more land was required to make a living and the land was less desirable.

**JOHN B. AND MARY MOORE**

John Bull Moore was born in 1849 in Keatsville, Missouri. He crossed the plains with his family when he was a small child and settled near Harrisburg. In 1869, he married Mary Jane Baker near Halsey. Mary Jane's obituary related that she crossed the plains in 1864 and married John Moore in 1865.

In October of 1888, the Moore's purchased several lots in Kirk's Addition. In April of the following year, they purchased several more lots, including the lot upon which the subject house

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is located. The Linn County assessment records suggest that an improvement such as a house was located on these lots by 1890. This may have been another house since the Brownsville Times reported that John B. Moore built a \$900 residence in 1893. The Linn County assessor records also suggest an improvement on the lot where the subject house is located in 1893. In 1930, John B. Moore's obituary noted that he had lived on Kirk Avenue for 42 years, indicating that he first moved to Kirk Avenue in 1888 or 1889 when he first purchased the lots.

John was a teamster and general laborer. By 1910, the household included their married daughter and her two children. In 1911, John and Mary Moore sold a portion of the lot located to the west of the current house to their son-in-law George Cain. George and Ethel Cain erected a Bungalow on that property.

Kalapuyan Indian Eliza or "Indian Lize," one of the last living Kalapuyan Indians and the last Kalapuyan living in the Brownsville area, lived the later years of her life in a small, two-story wood frame house behind the Moore house. [See enclosed copy of cover of American Indian Basketry for a photograph of Indian Lize. The Kalapuyan people were the Native American inhabitants of this area prior to Euro-American settlement. Mrs. Moore took care of Lize during the last months before she died in the early 1920s (the year is disputed in several publications). The small house, located just south of the southwest corner of the house between the existing plum, holly and cherry trees, was demolished in 1985. [See enclosed article entitled "Historical Scrapbook" for a picture of the house.]

John B. Moore died in 1930. In 1936, his widow transferred the title to her house to her children, and in 1937 the children sold the property to Ralph and Edda B. Dannen, Edda Dannen lived in the house until her recent death. The Dannen heirs sold the house to the present owner.

**JOHN AND MARY MOORE HOUSE**

The John and Mary Moore House is perhaps the simplest expression of the Queen Anne style to be found in Brownsville. It has one exterior Queen Anne element -the cutaway bay -but that is so prominent and eye-catching contrasted with the long, low form of the wing, that it makes a very strong stylistic statement. Dr. Philip Dole describes the house as "important because it is idiomatic of a higher style. It is whimsical, eccentric; more interesting than the full expression (of the Queen Anne style)." It is a good representative of the vernacular architectural traditions of the Brownsville community in the 19th century.

It is also exceptionally intact, especially on the elevations visible from the street. The Moore House was constructed in 1893 on a portion of Kirk's Addition to Brownsville, which was platted by Riley Kirk in 1888. The house fronts to the north on Kirk Avenue, formerly the east-west



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County Road leading from North Brownsville to Crawfordsville. Its setting retains the feeling of its time.

On both sides of the street the lots are large with old trees; the houses come predominately from the period from 1880 through 1920. Infill is either rather small in scale or echoes the traditional forms of the older houses. The John and Mary Moore House has integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship and material.

The Moore House is representative of the type and scale of residence commonly built by the working man or woman in Brownsville during the period from 1890 through 1900. A phenomenon described by Virginia and Lee McAlester's in *A Field Guide to American Houses* as occurring in the northeast also occurred in the rural Brownsville area:

"While two-story gable-front houses dominated urban folk building...a related shape...descended from styled Greek Revival houses, became common in rural areas. In this form, an additional side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable-front plan to give a compound, gable-front-and-wing shape. A shed roofed porch was commonly placed within the L made by the two wings. With the coming of the railroads, abundant lumber and balloon framing led to an expansion of unstyled folk houses with this form. These were typically stepped in shape -that is, the roof ridge of the gable-front portion was higher than the adjacent wing."

This type of house, with a slightly steeper-pitched Gothic Revival form, is common in Brownsville by 1890. The Moore House, constructed in 1893, was one of these. On the basic gable-front-and-wing, each homeowner imposed his or her own unique stamp of ownership in the form of subtle stylistic variations. In the case of the John and Mary Moore House, the variation chosen was a structural rather than a purely decorative one: a one story cutaway bay on the front facing gable, evoking the Queen Anne style.

#### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Other variations applied on the gable-front-and-wing seen within a block of the Moore House include curved porch brackets on the A.L. Kirk House, 1898 (SHPO #393) and Stick style elements at 305 Kirk Avenue, ca. 1894. The Queen Anne style found a variety of expressions in Brownsville during the 1890s. A 1993 survey identifies 8 relatively intact Queen Anne style residences in Brownsville, including the John and Mary Moore House.

The eight houses may be roughly grouped into four categories, from more sophisticated examples with wider range of Queen Anne stylistic elements to a simple vernacular expression

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of the style. Taken together, they provide a glimpse of the wide-ranging architectural tastes and variety of sophistication found within this small community in the late 19th century.

The highest extant expression is found in the "twin" 1893 Jim (SHPO# 422) and George Cooley Houses, at 204 Cooley and 606 Robe. These large, imposing residences have semi-circular towers topped with wooden finials, Queen Anne colored glass windows, decorative shingles and turned porch posts with curved brackets. Both of these houses have had significant alterations to their front porches.

Next in order of descending complexity come the 1897 Wigle House at 1119 Kirk Avenue (SHPO #404), and the 1893 Cavender-Coshow House at 804 North Main Street (SHPO #386). These two houses have asymmetry and many Queen Anne decorative elements, but lack the imposing height and the towers of the Cooley Houses. The Wigle House has extensive shingling and medallions, turned porch posts with brackets, Queen Anne colored glass windows, and a pent porch roof. The Wigle House is listed on the National Register. The Cavender-Coshow House has a one story cutaway bay on the front gable with corner brackets and pendants, as well as Queen Anne colored glass, decorative porch brackets, a chinoiserie railing, a dormer window, and decorative shingles in the gable ends. The exterior of this house is virtually intact. The 1894 Say-Howe House at 604 Kirk Avenue (SHPO #398) and the 1860/1898 Archibald House at 401 Washburn Street (SHPO #426) are Brownsville's two Queen Anne Cottages. Both tend toward Stick Style with laid-on boards forming geometric patterns on the gable ends. The porch posts are turned and bracketed with circular perforations, and each has a cutwork frieze over the porch. The rather unique decorative elements on these two houses are intact, but there have been window and siding changes over time.

People who had achieved some degree of prominence and wealth in the community built all the foregoing residences. These were the homes of the business owners, the newspaper publisher, and the successful gold seeker. The 1892 Eggleston House at 840 Calapooia (Brownsville Resource # 75) compares most closely with the John B. and Mary Moore House as a very simple, workingman's expression of the Queen Anne style. (P.J. Eggleston was a young paperhanger at the time he built the house.) It is a gable-front-and-wing with fishscale and diamond shingles on the gable ends. The Eggleston House is quite intact, but it has been vacant and uncared for since the 1940s. It is in a state of extreme deterioration, and unlikely to be saved.

**THE KIRK WALNUT TREE**

The J. B. Moore property is also being proposed for nomination to the National Register under Criterion A. The "Kirk" walnut tree on the property is significant for its association with agricultural development in the area.

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The oldest surviving Kirk Walnut tree is located just southeast of the J. B. Moore House. Riley Kirk, son of Alexander Kirk, was one of Brownsville's original permanent settlers, arriving in 1846 at the age of 18 and staking his claim on the north side of the Calapooia River. He planted some English walnut trees.

One of his trees produced an unusual kind of nut that was very thin shelled and had a low-acid content. The variety grew true from the nuts of the original tree, and, beginning in about 1880; Kirk propagated the variety, planting an orchard on his land near the river. The Kirk Walnut soon attained commercial importance. Glen MacFarland had a Kirk Walnut nursery where he sold seedlings of this tree. The nursery was located on the property that had the parent tree. The Brownsville Times of July 21, 1927, noted that hundreds of Kirk Walnut trees were planted in this area as well as in other parts of the country.

Besides being commercially valuable, local tradition often credits the yearly crop from a property owner's single "Kirk" with providing the cash to pay the property taxes.

**SUMMARY**

The John and Mary Moore House is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C. It is significant in the area of architecture as a well-preserved example of a vernacular gable-front-and-wing house incorporating a cut-away bay suggestive of the Queen Anne style. The house retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials and workmanship. It is also being proposed for nomination under Criterion A, due to the resource's association with the early settlement of Brownsville, the community's agriculture development and the large "Kirk" walnut tree on the property.

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Moore, John and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Linn County, Oregon  
County and State

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### 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property .31 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. Zone 10 Easting 501570 Northing 4915255      3. Zone      Easting      Northing       
2. Zone      Easting      Northing           4. Zone      Easting      Northing     

#### Verbal Boundary Description

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

The boundaries are the whole of tax lot 4800 in the NE ¼, SW ¼ of Section 31 of Township 31 South, Range 2 West, of the Willamette Meridian in the City of Brownsville, Linn County, Oregon. Linn County Assessor's map reference 13-2-W-31CA.

#### Boundary Justification

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

The nominated property is the whole of tax lot 4800 which is the property on which the nominated building and object is located.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Richard Wenger, Owner & Jori Nelson, Brownsville Historic Review Board

organization      date 2/27/01

street & number 305 Washington Avenue telephone 541-466-3423

city or town Brownsville state Oregon zip code 97327

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the complete 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.)

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### Property Owner

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

name/title Richard Wenger

street & number 305 Washington Avenue telephone 541-466-3423

city or town Brownsville state Oregon zip code 97327

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**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 time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct communications 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Moore, John and Mary, House  
Name of Property

Linn County, Oregon  
County and State

Section number Photos Page 1

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**Photographs**

1. Moore, John and Mary, House  
320 Kirk Avenue, Brownsville
2. Linn County, Oregon
3. Richard Wenger, Photographer
4. February 2001
5. Richard Wenger, Owner, retains the negatives.

Photo 1 of 15  
North elevation, facing south.

Photo 2 of 15  
South elevation and Kirk Walnut tree, facing north.

Photo 3 of 15  
North and east elevations of addition, facing southwest.

Photo 4 of 15  
South elevation, facing northnorthwest.

Photo 5 of 15  
Interior, First Floor, west wall of Kitchen Addition.

Photo 6 of 15  
Interior, First Floor, south wall of Living Room.

Photo 7 of 15  
Interior, First Floor, south and west walls of Living Room.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**Moore, John and Mary, House**  
Name of Property

**Linn County, Oregon**  
County and State

Section number Photos Page 2

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Photo 8 of 15

Interior, First Floor, northwest corner of Living Room.

Photo 9 of 15

Interior, First Floor, Parlor Bay window.

Photo 10 of 15

Interior, First Floor, southeast corner of Parlor.

Photo 11 of 15

Interior, First Floor, Southwest Bedroom.

Photo 12 of 15

Interior, Second Floor, Open Area.

Photo 13 of 15

Interior, Second Floor, north wall of North Bedroom.

Photo 14 of 15

Interior, Second Floor, east and south walls of East Bedroom.

Photo 15 of 15

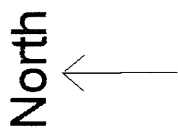
Interior, 1900 Newspaper/Wallpaper detail from First Floor Living Room.



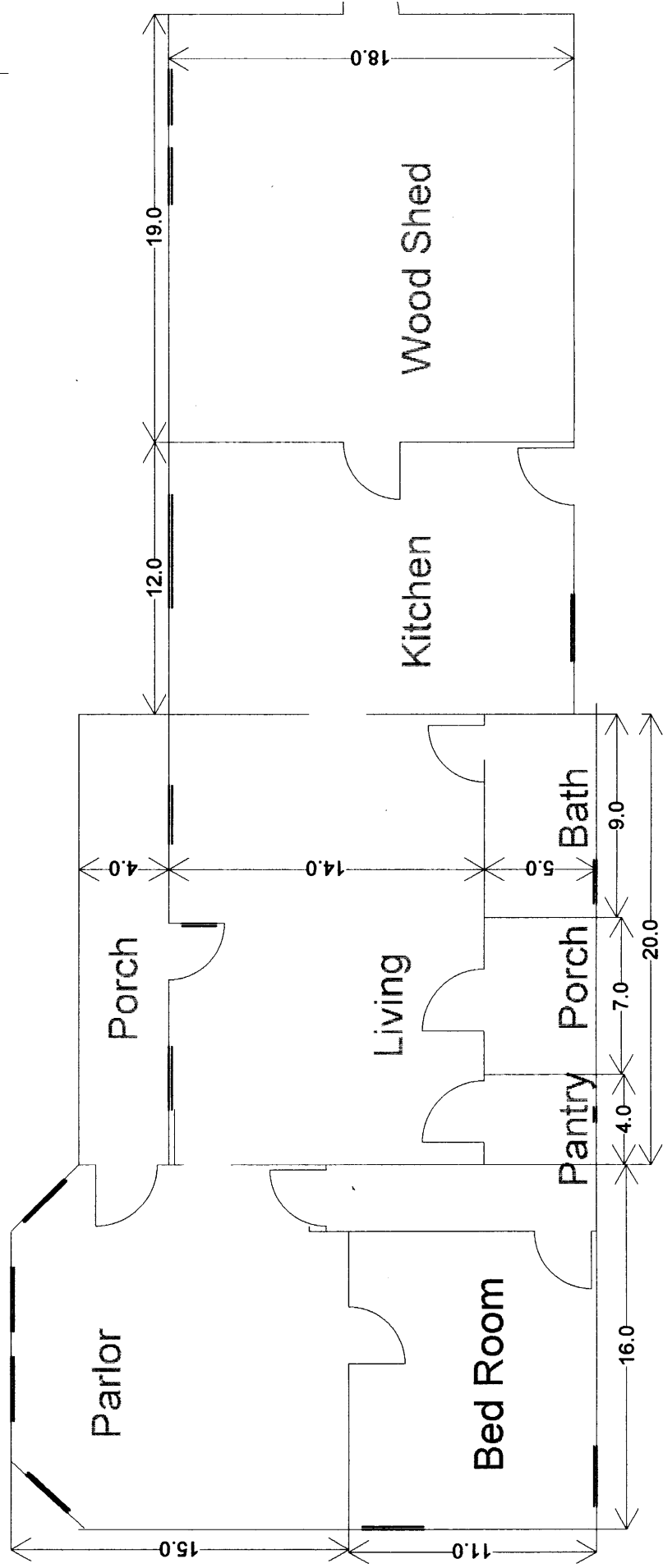




MOORE, JOHN AND MARY, HOUSE  
LINN COUNTY  
OREGON



MOORE HOUSE - FIRST FLOOR



MOORE, JOHN AND MARY, HOUSE  
LINN COUNTY  
OREGON

MOORE HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR

