NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

RECEIVED 2280
JAN 11 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

0049

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 32600 SW J.P. West Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Scappoose ☒ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Columbia code 009 zip code 97056

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

__ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 1.5.11

Oregon SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall — 2.28.11

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead
Name of Property

Columbia Co., Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	3	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
6	3	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
agricultural outbuilding
animal facility
DOMESTIC:
single dwelling
secondary structure
well

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
agricultural outbuilding
animal facility
DOMESTIC:
single dwelling
secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE; WOOD
walls: WOOD
roof: WOOD; ASPHALT
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The 4.06-acre John and Carolena Heimuller Farmstead, located at 32600 SW J.P. West Road in rural Scappoose, Columbia County, dates from the early twentieth century. At the west of the agricultural ensemble is the largest of the farmstead buildings, the one and one-half story vernacular farmhouse, erected c. 1910. The wood-frame residence is shaped in a cruciform or "T" configuration and has original cedar shiplap siding. The building, approximately 51'x30', is set on a post-and-pier foundation with exterior doors on three elevations. Window openings are uniformly 1/1 on the upper level, but more irregular at the ground level. As originally constructed, the formal entrance to the house was along the east, facing the driveway. While this entrance remains in use, it has become secondary to the former "rear" entrance at the west, opening onto an ensemble of four buildings situated in a row 25' across the lawn from the farmhouse. Surrounding the residence in a semi-circle from south to west are four historic wood structures that include the barn (36'x40'); multi-use shop/garage/apple-sorting structure (32'x24'), now a chicken house; a second apple-sorting/fruit cellar/woodshed structure (24'x32'); and a 1 ½-story water tower (10'x10'). These utilitarian constructions are as essentially as built from c. 1910 to c. 1920. Three non-historic, non-contributing structures, also of wood and subordinate to the older structures, include a garage that evolved from a chicken house; a potting shed; and a playhouse (now a dog kennel). Outbuildings are mostly clad in shiplap except the barn and the garage, which are of vertical unpainted fir. Together with a lengthy, mature hedge of cedars that borders the east and south edge of the driveway, the property is well-defined as a historic farm compound of its period. Evolving from its original use as a subsistence farm, the land continues to support agricultural practices of intensive vegetable and horticultural gardening along with the production of organic eggs from Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock chickens. The Heimuller Farmstead is listed in the Columbia County Inventory of Historic Resources and in the Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties.

Narrative Description

The Heimuller Farmstead is nestled on a gentle terrace of the eastern slope of the Coast Range in Columbia County. The immediate area consists of farms set on larger parcels, along with timberland. Below, off J.P. West Road, are scattered houses and residential developments that increase in density and merge into Scappoose Veterans Park and the commercial portions of the City of Scappoose along US Highway 30.

Site

The Heimuller Farmstead is off lower JP West Road west of Scappoose. The property is accessed by a long private inverted L-shaped drive along a fenced field west of the property line and a planned residential development to the east. Other than a paved road and underground utilities in the future residential area, the immediate landscape surrounding the house reflects its rural agricultural heritage. A long row of Western cedars line the un-surfaced driveway and divide it from the farmhouse yard. Each end of the cedar row has a tall "book-end" Ponderosa pine that towers over the cedars. Enclosing the north exposure of the farm ensemble is a modern painted picket fence and beyond is an acre of farmland with a row of cypress trees. The vista across JP West Road and the surrounding hills further north is of second-growth fir. Although the Heimuller property was historically part of an old-growth forest that was logged and left in stumpage, the largest (north) portion of farmstead topography is now relatively open and level. However, downhill to the south, beyond the cleared land in agricultural use, there is a steep wooded canyon with an unnamed creek. This acreage is not tillable and is currently used as goat pasture.

The historic property was originally comprised of several parcels that were platted and sold by a local nurseryman. Over time, the acreage was cleared and converted to farm and orchard land. In the late 1950s second generation family members (children of the original owners) were no longer able to engage in farming and the property was sold by the youngest daughter, who had remained at home and cared for her elderly father. The second owner later subdivided the tract with the Heimuller residence and its outbuildings and added one more acre to the plot, making a 4.06-acre parcel when it was sold to the third owners. The current (fourth) owner has occupied the farmstead since 1997. The 4.06-acre property is currently identified on tax lot DB02700 in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 11, Township 3N, Range 2W of the Willamette Meridian.

Landscape

Little remains of the family's historic garden at the original front of the house, but a new garden has been developed on the same site. Modern additions to the front garden (at the current back of the house) are subordinate to the historic cedar hedge and two giant pine trees on the property. Presently there are numerous low-growing ornamental plants and ground cover, plus other installations such as lilies, hydrangea, willow, meadowsweet, hardy fuchsia, wild geranium, red osier dogwood, buddleia, mock orange blossom, and weeping cherries. The plantings encircle a small pond directly beyond the old front entrance to the house and line a pathway around the garden.

There are several distinctive features of the historic landscape that remain on the property. Most visible are two mature pine trees, approximately 75 feet in height, located at the end points of the cedar hedge bordering the residence. The hedge itself is another historic feature, having also been planted during the occupancy of the Heimullers. At that time, the hedge was maintained at 6 feet, but in the intervening years it has become a row of tall cedars, reaching 50 feet or more in height. However, recently the "hedge" was injudiciously pruned by the Bonneville Power Administration, which holds an easement on the driveway to service a power transmission line approximately 1/3-mile to the west. Also on the property is a historic holly tree on the north side of the house, an old apple tree in the open field northwest of the house and three historic rose bushes preserved near the current front entrance of the residence.

Contributing Resources

Residence

The farmhouse built by the Heimullers is a 1 ½-story balloon-frame vernacular wood building, constructed in a "T" shape and sheathed in original shiplap with cornerboards. The white-painted building measures approximately 51'x30' and is set on a foundation that is partially concrete and partially wooden post-and-beam. The cross-gabled roof is covered in asphalt composition shingles; from the east-west portion, a modestly corbelled brick chimney protrudes. End gables at the east and west have finished soffits, while side gables reveal rafter ends. There is 6" rakeboard along the end gables. Fenestration at the entire second level is 1/1 aluminum clad, wood-sash. On the ground level beginning at the north exposure, there is a projecting hipped-roof sun porch with four aluminum frame windows. The east exposure (former main entrance) is more architecturally distinct, with an extra wide cottage window with leaded-glass header, and a one light, vertical 4-panel formal door. The door was used more frequently in the early development of the property but later the convenient "back door" at the opposite side of the house (west exposure) became the primary entrance. Also along the east are a small rectangular fixed-light opening, a pair of French doors with divided lights, and a rectangular 6-light opening. The south exposure has two 8/1 lights. At the west, the former back porch, now the front entrance, is covered by a hipped roof supported by four turned posts. Under the porch are the original door opening and a pair of original 1/1 wood-sash windows. The projecting gable wing contains a double-hung, wood window, and beyond to the south, there is a single, three-panel door with four divided lights above.

The interior of the residence is mostly finished in vertical or horizontal painted beadboard or wainscoting. On the main level there is the kitchen, bathroom, dining room, living room, original master bedroom, and sun porch on the north. Original fir floors remain in the living room, bedrooms and upstairs hall. Original doors, or in-kind replacements, are five-panel fir downstairs and four-vertical-panel fir upstairs. The master bedroom, downstairs, is finished in original vertical wainscoting with drywall above. The farmhouse atmosphere remains in the spatial divisions, use of wood, and lack of ornamentation. The removal of an interior hallway wall has slightly enlarged the living room. A closed straight run stairwell leading upstairs remains remarkably intact with its varnished beadboard. At the top, off the hallway finished in varnished horizontal beadboard, are two bedrooms used by the three Heimuller girls and a large bunk room for the seven boys. All three bedrooms are finished in painted beadboard. Spatial divisions in the second-story rooms have been preserved. On the first floor there is baseboard and chair rail with wainscoting and vertical beadboard. At the second level there is baseboard only with horizontal beadboard.

Outbuildings

Enclosing the compound on the west, across from farmhouse, is the historic water tower, and beside it to the south, the historic apple-sorting/fruit cellar/wood shed. Both have different roof configurations, but are of compatible massing with shiplap siding. Together with two non-historic outbuildings, they appear as a harmonious row of four vernacular buildings

situated across the lawn, about 25' west of the house. A non-historic garage sits near the west property line, and to the southeast are two historic buildings: the shop/garage/apple sorting shed and the barn.

Water Tower

Most distinctive of the farm buildings is the 1 ½-story wood-frame, 30'-tall water tower sheathed in shiplap. At its base, the building is 10' square and rests on a concrete foundation. The lower portion of the tower is tapered to a beltcourse where the tower narrows to a 6'-square topped by a hipped roof with exposed rafters. Under the rafter tails on the primary (east) exposure is a small inset diamond-shaped window. Below, at ground level, is an unusual, heavy 4"-thick wood door that may have been made from building materials already existing on the farm: painted shiplap on the outside and painted beadboard on the inside. An oversize black cast metal handle on the outside appears handmade. The door is sheltered by a wide shed roof overhang supported by diagonal bracing. Inside, a hatch allows access to the upper level which contains a redwood tank where water was once pumped up from the hand dug well beside the tower. Currently the building is used as a pump house.

Hand Dug Well

This resource is located on the north side of the water tower where the well opening is covered in plywood. It is cased in vitrified-clay piping that is approximately 2' in diameter. The well is at least 28'deep, but the exact depth and the construction date are unknown. The structure is thought to be an early feature of the farmstead.

Apple Sorting Shed/Fruit Cellar/Woodshed

Adjacent to the water tower is the 1 ½-story wood-frame apple-sorting/fruit cellar/woodshed. The building measures 24'x32' and appears in a saltbox, or lean-to, configuration with a lower extension at its south wall. Siding is painted shiplap. To the rear (west) is an elevated 3-panel door with a high window used historically for loading apples. The structure has a concrete wall and foundation ranging from 5 to 6 ½' dividing the dirt floor woodshed from the concrete floor of the fruit cellar below the former apple sorting area. From the south exposure along the driveway two square openings are revealed, including a large opening set low to the ground, and a small square opening tucked under the eaves. The gabled portion of the structure (containing the historic apple-sorting area) has two vinyl 1/1 windows flanking the wood door. The space beyond (over the fruit cellar) was converted in 2001 to a bed/bath/sitting-room area.

Shop/Garage/Apple-Sorting Shed

Southeast of the house, across the driveway, is the unpainted 24'x32' multi-use, historic wood-frame building that now serves as a chicken house. Over time the three-bay building has been used as a shop, garage, or apple-sorting shed. The building's gently pitched side gable roof has a distinctive shallow clerstory-like ridge line with exposed rafter tails. This feature divides the front (north exposure) cedar shingle portion of the roof from the larger rear roof (south exposure) covered in corrugated metal. The interior of the shed is of nailed construction and retains its original roof battens, 2"x6" rough-sawn fir roof joists, 2"x4" bracing, heavy 8"x8" wood-column supports, and concrete piers set on the dirt floor.

Along the north elevation is a wood-framed barrier of chicken wire, including a double leaf gate of similar material, installed in 2008. Inside the structure is an interior wood-frame chicken coop finished in horizontal siding. Sheathing on the east, west, and south sides is original unpainted horizontal shiplap. At the west, a small rectangular lean-to addition of T-111 vertical siding was built in the 1980s for use as a nesting area for laying hens. Adjacent to the west wall is the chicken yard, defined by a 6'-tall fence of chicken wire.

Barn

The largest farm structure from the historic period is the distinctive barn, located at the (south) bend of the driveway near the shop/garage/apple-sorting shed. The unpainted, wood-frame, vertical board-and-batten building measures 36'x40'. It has a moderately pitched gable roof that includes an open lean-to addition extending to the south. The north roof exposure is covered in original split shakes that are in poor condition. South of the ridgeline, the roof is finished in corrugated metal applied in the 1980s. The roof is supported by rough-sawn 2"x6" fir with roof joists spaced at 24" centers, and original battens. Cedar poles split in quarter-sections, resting on concrete piers, provide primary support for the barn. All wood structural framing and sheathing is nailed in place.

The interior is accessed through an oversize square entrance through the west exposure. A second, though smaller, square entrance exists in the south-facing side of the barn. There are two rear doors on the east (rear) elevation, each 3'x6' and ledged and braced. The floor of the east half of the barn is finished in 12"x 3" planks resting on large log joists, while the front (western) portion of the barn is dirt. The structure, which once housed cattle and horses, is currently used for storage and goat shelter.

Non-Contributing Resources

Outbuildings

There are three non-historic outbuildings on the farmstead: a recently constructed potting shed, a playhouse/dog kennel, and the garage. The potting shed and playhouse/dog kennel form part of the four-building compound located across the yard from the farmhouse, and the garage is segregated from the outbuildings at the southwest.

Playhouse/Dog Kennel

The 1 ½-story gabled wood playhouse/dog kennel was constructed in the 1990s by the third owners of the property. The 8' square building is without foundation, but has a raised wood floor. The exterior is finished with 30-inch vertical siding with horizontal shiplap above. There is a recessed panel door and window overlooking the east field. The steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt-composition shingles. Inside, the building has miniature wainscoting, a ladder to the loft, and wallpaper. The property owner plans to retain the building with a cut in the side wall, and to install a fenced dog run beside the building to the north.

Potting Shed

Next to the playhouse/kennel on the south is the one story wood frame potting shed, also constructed in the 1990s. It has a gable roof, measures 14 ½' x 9 ½', and is sheathed in shiplap and mounted on a concrete foundation. A central door opens onto the lawn between the house and row of outbuildings.

Garage

The garage and shed are set back from the residence and beyond the row of outbuildings to the southwest. The unpainted vertical wood frame structure, 36'x40', is constructed on a concrete pad. A low-pitched gable roof covers the main volume. The primary (east) facing exposure is open for vehicle or equipment access. Attached to the garage at the south is a 8'x25 ½' garden shed, contained in a shed-roof addition with a corrugated metal roof. The structure, part of which may have been a garden shed, was rebuilt by the second owner of the property in the early 1960s.

Alterations and Additions

Contributing Buildings

Farmhouse exterior

The farmhouse envelope remains essentially as built, with alterations generally occurring in the porches. In 1973, the north-side hipped-roof porch was enclosed as a sun porch, to enable its use in inclement weather. Although enclosed, original fir floors remain. The modest central door within the old porch was retained and moved to the back (west) of the house for continued access to the farm compound. In 1986, one of the exterior chimneys was removed and the remaining one was rebuilt shortly after the first furnace was installed in the house. In the early 1990s, due to the lack of space in the original kitchen, an 8'-wide addition was built along the south end of the farmhouse. This expansion incorporated a portion of the east-facing hipped-roof porch. Historic shiplap salvaged from a local building was used to sheath the exterior. A 6-light fixed window, a pair of French doors, and a wood deck were built along the east while two window replacements were installed along the south. At this time, chamfered porch posts on the west were replaced with the present turned posts. However, these alterations are subtle and do not diminish the general historic feeling of the farmhouse, its simplicity of design, or its contribution to the farmstead ensemble.

Farmhouse Interior

In the 1930s the farmhouse was modernized with a bathroom that was installed in the pantry off the kitchen. A major improvement occurred in 1989 with the installation of the first furnace. In 1992 the interior of the farmhouse was modified with the expanded kitchen, remodeled main-floor bathroom, installation of a new bathroom upstairs in the dormitory, and removal of a downstairs hallway to enlarge circulation in the living room. A non-historic woodstove was removed from the dining room and a fireplace added in the living room in 1998. On the north end of the living room, a pair of French doors was added to access the enclosed sun porch at the north side of the house. These changes were made to continue the useful life of the residence and do not detract from the building's historic appearance.

Apple-sorting/fruit cellar/pumphouse

The interior of the upstairs apple-sorting/ fruit cellar/pump house was altered in 2001. This space was adaptively reused as a bedroom, sitting room, and bathroom. No changes were made to the exterior of building, however, and its original vernacular appearance remains compatible with existing historic and non-historic features in back of the house.

Barn

Attached to the rear (east exposure of the barn) is a 1980s 16'x36' open structure bolted to the barn (east). It is constructed of treated log-pole supports and covered with a corrugated metal roof.

Non-Contributing Buildings

Non-historic additions, including the playhouse-cum-dog kennel and the potting shed, blend with other vernacular architectural expressions on the property. Both features, constructed in the 1990s, have gabled roofs, horizontal wood siding, and central doors that blend harmoniously with other buildings onsite, including farmhouse across the yard.

Buildings Removed During the Historic Period

During the historic period there were additional buildings that represented the function of the farm. With one exception, these were removed when they no longer served the original purpose, or they fell into disrepair. Buildings that once existed during the Heimuller occupancy were: the pig pen, (previous) chicken house, wagon shed, outhouse, separator house, smoke house, and well house. Removal of these non-functional buildings occurred after the Heimullers sold the property in the late 1950s.

Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead
Name of Property

Columbia Co., Oregon
County and State

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1910-1959

Significant Dates
1910, farm established
1959, farm sold

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1910 when the Heimuller family settled on the farmstead and constructed the farmhouse. The family lived at the farm and ran it continuously until the property was sold in 1959.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

In the context of agricultural development in the vicinity of Scappoose in Columbia County, the John and Carolena Heimuller Farmstead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A as a local example of Progressive Era agricultural development (1884-1913). The farm prospered through the Motor age (1914-1940) and beyond. With a farmhouse, outbuildings, and sufficient acreage to support diversified crops, the tract provided a living for the Heimuller family for nearly 50 years. The property also deserves consideration under Criterion A as the enterprise of homeseekers who journeyed to Oregon via the railroad from the Midwest to begin new lives as farmers in the Pacific Northwest. After their arrival in Oregon in 1898, the Heimullers successfully adapted to local agricultural practices that enabled them to establish their subsistence farm. Their farmstead remains largely intact after 100 years, and consists of four historic outbuildings and a vernacular Western farmhouse. The buildings were developed on a small portion of the original tract, erected in an orderly fashion, constructed of local materials, and organized around their function, all of which reflect the modest endeavors of the subsistence farmstead. As a basic agricultural ensemble representing subsistence farming, the Heimuller farmstead is also eligible for the National Register Criteria C. The family's ownership of the property from 1910 to 1959 constitutes the period of significance.

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

Criteria A

The Heimuller Farmstead is an ensemble of agricultural buildings and a residence established during the early twentieth century. Although now constituting 4.06 acres, the historic 40-acre subsistence farm offered the opportunity for John and Carolena Heimuller to earn a modest living that would support themselves and their ten children. Breaking their stumpland, the farmstead took shape just before the Golden Era of Agriculture (1915-1919), when overall prices of agricultural products more than doubled. In this economic environment the Heimullers set themselves up with diversified agricultural practices, but particularly focused on orcharding, with apples, cherries, hazelnuts and walnuts. They found a ready market for their excess farm products with local consumers, or in Portland, where their products were sent by road, rail, or shipped by boat. The Heimullers planted crops and farmed the acreage for more than 20 years before the family began to disperse. After that, farming operations continued at a much reduced pace for another two decades.

Leaving Kansas, the Heimullers traveled westward to Oregon by train. In doing so, they participated in the historic settler movement supported by the railroads, local and regional promotional organizations, and by the Oregon State Immigration Commission. A family letter indicates they were encouraged to move to the area by relatives who had already established themselves in Columbia County.[1]

Criteria C

The architecture of the Heimuller farmstead identifies it as a distinct group of buildings in its rural setting. The subsistence farmstead developed on the terraced hillsides east of Scappoose just as large specialty farms were evolving on the opposite side of Scappoose along the Multnomah Channel. Because it involved diversified farming on a small scale, the farmstead was unusual in its time and location, and remains so today. It fits well into the observations of Philip Dole in his "Rural Landscape" commentary included in the anthology, *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*:

> The farm building group was a landmark which occurred at intervals in each locality, not evenly spaced, half a mile apart, a mile apart. Each white house and unpainted barn had had some individual architectural characteristic and in physical and social terms the place of each family was known over a wide area. Architecture, siting and association gave every house and barn a contemporary symbolic significance seldom accorded domestic buildings today.[2]

Further, the number of buildings at farmsteads would vary from time to time, and their building style, function, and maintenance conveyed the story of the farm. The appearance of the farm complex would divulge the success of the

[1] Huff, Jeanette. Summarizing an oral interview with Wilhelmina Heimuller Wist in unpublished letter to Fred and Leona Wist, February 6, 1980.
[2] Dole, Philip. "Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," in *Space, Style and Structure: Buildings in Northwest America,* Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press,130.

farm.[3] This can be seen in the modest, almost unadorned architecture of the Heimullers' farmhouse and their neatly arranged compound with buildings suited to the needs of the operation. The house itself was built with 1-½ stories, rather than two full stories, to accommodate the family of 12. Likewise, small and functional outbuildings were compacted into a space limited by the topography and the necessity of utilizing the acreage for agriculture. Yet the presence of the farm, on former stump land, was a success story visible in the tallest and most distinctive of the buildings in the compound, the water tower and the farmhouse. Both features were prominent on the approach from J.P. West Road (formerly called Heimuller Hill or the Old Heimuller Road[4]) and even now referred to as Heimuller Road uphill from the property[5], establishing the presence of the Heimuller farmstead in the community. Although it is now more difficult to view the entire ensemble from the road, due to the overgrown hedge of cedars, the hedge and tall pines themselves suggest the antiquity of the property's development.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

John Heimuller (1871-1949), a native of New Jersey and his wife, Carolena Heimuller (1872-1938) of Missouri, were both first-generation German-Americans. In 1898, the Heimullers were residents of the farming community of Bushton, Kansas, when they journeyed by rail to Oregon. John was 27 years old and Carolena was 25. Their children at that time were Wilhelmina (called Minnie), age 5; Edward, age 3; Carl, age1; and infant John. The family made their first home in Scappoose, about 20-miles north from the transcontinental Northern Pacific ferry crossing at Goble (Columbia County) that brought the railroad into Portland from Tacoma.

Resettling in Oregon

In traveling to Oregon by train in search of opportunities, the Heimullers duplicated the activities of many new Oregon residents of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While waves of settlers arrived from elsewhere in America, immigrants from Northern and Eastern Europe were also encouraged to colonize the Northwest. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, via Goble, to Portland in 1887, and with other roads then and later, railroad entrepreneurs were organized to attract settlers to take up free or inexpensive land in the region. From the1880s into the twentieth century Northern Pacific published millions of magazines and pamphlets, in multiple languages, touting locations, minerals, soils, climates, potential crops, schools, and potential markets for homeseekers. The railroad's *Northwest Magazine* was distributed across the northern tier of the United States and across Canada. A regular feature was "Hints to Settlers – Useful Advice to People Going to Make Homes in New Regions."[6] Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines also lured settlers using Northern Pacific's tactics, supplemented by the Oregon State Board of Immigration, charged with promoting the state at home and abroad.

Specialty pamphlets published just after the arrival of the Heimullers capture the appeal of Columbia County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One circular, *An Invitation to Visit and Make a Home in Columbia County,* was jointly published by the Columbia County Court and Columbia County Chambers of Commerce. The "invitation" was extended to "...the world at large by and on behalf of various cities, towns and communities of this county." It was addressed to:

> ...home-making folks who want an opportunity to better their condition in life. For the man who gets his living from the soil we believe that Columbia County has many superior advantages....We believe that a wonderful era of development is at hand in this county....There is in no sense a land boom, just a healthy reasonable growth, based on the utilization of the resource. Many varieties of fruits are grown successfully. Of the tree fruits pears, apples, prunes, peaches, plums and cherries do exceptionally well. Every variety of fruit common to the temperate zone can be successful cultivated....Logging camps and manufacturing industries afford a method of disposing of a large quantity of produce.[7]

Cut-over lands, which the Heimullers would eventually purchase, were directly promoted in the pamphlet *Columbia County Oregon*, published by the Columbia County Development League. The circular predicted success for would-be farmers "willing to go slow." The low cost of purchasing stumplands was said to range from $5-$50 per acre, while the cost of clearing was estimated at $35 - $100 per acre. Fruit growing, according to the brochure, "is not an experiment.

[3] Ibid, 131.
[4] Heimuller, Henry. Electronic communication with Linda Dodds, July 19, 2010.
[5] US Geological Survey Map, Chapman Quad, 45122-G8-TF-024, edited 1995.
[6] Duin, Edgar C. "Setters' Periodical: Eugene Smalley and the Northwest Magazine," Minnesota History Magazine, Spring 1952, 32.
[7] "An Invitation to Visit and Make a Home in Columbia County," Columbia County Court and Columbia County Chambers of Commerce," n.p, n.p. 1. Oregon Historical Society Mss 6000 (Promotional Pamphlets).

Not many commercial orchards are here, but their day has come. It is now only a question of skill, of good care, of wise selection of varieties and hill exposure, and while the farm is being cleared the orchard is growing and presently will give you and independent income. Prunes and apples do excellently here, and find ready sale."[8]

Still another pamphlet, *How to Get to Columbia County*, was published jointly by the Sunset Homeseekers Bureau of San Francisco and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company of Portland. Addressing potential settlers, the publication (c. 1908) proclaimed its intentions were "the development and upbuilding [sic] of Oregon," because the area "is one of the few sections of America that represents a virgin field of wonderful possibilities for men and capital." Of farming, it was said, "Here and there in the valleys and on the hill sides [sic] men have bought timber land and cleared it...Many settlers have cleared their land acre by acre, living on the first acre until the second is cleared."[9] Pointing the way for the trip west was a railroad map revealing rail connections through Kansas and Nebraska, joining the Oregon Short Line in Wyoming to bring Midwestern homeseekers directly to Portland.

If not attracted by boosters, the Heimullers were encouraged to move to Oregon by John's sister and brother-in-law. When they arrived in Oregon the family set about finding work in their new surroundings. Notes from a 1980 interview with the eldest Heimuller child, Wilhelmina "Minnie" Heimuller Wist, indicate "the family came west at the urging of 'Aunt Carrie and Uncle Robert Hartmen [sic],' who were involved with the extension of the railroad from Scappoose to Gobel. 'Aunt Carrie' ran a boarding house for the railroad crews." The Heimullers' first residence was across the tracks from the section house in Scappoose, and sometimes they provided lodging for railroad workers who had no place to stay.[10] John also availed himself of a job with the railroad as the family settled in.

Development of the Farm

Leaving Scappoose, the Heimuller family moved on to Dutch Canyon, southwest of Scappoose. Not much is known of the family's activities in this area, but before long they returned to Scappoose. John found work with orchardist Asa Holaday, Jr. At Holaday's operation he was exposed to cultivating fruit and nut trees, including apples, pears, prunes, plums, cherries, filberts and walnuts. The Heimullers also occupied a home owned by the Holadays.[11]

The association with Holaday was helpful, as the Heimullers adapted to farming methods in Oregon. Asa Holaday, Sr. was one of the first nurserymen in Columbia County. His venture into orcharding began after he founded the Monte Vista Nurseries in Scappoose in 1885.[12] According to local historian James Loring Watts, area residents were dismayed when Holaday's fledgling crop of Northern Spy apples was harvested in amounts large enough to be marketed elsewhere.[13] (note Watts) In 1894, only a few years before the Heimullers' arrival in the community, the elder Holaday relinquished management of the nurseries and turned them over to his son, Asa, Jr. The younger Holaday became prominent in the Pomona Grange and other local organizations, and remained in nursery work until about 1919.[14]

In time, the Heimullers would settle on several tracts owned by Asa Holaday, Jr. The land had been logged over by the Watts family[15] and platted as Holaday Orchard Tracts. Family members believe the farm comprised about 40 acres, mostly in stumpage surrounded by timber.[16] If half the acreage, or 20 acres, was cleared, the farm would have been an average size farm in Columbia County from 1910 to 1945. When the farmhouse was built c. 1910, the family of eleven children was nearly complete with the addition of Martha, Lena, Bert, Robert, and Fred. Elmer and Clay arrived after the residence was built. While Elmer died in infancy, the oldest of the children were now in their teens and able to assist with the labors of the farm.

In 1910, the Heimullers' new farm was one of 813 in Columbia County where the average farm size was 112.4 acres. In 1920 there were 991 farms in the county that averaged 90.7 acres. And by 1925, the Heimuller farm was one of 1,595 in the county. By far the largest agricultural pursuit in 1919 was dairying, which provided 42.2% of the agricultural income in

[8] "Columbia County Oregon," Columbia County Development League, c. 1907, n.p., 8-10.
[9] "How to Get to Columbia County Oregon," Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company: Portland, c. 1908, 1-4.
[10] Huff. op. cit.
[11] Heimuller, Dale. Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, April 26, 2010.
[12] Holaday, Joseph. "The Holadays of Scappoose and Deer Island," Columbia County History, vol. 13 (1974),10-11.
[13] Watts, James Loring. "The History of Scappoose, Oregon Between the Years 1852 – 1930," unpublished manuscript, 1981, 33.
[14] Ibid., p. 11.
[15] Fulton, Ann. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form (Columbia County), Heimuller Farmstead, 2002.
[16] Wist, Fred. Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, May 13, 2010.

the county.[17] In contrast, fruits and nuts accounted for only 9% of the income the previous year.[18] Clearly, commercial, or specialized agriculture, was flourishing at the same time that the Heimullers practiced diversified or subsistence farming.

As the subsistence farm developed, it was necessary for all family members to participate in the care and harvest of the crops. And as they all grew to adulthood, they continued to live and work at the farm. Most, if not all the children managed to attend or graduate from high school, and remained engaged with farm activities even after marriage.[19] The heavy work of the farm was accomplished by a team of two horses owned by the family. In later years, additional horses were borrowed from a neighbor to help with the work. In 1948 or '49 son Ed purchased a Ford tractor. The only other mechanized equipment was a 4-wheel tank sprayer used several times in the spring to spray the orchards.[20] Broken acreage was planted in various crops, but consisted primarily of apples, cherries, potatoes, walnuts, and filberts. These crops were intensive and planted more for commercial purposes. Varieties of apples included Red and Yellow Delicious, Lady, Northern Spy, Gravenstein and Crab apples. Of all the crops grown, apples, in particular, required attention in polishing, sorting, and careful packing. Nurturing the trees was also important for future harvests, and natural fertilizers were used in both the home garden and in the orchards.[21] In 1925-26, John Heimuller's young orchard was the subject of a pruning demonstration sponsored by the Extension Service of Oregon State Agricultural College.[22] The Heimullers' apple orchard was apparently a success by local standards, for a 1927-28 extension report states:

> Outside of a few commercial orchards of good varieties of apples which are properly cared for this industry brings but small returns to the county. The majority of plantings are small home plants of mixed varieties which are poorly cared for.

Local historian James Watts recalls the Heimullers this way in his *History of Scappoose*, published in 1984:

> The John Heimuller family that lived one mile west of the townsite was well known for their fine apple orchard and superior Burbank potatoes. The road [now JP West Road] is still known by old-timers as Heimuller Hill Road. It seems to me that years ago we had much heavier snows every winter, and after the first snow, Mr. Heimuller brought out his old wooden snow plow, horse drawn, and cleared the hill. It was immediately taken over by the younger generation.[23]

Apples were shipped via rail or ships running in Multnomah Channel. In later years Ed Heimuller delivered the fruit by truck to markets on Columbia Boulevard in Portland.[24]

Other products from the farm were also important for the family's consumption or for excess sale. These included milk, cream, and butter, chickens and eggs, and cider. Cream was put in large cans and first transported by horse-drawn wagon to Johnson's Landing, where it was loaded on a ship for Portland. Later the cream was sold to an ice cream plant in St. Helens.[25] Thirty or 40 hens were kept on hand at the farm and the poultry or their eggs were sold to locals. Hazelnuts and walnuts were dried on the property before being sold. And finally, the Heimullers supplemented their diets with wild game taken in the woods and lowlands. They hunted deer, pheasants, grouse, and ducks, while "taking a shot at the occasional cougar".[26] When the salmon were running in Scappoose Creek, they caught them with pitch forks.[27]

The girls -- later women -- became expert in butter making, canning, gardening, and handiwork. Finishing their outdoor work, their hands were kept busy with knitting, crocheting, redwork quilting, or lace making. Carolena was a member of the Artisans Lodge,[28] and she and her three daughters also made all of their own clothing,[29] as well as soap.[30] Minnie,

---

[17] Nelson, George A. Oregon State Agricultural College Extension Service Annual Report, December 1, 1925 – November 30, 1926. Tables and Nelson, "History of Farming and Cutting of Timber in Columbia County," in Columbia County History (vol. 1), 1961, 32.
[18] Op.cit. Wist, Fred.
[19] Op cit. Wist, Fred.
[20] Op. cit. Heimuller, Dale.
[21] Op.cit. Wist, Fred.
[22] Nelson, George. Annual Report, December 1, 1925 – November 30, 1926.
[23] Watts, James Loring. "The History of Scappoose, Oregon Between the Years 1852 – 1930," unpublished manuscript, 1981.
[24] Op. cit. Wist, Fred; George Heimiller, Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, June 19, 2010.
[25] Op. cit Heimuller, George
[26] Ibid. Wist, Fred
[27] Op. cit. Heimuller, George
[28] St. Helens Mist, April 19, 1949,1.
[29] Wist, Leona. Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, May 13, 2010.
[30] Heimuller, Glenda. Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, June 19, 2010.

the oldest of the girls, was known for her expertise in arranging farm produce displays at fairs and exhibitions, including the Columbia County Fair, Oregon State Fair, and the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland.[31]

Except for sugar and flour, the Heimullers apparently grew nearly everything the family consumed. They were so self-sufficient that a local merchant once declared that the family visited the store much less frequently than other customers.[32] The home garden included beans, potatoes, carrots, squash, and onions in addition to Carolena's lily patch.[33] The women cooked on a wood stove and were very proud of their self-sufficiency. When serving meals to large numbers of people, as they often did, they used simple crockery set on a long farmhouse table with sturdy chairs.[34] Family photos suggest that one of their few activities outside the area was participating in the Scappoose Congregational Church and attending annual church outings as far away as Turner, Oregon.[35]

Although son Carl died in 1921, the 1930s brought more widespread change to the family structure. John Heimuller continued to work exclusively on his land while Carolena, in declining health, ran the household. Save one, all of the (nine) adult children sought outside employment, although they continued to assist with the farm. During the harvest season, the whole family worked with the crops, but in later years extra help was needed.[36] In 1930 census records, all the children were single and living at the farm. The six boys then ranged in age from 18 to 35, while the three girls were from 28 to 37. Later that year, however, the first Heimuller offspring would at last marry, followed by five more marriages in as many years.[37] Most of the young couples remained near the farm or in the county, but their respective departures nonetheless depleted the farm's labor pool.

In 1938, Carolena died at age 65. Children Lena and Ed were left to run the operation along with their father. John Heimuller's health began to fail in the 1940s and was less able to perform farm chores. He died in 1949 at age 78 and was remembered in his obituary as pioneer of the county, and a member of the Modern Woodmen and Macabees fraternal organizations.[38] After their father's death, Ed and Lena remained on the farm. Ed died in 1952. Minnie was widowed in 1953 and moved back into the farmhouse to be with her sister, Lena. They resided there until the property and the farm equipment were sold to Jesse Cronin in 1959. After the sale, the sisters moved into a small house in Scappoose proper.[39]

From the beginning the Heimullers worked the land intensively, first clearing the stumpage, before capitalizing on the prosperity of the Golden Era of Agriculture, from 1914-1919. When they moved onto the farm c. 1910, there were 813 farms in the county, averaging 112 acres. By 1930 the number of farms had doubled, but the average size of the farms had decreased to 71 acres. After World War I, specialized agriculture flourished with more acreage needed to support dairying, wheat farming, and cattle production.[40] The flat dikeland area east of Scappoose was especially attractive for cattle raising and dairying. Reclamation of 21,673 more acres of land made suitable for agricultural purposes through the dike land project (completed in 1935) meant that there were 39,635 acres available for farming in the county in 1945.[41]

Architecture of the Heimuller Farmstead

The Heimuller farmhouse and its outbuildings are a distinctive group of buildings on the rural landscape. Dominated by the farmhouse and water tower, the ensemble was constructed for functionality, with few elaborations. Local materials, primarily cedar and fir, were used for construction. Buildings were organized so that those needed for the day-to-day operation of the household were across a 25-foot space to the west of the house, creating a small compound composed of the multi-purpose apple sorting/fruit cellar/woodshed, the water tower, and the non-extant chicken and well houses. Slightly beyond was the shop/garage/apple-sorting shed, and the barn that remain in use today. The house and water tower were distinguished by the classic white paint of the period and easily distinguishable from the unpainted clapboard or rough-sawn agricultural buildings.

---

[31] Op cit. Wist, Fred.
[32] Op. cit. Wist, Leona.
[33] Op. cit. Heimuller, Dale.
[34] Op. cit. Wist, Leona.
[35] Op. cit. Heimuller, Glenda.
[36] Op. cit. Heimuller, George.
[37] Op. cit. Heimuller, Glenda.
[38] "Scappoose Pioneer Dies: John Heimuller Succumbs at Home," *St. Helens Sentinel – Mist,* April 19, 1949,1.
[39] Op. cit. Wist, Fred.
[40] Op. cit. Fulton, Ann, 42.
[41] Op. cit., Nelson. Columbia County History, 32.

The c.1910 farmhouse, although of a later period, bears a resemblance to Willamette Valley farmhouses constructed in a cross-gabled "T" configuration popularized from 1870 to 1900. When built, the primary exposure of the Heimuller residence was to the east, which, along with north, was often preferred for extreme climes in summer and winter. The driveway was also along the east of the house, another of the preferable locations.[42] Shiplap siding, rather than the new clapboard siding, was used to sheath the house, and the building was originally set on post and piers rather than a concrete foundation. Some of the original foundation remains in place, but stabilization with concrete was applied where possible in the 1980s. Inside, as well as out, the new farmhouse contained few of the mechanical improvements that were starting to appear at the time. While running water in the kitchen may have been installed with use of the gravity-fed water tower, there was no central heating or bathroom.[43] Family members recall the three-hole outhouse, near the shop/garage/apple-sorting building to the south; though unused, it stood until the 1980s. Modern conveniences such as electricity and telephone service appeared later; central heating was not installed until the late 1980s.[44] The interior of the house was finished in fir that was applied to floors, sash work, and walls. Walls of wainscoting were a common treatment in Western farmhouses.[45] The installation of a cottage or picture window with leaded glass overlight was, however, a modest articulation that provided a view beyond the old formal entrance. Another simple elaboration was two corbelled brick chimneys, one in each wing.

Smaller buildings in the compound at the rear of the house were likewise modest, and organized for function and proximity to the house. The two original buildings are painted shiplap. The construction of the water tower occurred as the towers reached their mode, from 1890-1910.[46] Further away, the simple unpainted barn and multi-use shop/garage/apple sorting structure accommodated the farm animals and equipment necessary for farming. The barn was small, providing shelter for only a few animals. It was sheathed in rough-sawn vertical fir while the multi-use building is covered in shiplap. The interior of the barn contains a very late example of the use of split log posts.[47] The northern exposure of the barn roof is covered in split cedar shingles that are thought to be original.

The 40-acre farmstead was a visual contrast to the specialized agricultural operations on the floor of the Willamette Valley where grains flourished,[48] and in the flat plains, or the dikelands of Columbia County where soil conditions were conducive to red clover mixed with timothy. Wheat and oats were also grown in limited amounts for dairying, and Scappoose became a dairying center.[49] While the large, specialized operations generally required huge barns and large outbuildings for livestock or more advanced equipment, the Heimullers' simple one-story barn reflected the relatively modest activities of the family. Crops were not too large for the family to handle themselves and all the work, except spraying, was performed without the use of mechanical means.

Farm Comparisons

The Heimuller Farmstead is included in the Columbia County Historic Resource Inventory, and in the Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties. Both inventories contain four farmsteads or farm buildings in the Scappoose area. The four properties represent properties developed from perhaps 1900 to 1925, but they differ considerably in one aspect or another from the Heimuller Farmstead. The subject property is unusual in its location west of Scappoose and in its representation of subsistence farming. The remaining three properties are situated east of Scappoose on the plains between U.S. Highway 30 and Multnomah Channel.

The barn and silo complex at 51470 Columbia River Highway is a visible landmark for motorists along the highway. The silo is now painted red and currently appears as a candle with signage reading "Welcome to Scappoose." Nearby is the complex of commercial agricultural structures, including a massive dairy barn. The building has both vertical and horizontal wood siding with gambrel roof and two prominent round vents, one at each end of the roof. A related one-story agricultural building is located directly in front of the barn. It has a low-pitched gable roof with interesting cupola-like vents, a central doorway flanked by newer oversized window openings, and building additions with different roof lines. A third building is presently in use as a garden supply store. It is one story with a gently-pitched side-gable roof, horizontal wood siding, and aluminum-frame windows. There are no longer any livestock at the site or indication that the property produces agricultural commodities.

---

[42] Op. cit. Dole, 227-28.
[43] Op. cit. Dole, 236-37.
[44] Horn, Larry. Telephone interview with Linda Dodds, July 19, 2010.
[45] Op. cit. Dole, 231.
[46] Op. cit. Dole, 235-36.
[47] Op. cit. Dole, 221.
[48] Op. cit. Dole, 209-10.
[49] Op. cit. Fulton, 37-38.

Frakes Barn is located at 51364 Dike Road, along with a dairy complex of large, newer aluminum barns and an old farmhouse. The-1 ½ story wood barn, constructed in 1915, may be contemporary with the farmhouse. While the vertically-sided wood barn appears reasonably intact, the Willamette Valley farmhouse has a newer one-story addition with chimney on its primary elevation, and the exterior is covered in composition shingles. Phil Frakes was a pioneer breeder of Holsteins in the dike land area.

A third barn is at 51836 Old Portland Road. The 1-½-story vertically sided wood barn appears along with a large, intact bungalow farmhouse built in 1921. The barn has a small raised gable cupola flanking the ridge line of the roof. Both are covered in older shingles. The ensemble of buildings is set on a well-landscaped parcel that backs into a grove of cottonwood trees. The remaining three exposures are surrounded by a residential neighborhood.

Conclusion

There are ten listings of National Register properties in Columbia County but none are directly associated with farming agriculture. The St. Helens Downtown Historic District includes multiple properties along civic or commercial themes. Among the other properties, two are transportation resources, one is a mill company office and another is a cemetery. Of the five residential properties, the large, two-story gabled George F. Moeck House in Rainier does not retain any of its agricultural outbuildings. Nearest the Heimuller property, in Scappoose proper, is the eclectically designed late Victorian residence of town builder James Grant Watts.

The Heimuller Farmstead is an excellent example of subsistence farming in the vicinity of Scappoose and is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The property remains in agricultural use today, with production of chickens and eggs, a resident goat, and a green garden. Unlike larger commercial farms in Scappoose, both the Heimuller Farm buildings and the farm output were modest. The four remaining historic outbuildings and well, plus the farmhouse, are all identifiable in their rural, agricultural appearance. Their functionality is apparent, and as a collection, they represent the oldest and most complete historic farm grouping of its type and period in the Scappoose area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

Dole, Philip. "Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," in *Space, Style and Structure.* Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR.

Fite, Gilbert C. *American Farmers: the New Minority.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, IN, 1981.

Oliver, Egbert S. *Homes in the Oregon Forest: Settling Columbia County, 1870-1920.* Calapooia Publications, Brownsville, 1983.

Robbins, William G. *Landscapes of Promise: The Oregon Story: 1800-1940.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1997.

Publications

Better Fruit. Better Fruit Publishing Company, Hood River, 1906-1967 (monthly with exceptions).

Blaschke, Monika. "Think and Act as Americans Only: Germans in Oregon and World War One," Masters thesis, University of Oregon, 1987.

Columbia County Extension Service Annual Reports, Oregon State Agricultural College.

"Columbia County Grange History, 1901 – 1905." Collis Enterprises, St. Helens, 1965.

"Columbia County History," Columbia County Historical Society, 1961 – 1984.

Duin, Edgar C. "Settlers' Periodical: Eugene Smalley and the Northwest Magazine," Minnesota History Magazine, Spring 1952, 32.

Dolan, Susan. "Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places." National Park Service, 2009.

Ellis, David V. "An Evaluation of the Impact on Cultural Resources of the Proposed Drought Relief Project at Scappoose," unpublished, Portland, n.d.

Fulton, Ann. "The Development of Columbia County, 1792 – 1930." Historic Context Statement. Columbia County Forests, Parks, and Recreation, 1998,

Judge, Barbara C. "Historic Farm Structures as Material Culture: An Oregon Study," Anthropology Northwest Number 14, Oregon State University, Corvallis, 2004.

"1915 Oregon Almanac: Official Pamphlet: Published by the State of Oregon for the Information of Homeseekers, Settlers, and Investors." Salem: Oregon State Immigration Commission, 1915.

Speulda, Lou Ann. Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historic Context, 1811-1940. State Historic Preservation Office, Salem: OR (1989).

Watts, James Loring. "The History of Scappoose, Oregon Between the Years 1852 – 1930," n.p., n.p., 1981.

Other Sources

Heimuller, Dale. Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, May 13, 2010, Longview, WA.

Heimuller, George and Glenda. Oral History interview with Linda Dodds, June 19, 2010, Warren, OR.

Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead
Name of Property

Columbia Co., Oregon
County and State

Heimuller, Henry. Electronic communication with Linda Dodds, July 19, 2010.

Horn; Larry. Telephone interview with Linda Dodds, July 19, 2010.

Wist, Fred and Leona. Oral history interview with Linda Dodds, May 13, 2010, Lake Oswego, OR.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # ____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 4.06 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10N	508108	5066631	3			
2				4			

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

The John and Carolena Heimuller Farmstead is located at 32600 SW J.P. West Road in Scappoose, Columbia Co., Oregon and the boundaries include the entire tax lot 3N2W11 DB 02700.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the farmhouse and outbuildings that have historically been part of the John and Carolena Heimuller Farmstead and that maintain historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda S. Dodds
organization _____ date July 2010; rev. Dec. 2010
street & number 2255 NW Irving Street telephone (503) 288-1278
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97210
e-mail linda@opusnet.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead

City or Vicinity: Scappoose vcty

County: Columbia **State:** Oregon

Photographer: JR Vanderburg

Date Photographed: Summer 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0001.jpg)
Overview of Heimuller Farmstead, looking southeast.

2 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0002.jpg)
North and west facades of the farmhouse, looking southeast.

3 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0003jpg)
View of west porch of farmhouse and site plantings, looking southeast.

4 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0004jpg)
View of west porch and west facade of farmhouse, looking northwest.

5 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0005jpg)
East facade of farmhouse, looking west.

6 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0006.jpg)
Overlooking northern portion of farmstead, looking north.

7 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0007.jpg)
View of north facade of farmhouse and front of non-historic dog kennel, looking west.

8 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0008.jpg)
Interior view of farmhouse living room.

9 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0009.jpg)
Interior view of farmhouse kitchen.

10 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0010.jpg)
Interior view of farmhouse stairwell leading to second floor.

11 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0011.jpg)
View of apple sorting/woodshed building and water tower, with potting shed and dog kennel in background, looking northwest.

12 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0012.jpg)
View of apple sorting/woodshed building and water tower, looking southwest.

13 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0013.jpg)
View of garden area, looking southwest.

14 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0014.jpg)
View of garage, looking west.

15 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0015.jpg)
View of apple sorting/garage/shop building, looking southeast.

16 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0016.jpg)
View of apple sorting/garage/show building, looking southwest.

17 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0017.jpg)
View of west facade of barn, looking southeast.

18 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0018.jpg)
View of west facade of barn, looking northeast.

19 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0019.jpg)
Interior view of barn.

20 of 20. (OR_ColumbiaCounty_HeimullerFarmstead_0020.jpg)
Interior view of barn lean-to.

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

name Carleen Sturman
street & number 32600 SW J.P. West Road telephone (503) 543-4894
city or town Scappoose state Oregon zip code 97056

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead
Name of Property
Columbia Co., Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

List of Figures

1. General location map, Heimuller Farmstead (courtesy Google Maps).
2. Tax lot map with nominated boundary area shaded, Heimuller Farmstead.
3. Site plan, Heimuller Farmstead.
4. Detailed site plan with building measurements, Heimuller Farmstead.
5. Photo location map, Heimuller Farmstead.
6. Historic photo, southwest facade of Heimuller Farmhouse, c. 1910.
7. Historic Photo, north facade of Heimuller Farmhouse, 1914.
8. Historic Photo, east facade of Heimuller Farmhouse, c. 1914.
9. Site plan c. 1940s-50s of Heimuller Farmstead; drawn from memory by Fred Wist.

Figure 6. Historic photo, southwest facade of Heimuller Farmhouse, c. 1910.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Heimuller, John and Carolena, Farmstead
Name of Property
Columbia Co., Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7. Historic Photo, north facade of Heimuller Farmhouse, 1914.

Figure 8. Historic Photo, east facade of Heimuller Farmhouse, c. 1914.