

Cultural Resource Survey Form:

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

I. D. NUMBER _____

PHOTO INFORMATION:

ROLL: LXXXIII

FRAME: 11

STUDY AREA: SANDY/BORING

LEGAL: T. 1 R. 4E SEC. 36

TAX (LOTS): 2501

ZONE _____ SIZE _____

IDENTIFICATION:

COMMON/HISTORICAL NAME: _____

ADDRESS: 39131 S.E. Hudston Road AREA: COTTRELL

CURRENT OWNER: REX DAVIS USE: Residence

OWNER'S ADDRESS: Same Sandy 97055

ORIGINAL OWNER: _____ USE: Residence

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: TOWN: _____ COUNTY: X CITY: _____ NATION: _____

HISTORIC INTEREST:

THEME: Architecture - 20th Century DATE: 1910

DESCRIPTION: _____

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

STYLE: Vernacular STORIES: 2

DATE: 1910 CONDITION: Good ARCHITECT: _____

SIDING: Bevel with corner boards.

ROOF: Hip with gables. Boxed eaves. Full return

DOORS: Paneled and glazed.

WINDOWS: Double-hung sash. Continuous belt course at second story window heads.

Diamond windows in gable ends.

MAIN ENTRANCE: Porch wraps around northeast corner of house. Simple supports.

Paneled door.

NOTES: Barn: Gambrel (covered with metal); side opening double sliding doors;

shiplap with corner boards. Lath and plaster.



BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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DATE: August 1984

RECORDER: Pinger/Borge

1165

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY 1989-92

HISTORIC NAME: **RADFORD, RICHARD H., FARM**
COMMON NAME:
PROPERTY ADDRESS: 39131 S.E. Hudson Road
OWNER: Carlson, Alvin N.
OWNER ADDRESS: 39131 S.E. Hudson Road, Sandy, OR 97055
RESOURCE TYPE: Buildings
PRESENT USE: Farm Complex
ORIGINAL USE: Farm Complex
THEME: Culture: architecture; Agriculture
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown
COUNTY: Clackamas
QUAD: Sandy
T/R/S: 1 4E 36
TAX LOT: 2501
ADDITION: N/A
BLOCK: N/A
LOT: N/A
LOT SIZE: 1.98 Acres
ZONE: EFU-20

SETTING: The Radford Farm is located on the west side of Hudson Road, a narrow two-lane thoroughfare that is less than one-quarter miles from Lusted Road. The site is generally level, sloping downward to the west. Across the road to the east is a residence. The house and barn are surrounded by berry fields. This area is characterized by undeveloped, hilly, wooded parcels.

NOTEWORTHY LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Foundation plantings; mature deciduous trees; mature coniferous trees; berry fields; fruit trees

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: Non-historic shed

RECORDED BY: Koler/Morrison
DATE: December 1990



HOUSE

DATE BUILT: 1910

STYLE: Queen Anne Homestead

PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE: Asymmetrical

NO. OF STORIES: 2 1/2

FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Concrete

BASEMENT: No

ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS: Hip w/ composition shingles

WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME:

PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Double-hung sash

EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Bevel and wide weatherboard w/ cornerboards; double-bevel w/ cornerboards

DECORATIVE FEATURES: Belt course; full roof return; diamond windows

OTHER: Encircling full-width, hip-roof porch w/ simple posts, n. and e. elev.; full-width hip-roof porch, w. elev.; paneled door; paneled and glazed door; hip-roof ell, w. elev.; interior chimney; covered pathway adjacent to driveway

CONDITION: Good

EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE): Patio doors added, s. elev. (n.d.); partially resided (n.d.); covered pathway added (n.d.); hip roof ell added (n.d.); front window replaced w/ fixed glass (n.d.)



BARN

ESTIMATED DATE BUILT: c. 1900
STYLE: Gambrel
PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE: Rectangular
NO. OF STORIES: 2
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Post-and-beam
BASEMENT: No
ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS: Gambrel w/ sheet metal
WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME: Wood/stud
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE:
EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Wide dropped w/ cornerboards
DECORATIVE FEATURES: Three sets side-wall overhead sliding doors; lean-to, s. elev.
OTHER: None
CONDITION: Good
EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE): Lean-to added (n.d.); doors replaced (n.d.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Name: **RADFORD, RICHARD H., FARM**

Address: 39131 S.E. Hudson Road

The Radford Farm is located on Hudson Road which is an early 20th century road. It is a half mile from the western bank of the Sandy River. To the north a half mile is the P.E.P. Company elevated railway. The resource may be evaluated as a turn-of-the-century dwelling and as a farm complex.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early development of the Sandy-Boring area can be attributed to the proximity of the Barlow Road; the westernmost link of the Oregon Trail. The primary route of the Barlow Road, established by the 1850s, bisected the study area following present day Highway 26 to Sandy, then turning south towards and crossing the Clackamas River, continuing southwestward to Oregon City. Early settlers were few and widely scattered and included P. D. Terwilliger and L. Williams, who settled claims near the Multnomah County border, as well as Francis Revenue, who settled near present day Sandy. Revenue established a trading post on the Barlow Road. He also built the first school, a log building, in the area in 1870.

Despite the seemingly heavy traffic through the study area, few early pioneers filed donation land claims. Pioneers were interested in farming and sought arable, accessible land near and along the navigable waterways, which were more dependable thoroughfares than the muddy, rutted roads of the period. The topography of the Sandy-Boring area is hilly and therefore not well suited to the common agricultural practices of the mid-19th century. It was not until the 1870s that pioneers began to settle in the Sandy-Boring area.

The population of the county at this time was primarily composed of English, Irish and German immigrants, many of whom had lived in the Missouri, Mississippi or Ohio river valleys prior to moving westward to Oregon.

Mid-19th century dwellings were often of log or simple wood-frame construction. Many buildings exhibited an influence of the Classical Revival style of architecture, although generally this influence was limited to symmetrical facade arrangements, and suggestions of a cornice at the eave line and corner boards.

Like their residential counterparts, agricultural buildings from the period were generally simple buildings. Due to the nature of farming practices, barns and sheds were low-profile, broad buildings.

After the Civil War (1865-1883), the area experienced slow but steady growth. The Barlow Road continued to be an important

Here, diminutive cabins and commodious dwellings were often constructed with native materials in a hand-crafted manner. The interurban railroad suspended commuter service to Boring in 1932. Two years later service was curtailed to Gresham. In 1942 freight service was resumed to Gresham and Sandy.

Since World War II, the Sandy-Boring area has witnessed dramatic changes. Most noteworthy is the conversion of agricultural land to suburban residential subdivisions. The construction of the Highway 26 through the study area has stimulated a host of suburban development from the north and west.

SUBJECT PROPERTY

Richard H. Radford is believed to be the original owner. He purchased the property in 1905 from William E. Ritchie. In 1929 Floyd O. Radford received the deed. He is presumed to be the son of Richard. In 1944 a deed was given to Floyd O. and Mary S. Radford. That same year the property was purchased by William E. and Helen Ruth Walker

The Radford Farm is composed of house and barn. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne Homestead style of architecture. Constructed in 1910, the house displays several references to the "high styles" of the day. These references include the form and massing, as well as the details.

The arrangement of volumes--gables projecting from a central hipped volume--is commonly associated with late 19th century eclectic styles, such as the Queen Anne. Classically inspired elements, such as the full roof-returns, are also seen on Queen Anne houses. Decorative features include the frieze and belt course at the heads of the second floor windows, and the diamond-shaped windows at the attic level.

The date of construction was determined by Tax Assessor records and is confirmed by architectural evidence, including the double-bevel siding which was popular as a domestic building material from 1905 until the 1930s.

The house has had few alterations since construction. Most of the changes have been on the rear of the building.

The barn is an excellent example of the Gambrel type. The large building has the distinctive roof shape. This building has a side-wall sliding door, dropped siding and corner boards. The roof has been covered with sheet metal. It has had few alterations.

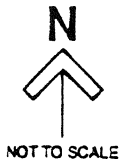
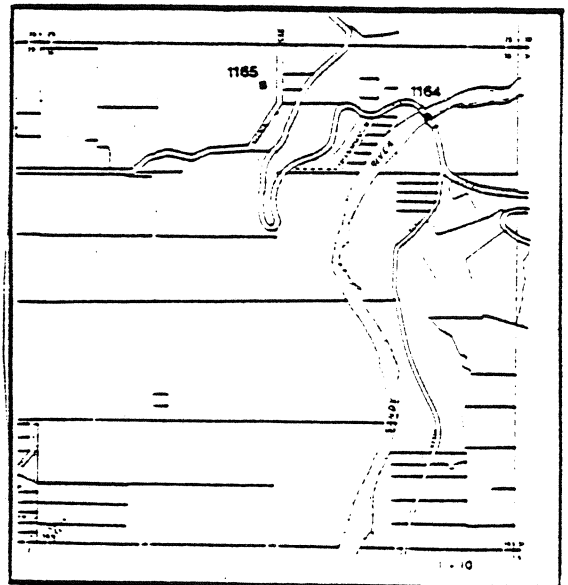
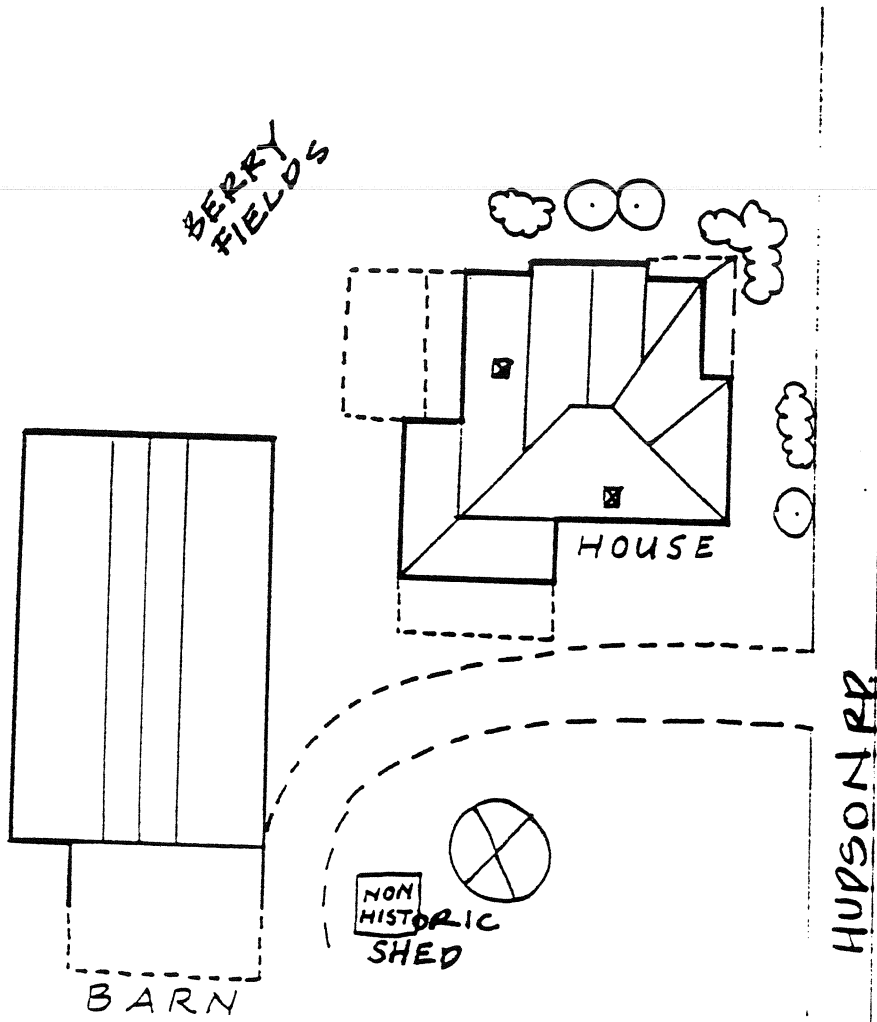
In the Sandy-Boring study area, the Richard H. Radford Farm is the only Queen Anne Homestead residence and the only Queen Anne Homestead farm complex in the study area built during the Progressive Era (1884-1913). This property contains one of seven Gambrel barns on the inventory in the study area.

The Radford Farm is significant as an example of a farm complex. The dwelling is also significant as an example of the Queen Anne Homestead style.

Bibliography: Clackamas County Cultural Resource Inventory 1984.
Sandy Pioneer.
TICOR Title Company records, Oregon City, OR.

SITE PLAN AND VICINITY MAP

Address: 39131 S.E. Hudson Road
Historic Name: RADFORD, RICHARD H., FARM



SHPO NO.: 1165