

Oregon Historic Site Record

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME					
address:	29375 Evergreen Rd Hillsboro, Washington County (97124)		historic name:	Manning-Kamna Farm	
assoc addresses:			current/other names:	Carlos D & Elizabeth Wilcox Farm; Elizabeth & Lois Manning Farm, Manning-Kamna Farm	
location descr:			block/lot/tax lot:		
			tnshp/rng/sect/qtr sect:	2S 1E 3	
PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS					
resource type:	Building	height (stories):	1.5	total elig resources:	10
elig evaluation:	eligible/significant			total inelig resources:	0
prim constr date:	1887	second date:	1920	NR Status:	Individually Listed
				date indiv listed:	10/10/2007
primary orig use:	Single Dwelling			orig use comments:	
second orig use:	Farmstead				
primary style:	Victorian Era: Other			prim style comments:	
secondary style:				Cross-wing Western Farmhouse	
primary siding:	Horizontal Board			sec style comments:	
secondary siding:	Wood:Other/Undefined			siding comments:	
plan type:	Crosswing				
				architect:	Unknown
				builder:	
comments/notes:					
GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS					
Not associated with any surveys or groupings.					
SHPO INFORMATION FOR THIS PROPERTY					
NR date listed:	10/10/2007		106 Project(s):	None	
ILS survey date:			Special Assess Project(s):	None	
RLS survey date:			Federal Tax Project(s):	None	
ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION					
<i>(Includes expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings and alterations)</i>					
<p>DESCRIPTION SUMMARY Located at 29375 NW Evergreen Road, the Manning-Kamna Farm is an ensemble of ten buildings on a 2.22 acre parcel located north of Hillsboro, in Washington County, Oregon, on a portion of the original C.D. Wilcox Donation Land Claim 59. The group consists of a farmhouse, barn, chop house, chicken house, potato shed, smokehouse, privy, canning shed, pumphouse, and garage. The Manning-Kamna Farm retains buildings dating from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries that related to and are demonstrative of both the agricultural and domestic functions of farming life during this period. SETTING The Manning-Kamna Farm is located two and one-half miles south of Oregon Highway 26, which runs west to the Pacific Ocean and east to metropolitan Portland, Oregon. Northwest Jackson School Road is located approximately 1000 feet to the east, and provides a connection to Highway 26. Northwest Old Scotch Church Road is approximately one and one-half miles directly north of the parcel. The farm is bordered on the south by Northwest Evergreen Road. Access to the farm is made via a gravel drive at the intersection of Northwest Evergreen and Northeast Jackson School Road. A dedicated stop light provides access from the gravel drive to this intersection. The Manning-Kamna Farm is bordered on the north, east, and west by agricultural land. To the south are neighborhoods of single family residences, most of which have been built since 1990. The pattern of curving streets, cul-de-sacs, and a residential lot division grid is consistent to the south and runs to downtown Hillsboro. To the east and along the Highway 26 corridor, a large number of structures housing light industrial and light manufacturing uses have been built over the last ten to fifteen years. Encouraged by the designation of these parcels for light industrial growth by Metro, a large area northeast of the site shows a consistent development pattern of clusters of warehouse and light manufacturing buildings built in industrial park settings. The Manning-Kamna Farm resides on flat land, and the building ensemble is laid out in a rectangular shape, bordered on the west by the barn, and on the east by a laurel hedge. The privy and the smokehouse are on the eastern edge of the ensemble. The canning shed is located between the house to the west and the privy to the east. The farmhouse is in the center of the ensemble, with the chophouse to the north, and the pumphouse and garage to the northwest of the gravel drive and parking area. The barn forms the western edge of the ensemble, and the northeast corner is formed by the chicken coop and potato shed, which is located north and slightly west of the privy. All of the buildings are organized along cardinal compass points. FARMHOUSE The house on the Manning-Kamna Farm is a one and one-half story Late Victorian, cross-wing western farmhouse built between 1876 and 1883. The house is wood frame, supported on posts and beams, with eight-by-eight inch posts and eight-by-eight inch beams at approximately eight foot centers along the center of the house. The six-by-two inch full dimension rough sawn Douglas fir floor joists run east to west on twenty-four inch centers. The full dimension two-by-four inch Douglas fir wall studs are mortised into the six-by-twelve inch mudsill. Two-by-four inch diagonal blocking runs between floor framing members on the perimeter of the house. The porch floor joists are rough sawn two-by-ten inch at ten inches on center. The house originally had no foundation or cellar, but in the 1980s, pressure treated wood was added to the base of the house to provide a transition between the soil and the structure. In 2006, a new concrete foundation with a basement was completed to support the house. The floor plan of the house is cruciform in shape, with four hip-roofed porches. The steep intersecting gable roofs are covered with composition shingles. The two longest porches (northeast and northwest) were partially enclosed in the 1920s to accommodate indoor plumbing. At the gable ends the roof is finished with a wide raking trim board, with shallow boxed raking eaves. The double-hung windows are cased both singly and in pairs, with a shallow sill and crown molding. The east, west, and south gable end elevations are identical, with two pairs of double-hung windows centered in the elevation, one pair on the upper floor and one on the lower floor. The north and south elevations have a large square wood vent near the peak of the gable, cased and topped with crown molding with a profile that matches that of the windows. On the north side of the second story of the house, a bridge-like addition joins the upper story of the farmhouse to the chophouse. On the second story, to the east of the bridge addition, is a pair of double hung two-over-two light windows. On the lower floor there is a door to the kitchen below the addition and a small double-hung window on the east side. There are two chimneys, one at the south end of the house, the other to the north. The northern chimney is corbelled. The house has seven exterior doors, six of which open onto porches. One bay of the four-bay northwest porch was enclosed during the 1920s for plumbing improvements and a two-over-two light, double-hung window was added in the east side of the wall. The rest of this porch is open. The upper two-thirds of the porch columns are turned, and the bases are square where the porch railing is attached. Pairs of lace-like triangular wood brackets grace the top of each column at the intersection of the porch eave, a decorative form that is repeated as a wall bracket where the porch intersects the wall of the house. There are three doors to the house from the northwest porch: one opens to the kitchen, the other to the dining room, and the third, facing north, accesses the entry foyer. The upper door panels are two-over-two light, with the lower half in wood. The fireplace room, located at the south end of the house, is framed on either side by the smaller southwest and southeast porches. The elevations of these two porches are mirror images of one another; with a single door and a single double hung window on each side. These porches have no porch railings. The north side of the fireplace room contains a wood framed fireplace that extends into the room nearly four feet, with wood mantel and wood paneled sides. There is a faux grain finish on the wood fireplace surround, the windows, doors and their frames. This finish has been painted over in some places but is generally in good condition. The two end bays of the long northeast porch have been enclosed, the enclosed south bay provides room for the stair landing; the enclosed northern bay provides space for a laundry room adjacent to the kitchen. A single door, matching the doors on the northwestern porch, provides access to the kitchen. A single double-hung window brings light into the adjacent dining room area.</p>					

Some of the original tongue and groove fir floor is still intact on the porches, but some has been replaced with three-by planking. BARN The barn is made up of three connected structures. The southernmost building is a two-story gabled roof barn, built in the early 1880s by Louis Manning. To the north are two, one-story gabled roof additions to the barn, which were added by the Kamna family in the early 1900s. The two-story barn, built of wood, is approximately seventy feet long and thirty feet wide. The shiplap siding is five inches in width, one-half inch of which is rabbeted and overlapped by the interlocking piece of siding below it. The siding is painted white. There are three small windows on the southern gable end of the barn, a four light, fixed window centered in the gable end, and two, three-over-three light fixed windows evenly spaced to each side and below the level of the eave. On the east elevation, there are six windows, three, four-light fixed windows on the second floor, and three, six-light fixed windows on the first floor. Adjacent to the two southernmost windows on the first floor is a double sliding, wood, barn door with the sliding rail mounted on the exterior. The two pairs of first and second story windows align on the southern edge, but on the northern edge they do not align, as the first floor window is closer to the corner of the barn than the second floor window. The top and side casing for each window is set flush with the level of the siding, but the bottom sill extends three inches to the left and right of the window frame, and projects an inch or so out from the plane of the siding. On the west elevation, a similar pattern of windows exist - the three windows on the first floor frame a smaller sliding door sided with the same siding as the barn. The barn is built upon hand hewn, log timber posts, and log beams at roughly eight-foot centers, with rough sawn, two-by-twelve fir joists and wide plank, one-by-twelve, fir sub-flooring. Some of the original rock footings for the posts have been augmented with concrete. The bent frames are made up of three posts: the two outer posts measure seven-by-ten inches and an eight-by-eight center post bracketed with four-by-four diagonal members and three-by-eight inch horizontal ties. The tie rafters are two-by-eights. The roof rafters are two-by-fours at twenty-four inches on center, covered with plywood and corrugated metal roofing. The exposed raking soffit overhangs the walls by eighteen inches. The interior of the barn is open to the exposed framing. The interior surfaces are unpainted. The floor is one-half-inch by three-inch tongue and groove fir. Seed cleaning and sorting equipment dating from the 1920s to the 1940s is located on the first and second floors of the barn. The center, one-story barn addition is twenty feet wide and thirty feet long. This addition is sided with board and batten and painted white. It was added by the Kamna family around 1910. The boards are rough sawn one-by-tens, and the battens rough sawn one-by-fours. There is a single sliding door flanked by two, four-light windows on the north elevation (which is covered by the southern addition to the barn), as well as the west elevation. The east elevation has two, four-over-four light, fixed windows. The sill heights of these two windows do not align. The building footings are large stones supplemented in places by concrete piers, with log beams running east to west. The barn is framed with eight-by-eight posts tied together with three-by-eight horizontal intermediaries. The board and batten siding is fastened to these intermediate members. The floor is one-by-twelve planks. The roof rafters are full dimension two-by-sixes with tie beams at four feet on center. The roof is covered with plywood, and then metal roofing. The exposed raking soffit overhangs the wall by approximately eighteen inches. The framing of the barn is exposed on the interior and has been painted in some places. This barn addition is currently used for storage. The southern, one-story addition to the barn is approximately twenty-feet wide by twenty-feet long, covered with tongue and groove siding. The footings for the structure are twelve-by-twelve beams placed directly on the soil. Atop these beams are a series of peeled logs, flattened on the bottom to rest solidly on the foundation beam. Each log is nearly forty-four inches apart. Two-by-eight, tongue and groove siding is attached to six-by-six columns located ten feet apart. A large sliding door opens to the south side of this addition, and there is a man-door on the north elevation adjacent to the intersection with the middle barn addition. The interior of the structure is unpainted, with exposed open framing and a concrete floor. The addition dates from about 1920 and was built by the Kamna family. It was used to load and unload seeds and crops into the barn and for seed sorting in an area protected for the weather. This area of the barn is currently used for storage. CHOP HOUSE (WOODSHED) The chop house (also called the woodshed) is a one-story, wood frame, gabled roof building located just north and slightly to the west of the farmhouse. It was traditionally used for chopping and storing wood, but was also used as a play area for the Kamna children. The building dates from the early 1900s, and was built during the time the Kamna family lived on the farm. To the south, the upper loft of the woodshed attaches to the second story of the farmhouse with an ascending stair and a gable-roof, bridge-like addition. The north wall of the chop house has two doors, located at the east and west edges of the elevation. There is small, fixed, square, four-light window centered in the gable on both the north and south elevations. The window on the north has been obscured with paint. On the north elevation, a pair of French doors was added during the 1970s. The southern, one-quarter of the chop house was originally two steps below the floor level of the rest of the building with a concrete floor. This smaller low area contained the stairs, an unfinished half-bath begun in the 1970s, and storage under the stair landing above. A built-up thick wood plank floor covered the northern three-quarters of the space. A woodstove with a concrete and river rock hearth installed in the 1970s was removed from the northeast corner of the chop house, as was the interior sheetrock. The roof is framed with two-by-six rafters and with tie beams at twenty-four inches on center, sheathed in plywood and covered with composition shingles. The ceiling is vaulted on the interior with the tie beams are exposed. The walls, ceiling, and ties are painted white, but the floor is unpainted. The room is currently used as adjunct living space for the farmhouse. CHICKEN HOUSE The chicken house is a gable roof, wood frame building, twelve and one-half feet wide by twenty feet long. The building is covered with five inch wide shiplap siding and roofed with composition shingles. The building dates from about 1920. A shed roof lean-to covered in vertical siding extends eight feet to the west on the side of the building, six feet wide with a corrugated metal roof. This addition dates from the 1970s. A large single door nearly five feet wide provides access to the interior space on the south elevation of the structure. The floor is dirt, and the interior is open to the framing. There are two window openings on the east side, and one centered on the north facing gable end of the building. Some of the window openings are boarded up, and none contain any glass. The chicken house is currently used as a shelter for two household goats. POTATO SHED The potato shed is a gable roof, wood frame building, sixteen feet wide by twenty-two feet long. It is covered in shiplap siding, which has been painted white. It dates from about 1910, and was used to store crops. The roof is covered in composition shingles, and there is a wooden ventilation chimney located in the center of the roof. A four-light, fixed, square window is centered in the upper gable end, and a forty-inch wood door is located on the far west portion of the south elevation. There is one, three foot square window on the east elevation. The wood framing rests directly on the soil, and the floor surface of the building is concrete. The interior is open to the framing, and the wood is unpainted. The potato shed is currently empty. SMOKEHOUSE The smokehouse is a wood frame, gable roof building, eight and one-half feet wide by ten and one-half feet long, dating from approximately 1910. The building is covered with shiplap siding and is painted white. Split cedar shakes cover the roof. There are two diamond-shaped ventilation openings near the top of the gable end on both the north and south elevations. In contrast to the adjacent potato shed and chicken house, the entry door to the smokehouse is centered on the eave (west) elevation rather than the gable end of the building. The wood framing for the building rests directly on the soil, and the floor surface of the building is dirt. Inside are birch beams. The smokehouse is currently empty. PRIVY The privy is the smallest outbuilding on the Manning-Kamna Farm. It is approximately six feet wide by eight feet long. The peak of the gable roof runs east to west. The building is clad with the same shiplap siding and split cedar shake roofing material as the smokehouse. The entry door to the privy is centered on the west (eave side) elevation of the building. On the north and south gable ends of the building, four, two-inch diameter holes are drilled near the top of the elevation in a diamond pattern for ventilation, with one additional hole centered in the elevation at the level of the eave. Inside, along the east wall of the building, is a wooden bench approximately eighteen inches high, with three circular holes. The building is built with wood framing sitting on the soil. The privy dates from around 1900 and was used by the Kamnas and their workers until the 1950s. CANNING SHED The canning shed is a fourteen-foot, square, brick building covered with stucco, located less than ten feet from the east side of the farmhouse. The stucco is unpainted. The roof is a symmetrical hip roof covered with composition shingles and marked at the center with a square wood ventilation chimney. The top of the exterior walls at the level of the eaves have a wood cornice molding and a boxed eave trimmed with wood molding. A four-light, fixed window is centered in the east elevation of the building. The door to the canning shed is on the south edge of the west elevation, facing the farmhouse. The canning shed was used as a summer kitchen, as well as a place for canning and preserving food. It dates from the late 1800s and is currently used as a garden shed. PUMPHOUSE The pumphouse dates from around 1910. It is located between the farmhouse and the garage, along the southern edge of a fenced, rectangular enclosure for the sheep. This enclosure is bordered by the pumphouse and chop house on the south, and the chicken coop on the north. The foundation of the pumphouse is brick, the walls are wood framed, and the hip roof is covered with composition shingles. The building is clad with shiplap siding, and the eaves are open with the rafter tails exposed. A small shed roof extends from the center of the south elevation to allow headroom for, and to partially shelter, the front entry door. A three-foot, square window is centered on the west elevation. Centered on the north elevation is a shorter door, which opens onto the goat enclosure. Inside the building is a brick-lined well, which currently provides irrigation water for the premises. GARAGE The garage was built during the 1920s. The twenty-four foot by sixteen-foot building clad with narrow weatherboard siding has a gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles, and the eaves are open with exposed rafter tails. A ten-foot wide, double garage door is centered on the south facade of the building. Three decorative brackets frame the roof on each gable end. A single, three-foot wide, fixed window is centered on the east and west facades of the garage. A three-foot wide, double-hung window is centered on the north elevation. The building is used as a shop and for car storage. REHABILITATION PLANS The current owner has the following short term rehabilitation plans for the Manning-Kamna Farm: - Provide a foundation and cellar for the farmhouse - Provide a foundation and floor framing for the chophouse - Stabilize the roof and foundation of the smokehouse - Stabilize the roof and foundation of the privy - Repair deteriorated and damaged floor at the southwest corner of the two-story barn - Preserve the large Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*) located in the west yard near the garage - Preserve the two large Black Walnuts (*Juglans nigra*) flanking the entrance to the west yard of the farmhouse. Long term rehabilitation plans for the property include preparing a plan for the preservation and adaptive reuse of the barn, as well as prioritizing and providing for the stabilization and long-term preservation of all the outbuildings.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY The Manning-Kamna Farm is nominated under Criterion A for its association with the development and evolution of agriculture and family farm life in Washington County, Oregon, from the completion of the farm's house in 1883, to the purchase of the farm's last large piece of machinery in 1953. The property is also nominated under Criterion C, for the collective architectural significance of the ten component buildings on the site. The nearly 125 year old Manning-Kamna Farm not only exhibits the intact resources of a late nineteenth century farm, but also retains structures that are representative of how Oregon farms continued to evolve throughout the early and mid-twentieth century. Through alterations and additions to existing buildings, and the construction of new buildings, the Manning-Kamna Farm demonstrates how farming operations had to be adaptable enough, such as through the adoption of new farming practices and embracing agricultural mechanization, to remain economically viable and prosper.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY Many emigrants came to Oregon and the Willamette Valley for the agricultural opportunities it presented. The open land prized by early Euro-America settlers for farming was the result of the husbandry of people who had lived in the Tualatin Valley for generations. The Kalapuya used fire seasonally to create open areas to encourage growth of their major staple, the camas plant. Burning allowed for more effective seed gathering, easier hunting, and helped make areas more defensible. The practice of burning prevented the growth of dense forest on the valley floor, leaving instead a mixture of grassland and prairie. Thick forests on the surrounding hillsides opened up to grassy plains with rich agricultural potential, a condition that stretched for 100 miles. This land was above the flood plain of the Tualatin River, varied from 20 to 40 miles in width, and was surrounded by the Cascade and Coast ranges. From very early on, farming in Washington County was focused on production and export, and not necessarily subsistence. By the 1840s, the region's population grew wheat, harvested fruit and garden crops, and raised cattle. The California Gold Rush during the mid-nineteenth century increased the demand for agricultural products, and the price Oregon farmers received for farm goods rose accordingly. By the time emigrants of the 1850s arrived in Washington County, a market system was already in place to deal with crops such as wheat and oats. Agriculture in Washington County was also about progress. By 1850, a farmer in the community of North Plains (north of Hillsboro) was already using a threshing machine. The following notice about the machine appeared in the Portland Democrat in 1858: Hull, Knapp and Co. will illustrate at the farm of Mr. A. Zachry, on Tualatin Plains, one of Willard's Patent Seed Sowing and Harrowing Machines and invites all farmers in the vicinity to come and see for themselves the practicability and utility of the Machine. Census records indicate that by 1860, the average farm in Washington County included \$170 worth of farm machinery. Also by 1860, the main focus of farming operations was on the production of wheat. Farmers, however, often had difficulties getting their product to market: All the fragmentary evidence available suggests that the farmers of Washington County were, in terms of their market orientation, relentlessly modern, even if the infrastructure for successful commercial agriculture was poorly developed in the 1850s and even if this orientation went hand in hand with very traditional social and cultural values. The central problem of the farmers of Washington County was securing access to market, not avoiding it. Geography separated the farming regions of the Tualatin Plains from connections to markets. On the south side, the Chehalis Mountains made travel to Yamhill and Clackamas County difficult. The Tualatin and Willamette Rivers were barriers to the markets of Oregon City, and the six-hundred foot climb over the Scappoose Hills to the large market in Multnomah County made traveling difficult. For early settlers, a wagon journey to Portland took three days, and even though by 1856 there was a plank road to Portland, it was frequently in poor condition during the winter months. One of the main concerns of the county government was to provide better roads and transportation to increase accessibility to markets. Their role was to bring together private energies in the public interest, as the government took on services that ordinary citizens acting together could not achieve. By 1857, the county had established twenty-one road districts. Citizens petitioned the county government to establish roads, and were reimbursed for reviewing road conditions and reporting to the commissioners. Transportation, however, throughout the late nineteenth century was difficult, with roads being not much more than trails and mostly impassable in bad weather. By 1860, Washington County was producing over 65,000 bushels of wheat and other important crops, including oats and potatoes. The cultivation of rye was rare, but as the decade progressed, buckwheat and barley were grown in greater quantities. Vetch was introduced in 1870 by William Chalmers, and was widely grown for forage and soil restoration. Corn, peas, beans, and potatoes were almost universally grown. Wheat, however, was the favorite staple crop for Washington County farmers. Early farmers worked the soil with wood plows, sowed the wheat by hand, and threshed the wheat by placing it on the ground, driving horses or livestock over it, and allowing the wind to separate the wheat from the chaff. In the 1860 census, over two-thirds of respondents were identified as farmers or farm laborers. Individuals who listed other professions often included "farmer" as well. Many skilled workers, such as blacksmiths, millers, wheelwrights, and carpenters, were occupations connected to agriculture. In 1860, the town of Hillsboro had no bank, four stores, two wheelwrights, and a boardinghouse, with less than 15 percent of the total population of the county living in town. But as market connections increased, the town of Hillsboro developed and grew. In 1872, the Willamette Valley Railroad came to Hillsboro, and between 1870 and 1875, over \$41,000 in improvements were expended in Hillsboro. As a result, the town doubled in size. By 1876, the town of Hillsboro was incorporated, and over the next ten years an opera house, hotel, two blacksmiths, two general stores, one drug store, and four saloons were constructed. By 1885, nearly all of the lower Tualatin Valley had been settled by large productive farms surrounding agricultural communities. The south central Tualatin Valley was the last area of Washington County to be settled. Here, local settlers established small scale, diversified farms in what was an isolated agricultural area. The settlers in this corner of Washington County were a necessarily independent group of farmers who largely bartered and traded amongst themselves in labor, timber, and a large variety of crops and livestock. The Manning-Kamna Farm generally followed the broad patterns of development of Washington County since its inception in 1851. From the mid-1880s and through the turn of the century, the Manning-Kamna Farm evolved to include a farmhouse, a large barn, and associated outbuildings typical of late nineteenth century agricultural properties in Washington County. Agricultural pursuits in the area were well established by this time, and such changes as a finished railroad, improved road systems, and the gradual incorporation of new technologies into farming practices, would not only help quicken the pace of agricultural operations, but also bring economic gains in the coming years.

BEGINNINGS OF THE MANNING-KAMNA FARM The current site of the Manning-Kamna Farm traces its lineage back to the original 639.82 acre donation land claim of Carlos Dudley Wilcox and Sarah Ann Elizabeth Scoggin Wilcox. Both traveled to Oregon as children - Elizabeth in 1845 at age nine, and Carlos in 1847. Elizabeth was fifteen years old when she married Carlos Wilcox on July 3, 1851. Carlos and Elizabeth settled on Claim 59, located about four miles to the southeast of Carlos' parent's property. The Donation Land Law of 1850 gave 320 acres to each single settler, and 640 acres to a married couple, with half of the land registered in the husband's name, and half in the wife's name. Carlos and Elizabeth settled into a house in the northeast corner of Section 19, which is shown on an 1851 copy of a General Land Office map. The house was adjacent to a section of cultivated field on the eastern side of Claim 59. The census of 1852 lists Elizabeth individually as owning 320 acres of land. Elizabeth came from a farming background, and like many farmers on the Tualatin Plains, she was bound to her family and to her neighbors by the ties of kinship and by shared work. Accounts of the time, however, indicate that Carlos had interests other than farming, including holding the position of postmaster and participating in the California Gold Rush. In 1857, Carlos sold 61.75 acres of land to William Jolly. Newspaper accounts confirm that he was often away from his family, and the Wilcox Family Outline indicates that by 1870 he was living with another woman named Levi Ireland. Petitions for divorce were not uncommon in Washington County, and in 1872, Carlos and Elizabeth Wilcox divorced. Upon her divorce, Elizabeth had title to half of Claim 59. Carlos sold the northern half of his 320 acres in 1874. On January 29, 1874, Elizabeth married Louis Manning in Multnomah County, Oregon. Born in New York in 1836, Louis Manning had been on his own since he was thirteen years old. Manning had traveled and worked in many places, including in Ohio and Kansas, raised horses on Pike's Peak, prospected for gold in Idaho, built flatboats in Portland, and worked on a stock and dairy ranch on Sauvie Island. Before marrying Elizabeth, he raised trotting and stock horses in Eastern Oregon. The typical Washington County kinship connections probably accounted for their meeting, as Elizabeth's family had a number of connections in Eastern Oregon.

THE FARM UNDER THE MANNINGS The business of Washington County during the late nineteenth century was the business of farming, and Louis took to it with characteristic zeal, moving to Hillsboro on "320 acres north of the city which he put in a high state of cultivation." Louis Manning had experience in raising livestock and raising horses, but in Washington County, livestock was always secondary to raising crops. Manning realized this, and he and Elizabeth continued to farm their claim and raise Elizabeth's five children. Nearly a decade before, the Oregon City Argus espoused: No man but a simpleton would think of retaining his five hundred acres of land for pasture. Most have abandoned the idea of stock-raising where range is principally confined to enclosures, and where the value of a given amount of range is fully proportioned to the worth of the same area for producing grain. The experience of the people in the Tualatin Plains has fully demonstrated that at no distant day the business of stock-raising in this valley will be entrusted to those who live upon the outskirts and where, in addition to their own rugged claims, too rough for successful farming ... Even though Louis had much past experience with raising livestock, it was a secondary concern for the family. Most farm families had a few milk cows, some beef, and perhaps a small herd of sheep, which were mainly for household use. After the Manning's marriage in 1874, the development of urban centers and easier transportation helped the farm to prosper, and gave Louis and Elizabeth the means to build their Late Victorian, cross-wing western farmhouse on the site between 1876 and 1883. According to author Philip Dole: The new farmhouses built between 1875 and 1900 have been called, collectively, "Western farmhouses" because similar farms seemed to have appeared at about the same time across the rural American West. Whatever style they adopted, these houses were roughly alike in volumetric organization, plan layout and disposition of ornament. Typical of the style, the Manning farmhouse is generally of a cruciform plan, with double gabled-ells on each side to provide space for additional porches that demonstrate the versatility of the utilitarian house. The Manning house was not only an expression of utility, and comfort, but also of individuality, as seen through modest ornamentations, such as pairs of decorative lace-like triangular wood brackets at the top each column at the intersection of the porch eave, a decorative form that is repeated as a wall bracket where the porch intersects the wall of the house, wide raking board trim, windows topped with crown moulding, and ornamented pilasters at the corners of the house. As Dole explains, "such a house ... shows the prosperity, sophistication and/or aspirations of the farmer" during this period. Through their home, the Mannings increased opportunities for social and cultural activities such as entertaining friends, family, and business associates. The layout and design of the wood fireplace surround and faux graining on the woodwork in the fireplace room indicate its function as a formal room for entertainment and business uses. The design of the Manning's home exhibits their pride in the farm, but also demonstrates the practicality, and utility, of having four porches with views of the farmscape. The Mannings also planted the large Black Walnut tree and the Pignut Hickory that provide shade on the west side of their residence, and constructed the existing canning shed during the late nineteenth century.

TRANSITION OF THE FARM TO THE KAMNA FAMILY The Kamna family came to Washington County with the idea of participating whole-heartedly in the life and business of farming. Born in 1870 in Bassen, Hanover, Germany, Hermann Kamna came to Washington County in 1886 with his father, Henry (Heinrich) Kamna, his brothers, John and Henry Jr., and two sisters, Bettie and Rebecca. Herman and his brothers were connected by business, as well as family, and they worked and celebrated together. Brothers Henry and John married sisters at the home of their father in Blooming, Oregon, on November 15, 1889. Herman married Anna Rehse a few years later on February 14, 1900. As early as 1897, Herman and his brothers began leasing farm land. On May 5, 1897 Herman leased land from James E. Lewis and wife. That same year, he leased 120 acres

east of McKay Creek, and in 1902, Herman leased 364 acres of the H. Lindsay Donation Land Claim along with his brother, John. On September 10, 1904, he signed an agreement to rent Dell and Emily Young's farm in Hillsboro. On June 20, 1903, the deed transferring ownership of 175 acres of the original Wilcox claim to Herman Kamna was recorded. When the Mannings sold their land to Herman Kamna in June 1903, Elizabeth and Louis reserved a small tract for themselves where Louis "spent his declining years," as they wanted live on their land until the end of their lives. The Mannings retained ownership of this small parcel that contained their house, which they lived in at least until Louis' death in 1910. Elizabeth Manning's obituary indicates that she never left "the farm north of Hillsboro," and that it had "been her home ever since" her marriage to Carlos Wilcox in 1851, until her death in 1916. If Elizabeth and Louis Manning were of the "old school," then the Kamna family brought with them something of a "new school." The Kamna's stewardship of the farm, as well as their work and activities, mirror the agricultural and family farm life of Washington County through the middle of the twentieth century. Like Louis and Elizabeth, Herman Kamna's connection to home and farm was powerful. Like the Mannings, Herman died in the farmhouse that had been his home. After their acquisition of the farm in 1903, the Kamna family completed several building projects, including two, one-story gabled roof additions to the original 1880s barn, a privy, a simple gabled roof chop house (woodshed) with a bridge-like addition that connected it with the second story of the house, a potato shed (built to store a crop that was easy to grow and sustained the family), and a smokehouse used to preserve meat that hung from the birch rafters (perhaps flavored with the burnt wood of the Pignut Hickory planted in the front yard). Like the building activities that occurred on the Manning-Kamna Farm, the decades between 1890 and 1910 brought more growth to the Washington County. In 1908, with the arrival of the Oregon Electric Railway, Hillsboro began to change from a farm and market town to a place more connected with the Portland metropolitan area. Between 1900 and 1910, Hillsboro doubled in population. Over the next decade, sewers, phones, a new water supply, and more streets and sidewalks were added to the city. Even though the Kamna family purchased the farm in 1903, it was not until sometime between 1910 and 1916, after Louis and Elizabeth Manning passed away, that the Kamna family was able move into the farmhouse. The 1910 census shows that Herman had two hired hands, but in keeping with the tradition of Washington County, work on the Kamna farm was also done by family members, friends, and neighbors. A 1909 photograph documents a barn-raising at Henry Kamna Senior's farm, with Henry Junior, John, Herman Kamna, and forty other "helpers." The raising of family and the business of farming went hand in hand. Herman and Anna Kamna had three children: Edgar, Lucille, and Arline. A fourth child, Francis, later died in an accident on the farm at age three. The participation of the Kamna children in farming was often imbued with a sense of joy and energy, however, rather than tragedy. The Kamna children and cousins played in the chop house, a place to cut and store wood that was so important for fuel, as well as to slaughter animals for food. In the chop house, the Kamna children wrote out their names, and the names of their teachers and the subjects they taught in chalk on the interior wood wall planks. The overall success the Kamnas had with agriculture is reflected in other changes made later to the home and farm. The simple, but well-designed, farmhouse embraced the outdoors with windows and porches that engaged the landscape in all directions. From the farmhouse, one could observe all of the individual buildings that represented the wide range of tasks associated with family farming, each constructed to meet very specific needs. Even during the 1920s, when the Kamna's updated the farmhouse to accommodate indoor plumbing, the adjacent privy remained next to the house. The canning shed operated as a summer kitchen for feeding farmhands at harvest time or those who came for a barn-raising, but also acted as a place to keep food for the family. Other changes to the farm reflected the changing technological innovations of the period, including running water in the kitchen and a full bathroom that necessitated the remodeling of older homes. The north side of the west porch of the Manning-Kamna farmhouse was enclosed during the 1920s to provide for indoor plumbing. Likewise, the north side of the east porch was enclosed to provide for more kitchen storage. The pump house helped protect the family's water source, and the chicken house, constructed during the 1920s, provided for raising domestic animals, such as chickens and pigs. The "newest" building addition to the farm, the garage (constructed during the 1920s), reflected the increasing success of the farm. The garage demonstrates that as time progressed, and the farm prospered, more capital was available to invest in buying and maintaining automobiles. AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ON THE MANNING-KAMNA FARM Agricultural progress had been part of Washington County agriculture since the 1850s, and was very much a part of the Manning-Kamna Farm. Scientific experimentation and the search for knowledge became institutionalized when the Oregon Legislature designated Corvallis College as the state's agricultural college in 1868. By 1870, a curriculum was in place, and in 1887, the federal government funded the Oregon Agriculture Experiment Station, a research organization administered by the College. In 1908, the college became a professional school of agriculture, growing to include ten departments by 1928. The Kamna family embraced the technological gains associated with this growth in agricultural knowledge and scientific investigation. The Hillsboro Argus reported on "new forms of agriculture" and ran articles about experimental farming and flax production, as well as documenting progress for the town of Hillsboro as a whole. More specialized machinery became associated with the business of farming, and a seed sorter, still present in the upper level of the barn, dates from the 1920s. Papers and pamphlets found in the barn include bulletins from the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station. Edgar Kamna, Herman's son, graduated from the agricultural program at the Oregon State College. Under the direction of the next generation of Kamna farmers, the business of agriculture continued to grow in the decades beyond the 1920s, and Edgar Kamna was very active in the business. Farmers in the Hillsboro area dealt with the Imperial Seed and Grain Company, which, according to company letterhead, manufactured "Imperial Poultry and Dairy Feeds", and were "Dealers in Seeds, Feeds, Grain and Hay." The rambling white Manning-Kamna barn was where crops were sorted, weighed, certified, bagged, and readied for transport or assay. Entries in sales books and seed account books show the kinds of crops that were grown at the time, including "Imperial Oats," "Chewing's Fescue," "Red Creeping Fescue," "Tall Fescue," ryegrass, vetch, and sub-clover. The lists show the names of individuals who brought crops to the barn and where the crops were grown; for example "Edgar Kamna, East Field," "Edgar Kamna, Young Place," or "John Hare, Lot 103E." Documentation found in the barn also shows the wide range of activities and services that were provided, including a "Shipping Scale Weights" form that recorded the weight and number of sacks of a particular crop, a "Cleaning Report" that noted the inbound weight of the sacks and the "out turn" weight of peas, vetch, peas and vetch, mixed vetch, oats, barley, heavy screenings, light screenings, and straw. Carbon copies of paperwork, sent to seed laboratories for analysis, indicate Imperial Seed and Grain Company sent fescue to Oregon State College for purity testing and seed sent to E.F. Burlingham and Sons Seed Laboratory in Forest Grove for purity analysis and germination testing. Copies of "Seed Certification Sampling Certificates" from the Oregon State College Extension Service show the results of tests for purity, purity with germination, or germination only. The grower, variety, generation, lot number, number of sacks, weight of fescue, and where the test was performed were also noted. Heavy paper tags from Imperial Feed and Grain Company were attached to individual sacks of seed that had been tested and certified. These tags show the variety, purity and germination percentage, percent of weed, crop, and inert matter, and the date tested. Detailed instructions for taking soil samples, along with small boxes used to send the soil samples to the Oregon State College Soil Testing Laboratory, were filed in the barn. A "Soil Sampling Information Sheet" listed the type of soil, irrigation, crops from the past three years, use of lime and/or manure, and other information about the land from which the sample was taken. This paperwork reflects a high level of organization, a diversity of tasks, and a detailed and scientific process of record-keeping used at the Manning-Kamna Farm. Research and investigation continued to be important to the Kamnas during the 1940s and 1950s, as evidenced by Oregon State College Extension Bulletins that were consulted for their recommendations. These publications gave advice on many topics from "The Control of Quackgrass" by cultivation and chemical means, to "Selective Weed Control in Grain and Grass Crops." Knowledge of chemical products was also part of the Manning-Kamna Farm, as evident from informational material on soil fumigants from the Shell Chemical Corporation found in the barn. The Kamna family farmers also continued to invest in machinery in support of their farming services. They bought "'Fairbanks Scales" manufactured in Vermont for weighing sacks. They purchased grain cleaners, such as a "Carter Disc Separator" manufactured by Hall-Carter Company in Minneapolis. The Kamna barn had literature for "Prater Gradual Reduction Grinder" made in Chicago, which would break down material to a desired state of fineness, and brochures for "Clipper Dustless Cleaners," "Clipper Single Fan Cleaners," and more sophisticated machines called "Clipper Super Cleaners." In 1953, Edgar Kamna purchased the last large piece of equipment for the farm, the "Super Cleaner 47A" manufactured by A.T. Ferrell and Company, an impressive machine that still stands in the barn today. Receipts indicate that machinery was maintained and replacement parts purchased as needed, including wire screens, rollers, and sheet metal parts, purchased from Reid-Strutt Company, Inc. in Portland. Reid-Strutt also provided equipment lists and brochures to the Kamnas. ARCHITECTURE OF THE MANNING-KAMNA FARM The Manning-Kamna Farm is architecturally significant for its ten component buildings that are not only representative of late nineteenth and twentieth farming practices, but also of the continuing domestic and agricultural improvement and financial success of the farm and family. While the original farm complex under the ownership of the Manning family seems to have only included the cross-wing western farmhouse, the two-story barn of timber, post and beam construction, and the simple hipped-roof canning shed, the farm under the ownership of the Kamna's received several more associated outbuildings and building additions typical of family farming operations during the first half of the twentieth century. The entire group of buildings making up the current inventory of the Manning-Kamna Farm represents a typical, multi-unit farm complex. A "multi-unit farm" differs from a "basic farm" in that the property includes a house and at least two outbuildings. Common among grain production farms in the area, the Manning-Kamna Farm consists of several outbuildings that aided in the day-to-day operation of the farm. Among these include the farmhouse, barn, smokehouse, garage, pump house, chop house (woodshed), privy, canning shed (summer kitchen), chicken house, and potato shed. The original Manning cross-wing western farmhouse, constructed between 1876 and 1883, is representative of Willamette Valley farmhouses constructed between 1875 and 1900 called "Western farmhouses," so named due their similar physical and temporal appearance in the American West. Although in some ways the Western farmhouse derives its architectural elements from the Rural Gothic Cottage Style of the 1860s, as Dole explains, "the term 'Western farmhouse' designates that extensive group of rather plain rural homes . . . which do not comfortably fit within any national stylistic architectural vogue." Although rather plain, the Manning-Kamna farmhouse exhibits some unique detailing characteristic of Western farmhouse types, including crown moulding window casings, a corbelled chimney, turned porch columns, decorative porch and wall brackets, and a fireplace with wood mantel and wood paneled sides. Characteristically, the two-story, side-opening, gabled roof barn is located in a "back of the house" position on the farm, approximately 171 feet west of the farmhouse. Two, one-story additions made to the building in around 1910 and 1920 were necessary as the Manning-Kamna farming operation continued to grow and introduced agricultural mechanization processes that dictated an increased use in more specialized farm machinery. The first addition was constructed to house specific agricultural machinery, while the later, second addition, was built as an area to load and unload crops. With the exception of the canning shed, the other associated buildings, including the chop house, privy, potato shed, smoke house, pump house, and garage, were constructed by the Kamna family. These secondary outbuildings do not necessary follow a linear or rectangular spatial arrangement, but are instead massed close to the farmhouse around either the goat enclosure or back yard. All of the buildings, including the farmhouse and barn, are organized along cardinal compass points, as was common practice on many farmsteads in the West. While many of the outbuildings on the Manning-Kamna Farm are more closely associated with the domestic functions of the farmhouse, rather than the agricultural functions of the barn, most, if not all, of these buildings

remained necessary features to ensure the success of the farming family. The farm's potato shed is a gabled roof, wood frame building that rests directly on the soil located approximately 106 feet northeast of the farmhouse. The farm's wall-frame, hipped roof pumphouse, set on a brick foundation and clad in shiplap siding, is positioned approximately 53 feet from the northwest corner of the farmhouse, and helped protect the family's water source. The canning shed and smokehouse, in contrast, represent buildings that primarily served to process, rather than just store, food for the farming family. The canning shed, located less than 10 feet from the farmhouse at the northeast corner, is a simple hipped-roof building, built close to the farmhouse, and doubled as a summer kitchen. The smokehouse, a gable roof, rectangular building with two, diamond shaped ventilation openings near the tops of the each gable end, is reminiscent of the upland south smokehouse design. The wood frame, gabled roof chicken house, located approximately 103 feet north of the farmhouse, also served to process food for the family. Like many outbuildings associated with multi-unit farms that often served different functions than originally constructed for, the chicken house now houses goats. The privy, however, has always served in just one function. The privy on the Manning-Kamna Farm is typical of most privies constructed in North America. Distanced from the house to avoid odor, yet close enough to remain convenient, the gabled roof, six-by-eight foot privy is the smallest outbuilding on the farm. Positioned approximately 50 feet from the northeast corner of the farmhouse, the privy also has ventilation holes drilled in a diamond pattern. The garage may be the latest building constructed on the Manning-Kamna Farm, dating from the 1920s, but it also is one of the more revealing buildings about how the farm had changed both domestically and agriculturally during the twentieth century. The twenty-four-by-sixteen foot, gabled roof building with exposed rafter tails, and clad with narrow weatherboard siding, provided shelter for expensive automobiles that had quickly replaced reliance on the horse and carriage by this period. Built after the initial construction of the farmhouse, but clearly occupying an important location on the farm, the garage is sited approximate

RESEARCH INFORMATION

✓ Title Records	Census Records	Property Tax Records	Local Histories
Sanborn Maps	Biographical Sources	✓ SHPO Files	Interviews
Obituaries	✓ Newspapers	State Archives	Historic Photographs
City Directories	Building Permits	State Library	

Local Library:

Historical Society: Oregon Historical Society

University Library:

Other Respository:

Bibliography:

BIBLIOGRAPHY Agriculture of the United States, US Bureau of the Census, 8th Census, 1860, Vol. 2. Bourke, Paul and Donald DeBats. Washington County: Politics and Community in Antebellum America. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992. Byrd, Dean H. Stanley R. Clarke and Janice M. Healy. Oregon Burial Site Guide, Portland; Binford & Mort, 2001. Carey, Charles H. General History of Oregon: A Definitive Record of the Oregon Country Complete in One Volume. Portland: Binford & Mort, 1971. "Carlos Wilcox." Reference Card, Oregon State Historical Society, Portland, Oregon. Davies, John. Douglas of the Forest, the North American Journals of David Douglas. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1980. Eells, Myron. "The Towns of Washington County." Student Journal, Pacific University, February 4, 1859. Endersby, Elrick, Alexander Greenwood, and David Larkin. Barn, Preservation and Adaptation: The Evolution of a Vernacular Icon. New York: Universe Publishing, 2003. Fitzgerald, Barbara. "Waggener, J.S. and Melinda, Farmstead" National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2002. Halstead, David. "Tree Care and Preservation: Residence: Black Walnut and Pignut Hickory Trees." Letter to Wayne Reed and Petrina Pometto, Tualatin, Oregon, June 24, 2005. Hillsboro Argus (Hillsboro, Or.). "Obituary: Anna A. Kamna." Thursday, April 2, 1970. Indirect Index to Deeds: Washington County, p. 141. _____. "Anniversary Noted." May 4, 1964, p. 12. _____. "Obituary: Arline Kamna." February 19, 1968. _____. "Imperial Feed & Grain Company Provides Important Contribution to Area's Industry, Agriculture." March 16, 1950. _____. "Imperial Feed Co. Purchase Revealed." October 26, 1959. _____. "Splendid Citizen Dies Near Hillsboro." November 24, 1910. _____. "Pioneer Taken Monday After A Long Illness." April 10, 1930. _____. February 26, 1859. _____. November 15, 1923, p. 3. _____. October 27, 1904. Hillsboro Independent. "Obituary: Elizabeth Manning." April 14, 1916. MacColl, E. Kimbark. Merchants, Money and Power: The Portland Establishment 1843-1913. Portland; Georgian Press, 1988. _____. The Shaping of a City: Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1885 to 1915. Portland: The Georgian Press Company, 1976. McArthur, Lewis A. Oregon Geographic Names. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1952. Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995. Norman, James B. Oregon's Architectural Heritage. Salem: The Solo Press, 1986. Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Ohio's Trees. www.dnr.state.oh.us/forestry/Education/ohiotrees, 2004. Portland Democrat. May 6, 1858. Robbins, William G. Landscapes of Promise: The Oregon Story, 1800-1940. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1997. Scoth, H.A. and G.R. Hyslop. "Common Vetch." Station Bulletin 213. Agriculture Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, June 1925. Speulda, Lou Ann Speulda. "Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historic Context, 1811-1940." Salem: State Historic Preservation Office, 1989. Vaughan, Thomas ed. and Virginia Guest Ferriday, assoc. ed. Space, Style and Structure, Building in Northwest America. Vol.2. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974. Philip Dole, "Pioneer Days: Buildings and Gardens: Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," pp. 79-140. Philip Dole, "Railroad Era: Buildings and Gardens: Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," pp. 209-260. Washington Independent. "Prosperous." January 8, 1875. _____. July 1, 1875. Wilcox, Arthur. "Wilcox Family Records." 2000. Judy Goldman Collection, Washington Historical Society, Hillsboro. Wilcox, Hon. W.L. History of Central Oregon, Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905, p. 614