United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date Listed: 2/24/2022
NRIS No. SG100007458
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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 Burford-Stanley House

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 342 Monmouth Avenue South ☐ not for publication

city or town Monmouth ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Polk code 053 zip code 97361

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 ☑ 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**

Applicable National Register Criteria: **X** **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Christina Curran 01/14/22

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Burford-Stanley House
Name of Property

Polk Co., OR
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	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone; Brick; Wood
walls: Wood
roof: Aluminum
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The 1857 Burford House is located at 342 Monmouth Avenue S. on a flat lot on the west side of Monmouth Avenue between W. Clay and W. Ackerman Streets, in Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon (Figures 1-4).[1] The house originally sat on a twenty-acre parcel, which was diminished to approximately one acre in 1875, and it now occupies a lot of slightly less than .21 acres. Within the nominated area, which consists of the entirety of the tax lot, the house is the only contributing feature. Two very large Douglas fir trees flank the walk to the front door, and contribute to the character of the property, but their age and association is not currently known. The 1,702-square-foot vernacular house appears originally to have been constructed with Federal Revival influence, and later altered to its current appearance circa 1880. Two stories in height, the wood-framed dwelling retains many of its historic features including its overall form, fenestration pattern, wood windows, nineteenth-century (secondary) shiplap siding and corner boards, and a number of interior features. The influence of its original Federal Revival style is marginally evident in the building's simple form, the symmetrical fenestration pattern, the low-pitched gable roof, and its overall simplicity of design. Layered onto those early features, the later, circa-1880 character can be seen clearly in the siding, porch design, and windows that were altered or added. The building thus retains most of the character-defining elements of its 1857 to 1885 period of significance and effectively conveys its period, stylistic elements, and historic appearance, allowing its associative significance to remain clearly evident.

Narrative Description

The Burford-Stanley House is located about 2½ miles west of the Willamette River on land historically inhabited by the Kalapuya people. The relatively flat, open, prairie landscape of the period prior to American colonization was altered by the mid-nineteenth century establishment of large donation claims, followed by farms and towns, all of which imposed a different order on the land. Historically, the house was situated just south and outside of the original town plat grid, and stood on the border between the agricultural areas to the south and west and the growing town and University to the north and east (Figures 10-11). Today the city of Monmouth has a population of about 10,000, and the Burford-Stanley House is less than ¼ mile southwest of the small, historic downtown core. Presently a mix of late-nineteenth century to modern-day residential development surrounds the house, which fronts east onto Monmouth Avenue South.

Roughly rectangular in plan, the building is composed of two volumes: a two-story, side-gabled front (east) portion with a broad hip-roof front porch, and a one-story rear kitchen wing (Figures 7 and 8; Photos 2, 3, and 5). Although earlier sources suggested the kitchen wing was an 1890s addition, it is currently theorized, based on materials and design analysis, that the wing may be original to the house, and was enlarged or altered around 1880 when the property was owned and occupied by the Stanley family.

The two-story section of the house measures approximately 28'-6" wide by 18' deep, and rests on a foundation consisting of stone piers and approximately 8" by 8" hand-hewn and rough-sawn beams. This front portion of the house was built utilizing box (or plank) construction, in which planks 1½-2" thick of variable width are set vertically resting on the sill and fastened to the top plate to form the original wall structure.

[1] The date of construction is based on Polk County Assessor data and the building's physical attributes.

Box constructed houses have no wall cavity and as a result are notoriously cold. On this house the north, east, and south exterior walls of the two-story volume have been furred out, perhaps to create insular (or insulate-able) exterior walls. This was accomplished by removing all or most of the original weatherboard siding, applying shiplap boards either continuously or as skip sheathing on the plank walls, attaching 2x4s flat against this shiplap sheathing, and using them as nailers for the exterior siding. This system is essentially hung from the original box-constructed walls, and does not appear to be overtly structural. The components of this system are held together with cut nails, suggesting a pre-1890 date.

The 20'-6"-wide by 24'-long kitchen wing appears to have a simple foundation system of rough-sawn floor some remnant hewn sills and joists resting on dry-stacked brick and a few stone piers. The exterior walls are of 2"x4" rough-sawn wood studs. It is unclear whether there are internal or remnant exterior box-constructed walls.

Both volumes of the building have a simple 6" water table with slightly projecting drip cap, and both sections of the house are clad in the same 7" shiplap fastened with cut nails. On the two-story portion, some original weatherboard siding is still exposed on the upper sections of the rear (west) wall that is not taken up by the kitchen wing (Photo 4). More sections of the original weatherboard siding, and possibly some of the original eave details, such as the frieze boards, rake boards, and/or eave returns, may remain in place or evident beneath the secondary wall system.[2] Nearly all of the corner boards on the two-story front section of the house were applied with or after the shiplap siding was installed. One original corner board remains in place and visible on the west face of the northwest corner of the house, and is partially overlaid with a later board (Photo 4).

Fenestration on the two-story portion of the house is symmetrical, consisting of one-over-one double-hung wood sash with lamb's tongue detail and simple, flat board trim, some with moulding that may not be original (Photos 2, 3, and 8). The window openings—both the arrangement and the dimensions—are compatible with 1850s design, and the original windows would have been six-over-six or possibly four-over-four sash with simple, unembellished trim.[3]. The current one-over-one window sash likely date to the later nineteenth century. The centrally positioned, raised-panel, half-light front door appears to be of 1880s or 1890s vintage. It replaced an original door system that may have included a transom and possibly sidelights typical of the mid-nineteenth century Federal Revival style in Oregon; indications of such features are unclear, having been obscured by later exterior and interior finishes.

The kitchen wing window pattern is irregular in fenestration pattern and window type, indicating later alteration that may have included the enclosure of a side porch or porches, which were common features on nineteenth century kitchen wings (Photos 6 and 7). Windows along these walls consist of one-over-one double-hung wood sash arranged in singles, pairs, or threes; three of these are more elongated in appearance and have spring-loaded sash pins, and three are less vertical in emphasis and have weighted sash. Of particular interest are two, older four-over-four double-hung sash in the gable end wall that appear to be, by configuration and muntin profile, original to the building's 1857 construction date; they could be in their original positions, or may have been transferred from elsewhere on the building when the various changes were made (Photo 6).

An exterior door, now inoperable from the interior, remains in place on the north side of the wing (Photos 4, 5, and 10). The sloped water table and notching and other marks on the siding nearby indicate that there was historically a small stoop porch protecting the entrance. This feature is illustrated on the 1928 and 1931 Sanborn maps, though was likely present prior to 1900 (Figures 13-15; Photos 4 and 10). In addition, there is another door of the same design and age on the west end of the kitchen wing, opening onto the rear porch.

[2] In 2021, a small section of the original structure and siding is visible at the base of the southwest corner of the house, providing a limited view of the approximately 8"x8" rough-sawn sill, the vertical planks, shiplap, and rough-sawn 2"x4"s.

[3] Patching in the shiplap siding beneath several of the current windows indicates that earlier window dimensions may have been more elongated, potentially suggesting a four-over-four sash configuration.

Eave details throughout the building are minimal, and with the exception of the west elevation, nearly all of the original frieze and other eave moulding or detailing on the two-story volume has been obscured or was removed with the later application of the shiplap siding (Photos 3-5, 7, and 8). Those elements have been replaced with narrower frieze and rake pieces, though the eaves remain boxed with single, wide boards. The kitchen wing retains slightly more cohesive eave and cornice detail that appears to date to the circa 1880 renovation. Overall, the low pitch and narrow eaves of the intersecting gable roof is typical of the settlement period, and the roof is covered in new aluminum shakes.

The house has two porches: a nearly full-width front porch on the east elevation, and a shorter full-width porch on the west end of the kitchen wing, both of which are depicted on the 1913 Sanborn map (Figures 13-15). The front porch has a poured concrete slab floor (replacing the historic wood floor), and a hip roof supported by four slender Tuscan columns and half-columns, with no rail (Photos 2, 3, and 9). It is unclear whether the size and configuration of the porch is original to the 1857 construction. Some mid-nineteenth century settlement-era houses in Oregon had full-width porches, and others had smaller, narrower porches centered over the front entrance. Because changes to the siding have obscured evidence of the original porch design, it is not known whether this porch retains its as-built dimensions or configuration. The Tuscan columns suggest it may be, at least in part, a later design dating to the same circa 1880 period as the installation of the secondary wall and shiplap siding.

The rear porch is approximately 5’ deep, retains a wooden foundation and floor, and has a hip roof supported by square posts with simple block capitals and no rail. The southern end-wall of the porch is covered in shiplap siding, and the southernmost 5’ of the porch has been enclosed to form a small store room (Photos 6 and 7). This porch appears on the 1913 Sanborn map, and could be a later change, taking the place of a porch or porches originally located on the south and possibly north sides of the kitchen wing. It was altered by an addition that appears on the 1928 and 1931 Sanborn maps, and now appears in its 1913-era form (Figures 13-15; Photo 6)

Interior Description

The dwelling currently has a modified center-hall-type plan, with living space on either side of a central staircase oriented west to east (rising from the rear toward the front) (Figure 7). Large patches in the flooring along the south wall of the lower and upper floors suggest the house may have originally had a hall-and-parlor plan, with a short, steep stair along the south wall. This feature was likely removed at the time the current central stair was built (Photo 19). Perhaps also at this time the north wall of the original center hall was removed, thus enlarging the present-day living room (Photo 13). Flanking the stair to the north is the living room, and to the south an office/bedroom and a bathroom (Figure 7; Photos 13, 14, and 17). The upstairs plan reflects the center-hall configuration, with a full bedroom on the north side, and a bedroom and bathroom on the south side (Figure 8; Photos 20-23).

By the partial removal of the wall between the two volumes of the building, the living room opens onto the kitchen wing, which contains the dining room, kitchen, a bedroom, and a laundry room (Figure 8). The dining room is finished with fir floors; walls with drywall, a frieze panel, and picture and cornice mouldings; and ceilings of wide tongue-and-groove boards (Photo 15). The kitchen finishes and fixtures have been modernized, and a large, multi-paned picture window has been installed in the north wall (Photo 16). The laundry room south of the kitchen is not original, but seems to be located in space formerly occupied by a (now-enclosed) porch; old screen door hardware located on the inside of the laundry room supports this theory (Figure 8). The kitchen wing attic space above has been finished and is used as storage.

A number of historic interior finishes and features remain extant or evident in the house. The original 5”-wide fir board flooring is typical of 1850s construction and remains in place in the front section of the house. Flooring in the wing consists of later, narrower, tongue-and-groove fir and newer composite parquet. Wall surfaces vary, and include drywall and horizontal tongue-and-groove boards, none of which appears to be original, though some of the tongue-and-groove boards may have been applied during the historic period. There are remnants of historic muslin and wallpaper visible on the rough-sawn vertical boards of a small upstairs closet. Some of the original 1850s-era window and door trim also appears to be extant. Original 1857 doors were of the two-vertical-panel type, one of which remains in the entry area adjacent to the front door (Photos 11 and 12). The four-panel doors with rim locks are characteristic of the period of the late 1870s through about 1890, and likely date to the remodel of circa 1880 (Photo 10). Downstairs, some ceiling boards have been removed to expose the rough-sawn ceiling joists, some showing signs of having had a lath and plaster finish; in other spaces later drywall remains in place. The dining room and kitchen ceilings are covered in tongue-and-groove boards. Upstairs, the center hall appears to retain original, wide ceiling boards, and bedrooms have exposed rafters and later drywall (Photos 20-22).

Originally the house had an interior chimney on the north end-wall, now removed; it is unclear whether a similar feature existed on the south end, but this seems unlikely given the supposed evidence of a stair in that location. The original kitchen chimney also has been removed.

Although the interior of the house has been altered over time, most major changes occurred during the historic period, and it retains clues to its original layout and some of its original or historic materials, all adequate to convey its 1857-1885 nineteenth century character. Character-defining features of 1850s-period construction, such as the rectangular form, clapboard siding, wide frieze board, low-pitched side-gable roof, symmetrical fenestration, wide-board floors, and the remaining two-panel door are all sufficiently evident to indicate the building’s 1857 construction date. Characteristic elements of the 1880s remodel include the secondary shiplap siding, Tuscan porch columns, one-over-one double-hung windows, half-light multi-paned front door, and four-panel interior doors.

Landscape and Setting

Noteable landscape features on the property are limited to the two character-defining large Douglas fir trees along the eastern boundary and some mature shrubbery (Photo 1). A large Black walnut tree shades the back yard and may have historically been associated with the Burford-Stanley house property, but is just outside today’s tax lot boundary. The outbuildings historically associated with the house—a barn or carriage house and at least two smaller outbuildings—were located to the southwest of the house and have been removed (Figures 13-15).

Alterations

No historic photographs of the Burford-Stanley house have been found, making dates of alterations difficult to confirm. Certain components of the design of this house–the upright-and-wing form, low-pitched gable roof, visible sections of original weatherboard siding, segments of frieze board, and fenestration pattern–are recognizable features of 1850s residential construction in Oregon. Elements from that period that are missing from the house include the multi-pane double-hung wood sash, most of the wood weatherboard siding, the original front door, and possibly the original porch and some classically influenced eave and cornice features such as rake detail, cornice mouldings, or eave returns on the building’s end walls.

The earliest graphic depiction of the site is on the 1913 Sanborn map, which suggests that at that time the rear wing had no side porches, but did have a full-width rear (west) porch (Figure 13). On the 1928 and 1931 Sanborn maps this configuration changed with the appearance of an elongated addition to the west end of the kitchen wing (Figures 14 and 15). Today the building has returned to its early twentieth-century form, as the elongated addition has been removed and the kitchen wing and end porch have been returned to a semblance of the 1913 footprint.

None of the currently visible changes have been definitively dated, but based on materials analysis and ownership sequence many alterations appear to date to the period of the Stanley family's ownership and occupancy from 1878 to 1885 (as described in more detail in the above narrative). The following changes were presumably made during that period:

- Exterior wall changes and application of secondary shiplap siding
- Front door replacement
- Alteration to or reconstruction of original kitchen wing, including possible enclosure/incorporation of south-side porch
- Removal of south-end stair
- Installation of current central stair
- Partial removal of the wall between the two-story volume and kitchen wing
- Addition and removal of some room partitions
- Some door replacements (front, interior, and exterior)

Other undated historic-period changes include:

- Replacement of original window sash on two-story portion
- Front porch alterations, possibly including porch enlargement and column replacement
- Back porch addition/alterations, including partial enclosure
- Removal of north-side entrance porch or stoop on kitchen wing
- Removal of original south wall of living room

Later changes include:

- South side room partitions (upstairs and down)
- Addition and upgrade of bathrooms
- Modernization of kitchen and bathrooms
- Removal and/or replacement of interior wall and ceiling finishes
- Property partition and removal of outbuildings

Overall, the house retains integrity from its 1857-1885 period of significance in most areas. It remains in its original location on a slight knoll southwest of the downtown core, just outside the bounds of the original town plat. The property retains some integrity of setting; it has been divided at least twice since it was purchased in 1856, and the neighborhood's early character has evolved into a more densely developed residential neighborhood setting. Outbuildings near the house that existed well into the twentieth century, including a barn, have been removed (Figures 13-15).[4] The landscape immediately surrounding the house includes at least two historic features in the large Douglas fir trees flanking the entrance gate along S. Monmouth Avenue, both large enough to suggest they may be contemporary with the house (Figure 4; Photo 1). These trees provide a significant boost to integrity of both setting and feeling, as they continue to provide a dominant visual landmark to the property, and they enhance the sense of its particular period of significance and historic character.

[4] "Couple buys old farmhouse," Salem *Statesman Journal* (November 14, 2007), p. 13.

The architectural integrity of the house in the areas of design, materials, and workmanship is evident, particularly since the building's period of significance embraces the years from its original construction to 1885, the time by which it is believed the house had reached its current form and appearance. While many of the finer elements of the 1857 design have been removed or obscured by the 1880s updates, the building form, fenestration, and some materials and features remain on both the exterior and the interior (siding and frieze remnants, interior flooring, two-panel door).

Historic materials and design from the late nineteenth century upgrade, on the outside and inside of the house, are also present and in relatively good condition (secondary siding, porch design, window sash, floor plan alterations, four-panel doors). Since the circa-1880 renovation, the building form and appearance have remained generally intact and reflective of that period, and thus so has the workmanship.

There is some minor diminishment of integrity in the area of feeling due to changes in the setting, but interior features remain in sufficient measure to provide the general sense of the dwelling's age and thus its significance. Because the house retains many of the physical features that convey its historic character, it also retains sufficient integrity of association to convey its relationship to the early years of Monmouth's development.

Conclusion

As noted above, the influence of this building's original Federal Revival style and period is marginally evident in the building's simple form, the symmetrical fenestration pattern, the low-pitched gable roof, and its overall simplicity of design, fir flooring, window trim, and two-panel door, all of which are characteristic of that style. Layered onto the early form, the dwelling's circa-1880 character can be seen clearly in the shiplap siding, the full-width porch with turned Tuscan columns, the one-over-one double-hung sash windows that were altered or added during the later period of significance, the multi-paneled half-light front door, and the four-panel doors. Those features are all characteristic of 1880s residential architecture.

Thus, in aggregate, the Burford-Stanley House retains a high degree of integrity from its 1857-1885 period of significance, which illustrates a transition from the earlier Federal Revival style to an updated, but more vernacular, 1880s period house. The building's overall massing, fenestration, exterior materials, and some interior materials and features collectively allow the house to convey its period of construction, historic-period upgrades, and associations as a representative of Monmouth's first decades of development.

Burford-Stanley House | Polk Co., OR
Name of Property | 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.
- [ ] 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.)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1857-1885

Significant Dates

1857 - date of construction

c 1880 - date of last major alteration

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hezekiah Burford (attributed)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance spans the period from 1857 to 1885, which opens with the date of the building's construction in 1857 for (or possibly by) Hezekiah Burford, and closes in 1885, following the last presumed date of significant alteration to the building and the year David Truman Stanley sold the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The 1857 Burford-Stanley House is the oldest known extant building in the city of Monmouth, and is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its associations with the establishment and early growth of the town of Monmouth and of Monmouth University, known today as Western Oregon University. It is the oldest known remaining building with direct associations with the founding of the community of Monmouth by members of the Church of Christ, and it has a decades-long history of association with the University.[5] The period of significance spans the years between 1857 and 1885, encompassing the building's 1857 construction date in the first years of Monmouth's planning and growth, and including the years of ownership of Hezekiah Burford (1856-1864), a trustee and founder of the University, and Daniel Truman Stanley (1878-1885), professor and University president. The Burford-Stanley House displays a high degree of integrity from its period of significance, retaining some elements of its original 1850s appearance and style, and many features that date to its later period of development through 1885. It stands as the sole remaining marker of Monmouth's settlement and early development period, and is the oldest building with a direct link to the founding and growth of both the community of Monmouth and Monmouth University.

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

The 1857 Burford-Stanley house is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its associations with the establishment and subsequent growth of the city of Monmouth and Monmouth University, now known as Western Oregon University.[6] In 1854, four years after the initial arrival of Disciples of Christ emigrants to the area, the townsite's location was selected. The town plat was laid out in 1855, and soon thereafter, in early 1856, Monmouth University was also formally established. Historical documents and newspaper retrospectives suggest that at that time (in 1856 and 1857) there was only a handful of houses in the nascent town of Monmouth, potentially making the Burford-Stanley house not only the oldest remaining, but one of the earliest sawn lumber (as opposed to log) houses to be built in the community.[7] Its associations with the University include the fact that it was erected under the ownership of and occupied by Hezekiah Burford, one of the founders and original trustees of Monmouth University who arrived in the area with the third of three Disciples of Christ wagon trains (the Murphy train) in 1852. In addition, from 1878 to 1885 this was the home of David Truman and Mary (Bristow) Stanley; he was the third president of the University from 1882 until 1889, and editor of the locally-produced *Christian Messenger* and *Christian Herald* newspapers in the mid-1870s and again in the 1880s. While a few disparate elements from the 1850s building remain discernible, most of the visible materials and characteristics evident on the building today appear to date to the Stanley's years of ownership and occupation.

The building is the only known, tangible remnant of the time at which the Monmouth community—the town, the Monmouth Christian Church and Monmouth University—was in its infancy, and it also stands in association with at least two significant contributors to the up-building of that community. The house retains integrity from

[5] Growing out of the Restoration Movement, the Church of Christ is also known as the Disciples of Christ Church, and in some circles members were identified as "Campbellites," after one of the movement's early members and promotors, Alexander Campbell. At least one source calls out the name as a derisive term adopted by Campbell's opponents in the 1820s, although it seems to have been a fairly common descriptor. Jerry Rushford, *Christians on the Oregon Trail* (Joplin, Missouri: College Press Publishing Co., 1997), p. 7.

[6] The Burford-Stanley House is not being nominated under the existing Multiple Property Document "Settlement-era Dwellings, Barns, and Farm Groups of the Willamette Valley, Oregon." The building's significance extends twenty years beyond the temporal boundary of that MPD to include a later period of importance in the development of both the community and Monmouth University. Further, its physical characteristics are more overtly reflective of the later period than the earlier years. Although some evidence of the 1857 construction remains, the circa-1880 changes dominate visually and are far beyond what is allowed for in the Registration Requirements outlined in the MPD.

[7] "Monmouth Institution Monument...," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, (July 9, 1916), p. 11; "Monmouth Has Great History," *Statesman Journal* (January 1, 1930), p. 7; 1856 Smith to Aunt, letter, Butler Family Letters Digital Collection (WOU Archives). The next-oldest house known to still stand in Monmouth is the Craven House at 858 E. Main Street, which dates to circa 1869.

its broader period of significance of 1857-1885, and is still capable of conveying this early history through its appearance and associations.

Contextual Background

Brief History of Monmouth

Prior to the incursion of Euro-Americans into the west, this part of Oregon was home to the native Kalapuya people. Though their population had been decimated by disease and the aggression of white settlers, some Native people were still living in the area at the time the first major wagon train of American emigrants arrived in the territory—including in Polk County—in 1843.

Many of the families that would eventually settle in and near Monmouth, Oregon came from an Illinois community of the same name where they were active in what was known as the "Restoration Movement" as members of the Disciples of Christ Church, also known simply as the Christian Church. "'Ethnically, Disciples were predominantly semi-literate, Scots-Irish frontier farmers [and] the broad base of the movement was a rural Scots-Irish underclass...'" [8] Despite their lack of schooling, education was important to the Church members. Alexander Campbell, a leader in the Restoration Movement, founded Bethany College in Virginia in 1841 in part to remedy the lack of educational opportunities. "As they poured west...Bethany graduates seeded their towns on the advancing frontier with Campbellite churches and new colleges in the mold of Bethany," and a number of the soon-to-be Oregonians themselves gained a higher education from Bethany College.[9]

In the latter half of the 1840s, multiple meetings involving the Butler, Davidson, and Murphy families, were held in the Ira F.M. Butler home in Monmouth, Illinois. The men in these families had developed

> ...an exceptionally severe case of 'Oregon Fever.' Between 1846 and 1850 many meetings were held in the home of Ira F.M. Butler to discuss plans for a large migration to the Willamette Valley. It took a great deal of persuasion to get the women to see the advantages of such a difficult move, and when they finally consented, it was with the understanding that certain specific conditions would be met.
>
> 'The women exacted from their men a promise that a school and a church would be established before they consented to going,' noted one account. 'The school would be patterned after Bethany College in Virginia which was founded by Alexander Campbell, and would be a school 'where men and women alike might be schooled in the science of living and in the fundamental principles of religion.'
>
> Finally, in the spring of 1850, the advance party left Warren County, Illinois, and began the long trek to Oregon. [...] Among those traveling in this train were Elijah Davidson, his sons-in-law Squire S. Whitman and Thomas H. Lucas, his sons, Elija B. and Alexander, and a number of single men.
>
> This advance party was given the responsibility of locating the best area for a future settlement, and 'in due course they sent back a map of the country-side and a full description of the country and its climate and vegetation.' This map was the centerpiece of more meetings in 1851 at the Ira F.M. Butler home in Monmouth, Illinois, and on this map the proposed site for a town and a college campus were agreed upon. As a result of all this visionary planning, the town of Monmouth, Oregon and the campus of Christian College would eventually take root in Polk County.[10]

[8] James H. Charleton, "Old Main, Bethany College," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, National Historic Landmark (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, February 1, 1990), p. 3.

[9] Rushford, *Christians on the Oregon Trail*, p.198; Charleton, p. 8:3.

[10] Rushford, *Christians...*, 123-124.

Two later waves of migration took place, in 1852 and 1853, bringing the number of church members in Oregon to anywhere from 800 to 1,200 or more; many ultimately settled in Polk County and combined their energies to lay out and construct the town of Monmouth.[11]

The site for the town was chosen in 1854, and soon thereafter I.B. Smith, Thomas H. Lucas, Elijah Davidson, A.W. Lucas, and Squire S. Whitman donated a total of 640 acres of land for a town and University, the intention being that once the town was platted, lots would be sold and the proceeds used to fund the school.[12] Other supporters who lived farther afield donated money toward the same purpose. A group of church leaders met in 1855 at the home of Thomas Lucas and organized as the original trustees of Monmouth University. These individuals included Ira F.M. Butler, John Ecles Murphy, John Burris Smith, William Mason, David R. Lewis, Squire S. Whitman, Samuel Simmons, Thomas H. Lucas, Thomas H. Hutchinson, and Hezekiah Burford, as well as Reuben P. Boise, a prominent citizen of Polk County.[13] "The board, having been thus organized, ordered the construction of a school building, 20 by 30 feet, which was to serve until a suitable seminary could be erected. It was at this meeting that provision was made for the town-site survey," which was filed with the Polk County clerk on March 15, 1855.[14] Platted by T.H. Hutchinson, the town consisted of sixteen, 300-foot-square blocks on the donated parts of the Thomas Lucas and Squire S. Whitman land claims, with a portion of land abutting the plat to the north and west set aside for the campus.[15] A number of perimeter "out lots" ranging in size from seven to twenty acres were also included in the early plat (Figure 9). By late March of 1856, lots had "...already been sold to about 150 persons, the purchasers binding themselves to build upon them within one year from date of purchase."[16]

In 1856, Oregon's Territorial government granted a charter for the formal establishment of the University, the Christian Church in Monmouth was established, and the first session of Monmouth University began in the newly constructed one-room schoolhouse, located in the town square near the southeast corner of Main Street and Monmouth Avenue.[17] By the time school started in November 1856, the hamlet had twenty-one families in residence, three dry goods stores, a grocery, blacksmiths, wagon makers, a harness shop, and a cooper; by 1858 a drug store and sash and door factory had been added.[18]

It is generally understood that the earliest lumber houses in town were constructed in the mid-1850s. The date of Monmouth's first frame house ranges from 1855 to 1857; one source suggests the first was built by the University Trustees in 1855, and another indicates a date of 1857.[19]

> Only temporary quarters were at first built by the inhabitants of the settlement, but in 1857 house building began with the erection of a dwelling on the corner opposite the little school house. The old structure, known as the Ebert residence, was razed two years ago [in 1914]. [...] During the following three years dwellings were put up only in slow succession.[20]

Given its age and early ownership, it is clear that the Burford-Stanley house was one of these earliest residences. It seems likely that it was constructed by Hezekiah Burford, who had sufficient building skills to be directly involved in the construction of the first building on the Monmouth University Campus in 1858. Although records in his surviving account book do not start until 1858, it makes clear his familiarity with construction and

[11] Rushford, *Christians...*, 116-117, 155-158 and 200.
[12] *Oregon Argus*, "Monmouth University," (March 29, 1856), p. 1; Rushford, *Christians...*, 210.
[13] Rushford, *Christians...*, 210.
[14] J.F. Santee, "History of Christian College at Monmouth," *Oregon Historical Quarterly* (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1941), p. 135. The oldest plat map currently available is dated May 28, 1857.
[15] Koler/Morrison Consultants, "City of Monmouth Historic Resources Inventory" (1987), p. 10; City of Monmouth, Original plat map, 1856.
[16] "Monmouth University," letter by John E. Murphy published in The Oregon *Argus* (March 29, 1856), p. 2.
[17] "Monmouth University," *Oregon Argus* (February 16, 1856), p. 2; Santee, "History of...," 135; Rushford, *Christians...*, 244-245; "Monmouth, OCE Grow Together," Salem *Statesman Journal* (June 10, 1959), p. 18.
[18] "Monmouth, OCE Grow Together," Salem *Statesman Journal* (June 10, 1959), p. 18; "Monmouth Institution...," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, (July 9, 1916), p. 11.
[19] "Some Scraps of History," Monmouth *Herald* (September 4, 1908), p. 1.
[20] "Monmouth Institution...," Portland *Sunday Oregonian* (July 9, 1916), p. 11.

sources of local building materials and labor, which he easily could have applied to the construction of his own house a year earlier.[21]

The cultural and geographical relationship between the town, the church, and the college was inextricable from the beginning: "The town was founded for educational purposes and has been essentially a school town ever since."[22]

> The campus was located immediately adjacent to the newly-platted town and subsequent settlement concentrated in the vicinity of the campus. The first commercial area in town was located just south of campus on the west side of Monmouth Avenue between Main and Clay Streets...[23]

With the 1856 construction of the schoolhouse, the first commercial building, and the establishment of the Church, as well as the construction of the first University building on campus in 1858 and ongoing residential development on the new plat, it was clear the town was becoming firmly established. The local post office was established in 1859 with J.B.V. Butler as the first postmaster, a position he held until 1868.[24]

Monmouth was officially incorporated in 1880. The arrival of the Oregonian Railway Company in 1881 made travel to and from the relatively remote town much more feasible. The completion of the Independence and Monmouth Railroad in 1890 provided easy travel from Monmouth to Independence, where much of the industrial and shipping activity for the immediate region was located. In the late nineteenth century, Monmouth served as a rail shipping point for local agricultural products. Growth continued (by 1888 the population had grown to 500 from its original 150), though the business, residential, and college districts remained compactly intertwined, much as they remain today.

The railroad remained the primary means of transportation for the community until the arrival of the automobile in the early years of the twentieth century. When the Pacific Highway (Highway 99 W) was established in 1924 through Monmouth, rail ridership declined sharply, and the lines were eventually abandoned. The Pacific Highway eventually shifted east to its current alignment, and the increasing popularity of auto travel stimulated auto-related development along the route that is unrelated to the older commercial core.

Architecturally, the town of Monmouth displays representatives of many of the commonly found residential and commercial types and styles of the late-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. These include the vernacular forms, Gothic Revival, Stick, and Queen Anne of the nineteenth century, and Foursquare, bungalow, Craftsman and various revival-style buildings from the early and mid-1900s.

As noted above, the earliest frame houses in town began appearing in the mid-1850s, most following the 1856 platting and sale of town lots, and these buildings were not the first to appear on the neighborhood landscape. Early architectural development in Oregon followed a predictable sequence, though building forms and styles were somewhat varied. On arrival in the territory, most settlers quickly built a round-log cabin, sometimes later replaced with a hewn-log house, and ultimately followed with the erection of a "real lumber" house. "The first houses in Oregon to be constructed of sawn lumber often defy precise stylistic classification. Generally they were based upon architecture of the American colonies and were uncomplicated and unadorned."[25] The influences most often seen on the design of these early lumber buildings came from the closely related Federal Revival and Classical Revival styles, and the Gothic Revival. Construction methods could include hewn or sawn timber framing, balloon framing, or box construction, or sometimes a combination. In all cases some sawn lumber was used, for joists or roof members, or for siding and trim. The Ebert house mentioned above

[21] Hezekiah Burford Account Book, 1858-1874, np.
[22] "Some Scraps of History," Monmouth *Herald* (September 4, 1908), p. 1.
[23] Koler/Morrison Consultants, "Inventory...," pp. 13-14. The business district relocated to its present location along Main between Broad and Warren following several fires.
[24] "Monmouth Institution...," Portland *Sunday Oregonian* (July 9, 1916), p. 11; Lewis A. McArthur and Lewis L. McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names* (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society Press, 2003), p. 656.
[25] Rosalind Clark, *Oregon Style: Architecture of 1840 to the 1950s* (Portland, OR: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983), p. 26.

as being the first frame house built in town, was described in later newspaper articles as having "evidences of superior workmanship in its staunch walls and framework," and after 57 years the "walls and rafters were still standing firmly," suggesting use of heavy timber or balloon framing rather than the box construction seen on the Burford-Stanley residence.[26]

As Monmouth grew, newer dwellings—likely all of them being of frame construction—began to fill in the open spaces throughout town. In some cases, the smaller platted lots and out lots were subdivided to accommodate the growing population. Buildings from Monmouth's earliest years are extremely rare. According to available historic resource survey data, remaining houses built in the first three decades of Monmouth's existence are few. In Monmouth, only seven resources of any type have been identified that pre-date 1885 (including the subject property), four of them being extant houses (see "Comparative Analysis" below).[27] The number of surviving buildings increases significantly starting with 1890s construction dates, and continues in the following decades, reflecting both the town's physical and population growth, as well as the likely replacement of older buildings with newer ones.

History of the Burford-Stanley House

The Burford-Stanley house is located within the original boundaries of the 610-acre Squire and Elizabeth Whitman donation land claim, upon which the Whitmans settled in November of 1850. As was common in mid-nineteenth century westward migrations, the Whitmans had traveled to Oregon with friends and family from their home in Monmouth, Illinois as part of the Davidson Train, which consisted of

> ...family and friends, all members of the Christian Church (aka Campbellites or Disciples of Christ). In the early 1830s followers of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ, moved from their homes in Warren Co, KY to Warren Co, IL and established the town of Monmouth, named after their home in Monmouth, Wales. As the word of the virtues of the Oregon Territory reached Illinois, the talk turned to another move. An advanced migration of church members went west in 1850. It consisted of Elijah and Margaret Davidson, Squire S. and Elizabeth [Thornton Davidson] Whitman, Thomas and Sarah [Davidson] Lucas and their families, as well as a number of single men. They reached Polk County, OR in August and settled near Independence on the west bank of the Willamette River, establishing what became Monmouth, OR.[28]

The 1850 Davidson train was followed in 1852 by a second group that included members of the Burford, Butler, Davidson, Lucas, and Murphy families, among others.[29] Settlement patterns in Polk County indicate that many of these families chose to claim land adjacent or in close proximity to each other, and some, including the Burfords, initially settled in Yamhill County.[30]

[26] "Monmouth Has Great History," Salem *Statesman Journal*, (January 1, 1930), p. 7; "Monmouth Institution...," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, (July 9, 1916), p. 11.

[27] Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Oregon Historic Sites Database. Accessed March 2021. Of these seven resources (which includes the subject property), there is one church, one cemetery, and four other houses, one of which has since been demolished.

[28] Stephenie Flora, "The Oregon Territory and Its Pioneers, Emigrant Lists [1850]," http://www.oregonpioneers.com/1850.com; see also Harvey K. Hines, *An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1893), 318 and Rushford 1997, p. 123.

[29] Flora, "1850."

[30] Squire and Elizabeth (Davidson) Whitman, Thomas and Sarah (Davidson) Lucas, Elijah and Margaret (Murphy) Davidson (Elizabeth Whitman and Sarah Lucas' parents), and James and Mary (Linville) Davidson were all related, and made adjacent claims in the vicinity of Monmouth, Oregon. Portland Genealogical Forum, "Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims," (Portland, Oregon: The Forum, 1957); U.S. GLO maps, Township 8 South, Range 4 West and Range 5 West, 1852, 1853, 1860 and 1862.

On arrival to Polk County the Whitmans built a log cabin, presumably followed by a barn and later a frame house.[31] Despite the prominence of the Whitmans in local history and their significant contributions to the Monmouth community's development, the historical location of their farm has not been determined.

In October 1856, the Whitmans sold a twenty-acre parcel from their claim to Hezekiah Burford for the sum of $200.00. This was the first of several recorded sales of land by the Whitmans (including the donation of 280 acres made about two weeks later to the trustees of "Monmouth University"), and it was the first of several Polk County land purchases made by Hezekiah Burford.[32]

Hezekiah Burford was born in 1811 in Indiana and married Levina Sears (born in Kentucky in 1813) in 1830 in Indiana (Figures 16 and 17). Both Hezekiah and Levina, along with members of their respective families, were charter members of the Bethel Meeting House Church, which was formally founded in 1833 in Harrison County, Indiana.[33] About a year later, the couple moved to Knox County, Illinois where they were early settlers of the Sparta township, and they remained there until 1852 when they embarked on the overland trip to Oregon along with their seven children; Lavina was pregnant at the time.[34]

The Burfords—Hezekiah and wife Levina Sears Burford—had arrived in Oregon in 1852 as part of the Murphy Train, the second of the three Disciples of Christ wagon trains travelling from Monmouth, Illinois. The Murphy train was led by John Ecles Murphy, and like the 1850 migration, it consisted of family and friends, all members of the Christian Church. This was "...a second migration of church members...made up of the families of Burford, Butler, Davidson, Lucas, Mason, Murphy, Roundtree, and a number of single men."[35]

In April of 1853 the Burfords took up a 326-acre land claim in Yamhill County that was located northwest of present-day Willamina.[36] They built a cabin and were proving up on the claim when in 1854 their youngest son William, who had been born in 1852, died in an accident, and two years later the family relocated to the future site of Monmouth where they purchased the twenty-acre parcel from the Whitmans.[37]

Circumstances support both the Assessor's construction date of 1857, and the assumption that the Burfords built the subject house within a year of purchasing the land, per the apparent agreement, and moved to Monmouth upon its completion.[38] Throughout the year 1858 Hezekiah was involved in various aspects of the construction of the University building, work that he appears to have undertaken from Monmouth rather than from his Yamhill County farm some thirty miles to the northwest.[39] Although no definitive documentation of the original builder(s) has been found, the combination of the building's architectural attributes, the given construction date of 1857, the Burfords' purchase and sale records of the property, their residency in Monmouth, and Hezekiah Burford's apparent carpentry skills, combine to suggest that Burford himself may have been responsible for its construction, and that the family occupied the residence for at least some if not all of the period of their eight years of ownership.[40]

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[31] Hines *An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon*, 318; Carter, "Pioneer Houses and Homesteads...," 18-23.

[32] Polk County deed records, October 10, 1856, volume A page 314.

[33] Ancestry family tree, "Hezekiah Burford." (DE_Allen Tree).

[34] Knox County, Illinois is immediately east of Warren County, home to Monmouth, Illinois. Charles C. Chapman and Company, *Knox Co Illinois History* (Chicago, Illinois: Blakely, Brown, & Marsh, Printers, 1878), 487; Ancestry tree, "Hezekiah Burford,"; Terry Hogan, "Knox County [Illinois] Early History, Part V. Townships and Towns," (2006); Rushford 1997, pp. 155-158.

[35] Flora, "1852."

[36] U.S. GLO records, "Hezekiah and Levina Burford."

[37] It appears the Burfords retained ownership of this donation claim for several more years, selling it in 1864 to Yamhill County neighbor Charles Fendall. Portland Genealogical Forum, "Burford (Buford), Hezekiah"; General Land Office cadastral map 1861; Dean H. Byrd, et al, Oregon Burial Site Guide (Portland, Oregon: Binfords & Mort Publishing, 2001), p. 978; Polk County Deed Records.

[38] "Monmouth University," letter by John E. Murphy published in The Oregon *Argus* (March 29, 1856), p. 2.

[39] Hezekiah Burford Account Book, 1858-1874 (held by Oregon Historical Society Mss2543).

[40] The 1987 City of Monmouth Inventory of Historic Properties indicated that this house was known locally as the "old Lucas place," which seems to be an error given that deed research does not indicate ownership by anyone named Lucas. The original source of this information is unknown, but local historian Scott McArthur stated in a 2007 newspaper article that "The house was known as the 'old Lucas house,' and I suspect was the home of Thomas H. Lucas, one of the three original homesteaders who donated land for the townsite of Monmouth" (Salem *Statesman Journal*, 11/14/2007, p. 2). The Thomas Lucas donation land claim was west of the Whitman

As they had been in Illinois, in Oregon the Burfords were active and dedicated members of their new community and the Church of Christ. Hezekiah served as one of the eleven original founders and trustee to Monmouth University for several years starting in 1856.[41] His account book and Polk County deed records indicate that he was engaged in the construction of the first University building in 1858, work that included hauling stone and laying the foundation as well as the purchase and hauling of lumber. In addition, he evidently owned several houses in or near Monmouth that were used as rentals.[42] While the subject property was the first of several of the Burfords' Polk County land acquisitions, by 1860 the census indicated their real estate holdings were valued at $3,000.[43] Ten years later it had more than tripled to $9,500. Although the couple would later move to Salem, it seems they continued to keep property in Monmouth, and at the time of Hezekiah's death in 1884, he still held property valued at over $7,900 in Monmouth and elsewhere in Polk County.[44]

In 1864, the Burfords sold this twenty-acre parcel in its entirety, along with other discontiguous land in and near Monmouth (210 acres in total) to America Jane (Mulkey) Beeler for the sum of $3,500.00.[45] She was born in Missouri in 1834, and traveled to Oregon in 1847 with her parents Thomas and Sarah (Carpenter) Mulkey in a very large family group. Her father was a preacher in the Christian Church who had died on the Trail and was buried at Laurel Hill. Her mother Sarah, who had seven children, remarried in 1850 to Robert Lancefield, and America is listed in that Yamhill County household in the 1850 census.[46] In 1852, America Mulkey married Joab Powell Beeler. He was born around 1829 in Tennessee, arrived in Oregon in October of 1852, married America in November in 1852, and the couple settled a claim in Linn County that December.[47]

Six years after her 1864 purchase of this property, the 1870 census listed Beeler and her husband as residing in Monmouth, but due to the illegibility of the census record scan it is unclear whether they lived in the house during this period. In 1875, a year before they divorced, the Beelers sold the house and approximately one acre (of the original twenty-acre parcel) to John P. Dicus for the sum of $1,200. The lot sold to Dicus measured about 130 feet by 330 feet in a configuration that persisted for 125 years, until the lot was partitioned in 2001 (Figure 12).[48] Just seven months later, in October 1875, the Dicus' sold the property to Daniel T. Craig for $800. Daniel and Sarah Craig owned the house for three years before selling it in 1878 to David Truman and Mary Bristow Stanley for $650.00.[49]

David Truman Stanley was born in 1848 in Indiana. His wife, Mary Bristow, was born in 1851 in Macon County, Missouri, and the couple married in 1870 in Adair County, Missouri. David had been trained as an educator at the Missouri State Normal School, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1870, and had previously been ordained to the ministry in the Church of Christ.[50] Although sources are inconsistent regarding a specific date at which the Stanleys arrived in Oregon, D.T. Stanley was listed as the editor of the *Christian Messenger*, the newspaper of the Christian Church in Oregon, by June of 1876, a position he held

claim, the boundary between the two holdings being approximately 1,000 feet due west of the subject house, which would place the old Lucas house quite distant from the location of the Burford-Stanley house.

[41] "Hezekiah Burford," Oregon Historical Society, Territorial and Provisional Government Papers Index.

[42] Hezekiah Burford Account Book, 1858-1874.

[43] Ibid.

[44] Ancestry.com, "Hezekiah Burford," probate records, January 6, 1885; Rushford, *Christians...*, p. 381.

[45] Polk County Deed Records October 10, 1864, volume 4, page 240; Rushford, *Christians...*, p. 381. Several separate parcels were included in this sale in addition to the subject house. At least two were vacant as they were the unoccupied portions of nearby donation claims, and two out lots in Monmouth are also presumed to have been vacant. One parcel included a house and possible outbuildings, as it was a large portion of the John C. and Cinderella Harris donation claim for which a U.S. government patent was eventually issued, indicating that it had been proved up on by the original claimant.

[46] Rushford, *Chistians...*, 411 and 421; Flora 1847.

[47] Portland Genealogical Forum, "Beeler, Joab P."

[48] Polk County Deed Records, March 20, 1875, volume 9, page 449; McDougal (2006).

[49] Polk County Deed Records, September 12, 1878, volume 12, page 10.

[50] Findagrave, "David Truman Stanley"; Western Oregon University, Hamersly Library, "History of WOU:University Presidents."

through 1878.[51] That year, he joined the faculty of the Christian College in Monmouth (the name having changed from Monmouth University in 1865) as professor of mathematics.[52]

Stanley was active in the Church of Christ, and served as Secretary for the 1877 Oregon Christian Convention held in Turner.[53] In 1880 he "resigned from Christian College to work as a civil engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad to help in locating a route through the Cascade Mountains and also worked as a construction engineer with the Oregon Pacific Railroad, building a line from Corvallis to Newport...."[54] During that period he also served as the Polk County Surveyor.[55] When his work with the railroads completed in 1882, he returned to publishing and became the proprietor and editor of the *Christian Herald*, the successor to the *Pacific Christian Messenger*.[56] The same year he was appointed as the third president of the Christian College just as the institution was in transition to become the Oregon State Normal School under new state legislation.[57] As president, Stanley not only supervised the College's shift from a private to a publicly supported institution, but also "oversaw the initial construction of Campbell Hall's South Wing and Bell Tower, but both were completed after he moved on from his presidency" in 1889.[58]

The 1880 census indicates that David and Mary Stanley, their six children, and two college student boarders were living in the subject residence. Although difficult to confirm, it appears the Stanleys may have been responsible for many of the changes made to the original house, upgrades that would be fitting for the home of a University president. The name "Stanley" is scripted in pencil on the underside of one of the stair risers, providing strong indication that they were responsible for at least some substantial interior changes. The physical characteristics of the currently visible materials and features, including the wide shiplap siding, the changes to the kitchen wing, and the four-panel doors with three-part hinges all support late-1870s or early-1880s upgrades. The porch upgrades may also date to this period. In 1885 the Stanleys sold the house to James L. Gwin for $1,100; the near-doubling of its value over this seven-year period could be attributed in part to the improvements made by the Stanleys.[59]

James Gwin was born in 1829 in Tennessee and was a pioneer of 1850 who initially settled a Yamhill County claim in 1851. A few years later Gwin moved to Polk County where he taught school at the Eola school house from 1858-1861, during which time he married Mary F. Boothby in 1859.[60] One source credits him with having built a "centennial home" in Eola, later the residence of Governor I.L. Patterson, although no additional information supporting that claim has been found.[61] Given this purported building experience, it is possible that Gwin was responsible for some of the changes to the subject house, although it is unclear which might be attributed to him. It is also unclear whether he and his wife occupied this residence or resided on other property they owned in Monmouth, or elsewhere in Polk County, although one contemporary source does state

[51] *Christian Messenger*, (June 30, 1876), p. 1.

[52] Santee, "History of Christian College...," 138; Western Oregon University, "History of WOU"; Findagrave, "David Truman Stanley."

[53] Clare Buhler, "A History of the Oregon Christian Convention at Turner, Oregon," research paper prepared for Religion 539, Dr. Jerry Rushford at Pepperdine University (Fall 1993), Table A p. 1.

[54] Western Oregon University "History of WOU"; Findagrave, "David Truman Stanley."

[55] Polk County Surveyor Records, Monmouth Town Plat, 1881; Addie Dyal, "Graves-Fisher-Strong House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1985), p. 8:2.

[56] "Prospectus," *The Christian Herald*, June 9, 1882, pp. 1-2.

[57] Western Oregon University, "History of WOU"; Dyal, p. 8:2.

[58] According to the Western Oregon University Hamersly Library web page, Stanley "returned to publishing after retirement, editing and publishing his newspaper, *The Harbinger*. He bought and sold a New York book publishing company...," earned a law degree, and later earned a medical degree and worked in the medical field. He died in 1917 in Arkansas. Western Oregon University, "History of WOU: University Presidents: David Truman Stanley."

[59] Polk County Deed Records, Stanley to Gwin, September 19, 1885, volume 17, page 305.

[60] *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1936, p. 367; OHS Index Collection.

[61] "Century Dwellings Line Highway," Salem C*apital Journal*, (April 21, 1959), p. 5. It appears this house remains standing at 4785 Salem-Dallas Highway as part of Eola Acres Farm.

that they were living in Monmouth in 1885.[62] The Gwins retained ownership until 1897 when they sold to Luther B. Palmer for the sum of $627.18.[63]

Luther Palmer had lived in Ohio (his birth state), Illinois, California, and Kansas before spending about seven years at the subject property, probably in retirement. The 1900 census lists no occupation for Luther or for his wife Anna, who were aged 73 and 65, respectively, in 1900. In 1904, the Palmers sold "land in Monmouth"–the parcel that today includes this house–to Eugene Bogert for $1,000.[64]

Bogert arrived in Monmouth in 1904 from Alma, Michigan, and seems to have been the proprietor of a furniture store in town for several years.[65] The Bogerts owned and occupied the house for six years, selling it in 1910 to John and Jennie Fuller for $2,000.[66] The sales price suggests some improvements may have been made during their tenure, but again, the nature of those changes, if any, is unknown.

John S. and Jennie Niel Fuller married in 1898 in Pennsylvania, and came to Monmouth in 1899.[67] The 1910 census indicates the couple was living at this location with a daughter, Wilda, born about 1900. He worked as a stock farmer, an occupation that he continued into the 1920s, and in a February 1920 ad in the Monmouth *Herald*, J.S. Fuller offered an "Automobile For Hire."[68] In the late 1920s the house served as the "Fuller House," a "Women's Organized House" affiliated with the Oregon Normal School (Oregon Normal School 1928, 1929). The 1928 and 1931 Sanborn maps show that separate addresses were assigned to a small outbuilding and the carriage house located to the south and southwest of the house, respectively, indicating their use as separate living spaces. The Fullers maintained ownership for forty-seven years, until 1957 (three years after John Fuller's death), when Jennie Fuller sold the house to Donald S. and Patricia M. Bryant.[69]

Almost three years later the Bryants sold the property to LaVern and Janice Hiebert, who also were owners for forty-seven years, though they used the house as a rental for University faculty and apparently never occupied it (Noe 2021). During their ownership, some interior changes were made, including installation of drywall and a ducted heating system (now removed). The current owners, Blake and Nicolette Noe, purchased the house from the Hieberts in 2007.

Comparative Analysis

Comparative local examples of historic resources of this age and integrity that are similarly associated with the early founding and growth of the town of Monmouth or Monmouth University are rare. In addition to the Burford-Stanley House, six other resources pre-dating 1885 (the closing date of the Burford-Stanley period of significance) are listed in the SHPO database. Of those, five are extant and three are located within the Monmouth city limits. All but one of these appears to have some association with the founding, growth, or early government of the city of Monmouth and/or Monmouth University.

Butler-Davidson (Davidson-Butler-Rogers) Cemetery, 1854. This cemetery is located about two miles southwest of downtown Monmouth (outside the city limits). "Established in 1854 on the Ira Butler and Elijah Davidson land claims, the one acre site has between 50-100 graves on its grounds, almost all of which are those of people who were associated in some manner with the founding and growth of

[62] H.O. Lang, *History of the Willamette Valley...* (Portland, Oregon: Geo. H. Himes, 1885), p. 716. Two years before buying the Burford-Stanley House, James Gwin had purchased a large parcel of 102 acres just south of the subject property from T. B. Merchant and Squire Whitman. Gwinn Street, which lies within the bounds of this 102-acre parcel, may have been named for the Gwin family. The Gwins also owned other land in Monmouth, and property north of town.

[63] Polk County Deed Records, Gwin to Palmer, 9/23/1890, volume 31, page 509.

[64] Polk County Deed Records, 6/25/1904, volume 40, page 118.

[65] Salem *Capital Journal* 5/14/1940, p. 14.

[66] U.S. Census, 1910; Polk Co. Deed Records Bogert to Fuller 9/16/1910, volume 54, page 10.

[67] Salem *Statesman Journal* 3/2/1954, p. 12.

[68] Monmouth *Herald*, 2/27/1920, p. 4.

[69] Polk County Deed Records, Fuller to Bryant 10/15/1957, volume 165, page 231.

Monmouth."[70] The undated inventory information indicates that the site is overgrown and not maintained; its current condition and integrity is not known. Although not a building, this cemetery appears to be the resource most closely comparable to the Burford-Stanley House in terms of both age and association.

Joseph and Priscilla (Myers) Craven House, 1869. The Craven House at 858 E. Main Street was built in 1869 in the Gothic Revival style, and is National Register-listed. The Craven House is the next-oldest dwelling known to remain within the Monmouth city limits. Joseph and Priscilla Craven ran a sheep-raising operation from this property, and Joseph served as Polk County Commission in the early 1880s, and was Monmouth's mayor in 1893.[71] The Craven House is the closest age comparative to the subject property, but does not have the long-term community development associations found in the Burford-Stanley House history.

First Christian Church (now Monmouth Praise Assembly)**, 1877.** This church was built in 1877, and is two blocks north of the subject house, at 189 Monmouth Avenue S. Although listed as "Not Eligible/Non-contributing" due to its numerous alterations, this building has significant association with the establishment and growth of the Church of Christ in Monmouth, a key component of the town's early history. It was moved from its original site at the southwest corner of Monmouth and Church Streets to its current location at Monmouth and Clay Streets in 1893. While the church was organized in 1856, the congregation met in at least three other locations before constructing this building in 1877 (the earliest church building no longer survives). The Burford-Stanley House pre-dates this building by twenty years, and retains a higher degree of historical integrity.

James Thomas Gentle House, circa 1880. The Gentle House at 855 N. Monmouth Avenue was built circa 1880. Though of later initial construction, like the Burford-Stanley House the Gentle House was associated with one of Monmouth's founding families, the J.B.V. and Elizabeth Butler family, until about 1910, and then was owned by the Gentles. The Butlers were early Monmouth merchants and J.B.V. Butler was engaged in local business and politics. Thomas Gentle taught at the Normal School for some time before moving on to the University of Oregon. According to the 1987 inventory, the house has been altered by rear additions, some secondary siding, and some window changes, all undated. Its history and overall historical integrity may be comparable to that of the subject house, but by virtue of its 1857 construction date the Burford-Stanley House has greater significance for association with Monmouth's earliest years of development.

Two other buildings included in the database are not considered good comparatives to the Burford-Stanley House. The 1884 Helmick House is located approximately three miles south of Monmouth, well outside the city limits. It does not appear to have any direct association with the development of the Monmouth community or Monmouth University, and is not included as a direct comparison to the subject property. The circa-1880 house known as the "Riley Lane House" is also listed in the database, but it appears to have been demolished or relocated and thus is no longer a viable comparative to the Burford-Stanley House.

Conclusion

National Register-eligible under Criterion A, the Burford-Stanley House is one of a very small handful of extant resources related to Monmouth's establishment and the early growth of the community and the University, and is the earliest remaining building with links to the town's founding. Its community development associations continued into the mid-1880s as it underwent upgrades reflective of that period under the ownership of one of Monmouth University's presidents. The house retains a high degree of historical integrity from its broad period of significance, and is one of Monmouth's most historically significant buildings.

[70] Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form, Polk County, "Butler-Davidson Cemetery," no date.
[71] Lorene and Horace Weston, "Craven, Joseph and Priscilla, House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1998), Section 3, page 3.

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"Crossed Plains in 1850," August 29, 1909, p. 10.
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"Rites Held for Monmouth Man," September 18, 1941, p. 7.
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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

Burford-Stanley House | Polk Co., OR
Name of Property | County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	44.845909°	-123.237770°		3			
	Latitude	Longitude			Latitude	Longitude	
2				4			
	Latitude	Longitude			Latitude	Longitude	

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

The nominated property is located at 342 Monmouth Avenue S., Monmouth, Polk County, in Township 8 South, Range 5 West, Section 25. The nominated area includes the property map/tax lot 08525DA01301, also identified as Partition Plat 2001-0019, Parcel 1, in its entirety, which includes the house and all associated landscape elements. The rectangular lot measures 110 feet by 82 feet, and encompasses slightly less than .21 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area boundaries as described were selected because they correspond directly to the current legal tax lot boundaries and include all contributing or significant features of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Liz Carter date 12 April 2021
organization telephone 541.343.6499
street & number 1375 E 22nd Avenue email lizcarterhp@gmail.com
city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Burford-Stanley House | Polk Co., OR
Name of Property | County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Burford-Stanley House

City or Vicinity: Monmouth

County: Polk **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Liz Carter and Nicolette Noe

Date Photographed: January 2021 and March 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0001
Front (east) elevation with fir trees, looking west from Monmouth Avenue S.

Photo 2 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0002
Front (east) elevation, looking west.

Photo 3 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0003
Looking southwest at front and north side elevations.

Photo 4 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0004
Detail view of west wall and part of north wall of kitchen wing.

Photo 5 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0005
North elevations and west end of kitchen wing, looking southeast.

Photo 6 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0006
Kitchen wing and porch, looking southwest.

Photo 7 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0007
South side elevation, view looking east/northeast.

Photo 8 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0008
North wide and front (east) elevations, looking northwest.

Photo 9 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0009
Detail view of front porch, looking north.

Photo 10 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0010
North side kitchen wing door, view looking south.

Photo 11 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0011
Entry, looking south.

Photo 12 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0012
Entry door and original two-panel door.

Photo 13 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0013
View of living room from dining room, looking east.

Photo 14 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0014
Living room, looking northwest.

Photo 15 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0015
Dining room, looking west from living room.

Photo 16 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0016
Kitchen, facing north.

Photo 17 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0017
Downstairs office, looking south.

Photo 18 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0018
Downstairs bathroom, looking south.

Photo 19 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0019
Base of stairs from living room, looking southeast.

Photo 20 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0020
Second floor stair landing, looking east.

Photo 21 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0021
North bedroom upstairs, view to north.

Photo 22 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0022
South bedroom upstairs, view to south.

Photo 23 of 23: OR_PolkCounty_Burford-StanleyHouse_0023
Upstairs bathroom, view to south.

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 100 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.

List of Figures
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1. Detail of 2020 USGS topographic map of Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon, with approximate location of property indicated.

Figure 2. GoogleEarth aerial view with location of subject property indicated.

Figure 3. GoogleEarth aerial view of subject property.

Figure 4. Oblique GoogleEarth view of subject property and surroundings, including University and Monmouth downtown.

Figure 5. Monmouth, Polk County tax lot map with subject property indicated.

Figure 6. Site plan of property at 342 Monmouth Avenue South.

Figure 7. First floor plan of Burford-Stanley house.

Figure 8. Second floor plan of Burford-Stanley house.

Figure 9. Original 1857 plat of the City of Monmouth.

Figure 10. “Town of Monmouth” (town site) plat, 1881, surveyed by D.T. (David Truman) Stanley.

Figure 11. Monmouth (town site) plat, 1927.

Figure 12. 2001 Partition plat map, with subject property indicated.

Figure 13. 1913 Sanborn map with subject property indicated.

Figure 14. 1928 Sanborn map with subject property indicated.

Figure 15. 1931 Sanborn map with subject property indicated.

Figure 16. Hezekiah Burford, no date.

Figure 17. Levina Sears Burford, no date.

Figure 18. David Truman Stanley, no date.

Figure 19. Joseph and Priscilla (Myers) Craven House, 858 E. Main Street, January 2022.

Figure 20. First Christian Church, 189 Monmouth Avenue S., January 2022.

Figure 21. James Thomas Gentle House, 855 N. Monmouth Avenue, January 2022.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Burford-Stanley House
Name of Property
Polk Co., Oregon
County and State
n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 29

Figure 1. Detail of 2020 USGS topographic map of Monmouth, Oregon, with property location indicated (scale is approximate).

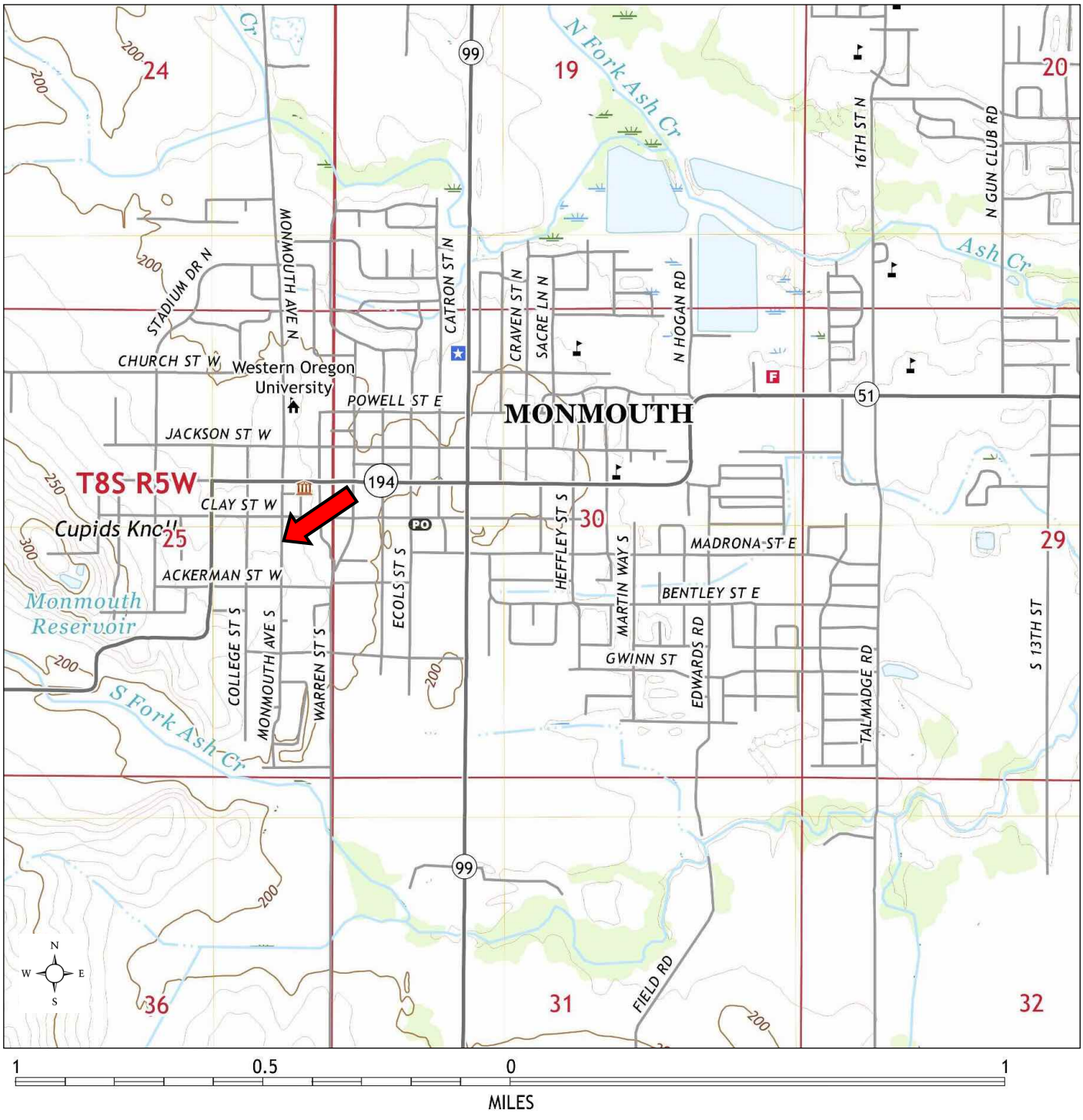


Figure 2. GoogleEarth aerial view with location of subject property indicated.



Figure 3. GoogleEarth aerial view of subject property.

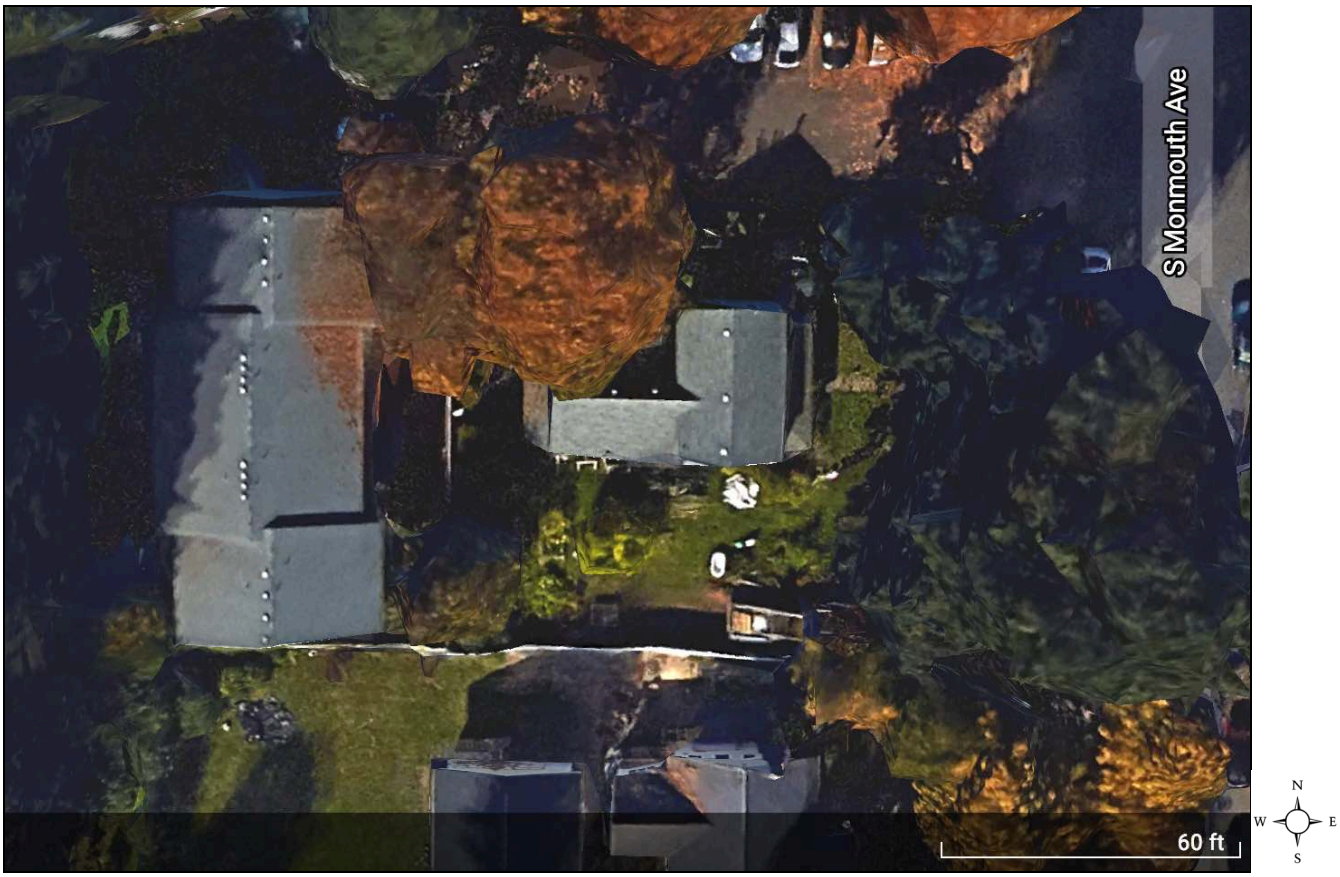
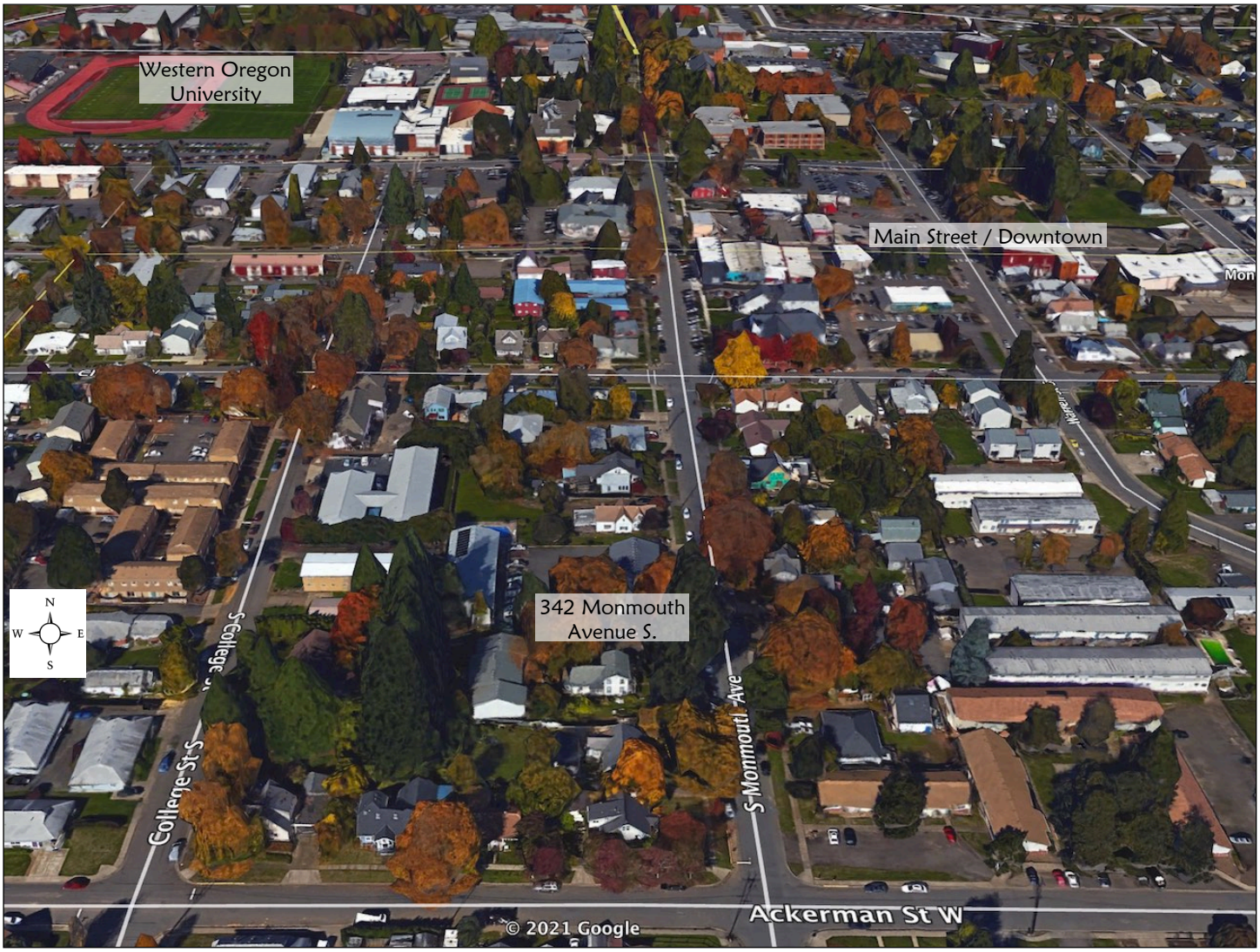


Figure 4. Oblique GoogleEarth view of subject property and surroundings, including University and Monmouth downtown.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Burford-Stanley House
Name of Property
Polk Co., Oregon
County and State
n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 33

Figure 5. Monmouth, Polk County tax lot map with subject property indicated.

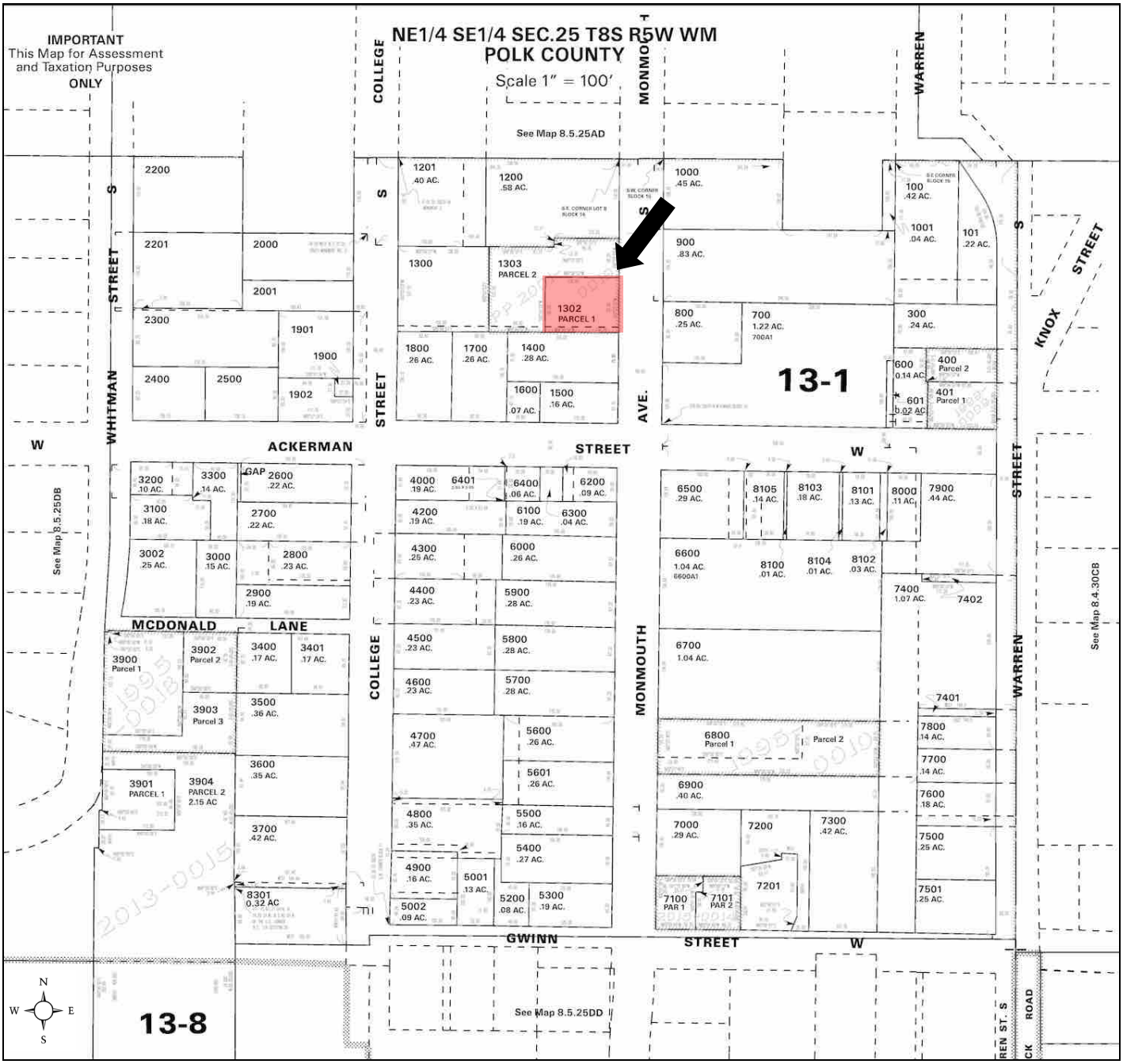


Figure 6. Site plan of property at 342 Monmouth Avenue South.

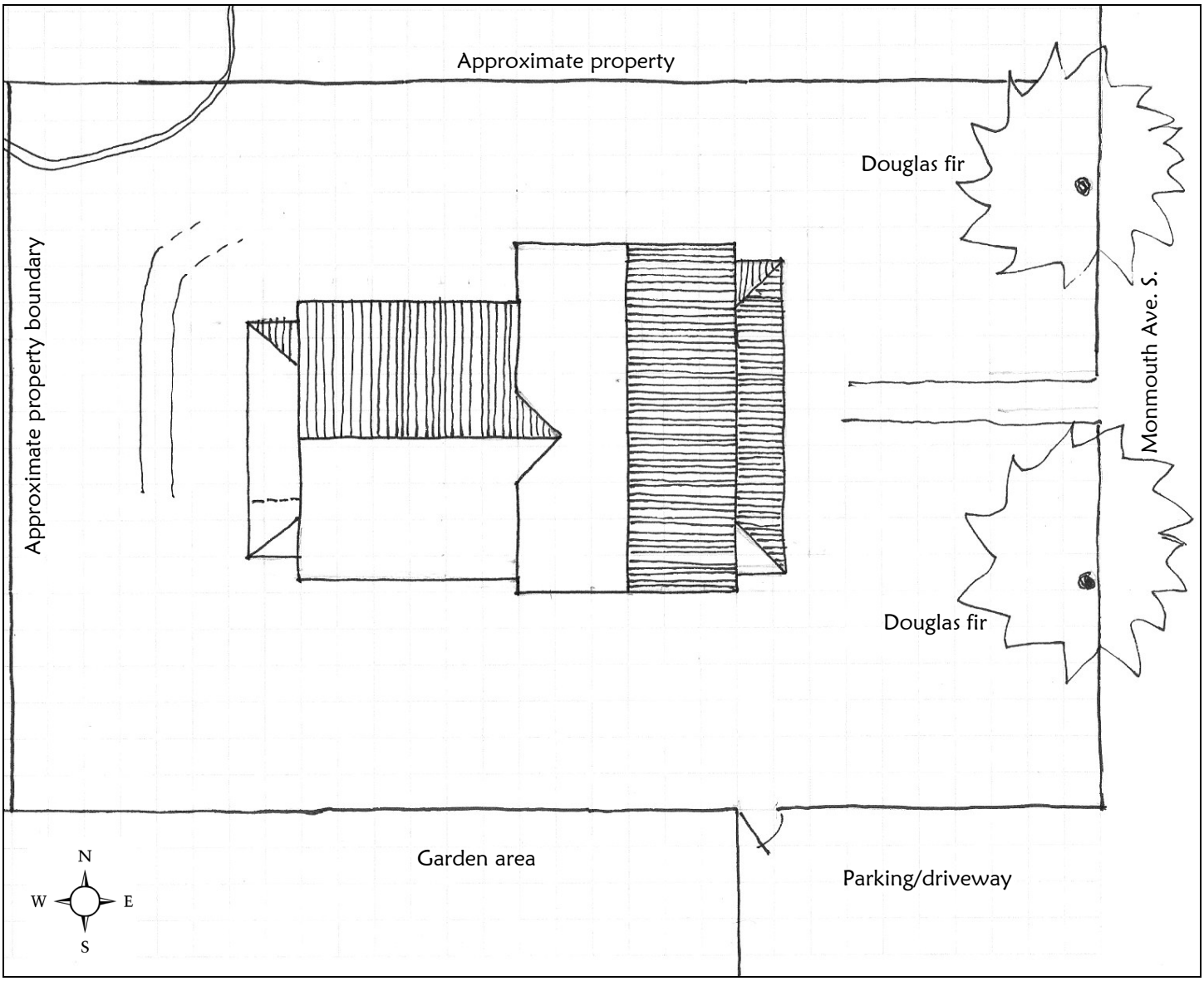


Figure 7. First floor plan of Burford-Stanley house (not to scale).

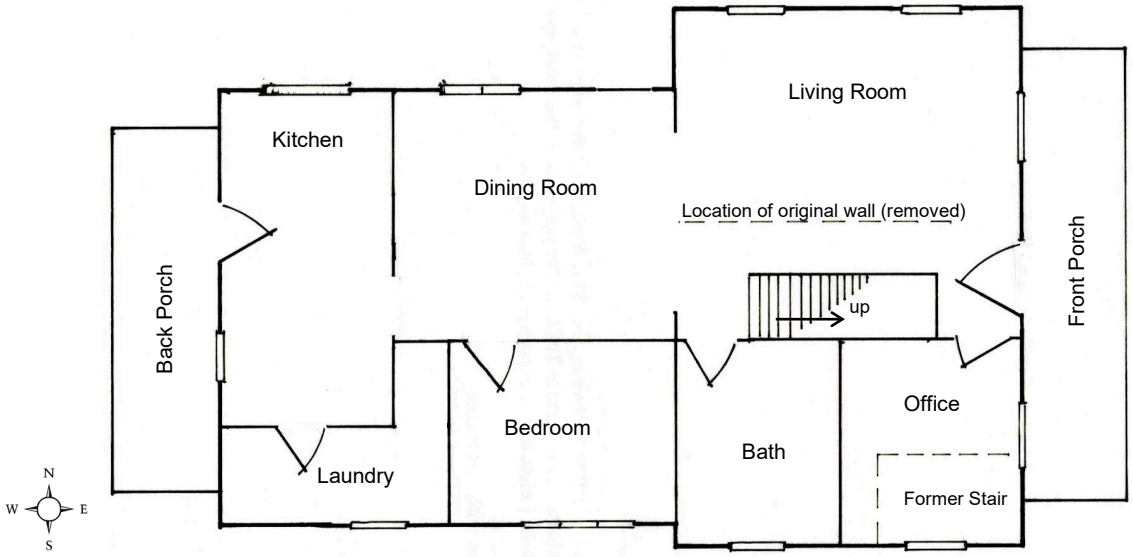
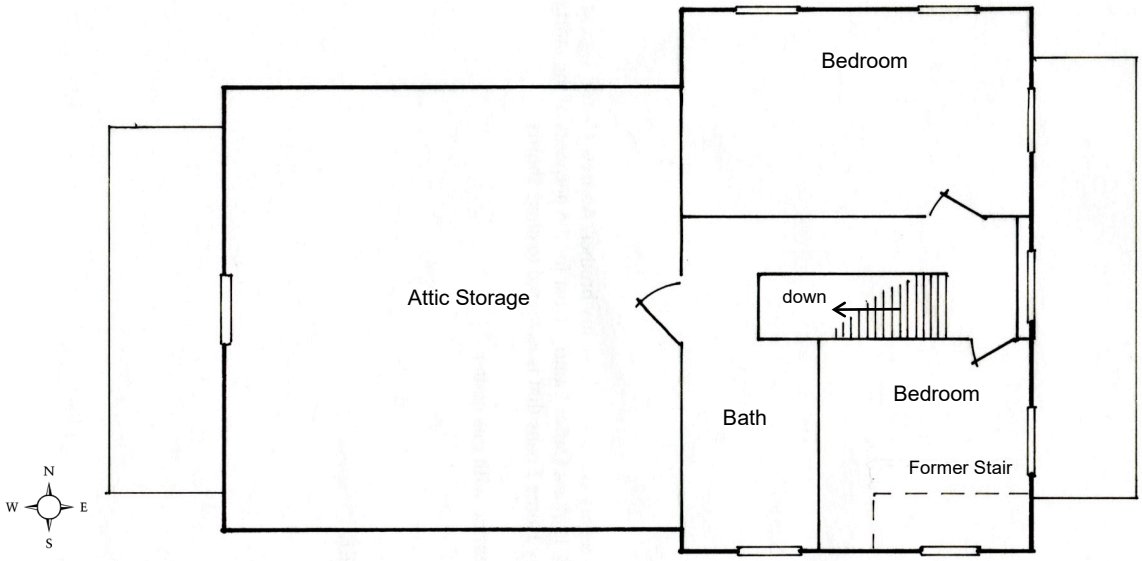


Figure 8. Second floor plan of Burford-Stanley house (not to scale).



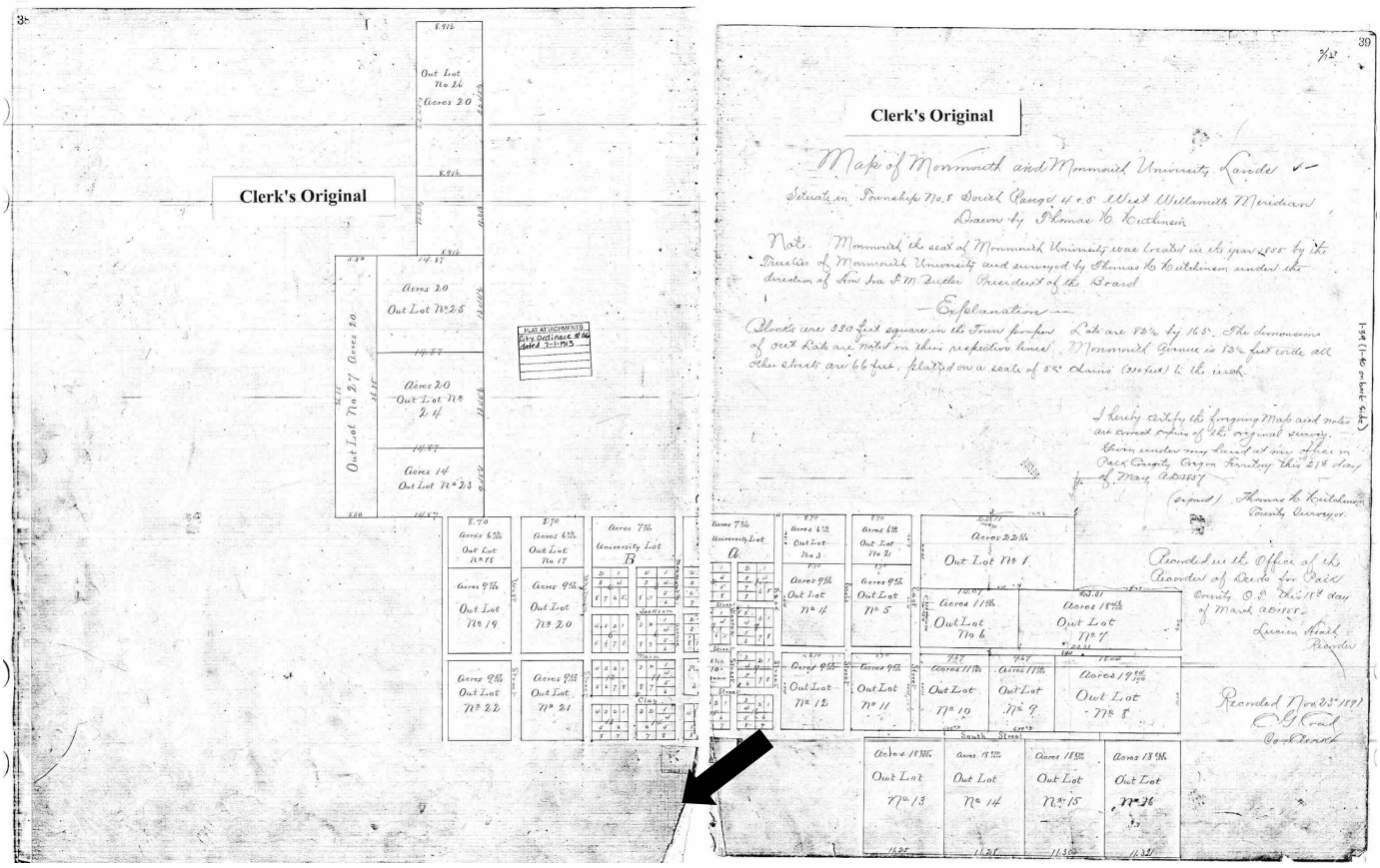
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Figure 9. Original 1857 plat of the City of Monmouth. The Burford-Stanley House is located south of the plat on Monmouth Avenue. Its approximate location is indicated.



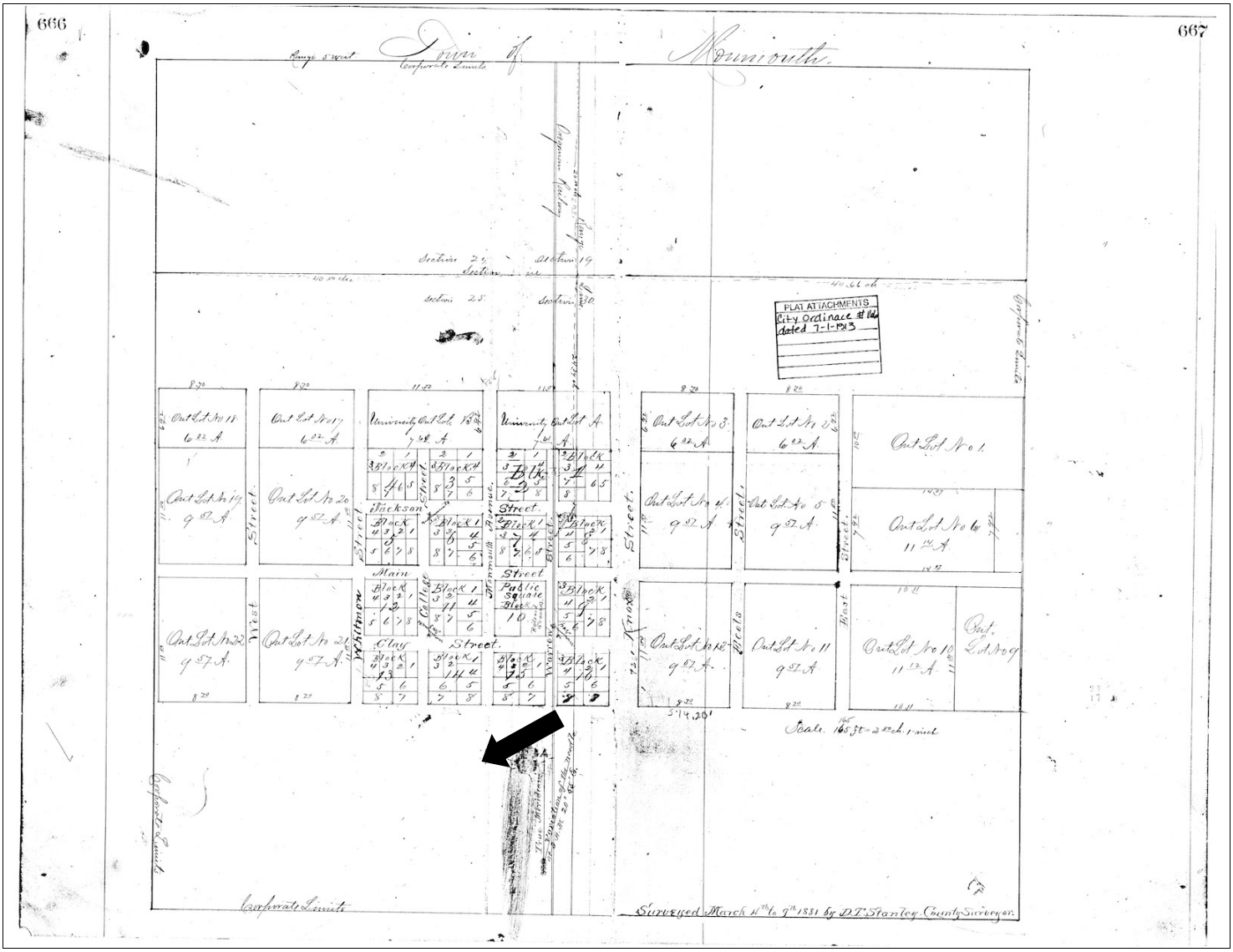
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Figure 10. "Town of Monmouth" (town site) plat, 1881, surveyed by D.T. (David Truman) Stanley. The Burford-Stanley House is located south of the plat on Monmouth Avenue. Its approximate location is indicated.



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Figure 11. Monmouth (town site) plat, 1927, with approximate location of subject property indicated.

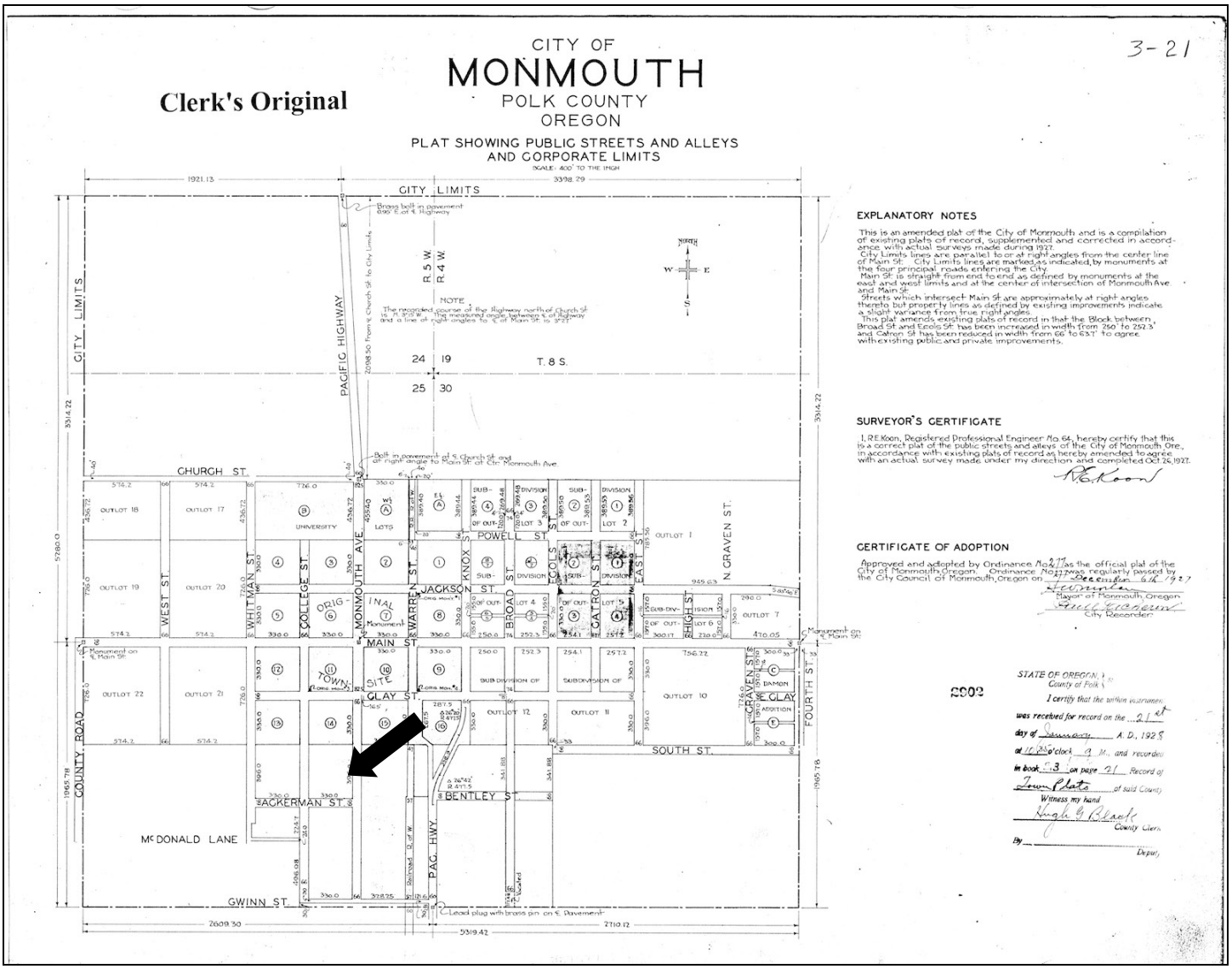
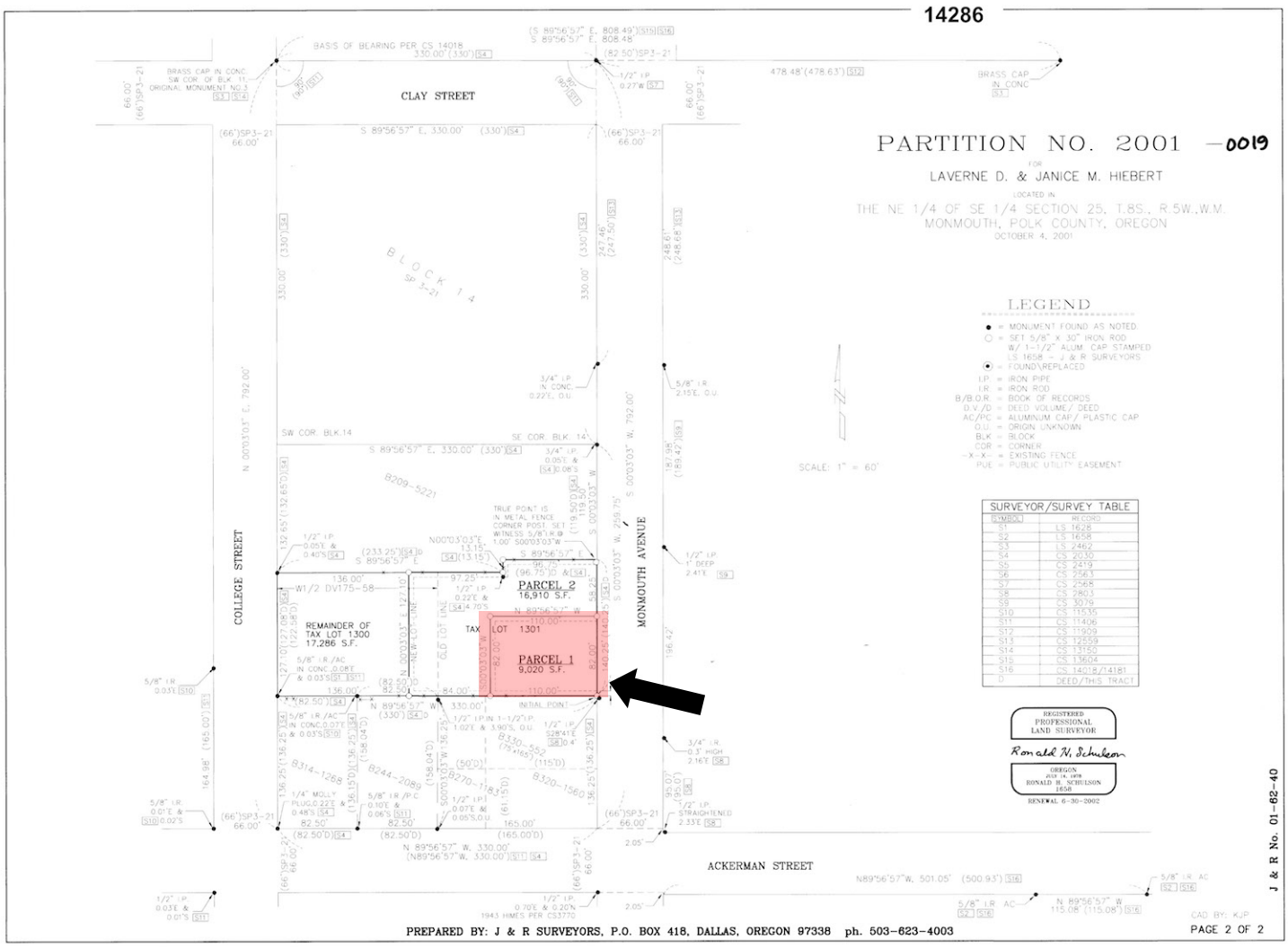


Figure 12. 2001 Partition plat map, with subject property indicated.



PW10100101P

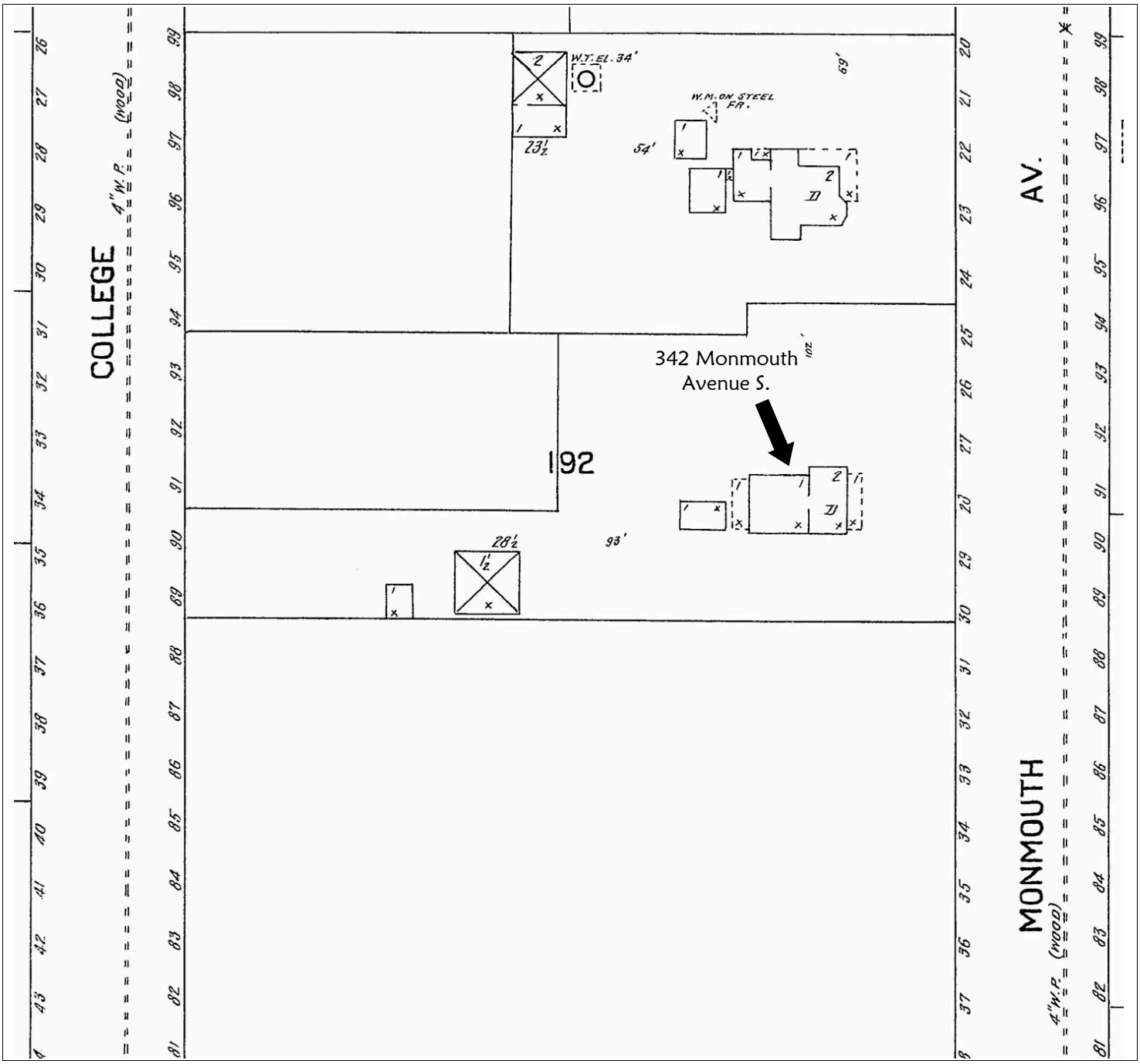
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Figure 13. 1913 Sanborn map with subject property indicated.



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Figure 14. 1928 Sanborn map with subject property indicated.

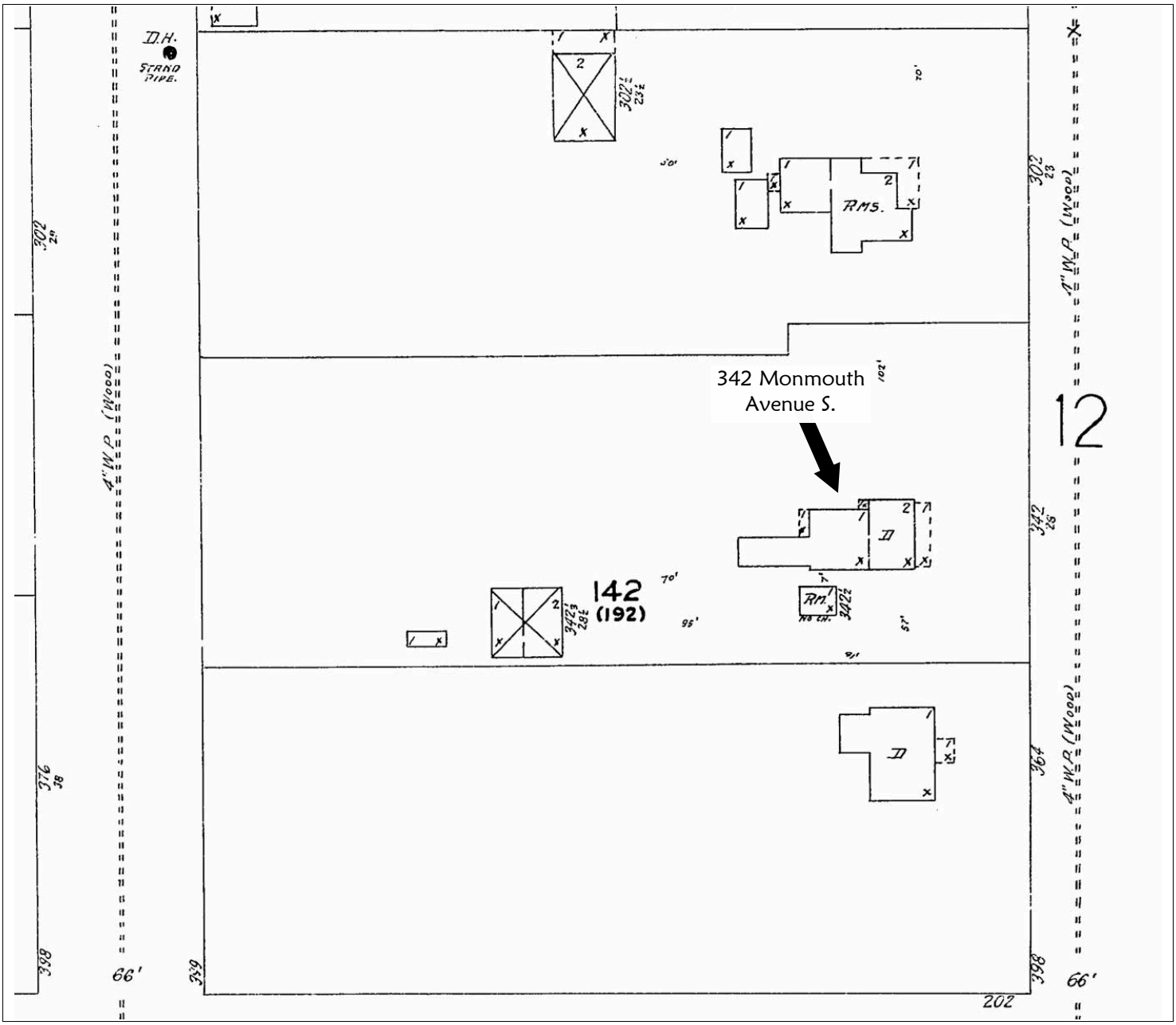
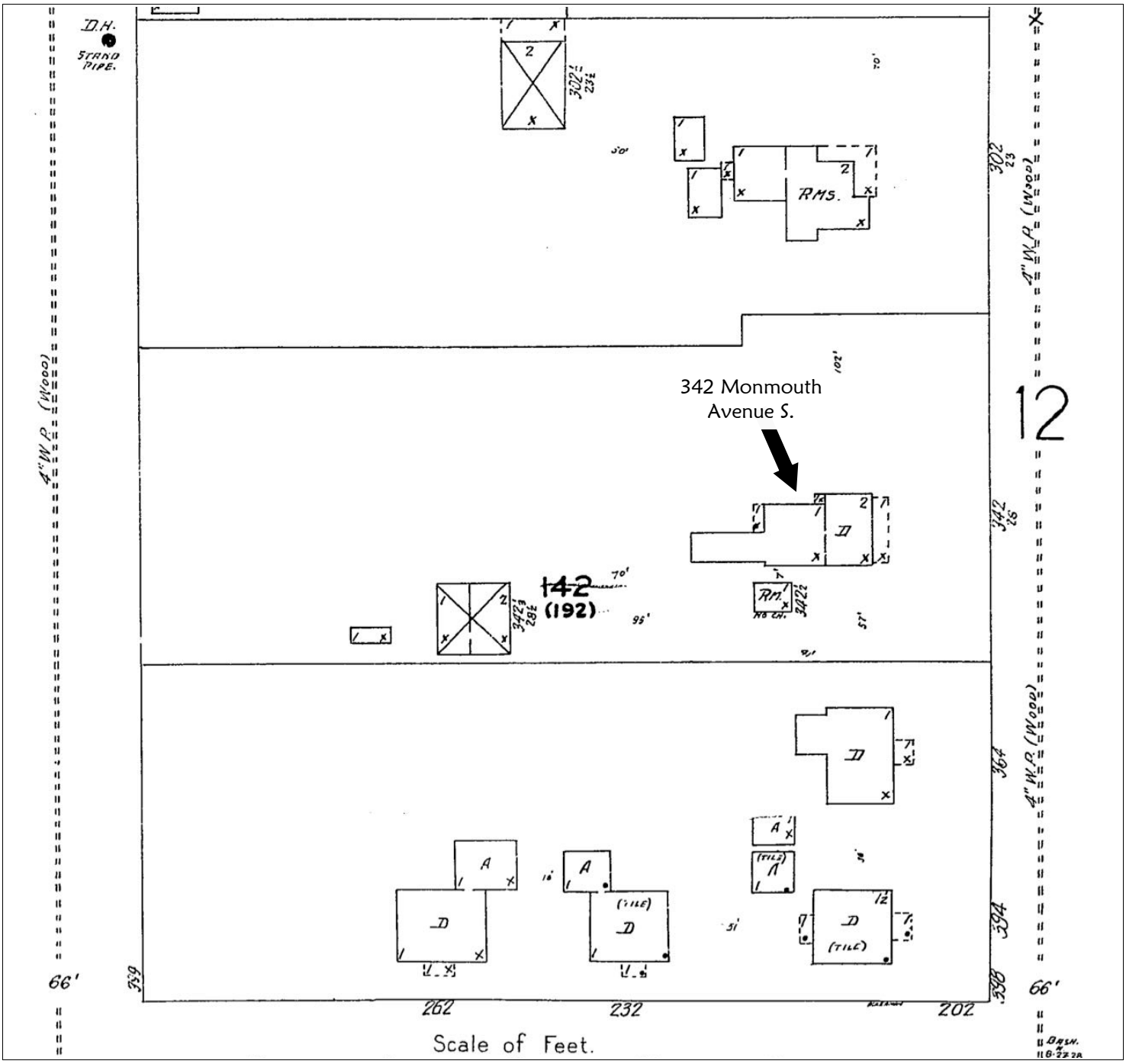


Figure 15. 1931 Sanborn map with subject property indicated.



Figures 16 and 17. Hezekiah and Levina Sears Burford, no date. Images courtesy "DE_Allen Tree," Ancestry.com.





Figure 18. David Truman Stanley, no date. Courtesy Western Oregon University Archives.



Figure 19. Joseph and Priscilla (Myers) Craven House, 858 E. Main Street, January 2022.



Figure 20. First Christian Church, 189 Monmouth Avenue S., January 2022.



Figure 21. James Thomas Gentle House, 855 N. Monmouth Avenue, January 2022.





Photo 1. Front (east) elevation with fir trees, looking west from Monmouth Avenue S.



Photo 2. Front (east) elevation, looking west.



Photo 3. Looking southwest at front and north side elevations.



Photo 4. Detail view of west wall and part of north wall of kitchen wing. Note original siding still in place above newer shiplap.



Photo 5. North elevations and west end of kitchen wing, looking southeast.



Photo 6. Kitchen wing and porch, looking southeast.



Photo 7. South side elevation, view looking east/northeast.



Photo 8. North side and front (east) elevations, looking northwest.



Photo 9. Detail view of front porch, looking north.



Photo 10. North side kitchen wing door, view looking south.



Photo 11. Entry, looking south.



Photo 12. Entry door and original two-panel door.



Photo 13. View of living room from dining room, looking east.



Photo 14. Living room, looking northwest.



Photo 15. Dining room, looking west from living room.



Photo 16. Kitchen, facing north.



Photo 17. Downstairs office, looking south.



Photo 18. Downstairs bathroom, looking south.



Photo 19. Base of stairs from living room, looking southeast.



Photo 20. Second floor stair landing, looking east.



Photo 21. North bedroom upstairs, view to north.



Photo 22. South bedroom upstairs, view to south.



Photo 23. Upstairs bathroom, view to south.