OREGON STATE HISTORIC RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION

U.S. Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration

COLUMBIA COUNTY

COLUMBIA STOCK RANCH

Prepared in

Partial Fulfillment of a

Memorandum of Agreement

For the Columbia Stock Ranch Building Demolition Project

By

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I. IDENTIFICATION

Location:
The Columbia Stock Ranch is located along the west shore of the Columbia River between River Miles 75 and 77, in Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Section 19, in Columbia County, Oregon. The property is located off the Columbia River Highway (Highway 30) on Deer Island. Site access is restricted by a locked metal gate via a private gravel road. The road crosses over railroad tracks and a cattle grazing field that connects the property to Highway 30.

Present Owner: Columbia Land Trust
Present Occupant: Columbia Land Trust
Present Use: Agriculture

Historic Context and Significance:

Deer Island
Deer Island was Chinook territory prior to the arrival of Euroamerican colonizers. It had once been home to the Chinook's Deer Island Village.[1] One of the first written records of Deer Island was made by William Clark, when the Corps of Discovery stopped to dine on the island on November 5, 1805. Clark wrote:

> "Covered with a thick [growth] of Pine [it is] an extensive low Island [separated] from the Lard side by a narrow Chanel… I walked out found it open & covered with ⟨Small⟩ grass interspersed with Small ponds, in which was great number of foul... I saw Several deer our hunters killed, a Swan, 4 white 6 Grey brant & 2 Ducks. The Shores [are] bold and [rocky] & [the] hills Covered with pine. We met 4 Canoes of Indians from below, in which there is 26 Indians, one of those Canoes is large, and [ornamented] with *Images*… we landed on the Lard Side & camped a little below the mouth of a creek… a little below the mouth of which is an Old Village which is now [abandoned]… This is certainly a [fertile] and a [handsome] valley, at this time [crowded] with Indians. The day proved Cloudy with rain the greater part of it, we are all wet cold and disagreeable."[2]

The group revisited Deer Island on their return trip eastward, on March 28, 1806. Clark wrote:

> "[We] arrived at the old Indian Village on Lard side of Deer Island… where we found our hunters had halted and left one man with the two canoes at their camp. They had arrived last evening… and six of them turned out to hunt very early this morning… they all

[1] Harris Environmental Group Inc. *Columbia River Stock Ranch Archeological Inventory Report*, 14.
[2] Lewis, Meriwether, William Clark, and Members of the Corps of Discovery (ed. Gary Moulton), *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, 1805.

> returned to camp having killed seven deer… these were all of the common fallow deer with the long tail. I measured the tail of one of these bucks which was upwards of 17 Inches long… the Indians call this large Island E-lal-lar or deer island which is a very appropriate name. The hunters informed us that they had seen upwards of a hundred deer this morning on this island. The interior part of the island is [prairies] and ponds, with a heavy growth of Cottonwood ash and willow near the river. We have seen more waterfowl on this island than we have previously seen since we left Fort Clatsop, consisting of geese, ducks, large swan, and Sandhill [cranes]." [3]

General Land Office (GLO) records from the Bureau of Land Management indicate that John H. Jones, and Jackson and Mariette Peacher were the first to stake land claims on the island, and what would later become Dr. Arthur Lee Canfield's Columbia Stock Ranch operation.[4] Though the official land patent for the Peacher parcel is dated July 21, 1873, and the Jones parcel June 29, 1883, both land claims appear on the 1856 GLO map of the area (Figure 3).[5]

Jackson Peacher (1816-1897) was born in Bedford, Virigina. In 1838, Jackson married Marietta Turner (1822-1881). Census records indicate that the couple moved from Virigina to Indiana soon after they were married.[6] The couple would have five children: Lucy (1843-1895) and Elizabeth (1846-1929), both born in Indiana; Eli (1848-1896), born in Iowa; and William (1853-1923) and Emma (1859-1951), born on Deer Island in Oregon. By the 1850 U.S. Census, the then family of five is recorded as living in the township of Locust Grove, Iowa. In April of 1853, the Peacher's began their journey west; settling on Deer Island by October of that same year.[7] Subsequent census records note Jackson's occupation as "Farmer" and "Stock Raising." The Peacher family is listed in the 1860 census with the last name *Peachy*, and two young boarders: William (1yr) and Philander (8mo) Harris. It is unknown their relationship. By the 1880 census, the Peacher family had moved away from Columbia County and the ranch on Deer Island.

The Peacher's neighbor, John H. Jones (1820-unknown), was born in Somerset County, Maryland in 1820 and arrived in Oregon on May 15, 1850.[8] Little else is known about Jones. An Oregon State Biographical Index card notes Jones in the 1854 Clatsop County census, where he petitioned for a portion of Clatsop County to join Columbia County. In the May 17, 1896, edition of the *St. Helens Mist*, Jones' property was listed in the "Administrator's Sale of

[3] Lewis, Meriwether, William Clark, and Members of the Corps of Discovery (ed. Gary Moulton), *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, 1806.
[4] BLM GLO Records
[5] BLM GLO Records
[6] Ancestry.com, "1840 United States Federal Census."
[7] Oregon Secretary of State, "Early Oregonian Database."
[8] Oregon Secretary of State, "Early Oregonian Database."

Real Estate" section. The property for sale was listed as nearby the "donation land claim formerly owned by John H. Jones."[9] It is unknown when Jones left the land claim.[10]

Deer Island was impacted by extensive logging and the expansion of the railroad. In 1884, the Northern Pacific Railroad, which ran from Portland, Oregon to Tacoma, Washington, bought a 338-foot steamboat to ferry trains across the Columbia River between Hunter, Oregon (Hunter's Landing) and Kalama, Washington.[11] The railroad traveled along the Oregon side of the Columbia River until the ferry terminus in the small community of Hunter; located near the northernmost point of the island, and the site of Jones' original land claim. The train cars would be completely loaded onto the three-track steamboat; where it would then cross the Columbia River. The train would be unloaded in Kalama.[12] In 1888, the Hunter's Post Office was established near the ferry. It was the first post office in the area and would operate until 1893. In 1890, the railroad extended the line two miles north to Goble, Oregon; subsequently moving the ferry slip and post office to the newly plated town.[13] The ferry would continue to operate from Goble until 1908, when the railroad bridge was constructed.

Agriculture in Columbia County

Though the timber industry dominated the area during territorial expansion, agriculture played an important role in the early development of Columbia County. As more land was cleared of timber, settlers searched for new ways to use the thousands of acres of logged land. In 1879, hay was the county's largest crop. "Where land was cleared, timothy hay was grown" and cattle ranches were established."[14] The production of hay and other forage crops provided crucial support for the rising number dairy and cattle ranching operations across the county; a majority of which were small family farms. As the number of cattle and dairy operations increased, so too did the number of creameries. Dairy products were sold to local creameries that would then sell them to logging camps, or ship them up the Columbia River to Portland markets via steamboat. One of the first creameries in the area was established in Scappoose by Thomas Johnson and his son Calvin: The Jackson Creek Creamery.[15] The creamery was located along the banks of Jackson Creek and was a convenient alternative for nearby farmers to bring their dairy products; instead of making the morning steamboat trip to Portland from Gosa's Landing in South Scappoose.[16]

[9] *Territorial and Provisional Government Papers Index Card File,* 1855.
[10] Jones' original land claim property would be purchased by Dr. Canfield as part of additional acreage to the Columbia Stock Ranch.
[11] Originally named *Kalama*, the ferry was later renamed to *Tacoma*.
[12] Harris Environmental Group Inc., 22.
[13] Pacific Railroad Preservation Association 2010-2016.
[14] Ann Fulton, Ph.D. *The Development of Columbia County 1792-1930*, 25.
[15] The Jackson Creek Creamery was named after the owner of the original donation land claim from 1852: Thomas Jackson (History of Scappoose).
[16] Watts, James Loring. *The History of Scappoose, Oregon Between the Years 1852-1930*.

Regular flooding of the county lowlands affected every aspect of life including farming. "Winter brought intense rainfalls that produced… short-lived flooding of interior rivers. Snow melts during the spring and early summer brought the most damage. This flooding of longer duration immersed the land along the Columbia River."[17] These floods swept away towns, farms, and everything in its path. In an attempt to control flooding and increase the amount of usable land for farming, residents organized together to propose various diking projects along the Columbia River. Between 1911 and 1940, residents established 12 drainage districts: 10 of which were entirely in Colombia County and two that spanned Columbia and Multnomah counties.[18]

One of the areas identified for early flood control improvements was Deer Island.

> "In 1918, the Oregon Agricultural College identified 7,000 acres of dikeable land, including Deer Island. Deer Island was described as consisting of brush and uncleared land with the remaining land, primarily prairie. [The] proposed project consisted of the construction of a levee, which would extend around the island and a small section of the mainland. The estimated cost for the project was $30 per acre. The Oregon Agricultural College estimated that the reclamation of this land would produce up to four tons of peas and oats or Alsike, Timothy hay and cereal crops… [increasing] the estimated worth of the land to $150 to $200 per acre."[19]

The Deer Island levee project would not come to fruition until 1940, when local rancher Dr. Arthur Lee Canfield used his influence in advocating for its completion.

Columbia Stock Ranch

In 1921, Dr. Arthur Lee Canfield purchased 500 acres of land for his Columbia Stock Ranch: a dairy and stock operation on Deer Island.[20] 320 of the purchased acres included a "5-room new house, barn 38x56, milk house, drag saw, and eight milks cows… only ¾ mile to [the] station."[21] The Columbia Stock Ranch was a B-Grade dairy operation,[22] that raised milking Shorthorn cattle and dairy cows.[23] Dr. Canfield often showed his livestock at local fairs, making

[17] Fulton, 43.
[18] Fulton, 44.
[19] Harris Environmental Group Inc., 23.
[20] Fred Lockley, "Impressions and Observations of the Journal Man." *The Oregon Daily Journal*, December 23, 1929.
[21] "REAL ESTATE. For Sale – Farms. 320 Acres Columbia County, Stock Ranch, $16,000." *The Sunday Oregonian*, January 16, 1921.
[22] "Grade B" milk, also called Manufacturing Grade, can only be used for manufactured dairy products. Examples include cheese, butter, ice cream, and other food products whose primary ingredient is milk. Though this grade of milk is not held to the same standards of "Grade A" – "Grade B" must still comply with federal regulations (Minnesota Department of Agriculture).
[23] "16 Dairies Get Rating" *The Oregonian,* September 30, 1930.

"a good showing in gathering in numerous ribbons in general judging."[24] Dr. Canfield was also integral to the construction of the Deer Island levee, which allowed him to grow a variety of crops including corn, sunflowers, peas, oats, kale, vetch, carrots, stock beets, barley, wheat, and potatoes. These crops were enjoyed largely by his cattle.[25] By the time of his death in 1943, Dr. Canfield's ranch covered over 800 acres of Deer Island – leaving an estate worth upwards of $10,000 to his wife and children.[26]

A successful cattleman and rancher, Dr. Canfield also worked as a family physician in North Portland. He was heavily involved in the medical community across the country; serving as the President of the National Homeopathic Society, as well as the Vice President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Oregon.[27] Dr. Canfield was born on a horse farm in Albion, Pennsylvania in 1880. As a young man he attended Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio – graduating in 1905.[28] He would go on to work at a number of hospitals on the east coast, including *The Lee Private Hospital* in Rochester, New York, where he met his future wife: a nurse named Flora Edna Webster (1883-1976). In 1907, Dr. Canfield moved to Portland, Oregon. In 1908, he traveled back east to Denver, Colorado, where he married Flora on May 25th at The Brown Palace Hotel.[29] Following the wedding the couple moved to Portland, Oregon. They had two children: Arther Lee Canfield Jr. (1914- 2016) and Mildred Louise [Chapman] (1917-2003) (Figure X).[30] Census records indicate the Canfield family's primary residence and Dr. Canfield's medical practice were in the unincorporated community of Woodlawn, now the Woodlawn neighborhood in North Portland.[31] After Dr. Canfield's death the Columbia Stock Ranch property was listed for sale – "completely stocked and equipped."[32]

Local newspaper articles continued to advertise the sales of various farm equipment, hay, alfalfa, and livestock at "Columbia Stock Ranch, Goble," though the ownership of the property during this time is unclear. The advertisements directly following Dr. Canfield's death simply give the contact information as: "8 miles west of St. Helens, near Goble" or "Phone Goble 2." In 1948, an advertisement lists Ira Ball, mgr. (1908-1964) as a contact for the ranch. Ball is the first instance of a name associated with the property following Dr. Canfield's death.[33] A 1949 article in *The Oregonian* suggests that Maurice Norman Hickey (1893-1969) soon took over

[24] "Stock Judges Surprised At Quality Here." *The Capital Journal,* September 29, 1925.
[25] Lockley, 1929.
[26] "Estate Exceeds $10,000." *The Oregon Daily Journal,* January 17, 1944.
[27] "Portland Doctor Taken By Death." *The Oregon Daily Journal,* December 31, 1943.
[28] Ibid.
[29] "Canfield-Webster" *Democrat and Chronicle*, June 1, 1908.
[30] Ancestry.com records indicate Canfield Jr.'s death in 2016. However, there no obituary or death record was found.
[31] "Boys Drown In Columbia Slough." *The Morning Oregonian,* July 22, 1908.
[32] "Columbia Stock Ranch," *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 9, 1944.
[33] "FOR SALE: Livestock, Equipment." *The Oregonian,* April 1, 1948.

operation of the ranch.[34] Hickey is listed in the 1950 U.S. Federal Census as living on the Columbia Stock Ranch in the single-story farmhouse and working as the Ranch Manager.[35] Hickey was a widower and is noted as living on the ranch property by himself at the time of the census. It is unknown whether either men owned the property during the period between Dr. Canfield's death and the Leppin's purchase of the property, or if they managed it on behalf of a second party.

In 1952, Arnold (1918-2006) and Annamarie (1917-2013) Leppin purchased the ranch for their own cattle operation.[36] Aerials taken in 1951 indicate both residential structures, dairy barn, chicken coop, granary, and three outbuildings were intact. In their six decades of property ownership, the Leppin's never lived on the ranch site. Instead, they resided at their primary farm in West Union, near Hillsboro. Arnold passed away in 2006. Annamarie Leppin retained ownership of the property after her husband's death. The 920-acre property was sold to the Columbia Land Trust (CLT) in 2012.

Design and Construction Characteristics

The dairy barn and secondary barn are two of the oldest structures on the Columbia Stock Ranch property, and are visible in the earliest photos of the area taken c.1920-1930. The barns have remained largely unchanged on both the exterior and interior since initial construction in the mid-20th century. They represent two distinct barn styles common at that time and retain the respective characteristics of that style – successfully conveying the aspect and period of history of which it is associated with.[37]

Gable Roof Barn[38]

The secondary barn is an example of a typical gable style barn (Figure 90). These barns were largely popular in the Pacific Northwest during the Donation Land Claim and Homestead Era between 1850-1870; though they remained popular through the early decades of the 20th century.[39] Barns were constructed using timber primarily cleared from the property and milled nearby. Most barns ranged in size from 20ft x 30ft to 30ft x 40ft. Gable barns at this time were clad with vertical or horizontal boards, or board and batten style siding. Siding was often left unpainted or painted red. The original roof was typically wood shake or shingle and would often include a hay shed extending from the loft to accommodate one of the first major

[34] "Farm Machinery: 24-In. Avery Threshing." The Oregonian, August 4, 1949.
[35] Ancestry.com, "1950 United States Federal Census."
[36] "Deer Island: Inhabitants smile as corps keeps employees in area." *The Sunday Oregonian,* February 25, 1996.
[37] Howard, Spencer and Holly Taylor. "Historic Barns of Washington State," 44.
[38] Howard, 31-35.
[39] Howard, 35.

patented equipment innovations for barns.[40] Barn floors were made of wooden planks, though the barns typically lacked full foundations. Instead, these structures sat on post and pier foundations directly on grade, or on "pads" of stone, brick or cedar blocks below the posts.[41]

"Most commonly, gable roof barns were configured to serve as general purpose barns, with grain storage bins, a variety of equipment, wagons, stanchions or stalls for a few dairy cows, as well as work horses or mules, saddle horses, pens for calves, sheep, hogs or other animals, a harness room and a mow for hay storage. Interior configuration for dairy cows would likely have stalls [for] hand milking, mangers, calf pens, grain bins, a bull pen, feed room and a walkway or alley in the center, in addition to hay storage. A barn intended primarily for beef cattle would likely have a more open interior, without rows of stalls or pens."[42]

Gambrel Roof Barn[43]

The Dairy Barn is an example of a gambrel roof barn commonly constructed at the turn of the 20th century (Figure 80). It is a common design for dairy barns. Gambrel style barns are characterized by a symmetrical roof that slopes down on either side with flared eaves, which provides more space in the upper loft area. They are typically long and narrow in footprint, and clad in horizontal clapboard, tongue and grove, or shiplap siding. Red was the paint color of choice, "followed closely by white for dairy barns, thought to emphasize a barn's cleanliness and sanitation."[44] Roof material was usually comprised of a wood shingle, wood shake, or asphalt shingle. At least one cupola for ventilation would be installed on the roof; with a style that ranged from utilitarian to ornate in its design. Windows on either side of the barn acted as another form of ventilation. Window would often open at the top, with side screens, to project fresh air upward rather than creating a draught that would directly affect animals. On warm days, windows could be pulled upward on complex hinges to circulate air around both the top and the bottom."[45] A single window in either a square, diamond, or circular shape was usually present in the upper peak of the barn towards the roofline.

"Changes in the state and federal government's requirements for Grade A milk production, proposed in the early years of the 20th century and adopted between 1910 and 1924, inspired a period of rapid innovation in barn design."[46] Architectural design books and pamphlets on barn construction and equipment were growing in popularity, and focused on improvements

[40] This included the development and manufacturing of several types of hay forks, hooks, grapple tines, hoists, slings, elevators, tracks and trolleys to facilitate the transfer of hay from wagon to storage area (Howard 34).
[41] Howard, 34.
[42] Howard, 33-34.
[43] Howard, 35-39.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Howard, 37.
[46] Howard, 37.

that addressed "increase yields, profit, and convenience.[47] Although the interior design of these barns is not dramatically different from that of a gable style barn; gambrel style barns took a more "modern" approach to farming methods that included good ventilation, better sanitation, and technological advances that made it possible for baled hay to be stacked and moved around with ease. The interior of gambrel barns typically includes a poured concrete floor and an extensive ventilation system that connected air shafts inside the barn to cupolas on the barn roof.[48]

In both gable and gambrel style barns, additions, such as the metal lean-to on the east elevation of the dairy barn and the metal lean-to on the north elevation of the secondary barn, are common. "Barns may be flanked by one or more shed additions, either integral to the barn's original construction or built as subsequent lean-to additions to expand stabling capacity… or [to] address other issues that reflect changes in farming."[49] These additions do not affect the overall integrity of the building.

National Register of Historic Places Significance

In 2016, the Columbia Stock Ranch and surrounding property were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance and association with agricultural development in Columbia County, Oregon; and under Criterion D, for its information potential. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) re-surveyed the property in 2024 and determined the Columbia Stock Ranch eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion A for its association with agricultural development, cattle ranching, and dairy production of Euro-American settlers in the Columbia County area during the 1920s-1930s. The dairy and secondary barns, granary, and chicken coop were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A: for its local significance and association with agricultural development in Columbia County, Oregon. BPA also determined eligibility under Criterion C for the dairy and secondary barns as significant for design/construction characteristics; as well as Criterion D, for its information potential.

The farmstead district does not appear to be eligible for association with the lives of significant persons under Criterion B. The Columbia Stock Ranch retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

[47] Ibid.
[48] Concrete floors in dairy barns were lauded as being far more sanitary than the classic wood plank floorboards (Howard).
[49] Howard, 36.

II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Columbia Stock Ranch continues to function as a working farm, while also supporting Columbia Land Trust efforts for Columbia white tailed deer recovery and habitat restoration. There are 13 resources on the farmstead that date from approximately 1910 to 1990 and include: two residential buildings and 11 outbuildings (Figure 2).

Two-Story Farmhouse (c.1910)

The two-story farmhouse is a saltbox, cross-gabled building, constructed in the folk style (Figure 25). The roof is made of wood shingles that are likely original. The siding is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding and is painted yellow. The farmhouse is elevated, with a curtain of unfinished wood shiplap that hides the nature of the structural support. The main portion of the farmhouse measures 36ft x 20ft. Approximately five wooden steps lead up to the front porch. Half of the porch is enclosed and can only be accessed from the porch landing. The enclosed section of the porch has four 16-lite casement style sash (Figure 26). The porch was a later addition to the original structure. The date of construction is unknown. Adjacent to the enclosed porch is the primary entrance to the farmhouse, which faces west. The west elevation also includes a double-hung sash to the left and right of the front door. Another double-hung sash is centrally located on the second story. The north elevation has three double-hung sash style windows on the first level, and two double hung sash on the second level (Figure 27). The upper left sash is a four over one lite construction, while the right sash is a one-over-one.

The rear addition is on the easternmost portion of the north elevation and extends from what was once an open back porch (Figure 28). The rear addition measures 12ft x 20ft. It is historic in nature, though its design is incoherent with the design of the original farmhouse. The siding is a vertical, yellow painted board and batten. It has two fixed sash on the north elevation and two on the south elevation. The south elevation of the original footprint includes three double hung sash, and one small casement on the first floor (Figure 30). There is one double hung sash on the second floor.

The front entry to the farmhouse opens to a large central room (Figure 33). There is a small parlor, or bedroom to the left of the entryway (Figure 35). The first floor also includes a water closet (Figure 36) and a joint kitchen and dining area (Figure 38 and Figure 40). This dual-purpose space includes kitchen cabinets and a gas hook-up (Figure 39), a built-in hutch (Figure 42), a large pantry closet with a window (Figure 40), and a door leading to the second-floor staircase (Figure 43). The stairway opens to a landing on the second level with a small closet (Figure 48), and two bedrooms on the south elevation of the house (Figure 49 and 51).

The rear addition to the original farmhouse is accessed through the kitchen-dining area on the first floor. The back porch serves as an annex to the addition. A washbasin and closet are located on the north elevation of the annex (Figure 54), with the south elevation being open to the elements (Figure 53). The addition includes a toilet room on the east elevation but is otherwise a large open room. This addition was seemingly never completed (Figure 56).

Single-Story Farmhouse (1938)

The single-story farmhouse is a side-gabled building with an upper loft (Figure 58). It is approximately 20ft x 30ft. The roof extends off the front entry of the structure to provide a shed-roof style porch, and measures 10ft x 30ft. Columbia County Tax Assessor records indicate that the building was constructed in 1938. The siding is clad with cedar clapboard siding and painted yellow. The original shake-style roofing is visible under the current metal roof. This is likely an addition to the original structure. The main entrance is on the west elevation. Two wooden steps lead up to the front door. There are three sets of two sliding six-lite sash windows: one to the left of the door, and two to the right. The north elevation includes three 6-lite casement style sash, and two four-lite sash of sliding operation (Figure 63). The east elevation includes a backdoor and one fixed single lite sash (Figure 64). The south elevation includes two six-lite sash with sliding operation, one four-lite casement sash, and two four-lite sash with sliding operation (Figure 65). One four-lite sash is located on the lofted level of the building. The building sits atop a wood beam and cinder block foundation (Figure 66). The interior consists of a living room, kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms.

Milk House (c.1930)

The Milk House is a small one-room wooden outbuilding that is situated between both residential structures (Figure 68). It measures 10.5ft x 14ft. The single entrance to the building faces west. The shed is gabled front with horizontal wood siding and a metal roof. The metal roof sits atop a layer of asbestos shingles, and another layer of wood shingles. There are two six-lite hopper style sash windows; one located on the north elevation and the other on the east elevation. Though the interior floor of the shed is littered with debris, it seems to have an earthen floor (Figure 72). A terracotta exhaust pipe is located on the north elevation and is covered from the elements by the eaves of the roof (Figure 70). The historic structure is mentioned in the July 9, 1944, advertisement for the sale of the Columbia Stock Ranch.[50]

This outbuilding was likely used as a dairy/milk house. Milk houses were placed at a distance from the dairy barn so as to minimize possible contaminants to the milk. Structures of this nature utilized cooling tanks or were built near a stream or spring to help keep dairy products

[50] "FOR SALE – FARMS: Columbia Stock Ranch." *The Sunday Oregonian*, July 9, 1944.

cool. Due to the debris covering of the floor, it is unknown the manner of cooling and the system of drainage. However, as the entire farmstead is located on a wetland area, a separate cooling and drainage system would not have been hard to access. The two windows, entry door, and terracotta exhaust pipe would have acted as ventilation.

Granary (c.1940)

The granary building is a two-story side-gabled grey barn, with sliding double doors on the east elevation (Figure 73). The barn measures 32ft x 24ft and is 30ft tall. The barn is built into the side of the hill and sits atop stilts that are partially visible on the west elevation (Figure 76). The floor of the barn is 58 inches above the ground. The north, east, and west elevations of the building feature horizontal wood siding, with the south elevation has metal siding. The roof is made of wood shingles with a cupola facing southward. The sliding barn doors open into a large central main room, with two additional rooms on the north elevation and two rooms to the south. Stairs in the west wall led to the second story.

Dairy Barn – Red (c.1920)

The dairy barn is a two-story gambrel style barn with red painted board and batten wood siding (Figure 79). The building measures 117ft x 48ft and is 34ft tall. The current metal roof was installed on top of the original wood shake roof. A cupola is located in the middle of the roofline. There are three openings to the barn that run north to south: the central driveway and litter alley is flanked by cow stalls on either side, as well as a feeding alley to the east and west walls of the building. The floor of the central alley is made of concrete, while the two feeding alleys are earthen. Two four-lite sash windows are located above the central alley. The central alley is 18ft wide, with the flanking alleys measuring 15ft wide. There are 30 total four-lite sash located on the east and west elevations of the barn that would be used for ventilation. The sash measures 27 x 20in. A staircase leading up to the loft is located east of the door but does not meet the ground floor. The loft is similarly divided into three sections and includes a trap door in the middle of the floor measuring 12ft x 18ft.

A shed style barn was added to the east barn elevation (Figure 85). The roof is made of metal, with mixed clapboard and metal siding. The addition measures 140ft x 70ft.

Historic photos indicate that the barn originally included a wood silo, which was located on the east elevation of the structure (Figure 8). Historic aerials taken in 1951 indicate that the silo had previously been removed.

Chicken Coop (c.1930)

The chicken coop is a small, side-gabled, rectangular outbuilding between the north elevation of the dairy barn, and the south elevation of the granary (Figure 87). The building has a

cinderblock foundation with red painted cedar shake siding. It has a tin roof with a cupola for ventilation. A secondary opening for ventilation is located on the north elevation of the building near the roof line. The primary entrance faces east and is flanked by two windows on either side. Windows are also present on the west elevation of the chicken coop. A secondary door is located on the south elevation of the building and opens into a small fenced-in area. The building measures 16.4ft x 12.4ft and is 15.5ft tall.

Secondary Barn – Red (c.1920)

The secondary barn is a two-story front gabled structure with two sliding galley doors that open to the west (Figure 90). The building measures 30ft x 42ft, with a height of 30ft. A fixed six-lite sash is located above the galley doors. There are four small four-lite fixed style sash located on the north elevation of the structure. On the east elevation of the building is a hay hood, with a hayloft door underneath. The hay hood is triangular, with a peak that projects outward. This type of hay hood indicates that the barn likely included a large hay fork or other such equipment at one point in time. The siding on the north, east, and west elevation is a board and batten construction. It is painted red. The south elevation has modern red metal siding. The building sits on a wood post foundation. The original wood shingle roof can be seen under the current metal roof at the peak of the west elevation gable.

The interior of the barn includes a long main central room with three smaller rooms to the north and to the south (Figure 96). A staircase on the southwest end leads up to the loft. The loft is one large open room (Figure 97). An open-air shed with a metal roof and wood support posts juts up against the north elevation of the structure (Figure 93).

Metal Equipment Storage Barn (c.1960)

A metal equipment storage barn is located directly east of the secondary red barn (Figure 100). The barn has a metal roof and siding on the north, east, and west elevation. The south elevation has one large galley door that is made of plywood, with a smaller inset door. There are four fixed-two lite window openings on the west elevation of the structure. The building is 16.4ft x 12.4ft, with a height of 15.5ft.

Metal Outbuilding 1 (c.1970)

Metal Outbuilding 1 is one of three, modern open-air metal structures that jut up against each other. It is located to the south of the dairy barn addition and is the northernmost building within the cluster. The building measures 175ft x 22ft.

Metal Outbuilding 2 (c.1960)
Metal Outbuilding 2 is one of three modern open-air metal structures that jut up against each other. It is located to the south of the dairy barn addition, and the westernmost building within the cluster. The building measures 85ft x 15ft.

Metal Outbuilding 3 (c.1985)
Metal Outbuilding 3 is one of three modern open-air metal structures that jut up against each other. It is located to the south of the dairy barn addition, and the easternmost building within the cluster. The building measures 20ft x 44ft.

Wooden Shed (c.1960)
The southernmost building on the Columbia Stock Ranch property is constructed of horizontal wood siding with a metal roof, and measures 32ft x 18ft (Figure 102). The walls are collapsing onto each other. Prior surveys indicate that this structure dates to the turn of the 20th century, however, it is not visible in historic aerials until 1970.

Secondary Wooden Shed (c.1960)
The secondary woodshed is located to the west of the wooden shed. It is a board and batten construction with a metal roof, and measures 20ft x 18ft (Figure 103). The original shingled roof is visible on the west elevation of the structure. There are three doors located on the east, south, and west elevations of the shed, with a small fixed four-lite sash on the north. The structure has been elevated onto cinderblocks. Prior surveys indicate that this structure dates to the turn of the 20th century, however, it is not visible in historic aerials until 1970.

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IV. GRAPHICS

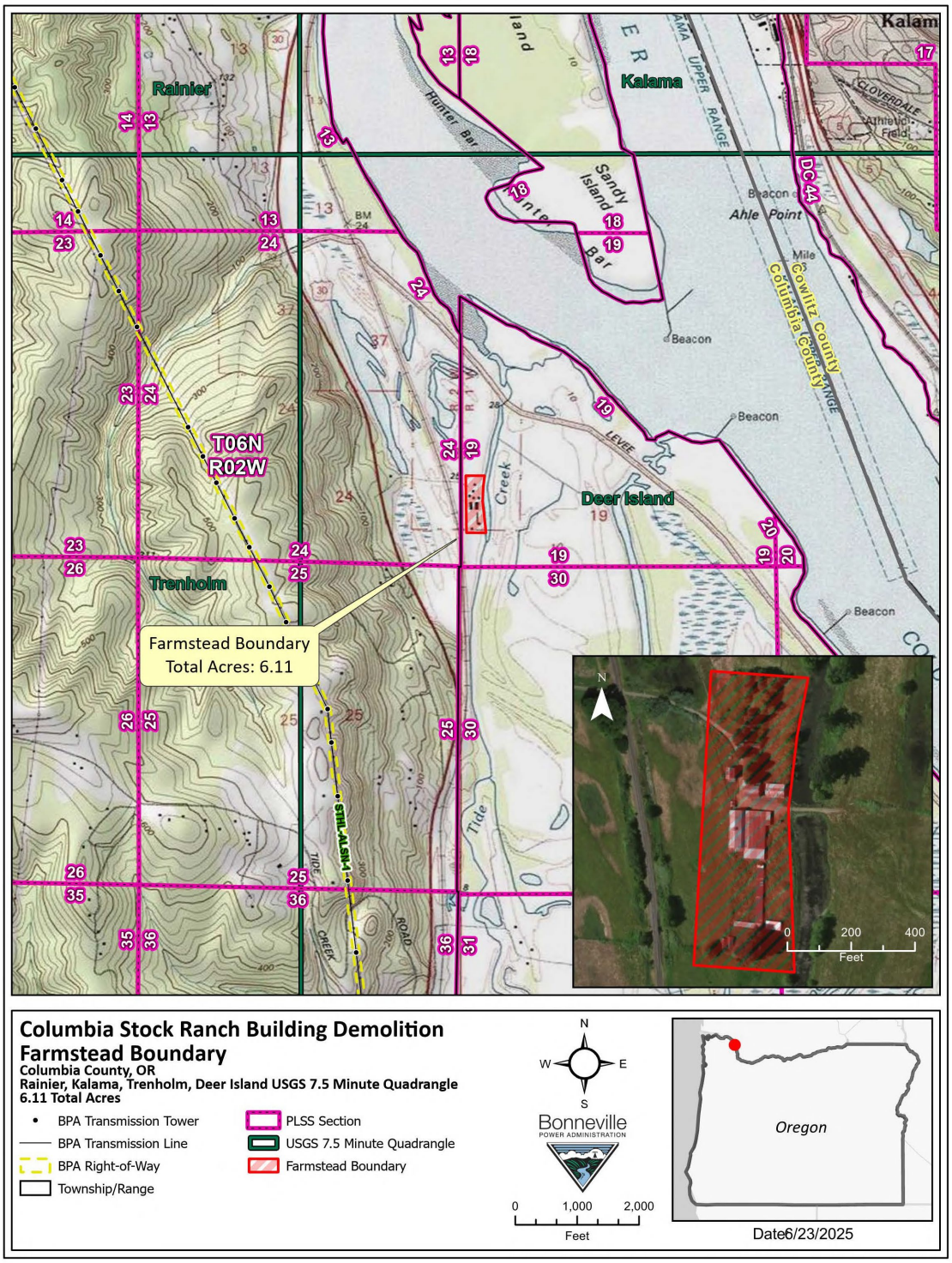

Figure 1: Columbia Stock Ranch Farmstead

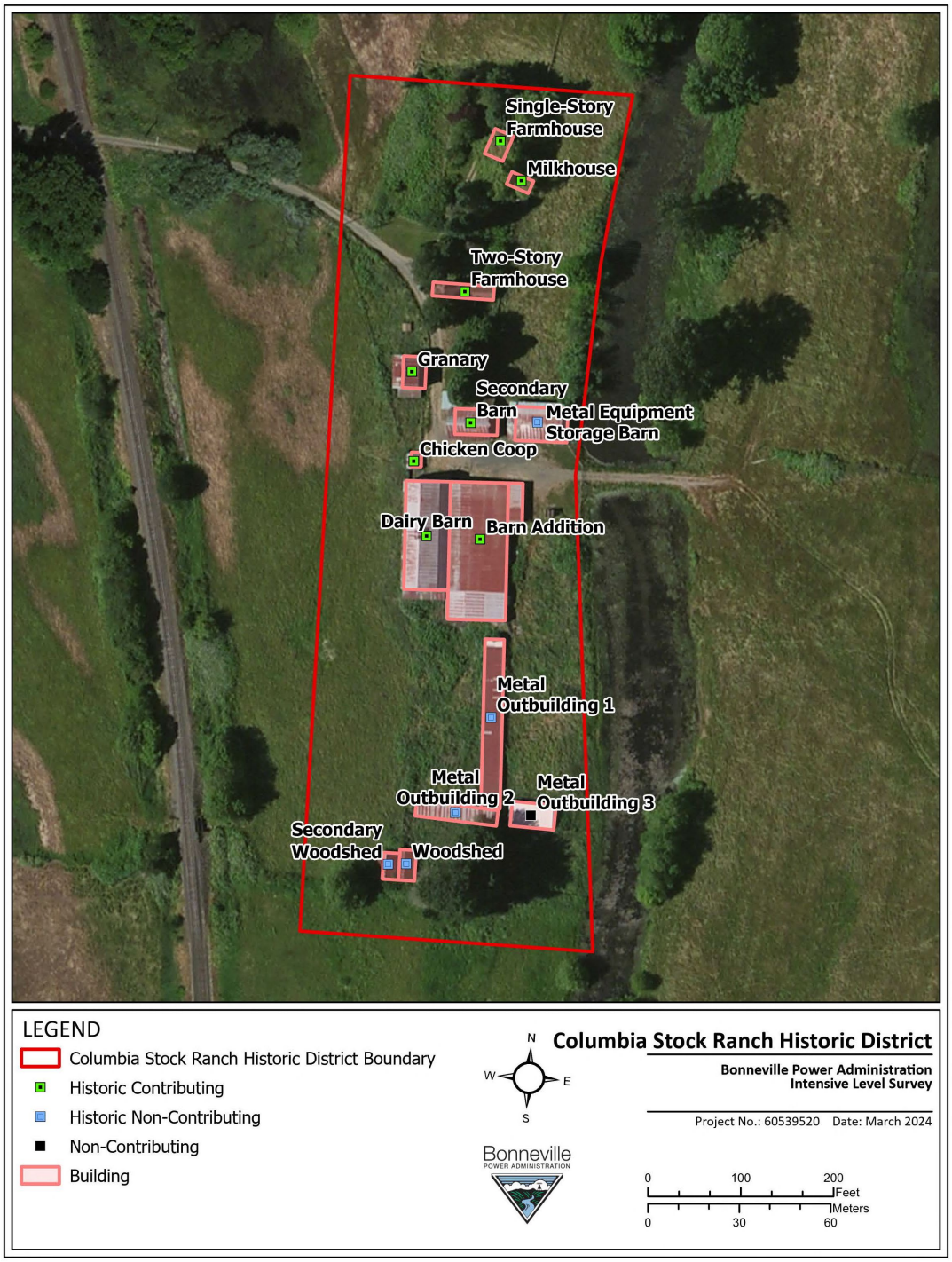

Figure 2: Columbia Stock Ranch Site Plan.

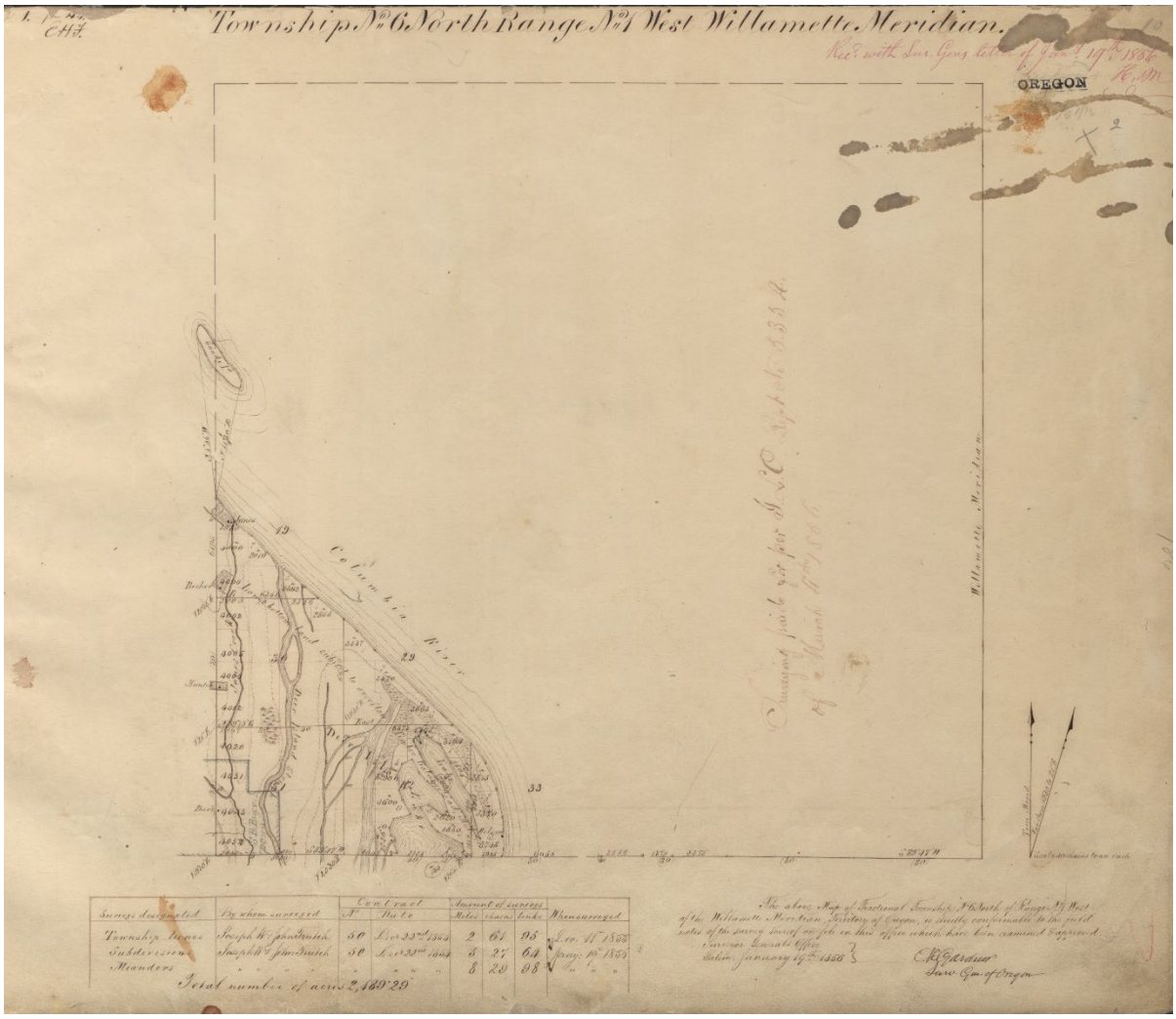

Figure 3: 1856 Survey Map (Government Land Office). Columbia Stock Ranch in lower, left corner.

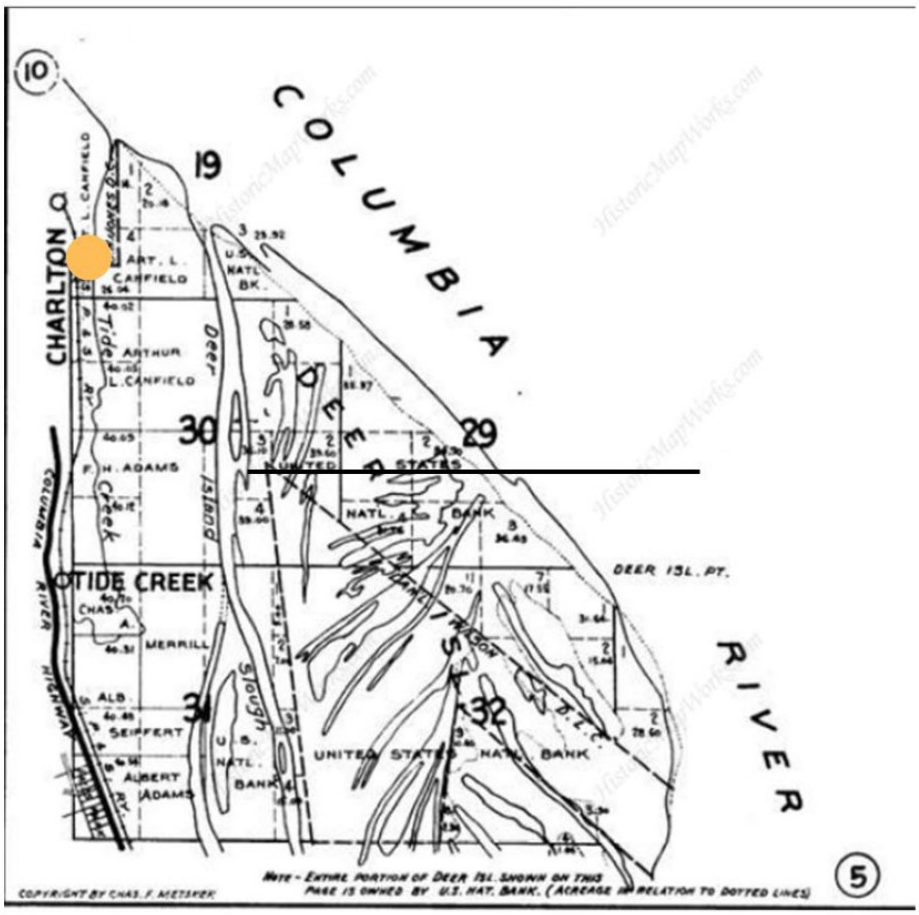

Figure 4: Location of Columbia Stock Ranch farmstead. Township 6 North, Range 1 West: Tide Creek, Charlon, Deer Island, Metzker Map 1928 (Historical Map Works).

Figure 5: Causeway leading to Columbia Stock Ranch. Two-story Farmhouse in background – c.1920. (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 6: Columbia Stock Ranch – c.1930 (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 7: Overview of Columbia Stock Ranch – c.1940 (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 8: Unknown woman stands on causeway in front of secondary barn (left) and dairy barn and silo (right) – c. 1920 (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 9: Dr. Canfield with Shorthorn Cow – date unknown. (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 10: Flooding of dairy barn prior to diking of area – date unknown.
(Columbia County Historical Society).

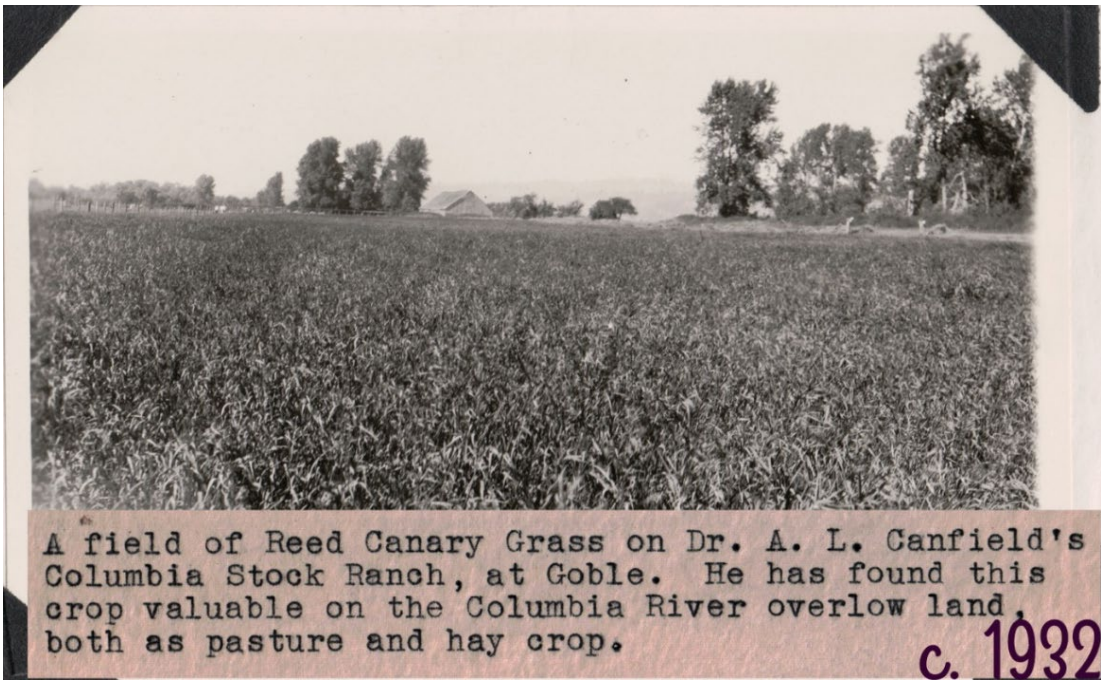

Figure 11: Field of Canary grass on Columbia Stock Ranch – c.1932 (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 12: 4-H Members at Columbia Stock Ranch – c.1929 (Columbia County Historical Society).[51]

[51] This photo was taken before the diking of Deer Island. Note the structures on stilts on the lefthand side of the photo.

Figure 13: Unidentified, Mildred Canfield, Dr. Canfield, Arthur Lee Jr., unidentified, unidentified (left to right) in front of two-story farmhouse – c.1920. (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 14: Canfield children Mildred (left) and Arthur Lee Jr. (right) sitting at Charlton Junction with canisters of milk. Dairy barn is visible in the back left – c.1920 (Columbia County Historical Society).

Figure 15: "Charlton Junction" railroad crossing, looking east (HEG 2016).

Figure 16: Gravel road leading to farmstead, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 17: Grazing field just south of farmstead, looking north (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 18: Granary, dairy barn, and grazing field, looking south (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 19: Grazing field and outbuilding, looking north (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 20: Overview of farmstead, looking south (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 21: Single-story farmhouse, milk shed, and two-story farmhouse (L to R), looking southeast (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 22: Single-story farmhouse (left) and milkshed (center), looking east (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 23: Two-story farmhouse nestled between two willow trees, looking southeast (Schiffman 2024).

Figure 24: Two-story farmhouse, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 25: West elevation of the two-story farmhouse, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 26: North elevation of farmhouse, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 27: North elevation of farmhouse, looking west (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 28: Farmhouse rear addition and annex, looking south (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 29: Close up of deterioration of rear addition, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 30: South and east elevations of farmhouse and subsequent addition, looking northwest (HEG, 2016).

Figure 31: South elevation of farmstead, looking north (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 32: Enclosed porch with casements windows, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 33: Front room, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 34: Front room, looking southwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 35: Room adjacent to living room, looking west (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 36: Bathroom with sink, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 37: Bathroom, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 38: Kitchen-dining room area, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 39: Cabinets in kitchen area, looking west (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 40: Adjacent kitchen-dining room area, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 41: Pantry located in the southeast corner of the kitchen-dining area, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 42: Built-in corner hutch in dining area, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 43: Door to second floor stairs, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 44: Stairs leading to second floor landing, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 45: Stairs leading to second floor, looking west (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 46: Door to stairs, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 47: Stairway leading to first floor, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 48: Upstairs landing closet, looking east (Schiffman, 2023)

Figure 49: Westernmost bedroom, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 50: Flooring in western bedroom (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 51: Easternmost upstairs bedroom, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 52: Eastern bedroom, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 53: Interior of rear addition annex, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 54: Interior of rear addition annex, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 55: Interior of rear addition, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 56: Interior of rear addition, looking east (Schiffman, 2023)

Figure 57: Toilet room in interior addition, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 58: West elevation of single-story farmhouse, looking east (HEG, 2016).

Figure 59: Front entryway of single-story farmhouse, looking south (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 60: Wrought-iron detail on front railing (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 61: West and southern elevations of single-story farmhouse, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 62: Single-story farmhouse, looking southeast (Schiffman 2024).

Figure 63: North elevation of single-story farmhouse, looking south (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 64: East elevation of single-story farmhouse, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 65: Southern elevation of single-story farmhouse, looking west (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 66: View of cinderblock and wood beam foundation beneath single-story farmhouse (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 67: View of front room via front door window, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 68: West elevation of small outbuilding, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 69: North elevation of outbuilding, looking south (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 70: Ceramic exhaust pipe on west elevation (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 71: South elevation, looking east (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 72: Interior of small outbuilding, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 73: Granary, looking northwest (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 74: Front barn doors of granary (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 75: South elevation of granary, looking north (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 76: North and west elevation of granary, looking south (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 77: Foundation of granary (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 78: Dairy barn (center) and chicken coop (right), looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 79: Dairy barn, looking southeast (HEG 2016).

Figure 80: North elevation of dairy barn, looking southwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 81: Central alley, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 82: West elevation feeding alley, looking southwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 83: West elevation feeding alley, looking north (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 84: South elevation corral, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 85: Dairy barn addition, looking southeast (Schwartz, 2024).

Figure 86: Interior of lean-to addition, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 87: East elevation of chicken coop, looking west (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 88: South elevation of coop, looking northwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 89: North elevation of coop, looking southwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 90: Secondary barn, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 91: Close-up of barn doors on west elevation (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 92: Secondary barn and lean-to, looking southeast (Schiffman, 2023)

Figure 93: East elevation of secondary barn and lean-to, looking northwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 94: Grazing field behind two-story farmhouse, looking north from secondary barn (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 95: Southeast elevation of secondary barn, looking northwest (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 96: First level of secondary barn, looking east (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 97: North and eastern wall of loft, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 98: Dairy barn, chicken coop, secondary barn, and metal equipment storage barn (left to right), looking west (Schiffman, 2024).

Figure 99: Metal Equipment Storage Barn, looking northeast (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 100: Dairy barn and chicken coop (left to right), looking west (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 101: North elevation of dairy barn addition, looking south (Schiffman, 2023).

Figure 102: Dairy barn with pilings, looking west (Neuzil, 2016).

Figure 103: Woodshed, looking west (HEG, 2016).

Figure 104: Secondary woodshed, looking northwest (HEG, 2016).

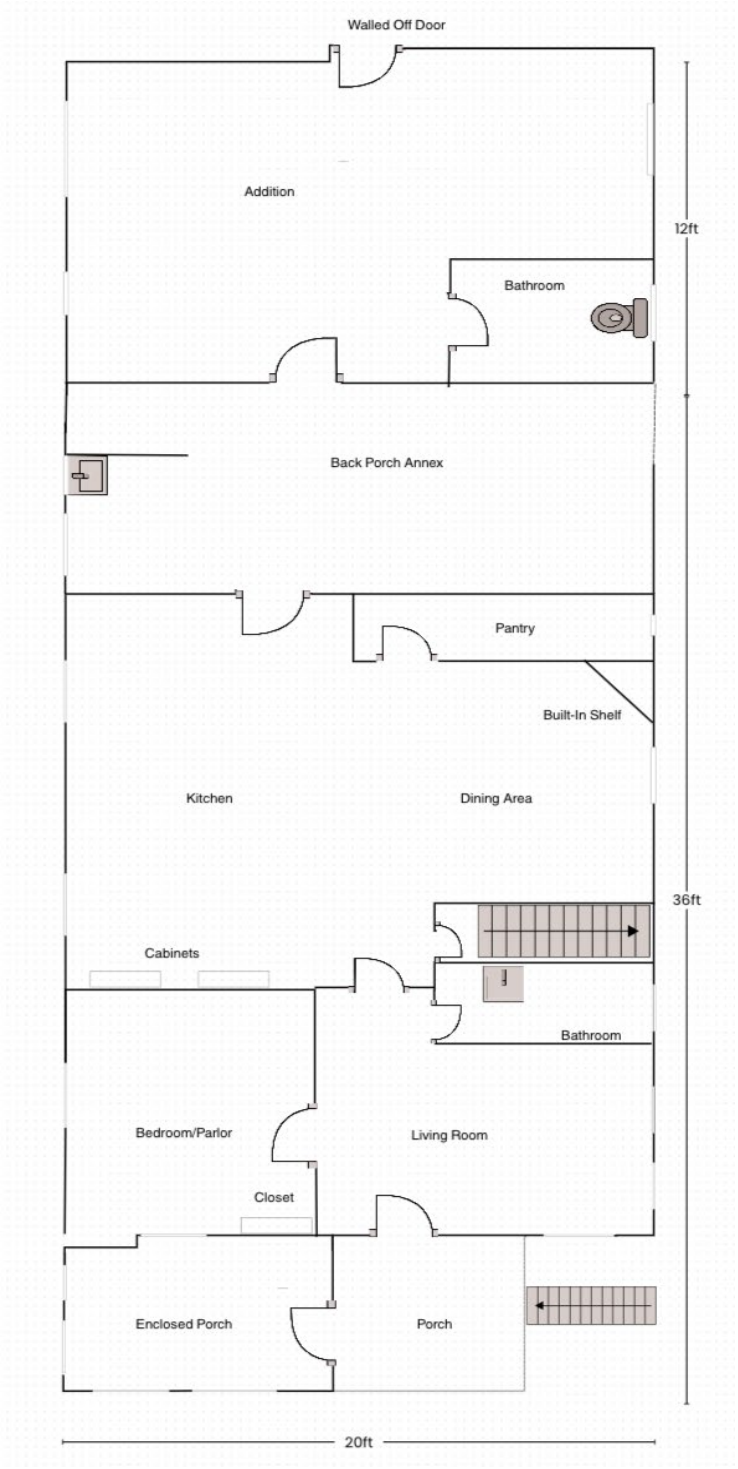

Figure 105: Two-Story Farmhouse Floor Plan, First Floor (Schiffman).[52]

[52] Measurements of windows, doors, staircases, and room sizes are approximate for all floor plans.

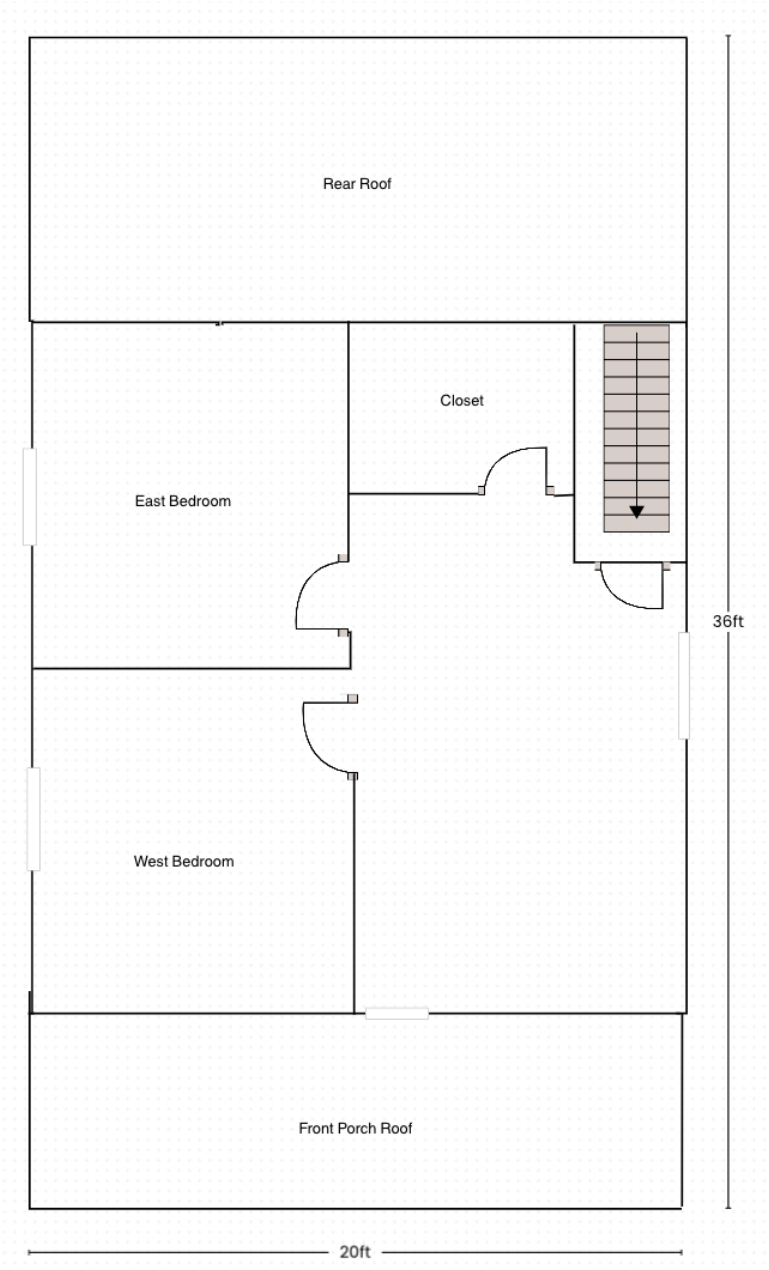

Figure 106: Two-Story Farmhouse Floor Plan, Second Floor (Schiffman).

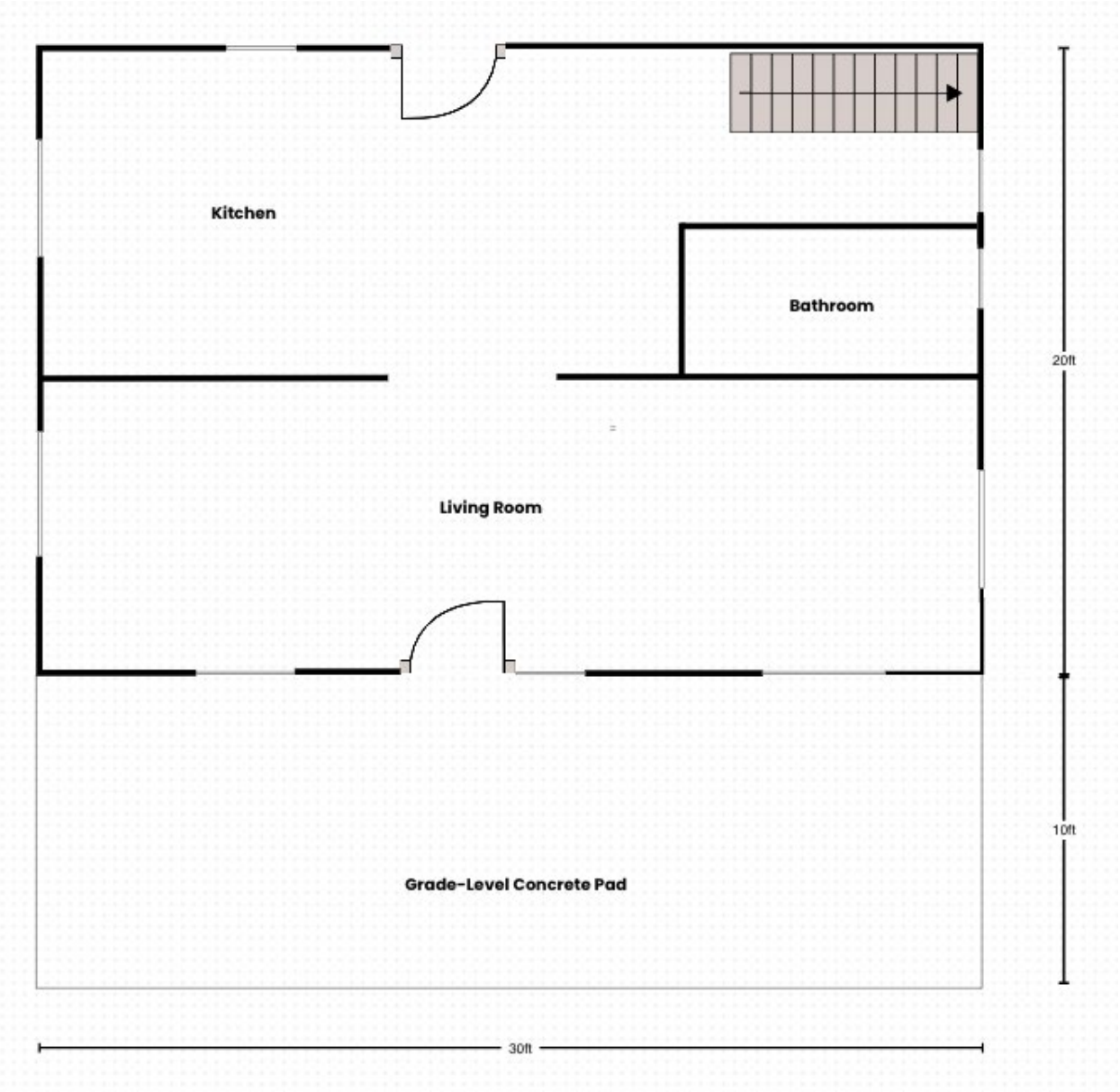

Figure 107: Single-Story Farmhouse Floor Plan, First Floor (Schiffman).[53]

[53] Due to safety concerns, access to the interior of the single-story farmhouse was off-limits. The location of the staircase and bathroom on the first floor, as well as the layout of the second story loft (Figure 109) are approximate.

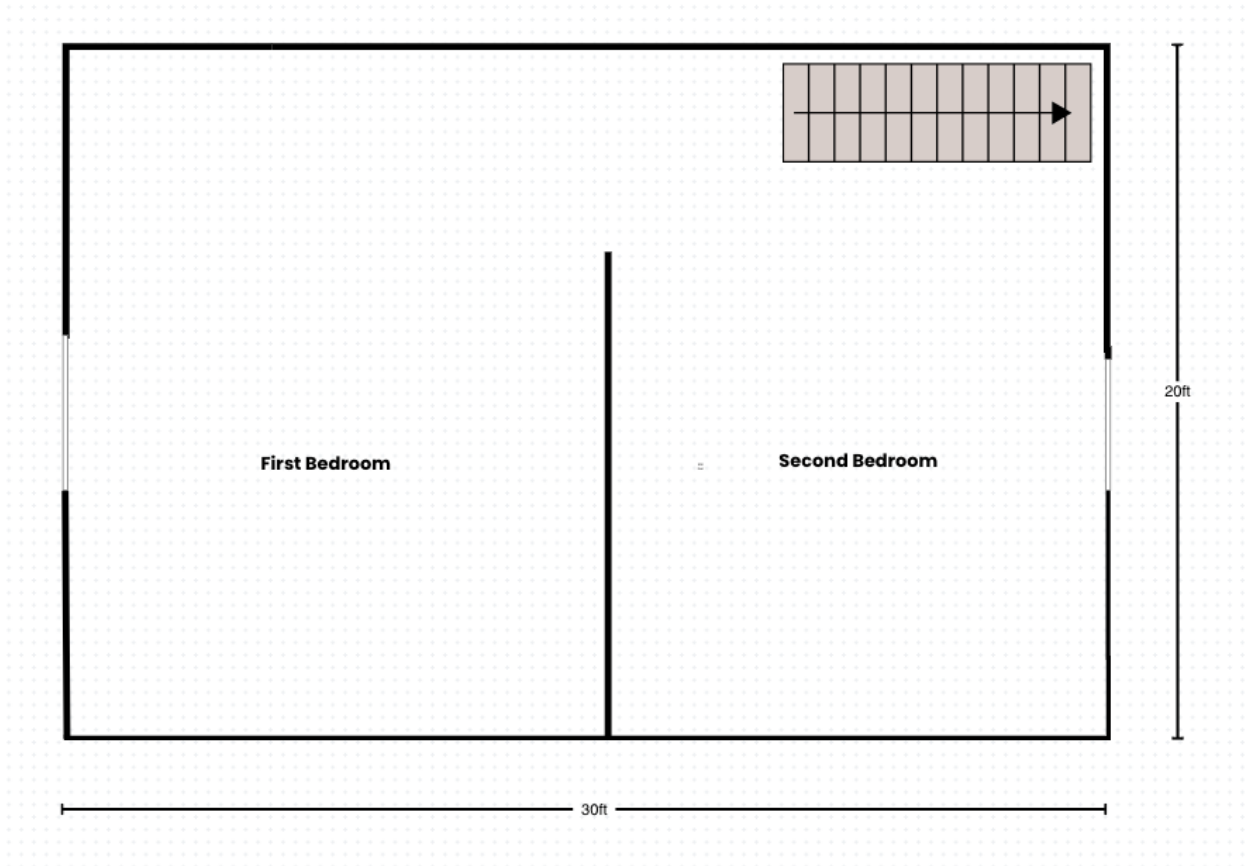

Figure 108: Single-Story Farmhouse Floor Plan, Second Floor (Schiffman).

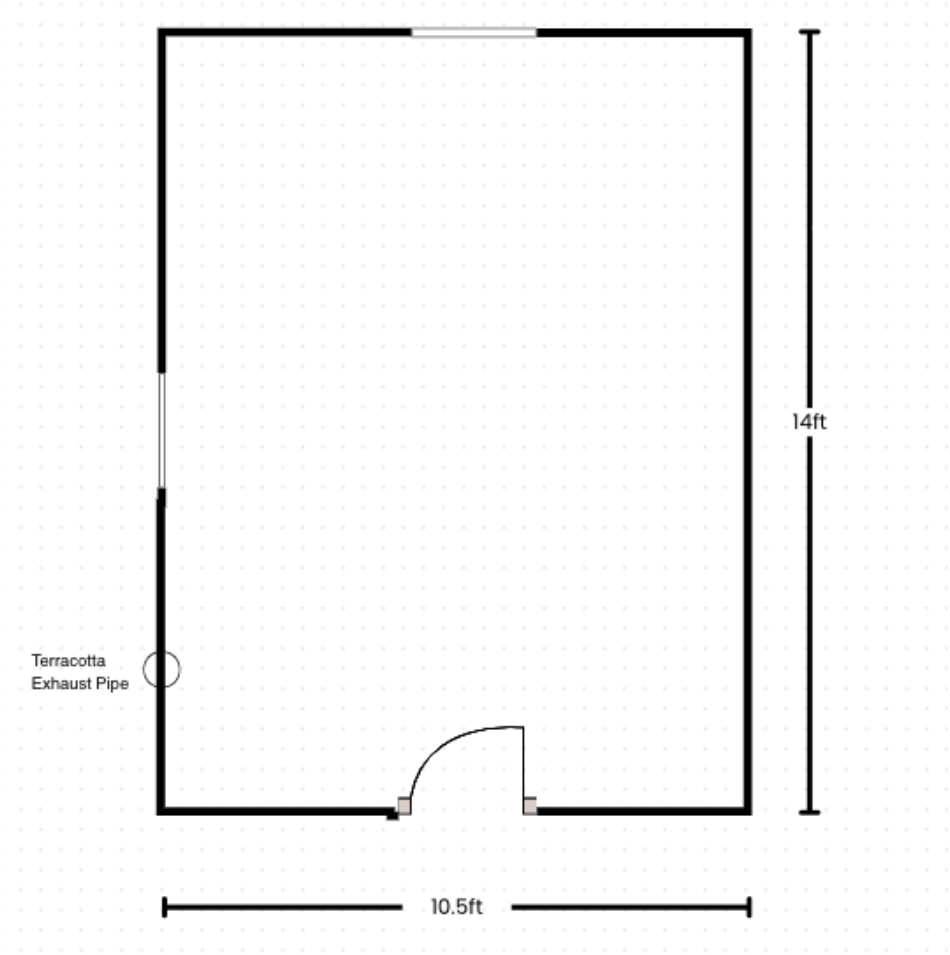

Figure 109: Milk House Floor Plan (Schiffman).