

SHERWOOD CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY



for

The City of Sherwood
Sherwood, Oregon

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December 1989

Sherwood Cultural Resource Inventory and Historic Context

Prepared for
The City of Sherwood, Oregon

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Section : Historic Overview
 - A. Theme
 - B. Temporal Boundaries
 - C. Spatial Boundaries
 - D. Historical Background
 - E. Bibliography

2. Section II: Identification
 - A. Methodology
 - B. Previous Surveys
 - C. Resource Types
 - D. Distribution of Resource Types

3. Section III: Evaluation
 - A. Evaluation
 - B. Registration

4. Section IV: Treatment
 - A. Survey and Research Needs
 - B. Treatment Strategies

5. Appendices
 - A. Prominent Citizens
 - B. Newspaper Resources
 - C. Non-Contributing Historic Buildings
 - D. Map of Sherwood
 - E. Evaluation Form

Historic Context for the City of Sherwood, Oregon

SECTION I: HISTORIC OVERVIEW

THEME:

The historic context of Sherwood, Oregon is a geographically oriented study which will be used in the preparation of city policies pertaining to the historic resources in the area. The project areas includes all of the land area within the incorporated limits of the City of Sherwood, as well as the significant properties that are visually significant on the perimeters of the Urban Growth Boundary. The entire area totals approximately 2500 acres. The chronological period extends from the initial people of settlement in 1850 to 1939. The termination date corresponds with the 50 year criterion established by the National Park Service for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1853-1939

The first Donation Land Claim in the Sherwood area was issued to A.Z. Hall in 1853. This date marks the beginning of the gradual settlement of the city of Sherwood. In 1885, the railroad arrived in Sherwood which coincided with the platting of the town. The railroad and other business development caused the population to increase steadily over the next forty-five years. The end date of 1939 was determined by the National Register 50 year old criteria for evaluation.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:

The City of Sherwood, Oregon is located in the northwest portion of the state within Washington County. The surveyed area encompasses the resources within the city limits as well as the resources within the Urban Growth Boundary. A part of the rapidly growing metropolitan areas of Portland, Beaverton, and Wilsonville, the study area extends irregularly from Murdock Road and the Tualatin-Sherwood Road on the east, Edy and Scholls-Sherwood roads on the north, Old Highway 99 and Elwert Road on the west; and Wilsonville Road and Sunset Blvd. on the southern boundary.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1805-06 led to the greatest migration of people overland and by sea in the history of America. "Oregon or Bust" and the Oregon Trail were uppermost in the hearts and minds of thousands of hardy pioneers as they made their way west, and upon arriving in the promised land, the pioneers fanned out in all directions. Some were interested in gold, others attracted to the sea, and still others excited by the vast grazing ranges of the high country and by the forests that grew on the mountains.

The twenty five years that followed the Lewis and Clark expedition were years of fur trading and associated ventures by the Americans and the British. The Hudson Bay Company dominated the field and merged with the Northwest Company in 1821. Fort Vancouver opposite the mouth of the Willamette River became the head post of the Hudson Bay Company. Dr. John McLoughlin, chief benefactor of the post from 1824 to 1846 managed the company well and also maintained good relationships with the Indians, traders, missionaries, and the colonists.

Few of the early pioneers who searched for sudden wealth were attracted to the alluvial plains of the Tualatin Valley. Early settlements in the area included Beaverton, Hillsboro, Tigard and Sherwood. In the early 1840's only a handful of immigrants from the east wandered through the forested valley as trappers and missionaries. Very rarely did they establish permanent residence. Most made what they could from the beaver pelt and then moved on. Many grew tired of the nomadic life and settled down to farm the rich fertile black soil of the valley.

Trappers, traders, and missionaries began to enter the Oregon country in the mid 1840's. The first great wagon train arrived in 1843. The westward expansion brought nearly a thousand new American settlers to Oregon, primarily to the Willamette Valley. At that time the Oregon country was jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain. A provisional government was voted in at Champoeg in 1843. Soon other wagon trains began to follow the trail west and in 1845 nearly three thousand people travelled to Oregon. Within the year the population of Oregon numbered approximately six thousand people.

A veritable forest greeted the first settlers in Oregon and the Willamette Valley. The settlers who emigrated to Oregon located primarily in the Willamette Valley, especially in the counties of Yamhill, Clackamas, Tualatin, Champoeg, and Clatsop. The provisional government designated the site of Sherwood as "Yamhill" County although at that time there were no villages in the area. This area was known as the "Tuality Plains" because of the fertile soil. The word "Tualatin" is an Indian word meaning lazy in reference to a river, which is a good description for the meandering streams that flow through the valley. The county of Tuality was renamed Washington County by the territorial legislature

in 1849. The present day Washington County is comprised of 716 square miles or about 460,000 acres.

Pioneers delighted in the rich farm lands that yielded bountiful crops. Congress passed a bill in 1848 that made Oregon a territory. It was under this territorial government that the first settlers arrived in Sherwood in 1853.

Early descriptions of the Tualatin Valley indicate the area was covered by one large body of water. It was known to be flat and very swampy. The first settlers who came to the "Beaver Dam" country, now known as Beaverton, found a huge lake covering nearly half the present town site.

Large lakes were formed by the damming of the many streams throughout the valley. Even today there remains evidence of beaver dams and many other unnamed creeks in the valley. According to early records, the valley floor was largely covered with brush, oaks, elms, and alders. The higher slopes were heavily covered with Douglas fir and cedar. The trees gave way to open areas of grassy growth in the northern part of the valley.

In 1850 the Donation Land Claim bill was passed by Congress thus opening up more land for settlement. A.Z. Hall was the first pioneer to cross the plains in 1852 and settle in Sherwood area. Hall took out a donation land claim of 320 acres in 1853. Mr. Hall's land claim encompassed all of the present site of Sherwood. By the time the Donation Land Law expired in 1855, most of the valuable farm lands in the Willamette Valley had been claimed by the early settlers.

Among the first settlers to reach the Tualatin Valley was the Rev. Harvey Clarke, missionary and educator. He and his family arrived in 1840 and built a home near Orenco in the West Tualatin Plains. In 1845 he moved to the site of Forest Grove to become pastor of the Congregational Church. He opened his home as a school and later was joined by Rev. A.T. Smith, an independent missionary, who also arrived in 1840 and built a log house nearby. Together they established the first Congregational Church in the area.

Early settlers built houses of logs taken from the forest that covered the entire valley. The land was cleared acre by acre. Most of the work was done by hand. The soil was very rich and the first crop of wheat yielded about 60 bushels to the acre. The farmers raised most of their food but occasionally had to go to Portland to get staples unavailable in the area. Twice a year they took the three day journey into Portland to buy salt, sugar, and syrup. At the time Portland had but one dirt street and the only merchants were Meier and Frank and S. Herman. Mail was delivered twice a week to the area..

By 1870 more settlements developed in the present vicinity of Sherwood. Some of the early settlers in the area were: D.G. Olds settled near Middleton, Nelson

and James McConnell settled on farmland about a mile south of Sherwood, Joseph Voss started his farming career about a mile to the southeast of town, J. J. Hall lived on a farm north of town that was later purchased by Claus Borchers, and D.S. Sebastian, whose claim east of town was passed on to Mr. Gore. Other early settlers in this area were Henry Besaert, Jack Hess who lived near Cipole Road, and Charles True who lived near Middleton. As the area grew several German families began to settle north of town in what later became known as the "Bluetown" district.

The first Euro-American children to be born in the vicinity of Sherwood were the children of Mr. and Mrs. A.Z. Hall. Their home was located in the area known as "City View Addition." Hall built a sawmill near Cedar Creek about one hundred yards northwest of Sherwood grade school (120 NW 3rd) Several of the Hall descendents are living in the area.

Small sawmills were common in the valley which accounts for so many homes being built of wood. The sawmill was later purchased by James Smock. Smock ran the mill and he and his wife, Mary Ellen, lived in a small house nearby. The mill was demolished by fire in 1883. Smock rebuilt it near the original site the following year.

In 1868, James C. Smock purchased 160 acres on the site of Sherwood from his step-father, A.K. Hall. Later, Mr. Smock built a new house in what is presently the southwest corner of the original plat of Sherwood. The house, moved and remodeled, still stands at 260 NW First Street between Washington and Main streets. The house is presumed to be the oldest building in Sherwood. J.C. Smock owned a sawmill about a mile north of town. In the summer he would remove the engine from the mill and use it to operate his threshing machinery. Smock also owned the first steam threshing implement in this part of the country and devoted several months each fall to threshing crops for himself and his neighbors.

Smockville and the Railroad

In 1883 a railroad company under the title of "Oregon and Transcontinental" purchased the right of way from Portland to the small town of Dundee. In 1885 Smock granted the railroad a right-of-way through his property with the stipulation that the railroad would build a train depot and make regular stops in the vicinity. J.C. Smock, who owned 160 acres saw the possibilities that a railroad would bring to the area. In anticipation of the changes, he platted a nine square block area adjacent to the proposed railroad line in 1885. The nine square block area was confined by Third Street on the northwest, Park Street on the southwest, Pine Street to the northeast, and Railroad Street to the southeast. The town was laid out in a grid pattern with the railroad tracks as the base line.

The original nine square plat was set at a diagonal rather than on a true north-south grid.

When the railroad came through in 1885, the men working on the railroad began to call the railroad stop, "Smock". Smock did not like the name and changed it to Ellensburg, after his wife, Mary Ellen Smock. When the post office informed him that there was another town with a similar name as Ellensburg in Oregon, he changed the name of the community back to Smockville. Smockville retained its name until the early 1890's when community citizens felt they needed a more sophisticated name for their town. In 1892, at a mass meeting of the townspeople, a new name was chosen. Robert Alexander, one of the owners of the pressed brick factory, suggested the name "Sherwood" because of the forests which surrounded the town. The thick forests reminded him of the Sherwood Forest in England. The new name was formally adopted in 1892. Smockville became known as Sherwood, although the name Smockville appeared on city legal papers as late as 1896.

The building of the railroad brought hundreds of workers into the vicinity from outside the Smockville area. Smockville was unprepared for the large numbers of workers that came to work for the railroad. There were no hotels or other living accommodations. Many of the farmers and residents living in the downtown area converted their homes to boarding houses. At times, the larger homes accommodated up to forty workers at once. Mrs. J.C. Smock boarded thirty-five to forty of the railroad workers herself. For awhile Smockville became a community of boarding houses and tents. Men slept in barns, boxcars, or any other form of temporary shelter. Chinese work crews were responsible for much of the preliminary grading of the road beds. Most of the rail placement was the result of Caucasian labor. At the time of railroad construction, there were more Chinese than Euro-Americans living in Sherwood.

Soon the railroad was in full operation. A small engine pulled the cars on a narrow gauge line. It was ten years later before the tracks were widened to standard gauge size. A simple railroad depot was built southeast of the railroad tracks between South Sherwood Blvd. and SW Washington streets. The depot was a one room building, approximately 12' x 15', with the typical wooden benches and a center stove for heat.

Initially, the small gauge trains hauled both passengers and freight, with a round trip to Portland taking an entire day. Due to the curves in the railroad line between Newberg and Sherwood, the train became known as the "Peavine". It wasn't until the tracks were widened, ca. 1895, to accommodate a standard gauge railroad line, that the line was extended to Airle and later connected to Yaquina. In an effort to accommodate both the wide and narrow gauge trains, three sets of rails were laid which resulted in both size trains operating at the same time.

Smockville began to grow after in the early 1880s after a large number of houses were built for the railroad workers. R. H. Tyson built and opened a store in the downtown area at the corner of Railroad and Main streets. In 1889 J.C. Smock built a new store across the tracks from his first store, moving his store and the post office to the new location. Smock served as the first postmaster. Before long G. Hanke came to Smockville and opened a shoe shop around the corner at First and Main streets.

In response to the growing needs of the railroad, Smock built a warehouse at the corner of Park and Railroad streets in 1888. A fire demolished the building several years later, however a warehouse was rebuilt on the site and became the Carlson and Sherk store.

The railroad continued to bring new residents to Smockville during the 1880s and 1890s. In 1890 John Fitch and Lee Smock built a two story hotel and dance hall on NW Railroad Street between NW Washington and NW Main Streets. The following year a livery stable was built on NW First Street by Jim Parrett and Milton Parish.

The electrification of the railroad was greeted with enthusiasm in 1913. Regular interurban service commenced via the Southern Pacific Railroad. Sherwood was then assured of service every two hours daily, with four trains each way daily. It was felt the two hour service would put the community in a favorable position for growth over other communities. This passenger train served the community until ca. 1935. The first setback came in the late 1920's when highways were improved, followed by the development of gasoline powered buses, the family car, and the Great Depression. The railway was soon used only for freight as passenger travel diminished. Mail also began to be delivered into Sherwood by mail trucks and by bus.

The Brickyard

In 1890, four Portland businessmen, Dr. Edgar Poppleton, E.T. Johnson, J.H. Smith, and Rover Alexander, decided to build a brick yard in Smockville. They hired Matt Fitch, from the Kennedy Brick Company of Chicago, a manufacturer of pressed brick machinery, to come to Smockville and develop the brick yard for the owners. Mr. Fitch set up the first plant and watched as it produced a kiln of bricks, then turned over the management of the plant.

The brick yard employed about one hundred men which was considered a large operation at that time. The wood used to fire the five kilns came from the forests that covered much of the Sherwood flats. The clay used in making the bricks came from the ground between the brickyard and the bottom of Washington Hill in the Epler addition. Most of the trees in the area were cut to provide fuel for the brickyard.

Great mounds of topsoil were scraped to get to the clay. The demand for the brick necessitated the plants operation night and day for the first three years in an attempt to fill all the brick orders. Within the brick yard were five large kilns necessary to fire the brick, tile, and building blocks produced by the plant. The bricks were fired under such great pressure that the unburned bricks could not be broken by ordinary means. As a result, the machinery often broke down and delayed production. Many of the bricks were shipped to Portland to meet the demand for new building construction. The brickyard had a great effect upon the economy of the town. Besides increasing business and the number of new buildings, it brought many prominent people to Sherwood who were responsible for the development of the city.

It is not known why the brick yard decreased its large scale production operations in 1893 and by 1895 the business had closed. Many people cited mismanagement as the reason for the brickyard's demise. The people who had been working in the brickyard turned to farming and the fertile soil for their living. The high land grant farms were split up and soon most of the land in the vicinity was being farmed.

The Developing Town of Sherwood

The only commercial buildings in downtown Smockville in 1890 were the Smock general store, the Smock warehouse, a blacksmith shop, the train depot, and a few saloons. As the needs of the community grew, John Fitch and Lee Smock decided to build a hotel and a dance hall in 1890 on Railroad Street between Washington and Main Streets on the site of the former Carlson & Sherk Furniture Store. As the saloons prospered, Smockville gained the reputation of being a "tough town". Gun play was not unusual and street brawls were common. In 1893, George Williams was shot in a saloon by Alvie Fields. The saloon was occupied later by George Saylor's jewelry store.

Even with the demise of the brickyard, the town continued to grow. August Holznagle built a blacksmith shop in 1893. The train depot was enlarged and a freight house was added to the depot. C.G. Reisner expanded his holdings by building a hotel and saloon on the corner of Railroad and Washington streets, later occupied by the Citizens' Bank (10 NW Washington Street).

Residential construction also continued to flourish. Matt Fitch built a home on the corner of First and Pine streets, which later became known as the Emil Lawrenz home (135 N. Pine Street). Mr. Brooks, who had played an important role in the brickyard, built a home at the corner of First and Park streets, which later was owned by J.E. Morback. Rover Alexander later purchased the house and lived there until the demise of the brickyard. In 1895, Angus Atterbury built a house south of town which later was occupied by John Owens. At the same

time that Mr. Reisner was building his hotel, he also built the "Spath House" on First Street.

M.P. Atterbury built a house in the southeast section of town in 1882. The "Jim Brown" house was built in the east section of town about 1885, at the same time that the "Will Young" house was erected south of town. Reverend H.C. Plummer moved to Sherwood and built the "Wilson" house in 1887. In addition to homes in the city, the land grant farms in the outlying areas were subdivided in smaller parcels to accommodate other new homeowners

In response to growth of the community and the needs of the people, two churches were erected in 1890 and the first school was built circa 1894 at the intersection of N. Sherwood Blvd and NW Third Street (130 NW Third Street).

The Friends Church was the first church to hold regular services. The Friends Church originated about 1890 and by 1892 the church erected a building on the corner of Second and Washington streets. The Friends (also known as the Quakers) were among the early Pilgrims to migrate from England to America. Many settled in Pennsylvania and had a part in forming the government and writing the constitution of the United States. Later, these same people migrated west and were among the early settlers in the Willamette Valley.

The United Brethren church was built in Sherwood in 1894. Two year later it became a Congregational Church and it remained that way until 1920 when the Congregational Church was changed to the Methodist Church. In 1881, the St. Paul Lutheran congregation built their first church near Six Corners on Scholls-Sherwood Road.

By 1892 the population had increased enough that Sherwood could support its first resident doctor. Prior to this time anyone that was ill in the area, had to go to Portland. Occasionally, a Portland doctor would make a house call for the fee of twenty-five dollars. The first doctor in Sherwood was a Dr. Rickard who established his office in the hotel on Railroad Street. Dr. Rickard decided to build his own office building on the corner of First and Main streets, ca. 1903 (105 NW Main Street). The building remains in that location. Later, J.C. Smock built a doctor's office on the east side of the Smock store where Dr. Rickard practiced until 1902.

The livery stable was built by Jim Parrett and Milton Parish between Washington and Pine Streets on N.W. First Street in 1891. In 1892, the town of Sherwood was incorporated. The following year the city hall and jail were constructed on Main Street between Main and Railroad streets.

As with many of the smaller towns, the street system was either dirt or mud which made conducting business difficult. Sherwood fared a little better as the free brick bats from the brickyard were used to fill the deepest mud holes. In

1906, in an effort to alleviate the problem, the City brought in large boulders which the citizens and shopkeepers, in their spare time, broke up with sledgehammers into smaller rocks. The rocks were then placed on the streets throughout the city to improve the roadbed surface. A few years later cement cross walks were poured. Eventually, gravel was placed on the city streets which helped improve the downtown streets, although the residential streets remained covered with dirt for many years.

Sherwood was plagued by fires which is a common occurrence in communities where wood was used to build homes and commercial businesses. By 1896 most of the Sherwood commercial business district was comprised of wooden frame buildings.

Most of the business district of Sherwood burned to the ground in 1896. One block was entirely destroyed along Railroad Street which contained the McConnell and Iler store, the Seyney dance hall and hotel, and other small buildings. Sparks from the fire jumped across the railroad tracks and burned the newly improved train depot. There was little protection for the buildings from fire, except for volunteer firemen who formed water bucket brigades to fight the fires.

The community responded to the disaster by rebuilding bigger and better buildings than they had before. McConnell and Hall built a new store building. Other buildings constructed after the fire included a A.O.U.W Lodge, a meat market, Smock's general store, Carlson and Skerks, an undertaking building, dance hall, and Colfelt's general store. The train depot was also enlarged and made more efficient for passenger service.

Community citizens became concerned about fire protection after the big fire of 1896. Two years later the businessmen built a seventy-five foot water tower over a well just off of the Main Street between Main and Railroad streets. A large eight thousand gallon tank was mounted to the tower and was filled by six men operating a hand pump. The water tower was built with license money from the city saloons .

The Friends Church on the corner of Second and Washington streets burned in 1904. When the fire was discovered, it was too late to save the church. Following the fire the devoted congregation held their meetings in the Congregational Church until 1912 when they rebuilt the church on the corner of Second and Pine streets.

Lawrence McConnell constructed a building which housed one-story skating rink in ca. 1905. In 1908 McConnell made plans to expand and build a dance hall in his building. To accomplish this feat, McConnell and his partners decided to raise the floor of the skating rink and place a dance hall on the lower floor. Charles

True was hired to supervise the raising of the building. The venture was very successful because there were few places of entertainment in Sherwood except for the race track operated by Will Young. Other entertainment included the baseball games sponsored by the community baseball teams.

In 1906 the first bank was organized by Lawrence McConnell, Arthur Hall and Fred Foler. It served the community from a structure on the corner of Railroad and Main streets which later housed the G. Hanke shoe shop. The bank building was constructed by the Bristow brothers and served as the community blacksmith shop. The Smock store (270 NW Railroad Street) was purchased by J.E. Morback in 1907. Jack Balding, the city recorder, started a lumber yard about the same time.

Another disastrous fire struck downtown Sherwood on July 3, 1911. Originating in the 1891 livery stable owned by Grover Hagey on the corner of First Street between Washington and Pine streets, the fire quickly spread to the Colfelt saloon and other nearby buildings, destroying over a half block in the downtown area. The Molzer brothers, who owned and operated the stable at the time of the fire, narrowly escaped with their lives. In order to prevent this from happening again, the city council authorized the funds to purchase more fire fighting equipment and expand the fire hydrant system. The Council also recommended that all new buildings be constructed of fireproof materials.

Following the fire, Ed Colfelt rebuilt his saloon in 1911 with fireproof brick on the corner of First and Washington streets (90 NW Washington). The building is still standing today. L.W. Roellich built a new brick building on the corner of Washington and First streets (180 NW First Street). In 1915, the Weckert Building was erected on Washington Street. Frank Colfelt joined in the building activity and constructed the Sherwood Hotel (10 NW Washington Street) in ca. 1914. It later became known as the Sherwood Bank building. Sherwood began to develop a modern appearance with newer brick and concrete buildings.

To keep the community informed of local and national news, E.O. Sheperd started the "Sherwood News Sheet" on October 25, 1911. Mr. Shepard may have used his influence as editor of the newspaper to convince the populace that the city should change its reputation and become a "dry" city. Two years later as a result of increased public sentiment towards the abuse of alcohol, the city voted to become dry on November 16, 1914.

The October 30, 1912 Sherwood News Sheet announced that Sherwood was no longer a little town of nine square blocks, but instead a handsome city of nearly a mile square, jumping from a population of 115 to 350 as the result of an annexation election. The annexation was greatly contested. The final decision was seen as an incentive for a greater, better and cleaner Sherwood.

The lumberyard began operation about 1911. Jack Blading, owner of the lumberyard, was later elected city recorder. Many of the important city records and documents were kept in the lumber yard safe. In October, 1913 the office burned and many of the records were destroyed in the fire. Partially, because of the irreplaceable loss to the community, a volunteer fire department was organized in 1915. The first selected fire chief was W.P. Fiske.

As the community continued to grow, the demand for housing increased. Fred Epler responded to the housing need in 1911 by platting the Epler Addition on Washington Street Hill southeast of the railroad tracks. Streets were graded and lots were sold. Many nice homes were built in the area. At the time there was no a legal crossing over the railroad tracks to get to Epler Addition. Vehicles had to go by the Main Street crossing to reach their new homes.

The city council petitioned the railway company to build a street crossing. The railroad was not cooperative. Finally, local attorney D.D. Hail, advised the townspeople that if they used the temporary crossing for twenty-four continuous hours, the crossing would become a legal access. Secret plans were made. One morning when the railroad employees arrived at work, they found a steady stream of traffic crossing the tracks. The crossing became legally recognized.

Residential construction began to keep pace with downtown development. Another early developer was Thomas Ross. He laid out the section of Sherwood known as Sherwood Acres Addition, located in the eastern part of town.

Celebrations were always important in Sherwood. Sherwood's Fourth of July celebration in 1915 was one example of community success. The streets were filled with townspeople and visitors who came all day to watch the holiday parade and participate in the local activities. The street parade was headed by Grand Marshall Hagey, Mayor Dodson dressed as Uncle Sam, Marie Calkins portraying Columbia and Edna Morback riding in the parade as the Goddess of Liberty with all her attendants. The Commercial Club automobile led the way followed by several other handsomely decorated automobiles and carriages. The day long celebration was followed by a big dinner, community concert, and a baseball game.

On April 22, 1915 the inactive Sherwood Commercial Club reorganized with representation from 38 business men and women. A. Becker who had recently moved to Sherwood from Schenectady, New York was elected president of the club. H.F. Bushong was elected to lead the "Boosters" membership campaign. The guest speaker was Mayor Dodson, who reminisced on the past twenty years in Sherwood. He stated there "was a wide difference in present day Sherwood, not only from a moral standpoint, but also from the financial growth it has made."

Comprehensive Planning first began in Sherwood in September 1916. At a meeting of businessmen and community residents, the community began to discuss ways to make Sherwood one of "the most beautiful and progressive little cities of the Willamette Valley."

In 1916 the community debated whether they saw the opportunity to build a cooperative cannery as an opportunity to showcase what Sherwood could produce in the way of vegetables and small fruits. Newspapers appealed to the citizens, "Do you believe enough in your community and yourself to feel that what other communities have done, we can do?"

Two years later the Graves Cannery was built in 1918. A meeting of business people with representatives from the Graves Canning Company of Sheridan met in the Bank of Sherwood. The concrete building which formerly housed the Sherwood warehouse was selected for the cannery. Fifty people were initially employed in the cannery, mostly women and young girls. The cannery processed only fruits, including strawberries, cherries, red raspberries, black cap raspberries, plums, loganberries, blackberries, Bartlett pears, prunes, and apples. It operated seven months of the year. G.U. McGuire was the first field agent for the cannery.

The present cannery buildings were built over a period of years between 1918 and 1960. Various companies operated in the buildings during years of operation (1915-1971) including Graves Canning Company, Sherwood Canning Company, R.D. Bodle, Jory Packing, Butler Canning, Lasselle Canning and Portland Canning Company.

In September 1916, great enthusiasm was shown for starting a co-operative cheese factory in Sherwood. A co-operative association was proposed among the farmers and business people with a capital stock of \$2500, divided into 100 shares of a par value of \$25 a share. The committee authorized to solicit subscriptions were J.E. Morback, W.A. Snyder and Sol Weckert. At a community meeting, Hector Macpherson, the best authority of the Pacific Coast on agricultural subjects said: "Sherwood is one of the best communities for a strong dairy center. I believe you should be able to build up a record for the neighborhood in the manufacture of cheese." There is no evidence at the present time that the cheese factory was ever built.

In August 24, 1917 a fire started when George Narman was burning tree stumps. The fire ignited the Tappendorff Lumber yard and mill. The mill was completely destroyed and the donkey engine, installed for the cost of \$4750 was damaged. Total loss was \$75,000. Women and girls fought beside the men to save the mill.

In 1917 in an effort to improve road service into Sherwood, a study was conducted on measuring traffic inflow into the community. Counting the

number of vehicles, both horse and horseless, that came into town showed that 400 arrived on Saturday and 200 on Thursday, for an average of 250 vehicles each day.

The total tonnage of products shipped out of Sherwood during 1916 was 5,336. Five carloads of lumber were shipped each week and three carloads of finished lumber was shipped out each month. There were 165 railroad car loads of onions shipped out during 1917 and 85 car loads of potatoes.

In response to the increased traffic, the downtown continued to improve. Nine blocks of the downtown district were paved in 1926. The residential district was curbed and the streets macadamized. An extensive sewer system was installed to help divert the water.

The city operated the first water system in the early 1900's. Water was pumped by steam pressure. In 1914 the city sold the water system to Mrs. Harry Hart, who later sold it to the Tualatin Valley Electric Co. Sherwood purchased it back in 1922. During the same year the city was bonded for \$12,000. The bond was to pay for the water system, drill an eight inch well 325 feet deep and construct a 125,000 gallon cement reservoir on the hill.

Until World War II, growth in Sherwood continued its steady pace. Sherwood had one of the best amateur baseball teams in the country, sending one of the players, Del Baker, to the major leagues. The dance hall was a favorite meeting place for the young people. The Fourth of July celebrations were memorable and continued to accentuate the small town setting and ambiance.

Churches

Assembly of God Church

Originally constructed in 1921 for St. Francis Catholic Church. Construction was funded by the Extension Society. The builder was Joe Chalupsky assisted by members of the parish. Built in the Craftsmen style, the church was constructed on land and was donated by a parish member Joe Brown. It was located immediately west of the tannery on a triangular site, boarded on the north by the Railroad Street and on the south by Oregon Street. The present site is on land purchased from the Jim Hoy estate. The building was moved in the early 1950's. It served as St. Francis Catholic Church until 1983, when a new church was completed. The old church was sold to the Assembly of God. The only change in the original building was the small wing added for a vesting sacristy.

St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church

The First German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paulus Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession was organized on October 24, 1878 in the Peter Mohrmann home near Middleton, Oregon. Based on information from a diary found by Ernst Schlichting in 1957, it appears that in 1875 Pastor August Kenter came to the Tualatin Valley and met with the Mohrmann family in Middleton. About the same time he was invited to the home of Louis Borchers near Sherwood. Pastor Kenter was encouraged to return, which he did. He started preaching every Sunday in the schoolhouse. This led to interest in organizing as a congregation.

On October 24, 1878 in a meeting at the Mohrmann home, Pastor Kenter was elected and the congregation chose the name, "The First German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paulus Church." Those present at the meeting were Louis Borchers, Heinrich Borchers, John Pape, H. Trapp, Claus Schlichting, John Schlichting, John Peter Mohrmann, Christian Hellman, and Thomas Matthiesen. St. Pauls (as it is commonly known) is the oldest Lutheran Congregation of the Missouri Synod in the Northwest .

Claus Schlichting, a bachelor, was the architect of the church. He helped with the building of both the first and second St. Pauls church. The first church was 18' x 24' and cost \$92.00 to build. The work was done by Claus and John Schlichting in the fall of 1880 and the winter of 1881. The first services were held on January 23, 1881.

Prior to the church being completed, services and communion were held in the Sachs (Sax) Schoolhouse located on the old Cedar Brook farm. During the cold months from the fall of 1879 until the church was completed, church services would be held in the homes of the Borchers, Schlichtings, Mohrmans, and Hellmans. Home services were usually followed by a noon meal in the home.

Pastor Kenter served the congregation until 1883 when Rev. Edward Doering, a traveling missionary from Portland, began to preach to the congregation. Sunday service was offered every other week. Pastor Doering served the congregation until February 7, 1887 when he was replaced by Rev. Moritz Claus. He served the church for two years. In 1889, a Rev. H.A.C. Paul who lived in Blooming also served as the pastor for the Sherwood Church. He was also elected the first president of the Oregon-Washington District.

The second frame church was erected in 1891. The interior had a elaborate alter with the pulpit directly above the altar. In 1892 an invitation was extended to Pastor Carl Heuer from eastern Oregon to come to Sherwood. He was installed on May 1, 1892 as the first resident pastor. With his bride, Pastor Heuer lived in an old log house on the Thomas Matthiesen place until the parsonage was

completed later that year. The cost to build the parsonage was \$206.42 plus \$8.96 interest. Pastor Heuer stayed with the congregation until 1898. He was replaced by Rev. Speiss, a graduate of Concordia Seminary in Illinois who inspired the congregation until July 1911. It was a year before a new replacement could be found. Pastor H.J Kolb arrived in 1912 and served as both a pastor and a teacher until 1918. He was replaced the following year by Pastor Westerkamp in 1919. Under his leadership the congregation grew steadily. In 1926 English began to be incorporated into the services. On April 27, 1913 a meeting was held to adopt regulations for the cemetery. Otto Krebs was elected caretaker.

In 1919 the congregation had to decide what to do about building a new parsonage. A decision was finally made to repair and remodel the teacherage, which had served as the parsonage. In 1927 the parsonage and teacherage received electricity.

On May 5, 1929, the congregation decided to build a new church at a cost not to exceed \$7,000.00. The following year the cornerstone was laid and the church dedicated to the glory of God. The church was dedicated debt free, due to the generosity of Otto Krebs who donated over 50,000 bricks and helped lay half of them free of charge. He also gave cash which was used to purchase the two manual pipe organ. Pastor Westerkamp resigned due to poor health in 1936. He was succeeded by Rev. Edward Lutz who worked with the congregation until 1941. The church is still a focal part of the community and is in active use.

Ethnic Groups

Sherwood's growth is reflective of the pioneers and immigrants who settled in the fertile Tualatin Valley.

For many years Native Americans were a common sight on the isolated farmsteads. They were usually very peaceful but often met with suspicion by the immigrants. The Tualatin Indians roamed through this area before the coming of the white man. They were nomadic in nature and camped during the summer months on dry ground with a handy source of water nearby. Artifacts have been found on many farms in the area. The Tualatin Indians wintered in Gaston area and often traveled to Sauvie Island for the summer. They were considered a poor nation because they did not have an annual salmon run. By the 1850's native population had been reduced by epidemic and chronic disease brought by the earliest explorers and trappers.

One of the first groups of immigrants to find a home in the Sherwood area were the German families who made up a sizeable majority of the early community. Most of them settled in the area north of town in what was called the "Bluetown" district, after one of the leading Germans who painted his home and outbuildings

a bright blue. Many of the German families were involved in the raising of hops and onions.

The Italian were also important in shaping the character of the Sherwood community. The Cereghino family is one of the better known families. The Cereghino family had a large vegetable garden in Portland around the Civil War era. They moved from Portland to the Sherwood area ca. 1900 because of other Italian families who had settled in the area, such as the Brecesco, Louis Pedesto, Billa Baraccio, and Joe Gecerro. An Italian by the name of Daby Regetto was one of the first to clear the swampland and raised onions. He was considered the "Onion King". Regetto moved away in 1909 to the Beaverton area to raise onions.

Dave Regetto is credited with naming Cipole Road. Regetto originally wanted to call the road "Santa Rosa" in honor of his wife and daughter from Italy (prior to this time the road was named "Sand Pit"). The railroad controlled the name of the road and were not receptive to Mr. Regetto's suggestion. Finally, the railroad officials who were shipping carloads of Regetto's onions, asked him how to pronounce "onions" in Italian. When Regetto said, "Cipole" (pronounced "che-pool a") the railroad officials decided that would be a good name for Sandpit Road. It has been known as Cipole Road since that time.

Mr. David Cereghino and his wife Gerta Anderson Cereghino moved into a large frame house near the shallow lake by Six Corners in the 1920's. His son and family lived in another house on the same driveway that leads through a dense forest to Edy Road. Other family members still live in the area and are onion farmers.

The Chinese were very instrumental in building the railroad. At one time there were more Chinese men than caucasian people in Sherwood. The Chinese were responsible for clearing trees and preparing the roadbed for the railroad line that was built to service Sherwood and the Tualatin Valley.

The gypsies often stopped off at Langer's Grove and wanted to tell fortunes. It was rumored that the gypsies would occasionally pick pockets. In 1917, the town was invaded by a band of gypsies. They camped on the outskirts of the community but came into Sherwood to buy supplies and tell fortunes. During March there were several theft attempts. One gypsy boy was caught taking a knife, another a tie clasp, and Max Muralt found several knives missing from his slaughter house. The community officers responded by going to the gypsy camp to get the knives returned. After that the town merchants decided to not sell the gypsies any more supplies.

There were also a number of Japanese emmigrants. John Lee was one of the more prominent businessmen in Sherwood.

Schools

For many years there was no school facility in the Sherwood area. The pioneer children of the Smocks and other early settlers attended schools in the nearby area if the family chose to send the children to school. In 1876 there was a school across from the Walter Schmidt home in the north part of town. It was known as the John Sax School. In 1880 a school was built near the Claus Borchert home and it was known as Yale College, a school with an excellent reputation. Yale College was later destroyed by fire.

The first grade school in the town of Sherwood was built in ca. 1894 on the site of what is currently Starbucks Interiors (120 NW Washington). The building later served the first through eighth grade students after Union High School was opened in 1936. In 1923 the original school building was moved from the site and a new grade school was constructed on the site. The building was a two story building with a cupola on the roof. The second story was taken off in the 1950s when the school building was sold and remodeled.

In April, 1920 a rousing meeting was held to promote the buildings of Union High School. A good size crowd of members of the Sherwood Business Men's Association met to decide whether to establish a union high school in the city. Fred Kruger, chairman of the board, opened the meeting and appointed R.H. Parsons as chairman. The sentiment was in favor of a new high school.

The Sherwood Union High School was a WPA project. The Weckert family sold the property to the school district. The Weckerts were responsible for planting the large horse chestnut trees that still stand beside the school. When funds for the project were depleted, Mr. Sherk and other community leaders volunteered to complete the building of the school. The high school building was finished in 1936.

The only remaining rural school building is the Old St. Paul Lutheran School. When Pastor Kenter was called to preach at St. Pauls in 1880 he also offered to teach school. The original building was to serve as a school and a church, but that never happened. In 1892 after Pastor Heuer was installed, a modest school was opened. Pastor Heuer taught for six years, followed by Pastor Spleiss. It was during Pastor Spleiss tenure that the present frame schoolhouse was constructed and dedicated. Courses included Bible History, Catechism, reading, arithmetic, and penmanship. Discipline was very rigid.

The first regular teacher was Julius Koch who was installed in 1908. He had approximately 60 students enrolled in all grades and was paid \$300.00 a year. He taught school 10 months of year because school was often dismissed when onion weeding and hop picking time arrived.

The teacherage which was built in 1909 was later used as the parsonage. Huge fir trees surrounding the house had to be cut to make room for the house. Mr. Koch served as teacher from 1908 to 1911. At that time Pastor Kolb assumed responsibility for teaching for one year until Nora Pohl (later Mrs. George Borcher) was asked to teach. She taught for two years, followed by Ernest Barrien and Pastor Kolb. When Pastor Kohl moved away, the school was closed for a time. Under the direction of Pastor Westerkamp the school opened the following year in 1918 with 43 students in attendance. In 1922 a graduate of the Teachers' College in Seward, Nebraska, Edwin Siebrass came to teach for two terms. Due to his enthusiasm for education, a graded school was introduced. In 1924 Alvin Schultz arrived and taught 47 students. This was a change because it was the first year that 13 non-Lutheran children were included in the classroom. The building was a typical one room schoolhouse. The present hallway was the woodshed. The woodstove kept the building fairly warm. Schultz taught school for 19 years. The school gained an outstanding reputation throughout the valley, In 1941 there was interest in building a new school but the idea was defeated by one vote.

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SECTION II: IDENTIFICATION

The information contained in this section focuses on the identification of historic themes and resource types. The data collected and compiled in the course of this project served as a system to identify types of cultural resources. In addition, information that was missing in the extensive survey and research process was located. The Methodology Section outlines the overall approach we used throughout the course of the project.

METHODOLOGY

The Sherwood Cultural Resource Inventory, and Historic Context Statement was prepared by Sally Donovan / Donovan Associates and Sharr Steele-Prohaska / Heritage Affiliates, Historic Preservation Consultants from Portland, Oregon. Editing was provided by Kimberly Demuth / Demuth and Associates, Historic Preservation Consultant. The evaluation was conducted by the consulting team. Several volunteers and City staff assisted in the project.

The project began in September 1989 and was completed in December 15, 1989. The survey and inventory consisted of four sections: (1) literature search and review of existing documents, and draft of historic context statement; (2) survey and inventory of existing resources; (3) evaluation of resources; (4) preparation of inventory forms, and final document and report. Community volunteers were involved in research, oral interviews, and documentation of resources.

Literature Search / Historic Context Statement

In the initial phase, all existing materials were reviewed. Repositories of historical information and community individuals knowledgeable in the history of the community and the specific resources were identified. A preliminary historic context statement was prepared. Based on the context statement, a preliminary model was developed which anticipated the age, style, and type of resources to be surveyed.

During this time the first public meeting was held in conjunction with a meeting of the Sherwood Centennial Committee. Members from the committee volunteered to assist the team members in research and identification of key community contacts. Presentations were also made at the Chamber of Commerce. An article announcing the project and asking for interested volunteers and information related to the history of the community was circulated in a quarterly City newsletter designed by City staff. Volunteers were assigned specific responsibilities associated with the survey and inventory process.

Survey and Inventory /Historic Significance Statements

The second phase consisted of survey and inventory work for resources within the Sherwood Urban Growth Boundary. Every streets in the city and all rural roads in the study area were driven by the consultants in order to identify the resources. Each identified property was surveyed and 132 resources were documented on field forms. Properties were eliminated if they were less than 50 years of age or did not retain sufficient integrity to meet the standards for the National Register. Properties were not eliminated if they only had minor alterations. A draft of the architectural description for each resource was completed. Photographs were taken by city staff and the consultants, and negatives were cataloged by roll and frame numbers and put on appropriate field forms. Site plans and vicinity maps were also prepared.

Primary and secondary historic material was reviewed, which included chain of title research for each identified resource at Ticor Title Company in Beaverton, Oregon. Sanborn Insurance Insurance Maps (1921) and Wilkes Brothers Abstract Maps (1909) were consulted; existing newspapers; town histories; historic photographs; books and magazines were analyzed in order to obtain accurate historic documentation. Local citizens knowledgeable about Sherwood's history were interviewed as well as individual property owners. Books with photographs of identified resources were circulated to the long-time citizens and written comments on various resources were incorporated into the historic significant statements as well as the historic context statement. The architectural and historic portions of the inventory forms were completed for the surveyed properties.

In the initial project scope, it was estimated that there would be 80 to 90 potential historic resources in the Sherwood Urban Area. This was based on the 1984 Washington County Cultural Resource Inventory. As a result of the comprehensive inventory, the consultant team identified 132 historic resources. This was considerably over the estimated number of resources and required a great amount of additional work on behalf of the consultant team.

Evaluation

The fourth phase of the project consisted of an evaluation and ranking of all the inventoried resources by the consultant team, city staff and key citizens of Sherwood. The process consisted of reviewing the architectural and historical information on the forms as well as visually analyzing the resources from photographs.

The properties were evaluated in terms of their History, Architecture, Physical and Site Integrity, and Use. A point system was used and recorded on evaluation sheets. Properties "eligible" for inclusion in the inventory as primary or secondary resources received a ranking between 51-100 points. The resources

receiving a point value of 0-50 were classified as contributing resources. The following describes the evaluation criteria and point system:

Historic Considerations (30 points) relates to the interpretive potential of the resource and whether it was associated with past events, trends, or values that were either cultural, economic, social or political. The resource was also evaluated based on its association with an individual, group, or association relevant to city, county, state or national history.

Architectural Considerations (40 points) relates to the resource meeting the following criteria: representation of an architect; possession of high artistic value, or characteristic of a certain period of construction; reflection of a particular date of development in local history; or representation of a rarity of type, style, or design.

Physical and Site Integrity (20 points) considers if the resource retains its original site, contains sufficient workmanship and material to identify the period of construction, or contributes to the neighborhood and/or the immediate environment.

Use Consideration (10 points) examines whether the resource is in good condition but may be threatened by public or private actions or that through public interest, the resource offers educational value to the community.

Based on this thorough evaluation, the points were totaled and a ranking was assigned to each resource.

Final Report Preparation

The inventory forms were completed and checked for each identified resource. A final report was drafted which included the context statement and recommendations for future preservation planning.

The involvement of interested community citizens was an important component of the project. Property owners of specific inventoried resources were contacted and interviewed by phone. Notebooks with photographs of identified resources were given to community volunteers who took the books to long-time residents for their recollection of people, places, or events related to the properties. Community meetings were held and members of the Centennial Committee were invited to share their remembrances of the properties and the inhabitants. City staff was responsible for mailing an informational brief to all people within the Urban Growth Boundary. Oral histories were also conducted by interested community volunteers and the consultants. Presentations were made at local community business meetings. A strong sense of commitment to the community's history was evidenced by the citizens involvement in the project.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

The 1989 Sherwood Historic Inventory project was the first intensive survey and inventory of the cultural resources within the City of Sherwood as well as the Urban Growth Boundary. Previous inventories included the Washington County Historic Resource Inventory conducted in 1982-84 by the Washington County Museum. The 1982-84 study focused on both the unincorporated and the incorporated areas of the county. Also, in June of 1983, a Sherwood Old Town Revitalization Action Plan was prepared for the City of Sherwood and the Sherwood Economic Development Advisory Committee which focused on the reuse of several historic buildings in the downtown core. All previous survey and inventory work was updated with the latest information included in the current inventory. Any resources that have since been demolished were not included in the final report.

RESOURCE TYPES

The 132 resources identified in the Sherwood Cultural Resource Inventory have been categorized into the four Broad Theme Groups that follow: Agriculture, Commerce/Industry, Culture, and Government. The following is a discussion of the characteristics of resource types within each of the broad themes and associated sub-themes.

1. Agriculture

Agricultural resources, with 9 entries, represent 6.8% of the cultural resources in the study area. From the time the town was first settled in the 1850s until the 1970s, the basis of social and economic activity in the City of Sherwood has been agriculturally oriented. However, due to Sherwood's close proximity to Portland and the suburbs of Tualatin, Beaverton and Wilsonville, much of the rural landscape and associated buildings have been enveloped by newer residential and commercial developments. Major road systems, such as the SW Pacific Highway, has increased building activity in the once rural areas of Sherwood. Many of the agricultural buildings have been destroyed over the years, however there are a few intact structures remaining which are either isolated examples or associated with farm ensembles.

Agricultural resources are fairly well represented in the inventory. The inventoried resources categorized in the agricultural theme were primarily barns, however two resources reflect a different type of agricultural building. There were various types of agricultural activities surrounding the central core of Sherwood.

Agriculturally, onion growing was one of the most successful crops because of its suitability to swamp lands which are east and north of the central downtown area. The area was referred to as the "Onion Flats." There is one barn (field

no.56) located on Tualatin-Sherwood Road, distinctively associated with the onion growing business. The barn has a series of four narrow vertical doors on the long axis of the building. The tall side doors were used for ventilation purposes in the onion drying process. Other crops grown in the area throughout Sherwood's history include wheat, beans, oats and hops. The Hite barn on North Sherwood Blvd. (field no. 23) was historically used as a storage for grains and other locally grown crops. The barn is notable in that all the structural members, under the metal siding, are hand hewn. Berry fields and nut orchards were also a part of the rural landscape. The berries were grown to supply Sherwood's cannery with produce. A small fruit stand associated with selling local produce still remains on SW Pacific Highway (field no. 29). It is known as the "Cherry Tree", formerly the Ida May Farms. The Tualatin Valley Nursery on SW Pacific Highway is classified under Agriculture (field no. 113) with a sub-category of horticulture.

There are other dwellings which are associated with agricultural activities. At one time they were a part of a farm complex, but currently are part of the suburban landscape. Some of these buildings have been severely compromised in their level of integrity and were not included in the inventory. The rural farm houses were not listed under the theme of Agriculture but were classified under the theme of Architecture: 19th or 20th Century. Some of the agricultural outbuildings associated with the farm houses were included on the inventory form as associated structures.

The most prominent outbuildings in the resource group are barns. There are three barns which are associated with a farm ensemble. The other farm buildings associated with the ensembles have been compromised by alterations or are newer structures. Three barns are isolated and not part of a larger farming operation. The barns are generally rectangular, one and one-half stories buildings with gable roofs and are clad with board and batten siding. There are two distinctive preserved barns which differ greatly in style. The onion drying barn (field no. 56) is notable for its side drying vent doors. It is rectangular in plan and is a simple shape with large sliding barn doors on the endwall. Another barn (field no. 61) is the best preserved barn in Sherwood. A hay lift accentuates the steeply pitched gable roof. The building is rectangular in plan with a one story rear extension.

2. Commerce and Industry

Under the theme of Commerce and Industry there are 7 entries, representing 5.3% of the cultural resources in the study area.

The history of the commercial business in Sherwood developed around the railroad. The town was platted by J.C. Smock in 1885, the same year as the railroad was completed into Sherwood. The layout of the town was directly

effected by the railroad line; the town is not on a true north-south grid but was laid out on a diagonal, paralleling the railroad tracks. The town grew rapidly during the construction of the railroad. In 1890, a Chicago based firm promoted the growth of the farming community by building a brick yard adjacent to the original platted area of Sherwood. The brick yard was short lived, closing its doors in 1895, however many of the employees stayed in the Sherwood area. A cooperative fruit cannery started in Sherwood in 1918, which bolstered the economy and helped support the local farmers by giving them a nearby outlet for their produce.

The early commercial buildings in Sherwood were modest, wooden buildings usually one to two stories in height and generally with false fronts, gable or flat roofs. The majority of the early commercial buildings were destroyed in the fires of 1896 and 1911. Most of the extant commercial building included in the inventory were constructed after the 1911 fire, however the Sherk and Carlson store, a wooden structure, survived the 1911 fire. Many of the buildings destroyed by fire were replaced with masonry buildings. There are three historic brick buildings remaining in downtown Sherwood (field no's. 69, 85, 96). These buildings are rectangular in plan, two stories high, have one over one double hung wood sash and fixed pane windows and are constructed of brick laid in a common bond pattern.

There are four wooden buildings remaining in Sherwood that are listed under the theme of Commerce. These buildings are generally rectangular in plan, clad with shiplap siding (some of the original siding has been covered with a more recent siding material) and have a false front parapet (see section 3d for False Front Style description). Two of these buildings are located in the original platted nine block area and are associated with the Carlson and Sherk Store (field no. 68, 69). A similar building is located east of downtown on NW Oak Street (field no. 102). Both buildings have been notably altered. The other wooden building is the Six Corners Feed Store (field no. 25). This building is irregular in plan, has multiple roof shapes and is covered with weatherboard siding. The building is in very poor condition and is in the process of being demolished.

The Roellich Building (field no. 96) is the best preserved brick building under the theme of Commerce. The building is two stories with a prominent corbelled cornice, constructed with tan brick and alternating bricks patterns highlighted in buff colored brick. The building is virtually unaltered. The Six Corners Feed Mill, although in a deteriorated state, is the only feed mill remaining from the historic period. Two of the wooden buildings have a false front parapet intact and the sides of the buildings have not been covered with new siding.

3. Culture

Resources under the theme of Culture, 113 entries, represent 85.6 % of the cultural resources in the study area.

The properties in this theme area includes social, religion, education, professional/medicine, fraternal and 19th and 20th Century Architecture. These buildings range in date from ca. 1868 to ca.1937.

A majority of the buildings surveyed are Vernacular in style, reflecting the agricultural environment and the working class community. There are very few examples of pure style in this theme area. The buildings generally have some architectural details that reflect a high style but the overall character of the resources are Vernacular in style. They are generally one and one half stories in height, clad with weatherboard or shiplap siding and covered with gable roofs. The buildings are T or L-shape or rectangular in plan and the majority have one over one double hung wood sash windows (see section 3c.).

a. Religion

There are four resources in this sub-category, representing 3.5% of the main theme of Culture. There are two churches and two cemeteries in this sub-theme. The Assembly of God Church (field no. 126), the oldest church included in the inventory, was constructed in 1921. The wooden building is rectangular in plan and has gable roof with a simple steeple. The building has some bungalow details including exposed rafter ends. The building was moved from its original site in 1954 to its present site on Oregon Street. The building is located in close proximity to downtown Sherwood. The St. Paul Lutheran Church (field no. 44A), constructed in 1930, is located in a rural setting and is associated with the German settlement on Scholls-Sherwood Road. The present church replaced the original church building which was located on the site. The building is notable for its construction. It was built out of brick from the brick yard, originally located west of Six Corners. The bricks are larger than standard bricks and are laid in a distinctive flemish bond pattern. This bond pattern can be seen in another residence east of the church on Scholls-Sherwood (field no. 42) and at the Tualatin Valley Nursery (field no. 113), on SW Pacific Hwy.

The other two resources in this theme area include two cemeteries: the Maple Lane Cemetery and the St. Paul Cemetery. The St. Paul Cemetery (field no 46) is the older of the two cemeteries, founded in 1880. Markers in the cemetery range from stones reflecting the Victorian era to flush mount markers found in modern cemeteries. The cemetery is directly east of the St. Paul Church. The Maple Lane Cemetery is west of the St. Paul Cemetery. Established in 1902, the cemetery is smaller in size with less ornate markers. Both cemeteries are currently being used for burials.

b. Education

There are 3 schools associated with the Education sub-theme group, representing 2.6% of the resources in the theme group of Culture. Two schools are located in the proximity of downtown Sherwood and the third school is in a rural setting, located on Scholl/Sherwood Road. The St. Paul School (field no. 45) is associated with the St. Paul Church and cemetery. The school is the oldest of the schools, built in 1905 and functioned as a school until 1968. It served as the primary school building for the children from the neighboring farms. The building is rectangular in plan, has a gable roof and is clad with shiplap siding. The windows are the original four over four double hung wood sash windows. The school has been modified over the years with the enclosure of the front porch and the addition of a wheel chair access ramp and additions on the back of the building. However, the school still retains its rural setting and represents a typical rural school house in its design.

The Sherwood School (field no. 20), built in ca.1912, is located just outside the original nine block area of Sherwood to the north. The building was originally a two story building. In the 1950's the second floor of the building was removed. The building has some elements of the Craftsman Style, popular in Oregon from ca. 1900 to 1925, in its design such as the multi-paned double hung windows, front porch projection, classical porch posts, exposed rafter ends, weatherboard siding and gable roof (see section 3b for further Craftsman Style description). The building is currently being used as an interior design studio.

The Sherwood Union High School (field no. 130) was built in 1936 during the depression as part of a WPA project and is classified as Vernacular in style. The building is substantially intact on the exterior and has some Tudor stylistic elements in its design such as its stuccoed exterior, central front gable with rounded-arch entrance and multi-paned windows. The main mass of the building is rectangular in plan with rear extensions. More recent additions have been added to the back of the building.

The most well preserved example from this sub-theme group is the Union High School. Although the other two schools are older, they have been more substantially altered, effecting their overall integrity.

c. Architecture

Single family dwellings from the sub-theme of 19th and 20th Century Architecture constitutes the majority of the inventoried properties, with 103 entries, representing 78.0 % of the cultural resources in the area. There were 21 resources entered under 19th Century Architecture or 20.3% of the combined 19th and 20th Century Architecture and 81 resources under 20th Century Architecture comprising 79.6% of the total. The majority of these buildings were constructed from 1890 to 1935. The pre-20th Century dwellings reflect

the rural properties originally associated with a farm complex or the residences located in the original nine block area of Sherwood.

The majority of the styles in the Architecture sub-theme group are in the Vernacular Style, reflecting 62.1% or 64 properties in the group. The style is characterized by wood frame construction, one to one and one half stories, rectangular or T / L-shape in plan, double hung wood sash windows (usually one over one), horizontal weatherboard or shiplap siding and gable roofs. An integral part of the building volume is a one story shed or hip roof porch, usually on the front and rear elevations. The buildings are usually void of significant details with the exception of turned porch posts, window cornice and corbelled chimneys. The oldest known residence (field no. 57) in the inventory, constructed ca. 1868, is built in the Vernacular Style.

In addition to the Vernacular Style, two other 19th Century styles are represented in the study area; the Gothic Revival and the Queen Anne. The Gothic Revival / Vernacular Style building is located on the western study boundary on Old Highway 99 and was constructed ca. 1880. The residence reflects the Gothic Style, found in Oregon from approximately 1850 to 1890 in its L-shape, frontal bay window, horizontal siding and jigsaw porch post brackets. However, the residence lacks other Gothic Style characteristics such as a steeply pitch gable roof, arched windows and a central projecting gable windows. The lack of these Gothic elements make the residence a combination of the Gothic and Vernacular Styles.

Two residences are designed in the Queen Anne Style. The properties are both located in the original nine block plat of Sherwood and reflect smaller Queen Anne cottages. The Queen Anne Style was popular in Oregon from approximately 1880 to 1900 and was introduced in United States in the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. The style is characterized by various roof shapes, flared chimneys, irregular massing, multiple porches, various window shapes, wood frame construction with varied siding material such as wood shingles, horizontal wood siding and carved wood panels, and jigsaw porch decorative brackets and turned porch post.

The building (field no. 12), located at 340 NW First Street, is the most intact example of the Queen Anne Style of the two resources included in the inventory. The building reflects a modest Queen Anne Cottage style building in its T-shape plan, fishscale shingles on the gable end, pedimented gables with gable ornament, stained glass windows, cut-away bay windows, jigsaw brackets and turned porch post. The other resource reflecting characteristics of the Queen Anne Style is, located across the street at 90 NW Park (field no. 8), and is currently used as the City Hall. The residence has been substantially altered but retains some elements of the Queen Anne Style in its T-shape plan, and fishscale wood shingles on the gable ends. Alterations include new siding and windows and stucco over the brick foundation. The building originally was a single family residence until the

City retained the residence for their office in the 1960s. Despite the alterations to the building, the resource was included in the inventory because of its historic association with the Morback family.

During the early part of the 20th Century through the 1920s, the popular Craftsman and Bungalow styles inundated the new housing market. Characteristics of the Craftsman and Bungalow style, popular in Oregon from approximately 1900 to 1925, included one and one half to two story structures, usually rectangular or square in plan, low pitched gable or hip roof, double hung windows with smaller panes in the upper sash, wood frame construction and wide overhanging eaves. The roof lines are often broken with dormers and the eaves accentuated by exposed rafters, purlins, and decorative brackets. Expansive porches, extending across the front of the building, with tapered boxed porch posts are a common feature of the styles.

The Bungalow and Craftsman Styles comprise 34.9% or 36 properties out of 103 total properties in this sub-theme group. The style was popular in Sherwood from approximately 1907 to the early 1930's. The buildings are generally rectangular in plan with a front facing gable roof, have a partial one story gable porch which projects from the front of the buildings, tapered boxed porch posts and are clad with horizontal weatherboard siding. They also have the typical Bungalow/ Craftsman wide overhanging eaves which are supported by brackets and exposed rafter ends. The windows are generally one over one double hung wood sash often with the upper pane divided into smaller panes. The Craftsman / Bungalow Style buildings are generally located in the later additions to the town although there are also a few excellent rural examples.

A good example of the Bungalow Style in a rural setting is the Salisbury Residence (field no. 30). The house has a gable roof with two intersecting front gables embellished with brackets and wide overhanging eaves. There are also two excellent examples of the Bungalow style in the central core of Sherwood. The residence located at 115 Park (field no. 3) is notable because it embodies major characteristic of the style as well as being virtually intact. The residence reflects the second major building phase in Sherwood's history when the Bungalow was gaining popularity. Another fine example of a Bungalow is located directly north of downtown Sherwood at 405 N. Sherwood Blvd (field no. 21). The building reflects the Bungalow style in its gable roof with dormers, exposed rafter ends and purlins, rectangular plan and narrow weatherboard siding. The oldest Bungalow style residence recorded in the inventory was dated ca. 1906 (field no. 62) and the oldest Craftsman recorded was ca. 1907 (field no. 67).

Other styles recorded include the Norman Farmhouse and French Renaissance. There is four examples of the Norman Farmhouse Style in the study area. The style, popular from approximately 1910 to 1935, is characterized by a steeply pitched gable roof, asymmetrical massing, round-arched or segmental-arched

windows and doors, tall chimney and various cladding material on the exterior. A good example of the style in the city limits of Sherwood is located at 380 NW Second Street (field no. 17) and was constructed in 1934. The residence displays elements of the style in its steeply pitched gable roof, wood shingle exterior, steeply pitched porch roof with a rounded entrance door and tall chimney. Other examples of the style listed in the inventory are located at 20030 Cipole Road (field no. 151), Edy Road (field no. 143) and on SW Pacific Highway (field no. 107). The properties on Cipole Road and Edy Road are excellent examples of the type and are located in a rural setting which is appropriate for the type of house. The property on Edy Road is the older of the two residences, built in ca. 1925. The residence on Cipole Road was built a decade later in 1936.

There is one example of a French Renaissance / Vernacular Style residence which is a very distinctive building in the area. The style was popular in Oregon from approximately 1910 to 1935 and is characterized by a steeply pitched hip or gable roof, tall chimneys, casement windows with multi-panes, lintels and sills of stone or brick, brick or masonry exterior cladding and classical detailing. The only example of a French Renaissance / Vernacular Style residence in Sherwood was constructed ca. 1935 and is very unusual in its scale and design. The building reflects some characteristics of the French Renaissance Style in its asymmetrical massing, prominent tall chimney, multi-paned windows, and combination brick and wood exterior siding and classical entrance pilasters flanking the recessed entrance.

There are two buildings in the inventory which are classified under the sub-theme of Architecture, which are the described as "Altered." One building is categorized as an example of 19th Century Architecture (field no. 81) and the other is classified in 20th Century Architecture (field no. 27). Although these buildings have been altered throughout the years, they still retain enough of their character defining features or enough historical value to be included in the inventory.

d. Professional / Medicine

There is only one resource associated with this resource sub-theme. The building is located at 105 NW Main Street (field no. 13) and was the office and home of Sherwood's first doctor, Dr. Rickard. Rickard's built the structure in ca. 1903. The building is also noteworthy as a virtually intact example of a small False Front Commercial Style structure. The style is generally characterized by a rectangular plan, one to two stories, horizontal wood siding, and prominent flat false front parapet. Dr. Rickard's building survived the 1911 fire in downtown Sherwood and is a good example of the style displaying the characteristic false front with central gable roof, shiplap siding and rectangular form.

e. Fraternal / Social

There are two buildings associated with this resource group. The American Legion Club was constructed in the Bungalow style in ca. 1924. The second building associated with the sub-theme, Social, is located in the commercial core of Sherwood at 50 NW Washington (field no. 86). The building originally functioned as a theater and was later purchased by the I.O.O.F fraternal organization and used as their lodge. The building has been altered by the application of stucco over the front facade.

4. Government

There is only one resource in this sub-theme. The post office (field no. 70), located at 260 NW Railroad Street, is a one story brick structure which has had alternations to the storefront.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF RESOURCE TYPES

The following discussion is based on the field survey rather than a predictive model. The narrative is organized according to geographic areas defined by the original plat of Sherwood and the subsequent additions. The rural area will also be discussed according to general location defined by transportation routes and concentrations of resources. Only areas with high concentrations of resources will be discussed in more detail. Complete descriptions and locational data for individual resources are found on the Sherwood Cultural Resource Inventory forms.

The areas included are: the original plat of Sherwood, Smock's Addition to Sherwood, Epler and City View Additions, Sherwood Acres and the outlying rural areas.

1. Original Plat of Sherwood

The original Plat of Sherwood is a nine block area bounded by NW Park Street to the southwest, SW Railroad street to the southeast, N. Pine to the northeast and SW Third Street to the northwest. The nine block area was platted along the diagonal of the railroad line: the city was not platted on a true north-south access. Railroad Street was named after the railroad line which is located directly southeast of the street. Each block is divided into eight rectangular lots with an alley extending from the southwest to the northeast. The first brick yard and railroad depot (both razed) were located in the area southeast of the railroad tracks. The old cannery buildings are located on the site of the original brick yard.

There are 37 properties inventoried in the original plat of Sherwood reflecting various theme and sub-themes groups. They consist of 22 residential dwellings (19th and 20th Century Architecture), 5 buildings associated with Commerce, one Government building (post office), one Professional building and one

building under the sub-theme of Social. The oldest building dates from approximately 1880 (field no. 74) and the most recent building (field no. 6) is dated 1937.

The concentration of commercial buildings is located between NW Railroad Street and the northwest side of NW First Street and extends approximately from NW Main Street to North Pine Street. A substantial number of the commercial buildings in this area have been altered. The most well preserved brick commercial building in downtown is the Roellich building (field no. 96). The highest concentration of reasonably intact commercial structures is along NW Washington Street between NW Railroad Street and the northwest side of NW First Streets. The Carlson and Sherk Store (field no 69), located on the corner of NW Railroad and NW Main streets, is a good example of a wooden false front building. The building has been altered with the application new siding. Historically, it is one of the most important resources in the downtown area.

The residential concentration extends from NW First and NW Third streets between NW Park Street to N. Pine Street. These buildings vary in the level of intactness, with a majority of the buildings having moderate alterations. Some buildings which were originally single family residences have been modified to accommodate commercial businesses. The level of integrity of these buildings decreases the closer they are to the original downtown commercial core. The current City Hall (field no. 8) was originally the home of one of Sherwood's most prominent citizen's, J. E. Morback. The building has been drastically altered over the years but was included in the inventory for its historic value.

Due to natural disasters which include predominantly fires between 1896 and 1940, the original character of the downtown area has changed. The U.S. Bank Building, an in-fill building, is located on the original site of the skating rink and dance hall. Many of the residential and commercial buildings in the original plat are in need of rehabilitation. The greatest threat to the historic resources in the downtown has been inappropriate alterations.

There are a number of resources on the perimeter of the downtown area which are some of most notable resources in the inventory. Three residential resources are located on the southwest side of NW Park Street. This area was not included in the original plat of Sherwood. The buildings are virtually intact and have not been compromised like some of the neighboring buildings. Other important resources are located directly northwest of the original plat including two educational buildings. The old Sherwood School, now an interior design shop, is located on the northwest side of NW Third Street (field no. 20) on its original site. Although the building has been compromised by the removal of the second story in the 1950s, the building still retains much of its original character and is located in a prominent location. The Union High School (field no. 130) is located northeast of the old Sherwood School. The high school, now a middle

school, retains its historic integrity despite several additions to the building. The building was constructed in 1936.

2. Smock's Addition to Sherwood

Smocks Addition to Sherwood is located directly northeast of the original plat. The addition is triangular in shape and is bounded by North Pine Street on the southwest, Oregon Street to the southeast, NW Ash Street to the northeast and NE Third Street to the northwest. The area is residential in character with the exception of one commercial/ storage building (field no. 102). Most of the residences are modest dwellings and reflect the later Bungalow and Craftsman styles. There are 8 residential buildings in the area. The majority of these buildings are substantially intact. One building associated with the theme of Commerce, has been substantially altered by the addition of siding on the front elevation.

There are two buildings located northeast of the plat which are residential dwellings. These buildings are in good condition. The Assembly of God Church (field no. 126) is located directly east of the area and is in excellent condition. The church was moved to the site in the 1950s from another location.

3. Epler's and City View Additions

The Epler Addition was platted by Fred Epler in 1911 and is located on what was known as Washington Hill. The addition is southeast of the railroad tracks and is bordered on the southwest by SW Washington Street, on the south by West Division Street, on the northeast by SE Pine Street and on the northwest by SW Willamette Street. The addition is characterized by its steep hillside and residential nature. A regular grid pattern was aligned with the railroad tracks which is not on a true north south grid.

There are 5 inventoried resources in Epler's Addition, all of which are single family dwellings. The dates of the resources range from ca. 1910 to ca.1915. They are predominantly the Bungalow / Craftsman styles and are substantially intact, retaining most of their character defining features..

The City View Addition is located directly southwest of the Epler's Addition. The area is characterized by flat terrain and more modest single family dwellings than the adjacent Epler's Addition. There are three inventoried resources in this addition. The resources are in various levels of intactness and reflect the Vernacular and Bungalow styles.

4. Sherwood Acres

Sherwood acres is located directly east of downtown Sherwood and is laid out on a regular north-south grid pattern. The addition extends from Oregon Street

on the northern border to E. Division on the southern border along East Lincoln Street. East Lincoln Street slopes up towards the south.

There are 6 inventoried resources in this area ranging in date from 1913 to 1925. The buildings are characterized by the Bungalow Style (5 out of 6) and have had only slight modifications. The majority of the buildings in this addition reflect the Post World War II building era. The historic resources are scattered throughout the addition with the greatest concentration at the intersection of East Willamette and East Lincoln streets.

5. Outlying Areas within the Urban Growth Boundaries

The original town of Sherwood is located in the center of the Urban Growth Boundary. Over the years, the farm land which once surrounded the area has been slowly enveloped by commercial, industrial and residential development. For the purpose of this evaluation the outlying areas are broken up into five major areas. Sherwood Blvd. is the north-south dividing line for the general study area and SW Pacific Highway another major division.

a. SW Pacific Highway

SW Pacific Highway extends from the northeast portion of the study area to the southwest corner of the Urban Growth Boundary. The highway is aligned diagonally paralleling the railroad tracks which are located southeast of the road. The four lane highway is the most influential factor in bringing new development into the Sherwood area. New development along the highway has posed the greatest threat to the historic properties aligning the roadway. The stretch of the highway between Six Corners and Old Highway 99 has several historic structures dotting the roadside. Many of these structures were originally associated with farm complexes. Due to development along the roadway, these resources stand as isolated features.

There are several clusters of resources along this stretch of highway. The Six Corners Feed Mill and the Borchers barn, located at Six Corners, are remnants of the agricultural roots of Sherwood. These important properties are rapidly deteriorating and soon will vanish from the landscape if development continues at the present pace. Another cluster of agricultural buildings are located further south on the highway and are associated with the "Cherry Tree". There are three resources in this complex; a 19th Century Vernacular farm house, a small fruit stand, and a barn constructed in 1922. The fruit stand and the barn are virtually intact; the farm house has been modified over the years. This area, particularly southwest of the highway gives way to more farmland and associated buildings.

There are several residences located on Meinecke Road which are examples of the substantially unaltered Bungalow and Craftsman style buildings. The Tualatin Valley Nursery is located near the southwest corner of the study area on SW Pacific Highway. There are three resources associated with the nursery; a residence, an office and the nursery buildings. The buildings were constructed during a later building period from 1934 to 1940. The resources are unaltered in character. The residence is particularly distinctive in this area. It displays many characteristics of a French Renaissance style building.

There are only two resources on SW Pacific Highway, north of Six Corners, within the Urban Growth Boundary; a farm house with its associated outbuildings and a barn. The farm house is an excellent example of a 19th Century Vernacular building in an unaltered state (with the exception of several historic additions). The barn is located northeast of the residence and is noteworthy as an intact small barn with cupola. It is associated with the Borchers family. The barn is in poor condition and is deteriorating at a rapid rate.

b. Scholls-Sherwood Road, Edy Road and Elwert Road

The area is located in the northwest corner of the study area and is perhaps the most intact area in regards to both its resources and rural landscape. The area

still retains its agricultural characteristic and several of the resources still function as part of a farm complex. The terrain is characterized by gently rolling agricultural land laced with meandering creeks. Most of the resources are scattered throughout the area and reflect both the 19th and 20th Century Architectural Theme. The majority of the buildings are either Vernacular or reflect the Bungalow building period. Some of the buildings have minor alterations.

A cluster of resources are located at the west end of Scholls-Sherwood Road before the road turns north. The building cluster is associated with the strong German settlement in the area, with the central focus being the St. Paul Lutheran Church. Directly associated with the church is the cemetery and the old St. Paul School and teacherage. The church was constructed from brick from the local brick yard and laid in a distinctive Flemish bond. Other residences in the area are also constructed from this type of brick. A excellent example of an intact farm complex is located directly west of the church. The son of the original owner still occupies the residence (the Rupprecht family). The residence associated with the complex is designed in the Craftsman Style.

c. Wilsonville Road Area

The Wilsonville Road area is bordered by Meinecke Road on the north, S. Sherwood on the east and old Highway 99 on the west. The area is a combination of new housing and trailer courts, and rural farm house with associated barns. The terrain is characterized by flat stretches of land interspersed with gently rolling hills. There are three inventoried resources in this area. The buildings reflected both 19th and 20th Century Architecture and range in their level of intactness. The most intact example and the oldest resource in this area is the Gribble residence (field no. 116). The residence reflects the Gothic Revival Style and was constructed in ca. 1880.

A new housing development and associated golf course is pending approval for much of this area. The Gribble residence would probably be destroyed or moved from its site if the development is approved. The remaining farmland would be enveloped in this portion of the study area.

d. Murdock Road, Baker Road, and Sunset Highway Area

This area is bordered on the south by Sunset Highway, on the west by S. Sherwood Blvd., the east by Murdock and Baker roads, and the north by the railroad tracks. The land is characterized by rolling hills dotted with conifer trees. The northern area of this section is covered with new housing developments and is within the city limits of Sherwood. The road systems follow a curvilinear pattern; a marked difference from the square grid pattern which was used historically.

There are 5 resources identified in this portion of study area. The resources are located along Murdock Road and Baker Road (Wilsonville Road) in the southeast section of the study area. There were three houses identified and two barns. The residences reflected both 19th and 20th Century Architecture and are Vernacular in style. Two of the resources, along Baker Road are in good condition although they have moderate alterations. The barns identified are virtually intact with minor alterations and were built in ca.1910 and ca. 1915. New housing developments are encroaching from the northern part of Murdock Road.

e. Cipole Road Area

This area is located in the northeast corner of the study area. The land is characterized by low flat land historically used for growing onions. The large farm complexes have slowly been divided into smaller parcels with new industrial and commercial developments utilizing the once agricultural land. The area is zoned for industrial use. The in-fill of new development has created a checkerboard pattern throughout the landscape.

There were 7 inventoried resources in this area. All of the resources are residential with the exception of one barn. The resources are generally intact with minor alterations.

SECTION III: EVALUATION

Each inventoried resource was evaluated and ranked according to historical and architectural merit as well as physical and site integrity and use. The evaluation was conducted by Sharr Steele-Prohaska, Sally Donovan and Kimberly Demuth, Historic Preservation Consultants, Carole Connell, City Planner, and Ode Gribble and Clyde List, community historians. The evaluations forms were developed using the criteria established by the National Park Service for evaluation of potential National Register of Historic Places properties. The criteria falls into four broad categories: historic significance, architectural significance, integrity, and use considerations. The inventoried resources were evaluated according to analysis of the survey form and current photograph of the resource. Each category was appointed a certain number of points, with 100 being the highest number of points available. Properties "eligible" for inclusion in the inventory as primary resources scored a ranking of 76-100 points, secondary resources received a ranking between 51-75 points and those resources receiving a point value of 0-50 were contributing resources. The following describes the evaluation categories and point system:

Historic Considerations (30 points) relates to the interpretive potential of the resource and whether it was associated with past events, trends, or values that were either cultural, economic, social or political. The resource was also

evaluated based on its association with an individual, group, or association relevant to city, county, state or national history.

Architectural Considerations (40 points) relates to the resources meeting the following criteria: representation of an architect; possesses high artistic value, or characteristic of a certain period of construction; reflects a particular date of development in local history; or represents rarity of type, style, or design.

Physical and Site Integrity (20 points) considers if the resource retains its original site, contained sufficient workmanship and material to identify period of construction, or contributes to the neighborhood or the immediate environment.

Use Consideration (10 points) examines whether the resource is in good condition but may be threatened by public or private action or that through public interest, the resource offers educational value to the community.

Based on this thorough evaluation, the points were totaled and a ranking assigned to each resource. The properties were given a ranking of Primary (P), Secondary (S) or Contributing (C). The evaluation forms on each resource were given to the City of Sherwood as part of the project. The table that follows lists the inventoried resources and their rankings.

INVENTORIED RESOURCES AND EVALUATION RANKING

<u>First (NW) Str.</u>	<u>Field #.</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Date</u>	
260 NW First	74	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1880	
275 NW First	73	Craftsman	20th C.A.	c. 1913	
340 NW First	12	Q. Anne	19th C.A.	c. 1892	
 <u>First (NE) Str.</u>					
140 NE First	103	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1922	S
210 NE First	101	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1918	P
310 NE First	100	Bung	20th C.A.	c. 1913	S
575 NE First	128	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1897	P*
 <u>Second (NW) Str.</u>					
110 NW Second	92	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1899	S
145 NW Second	94	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1895	C
190 NW Second	97	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1890	S
210 NW Second	79	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1910	P*
240 NW Second	84	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1895	P*
245 NW Second	78	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1910	P
280 NW Second	83	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1905	S
380 NW Second	17	Norman F.	20th C.A.	1934	P
 <u>Second (NE) Str.</u>					
180 NE Second	106	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1913	S
185 NE Second	105	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1922	C
210 NE Second	99	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1923	P*
 <u>Third (NW) Str.</u>					
120 NW Third	20	Craftsman	Cul/Educ	c. 1912	P*
 <u>Baker Road</u>					
23950 SW Baker	122	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1895	S
Rt.2, Box 14K	60	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1920	S
Rt 2, Box 15	61	Agric.	Agric/Farm	c. 1915	S
 <u>Cipole (SW) Rd</u>					
19985 SW Cipole	51	Vern.	20th C.A.	1909	S
19945 SW Cipole	52	Craftsman	20th C.A.	1914	P*
19990 SW Cipole	152	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	P*
20030 SW Cipole	151	Norman F.	20th C.A.	1936	P*
20430 SW Cipole	150	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1910	P*
 <u>Edy Road</u>					
2290 Edy Road	38	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1922	S
13985 Edy Road	53	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	C
Rt 4, Box 229	37	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	S
Rt 4, Box 234	39	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	S
Rt 4, Box 236	143	Norman F.	20th C.A.	c. 1925	P*
Rt 4, Box 237	36	Agric.	Agric./Farm.	c. 1920	P*
Rt 4, Box 237	49	Bung.	20th C.A.	1930	S
NA	147	Agric.	Agric/Farm	c. 1930	C

<u>Elwert Rd</u>						
Rt 3, Box 253	109	Vern	19th C.A.	c. 1890		P*
Rt 3, Box 253	112	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1915		P*
Rt 3, Box 254	110	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1935		P*
Rt.3, Box 258	111	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1920		P*
Rt 3, Box 259	50A	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900		S
<u>Lincoln (E.) Str.</u>						
110 E. Lincoln	125	Vern	20th C.A.	c. 1925		S
120 E. Lincoln	124	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1920		S
195 E. Lincoln	123	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1920		S
215 E. Lincoln	65	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1917		P*
465 E. Lincoln	64	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1913		C
<u>Main (NW) Str.</u>						
105 NW Main	13	False Ft C.	Profes/Med.	c. 1903		P*
265 NW Main	16	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1898		S
280 NW Main	82	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900		S
285 NW Main	68	Vern.	Comm/Serv.	c. 1922		S
<u>Meinecke Rd (SW)</u>						
1050 Meinecke Rd	33	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900		S
1240 Meinecke Rd	31	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900		S
1765 Meinecke Rd	30	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1925		P*
<u>Murdock (SW) Road</u>						
23320 SW Murdock	59	Agric.	Agric/Farm	c. 1910		S
Route 3, Box 6	58	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1905		P
<u>Oak Str.</u>						
60 NW Oak	102	Altered	Indus/Trans	c. 1920		C
<u>Old Highway</u>						
Rt.3, Box 247	116	Gothic Rev.	19th C.A.	c. 1880		P*
<u>Oregon Street</u>						
355 Oregon	131	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1915		S
360 Oregon	127	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1920		P*
Assembly of God Church	126	Vern.	Cul/Religion	1921		P*
<u>Pacific Highway (SW)</u>						
20165 SW Pacific Hwy	24	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1908		S
20775 SW Pacific Hwy	54	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1870		P*
21125 SW Pacific Hwy	26	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1921		C
21175 SW Pacific Hwy	27	Altered	20th C.A.	c. 1911		S
21650 SW Pacific Hwy	35	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915		P*
21970 SW Pacific Hwy	29	Vern.	Agri.	c. 1920		S
21970 SW Pacific Hwy	28	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1895		S
22822 SW Pacific Hwy	113	Vern.	Agri/Hort.	c. 1933		P*
22822 SW Pacific Hwy	114	Frenc Renas.	20th C.A.	c. 1935		P*
Rt 5, Box 311	115	Vern .	20th C.A.	c. 1917		P
Rt 5, Box 315	108	Bung.	20th C.A.	c.		S
Rt 5, Box 316	107	Norman F.	20th C.A.	c. 1935		S

Map # 30D; Tax Lot 2000	25	Agric.	Commerce	1934	P
Map # 29B; Tax Lot 102	55	Agric.	Agric/Farm	c. 1918	P
<u>Park (NW) Str.</u>					
90 NW Park	8	Qn. Anne	19th C.A.	c. 1892	C
95 NW Park	2	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1918	P*
115 NW Park	3	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1916	P*
160 NW Park	6	Vern.	20th C.A.	1937	S
165 NW Park	4	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	S
<u>Pine (N) Str.</u>					
20 N. Pine	104	Bung.	Cul/Frat.	c. 1924	P
25 N. Pine	90	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1910	S
135 N. Pine	95	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1910	P*
285 N. Pine	91	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1899	S
<u>Pine (S.) Str.</u>					
455 S. Pine	141	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	S
720 S. Pine	62	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1906	S
S. Pine (NA)	142	Indust.	Commerce	1918	S
<u>Pine (SE) Str.</u>					
505 SE Pine	136	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1913	S
<u>Railroad (NW) Str.</u>					
260 NW Railroad	70	20th C.C.	Govern.	1914	S*
270 NW Railroad	69	False Ft. C.	Comm/Dis.G	1901	S*
360 NW Railroad	10	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1907	P*
<u>Scholl-Sherwood Rd.</u>					
Rt 4, Box 430	47	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	S
Rt 4, Box 432	48	Craftsman	20th C.A.	1913	P*
Rt 4, Box 433 (School)	45	Vern.	Cul/Educ.	1905	S
Rt 4, Box 434 (Cemetery)	46	NA	Cul/Relig.	1880	P*
Rt 4, Box 434 (Church)	44A	Vern.	Cul/Relig.	1930	P*
Rt 4, Box 434	44B	Vern.	Cul/Relig.	1909	S*
Rt. 4, Box 435	43	Vern.	20th C.A.	1931	P
Rt. 4, Box 436	42	Vern.	20th C.A.	1929/30	P*
Rt 4, Box 437	41	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1891	S
Maple Lane Cemetery	40	NA	Cul/Rel.	1902	P*
<u>Sherwood (N) Blvd.</u>					
300 N. Sherwood	129	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1925	S
400 N. Sherwood	130	Vern/ Tudor	Cul/Educ	1936	P*
405 N. Sherwood	21	Craftsman	20th C.A.	c. 1922	P*
755 N. Sherwood	22	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1930	C
1010 N. Sherwood	23	Agric.	Agric/Farm	c. 1913	P
<u>Sherwood (S) Blvd.</u>					
140 S. Sherwood	132	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1908	S
1315 S. Sherwood	67	Craftsman	20th C.A.	c. 1907	P*

<u>Sunset Blvd.</u>						
Rt 3, Box 50	121	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1890	S	
Rt 5, Box 52	145	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1920	C	
<u>Tualatin (SW) Str.</u>						
125 SW Tualatin	139	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1912	P*	
185 SW Tualatin	138	Craftsman	20th C.A.	c. 1913	P	
255 SW Tualatin	135	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	P*	
<u>Tual / Sherwood Rd</u>						
12900 Tual. / Sher. Rd	146	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1890	P*	
13980 Tual / Sher Rd	57	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1868	P*	
Map # 28C; Tax Lot 201	56	Agric./Farm	Agric/Farm	c. 1910	P*	
<u>Villa (W) Road</u>						
585 W. Villa	118	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1925	S	
620 W. Villa	120	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	P	
940 W. Villa	119	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1915	P*	
<u>Washington (NW) Str.</u>						
10 NW Washington	85	20th Comm.	Commerce	c. 1915	P*	
50 NW Washington	86	Altered	Cul / Soc	c. 1922	S	
90 NW Washington	88	20th Comm.	Commerce	1911	P*	
180 NW Washinton	96	20 C.Comm.	Commerce	1914	P*	
185 NW Washington	77	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900	C	
190 NW Washington	97	Vern.	19th C.A.	c. 1890	P*	
245 NW Washington	80	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900	P	
285 NW Washington	81	Altered	19th C.A.	c. 1895	S	
<u>Washington (SW) Str.</u>						
285 SW Washington	134	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900	P*	
<u>Willamette (E.) Str.</u>						
615 E. Willamette	66	Bung.	20th C.A.	c. 1917	S	
955 E. Willamette	63	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1916	P	
<u>Willamette (SW) Str.</u>						
115 SW Willamette	140	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1910	C	
230 SW Willamette	133	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1900	S	
<u>Wilsonville Road</u>						
Rt. 3, Box 60 A	144	Vern.	20th C.A.	c. 1921	S	
Rt 3, Box 57	117	Bung.	20th C.A.	1925	S	

Key:

P=Primary Resources (64 primary resources)

S=Secondary Resources (55 secondary resources)

C=Contributing (13 contributing resources)

Note: Properties with an * after the ranking code have the highest potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Registration

There are no known National Register or locally designated landmarks in the project area.

PART IV: TREATMENT

SURVEY AND RESEARCH NEEDS

There were many related theme areas identified during the course of the project which could be further developed:

1. Research is needed on various ethnic groups settling in the area to further develop the settlement patterns of Sherwood.
2. A rural historic landscape comprehensive survey should be initiated for the agricultural land surrounding Sherwood.
3. Identification of significant landscape features.
4. Development of a thematic study of the various transportation routes in the area including the railroad and major roadways.
5. An archaeological survey of the all sites related to the Native American settlement patterns in the Sherwood area. An historic archaeological investigation of the original brick yard. The brick yard played a very important role in the early development of Sherwood.

The highest priority from the list above is the identification and survey of significant rural landscapes. The agricultural lands surrounding the central core of Sherwood are rapidly disappearing due to the impending commercial and residential development from the rapidly growing neighboring suburbs.

TREATMENT STRATEGIES

Treatment strategies for the identified and evaluated properties should be integrated into a comprehensive cultural resource management plan. The following recommendations are preservation strategies that will assist the City of Sherwood in achieving their planning goals and priorities.

1. The Cultural Resource Inventory will be constantly evolving as new information about the community is discovered. The resource document will require regular updating and periodic review. Cultural resources that were not included in the inventory may be included in the future and other resources may be removed when they no longer meet the eligibility requirements.
2. The inventory is the first comprehensive historic survey of the resources within Sherwood's Urban Growth Boundary. The recommendations should be integrated into strategic plans and programs, specifically, in the areas of

economic development and planning, tourism development, marketing, promotions, and special events.

3. The City of Sherwood has a interesting collection of cultural resources. A city wide preservation program should be developed that will guide future preservation options and decisions. The plan may include the establishment of an Historic Landmarks Commission or a Citizens' Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation. The local commission would be responsible for developing goals and objectives for the protection of the local resources as well as developing protective ordinances for the primary resources.

4. The City should immediately begin to encourage development of a plan to protect and preserve their cultural resources. In the past, many cultural resources have been lost due to insensitive alterations, neglect, or demolition. At the present time, properties of historic significance are being lost due to the pressures of development, especially those resources located along SW Pacific Highway and at the Six Corners intersection. Additional development pressures are encroaching upon the rural areas located near the Wilsonville Road, Cipole Road, and Old Highway 99.

5. Encourage the development of a city wide ordinance to protect the primary cultural resources within the City. In order to implement the ordinance, the Mayor should appoint a Citizen Advisory Committee until a formal preservation program can be adopted. As part of the ordinance, the following items should be addressed:

- a. Criteria for local landmark designation (sites, objects, structures).
- b. Guidelines for remodeling or demolition of designated landmark buildings.
- c. Review of new construction on designated landmark buildings.
- d. Criteria for inclusion on any local regulatory committee or commission.
- e. Community outreach and educational programs.
- f. Incentive programs for owners of historic landmark buildings.

6. In compliance with LCDC Goal 5, the City should proceed with the process related to historic resources which require the City to:

- a. Determine the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of conflicting uses on each resource.
- b. Develop a program to resolve conflicts on each resource.
- c. Encourage citizen participation throughout the process in accordance with LCDC Goals 1 and 2.

7. Encourage individual National Register property nominations of the primary commercial buildings and residential properties. Each National Register

property could serve as a valuable interpretive resource that would benefit the City of Sherwood and serve as a guide for future preservation programs.

8. Assess the potential for developing a National Register Multiple Resource Property nomination for the City of Sherwood.

9. Encourage the support for rehabilitation of the primary and secondary brick buildings in the commercial area and also the Carlson and Sherk wooden commercial structure.

10. Encourage private, non-profit, and local community activists to become involved in a program promoting preservation within the community. Encourage educational programs such as interpretive brochures, workshops for property owners, rehabilitation projects, interpretive signage, and video productions which will inform interested citizens and tourists about the history of Sherwood.

11. Encourage compatible preservation options for the residential properties in the older neighborhoods, especially in the Original Plat of Sherwood, Epler's Addition and Smock's Addition. Develop programs assisting property owners in the identification, protection, and rehabilitation of properties identified as primary or secondary resources in the inventory.

12. Continue to seek funding for additional survey and inventory work in order to develop historic context statements for themes relevant to Sherwood such as: various ethnic groups that settled in the area; identification of rural historic landscapes and landscape features; the development of major transportation systems as a thematic study; archaeological survey of the original brickyard in Sherwood; and Native American sites in the Sherwood area.

13. Encourage the development of a strategic tourism development plan integrated with existing primary and secondary cultural resources.

14. Discourage the concept of developing an English architectural theme village in the downtown area. An English village theme does not reflect the historic character of the community and is not compatible with the existing architectural building styles.

15. Encourage the City to seek funds to immediately begin microfilming the newspapers dating from 1911-1940 which are housed in the community library. This is the only collection of available primary resource material on the history of Sherwood. They are in extremely fragile condition. All precautions should be taken to discourage the encasement of historic material in plastic. Archival stable materials should be used to assure proper preservation.

16. Encourage the development of a computerized cultural resource data base system that will complement the SHPO's computer and information retrieval system.

17. Investigate the feasibility of a landscape conservation district for the area around Edy / Elwert / Scholls-Tualatin Roads. This area is the most intact of the rural landscapes in the study area.

Appendix A

Aldrich. Dr. A.D. Aldrich was the only physician in Sherwood when he died in April 1922. He was known to be an excellent physician and was highly respected.

Baker. M. M. Baker, known as "Old Uncle Matt," died in December, 1912. He was 84 years old and well known in the community.

Baker. Williamson Baker, was one of the oldest pioneers of this area. He was born in Tennessee and moved with his parents to Missouri. He left Missouri with his parents and other emigrants in the spring of 1853. Baker crossed the plains by ox team and arrived in Oregon and settled on a donation land claim later passed on to this son Ernie. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Bancroft. Dr. J.W. Bancroft, moved to Sherwood in August 1919 to establish a practice. Prior to that time he practiced in Linnton and Portland. He rented the George S. Hail residence and set up offices in the Roellich building. He also set up a partnership with Dr. H Littlefield of Newberg. He was a young man with considerable experience in both general practice and hospital work.

Buck. M.E.(Manford) Buck, one of Sherwoods best known citizens died in April, 1920. Manford Buck was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, in August 23, 1839, and moved with his parents to McLean, Illinois. In 1871 he married Annie Darrow and two years later they moved to Hartford, Kansas. They lived there for 12 years, where he served as Justice of the Peace. The Bucks moved to Roseburg, Oregon in 1904 and to Sherwood in 1907. He held the office of Justice of the Peace and was also appointed to be the Notary Public in Sherwood.

Bushong. Ruth Bushong was born to Mr. and Mrs. H.F. Bushong on March 15, 1892 in Portland and died at age 25 on Sept. 28, 1917. She was known for being very intelligent. Ms. Bushong was stricken at age ten with a malady that left her an invalid for life. She was well educated and traveled extensively.

Carlson. Lewis Holm Carlson, 84 was born in Kilespilem. Sweden in 1851. He emigrated to American from Liverpool, England on March 21, 1879. He lived in Washington before moving to Sherwood. Lewis Holm Carlson died at age 84 on February 8, 1935. He was survived by two sons.

Cereghino. Cereghino Family was known throughout the area for their expertise in raising onions. Sam Cereghino was acknowledged in the Tualatin Valley Times of April 21, 1916, as being the first to sow onions on the swamp in 1916. In 1920 Sam Cereghino was presented an ornamental gift by the I.O.O.F. Lodge for his new home and in recognition of the good work he has accomplished in the Sherwood area. Many descendants reside in the Sherwood area today.

Cole. Zachariah Taylor Cole, prominent farmer in area, purchased his 65 acres of property from Nicholas Scow in January 24, 1905. Cole came from Virginia and may have brought the design of side opening drying barns with him from Virginia, where similar designs were used for drying tobacco. Cole died in 1932 and his wife, Nancy Yates Cole died in 1943. Eight children were born of the marriage, Lottie, Ralph, Harry, Mary, Fred, Nellie, Frank and Walter.

Colfelt. Ed Colfelt, Franks' brother operated the tavern in the Colfelt building. He was one of the Colfelt brothers who came to the United States from Russia. Ed Colfelt was the youngest son in the Colfelt family. He and his wife, Norma, had three children.

Colfelt. Frank Colfelt moved from Russia to the Portland area at the age of 21 years. Frank later moved in Sherwood, married and became a prominent member of the business community. Frank and his wife, Mini, had three children: Henry, Wilma and Lilly. The Colfelt family lived in the home on the corner of Railroad and Washington Streets. The house is still standing.

Cuthill. H.F. Cuthill, was the rural mail carrier for many years. He was 74 years of age when he died in January, 1920.

Dodson. Martha Dodson, born in Wayne County, Kentucky, March 7, 1844. A member of Christian Church, Mrs. Dodson was a pioneer woman in Oregon. She came west in 1877 with her husband and family. They traveled on the only railroad to the west and landed in San Francisco, where they had to wait a week before getting on a boat to Portland. The Dodson's lived in Washington a short time before coming to the Tualatin Valley. She was the mother of the mayor of Sherwood. Mrs. Dodson died of typhoid fever, from water contaminated in the family well. Her husband was a Judge. She died August 6, 1917.

Eldredge. John Eldredge was born in New York, February 14, 1842. He moved with his parents to Iowa when he was 10 years old. Eldredge was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and served until the end of war. He was converted to Christianity in Minnesota at age 33, and became a preacher until his death.. Reverend Eldredge married Adaline Potter in 1886 and they had four children. He died at the age of 75 years of age in June 1917.

Fisk. W. P.Fisk was a mail carrier. He was also director of the Carlson & Sherk hardware and implement department store.

Fitch. John Fitch was born at Woodstock, Illinois in 1848. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Fitch died in Sherwood in 1925 at the age of 77 years. He served in Col. Winslows troops and marched with Sherman to the sea. Fitch came to Sherwood in 1890. He was a brother of Ex-Postmaster Fitch.

Fitch. Matt Fitch was construction supervisor of the brick yard and builder of many residential homes in the town. He built the house on First and Pine for J.E. Morback in 1891. He married Nettie Smock, daughter of James Smock. Mr. Fitch was sent to Sherwood by the Kennedy Co. of Chicago, manufacturers of press brick machinery. He set up the pressed brick plant, turned out one kiln of brick, and then turned the operation of the brick yard over to the owners.

Fletcher. William Fletcher attended school in Sherwood. He died in 1917 at age 21 of tuberculosis.

Galbreath. Rachael Louisa Galbreath was born in Washington County , January 5, 1855. She was the daughter of Erwin Cummings, who crossed the plains and settled in the Tualatin Valley in 1852. Rachael was married to Joseph Galbreath on November 26, 1877. Her husband Arthur and she had four sons and five daughters. She was born, raised, married and died on the old Cummings homestead, a crude log cabin. Later her father built one of the nicest farm houses in the county which was later used as a shop.

Gillette. Sadie Gillette was the daughter of Oromel Johnson and sister of E.W. Johnson. She was born in Tecumseh, Nebraska on Dec. 7, 1873 and died October 28, 1917.

Graue. Fred Graue built the Six Corner's Feed Mill around 1934 and worked in the feed mill until 1938. It was in the mill that the wheat and corn from the local farmers was ground into livestock feed. Mr. Graue was known for always being covered with white mill dust. He also smoked a corn cob pipe and lived to be 83 years of age.

Hail. George S. Hail was associated with development of a new product invented and promoted in Sherwood. Mr. Hail formerly lived near Rex but moved to Sherwood in 1916. He invented the Bone Dry waterproofing formula. Mr. Hail tried for several years to perfect the process for waterproofing cloth. He succeeded in being able to fuse some 18 ingredients that resulted in a liquid that when applied to cloth, shed water. The cloth was processed and orders filled.

Hall. A.Z. Hall crossed the plains in 1852 and took out a donation land claim of 320 acres in 1853. The claim took in all of the present site of Sherwood. The first white children born in the vicinity were the children of the Halls. Their home was in the present day, "City View Addition." Mrs. John McConnell was the daughter of A.Z. Hall.

Hall. Arthur W. Hall was a business person in Sherwood and one of the most respected citizens in the community. Hall was mayor of Sherwood for several terms and also served on the town council. He served as deputy postmaster while L.S. McConnell was postmaster. Hall formed the partnership of McConnell

and Hall in 1900 and continued to work for the company. He was married to Mollie Reiser in 1902 and died in 1916.

Hines. Elmer Amos Hines, well known resident of Sherwood, was born at Marion, Ohio, September 17, 1872. As a young boy he came with his parents to Oregon and settled near Sherwood on a farm. He also engaged in steamboating on the Willamette. He died February 9, 1935 at the age of 62.

Holznagle. August Holznagle built and operated the blacksmith shop in 1893.

Kruger. Albert Charles Kruger was born in Springfield, Minnesota, January 28, 1880. He came with his parents to Sherwood when he was eight years old. In 1905 he married Katie Bremer of Sherwood and they farmed for many years. He also served as road supervisor for several Washington County districts. Kruger died at age 55 on March 10, 1935.

Link. Albert Link was a native on Danzig, Germany. He came to the United States in 1879 and moved to Sherwood in 1910. Mr. Link was a member of St. Pauls Lutheran Church. Mr. Link died September 9, 1919.

List. Fred List was born at home on Edy Road in what was known as the Lange house. Fred was chosen from all of the children to receive a school education. He attended St. Paul's Lutheran School. Blue School, and the Sherwood Grade School. Fred rode the Red Electric to Newberg to attend high school, graduating in 1926. His son Leland retained the family orchards at Six Corners.

List. John and Augusta List. John was a member of a German religious colony who emigrated to Michigan as a missionary to the Indians. When John reached maturity he was offered an 80 acre parcel of land. He left Michigan and moved to Lamar, Arkansas where he met and married a woman named Augusta. Four children were born of the marriage: Ben, Robert, Raymond and Armin. The List family lived in the German Lutheran colony near the site of the St. Paul Lutheran Church.

Lowd. Mrytle Lowd was born the daughter of John Reiser and the former Jane Aimers of Praire de Chein, Wisconsin. She married Irving Lowd in 1912. Mrytle and her husband operated the phone company in Sherwood for a time. Later they were partners with the Willard Jackson's in operating the lumber yard in Sherwood. She was a member of Eastern Star and past president of the American Legion Auxiliary. Mrs. Lowd died at 88 in 1979.

McConnell. John McConnell was married to the daughter of A.Z. Hall.

McConnell. Lawrence McConnell was a businessman and builder of many of the town's buildings.

Morback. Mr. J. Morback served the public in the capacity of businessman for 18 years. He was employed by Mr. Smock for eleven years and took over the business. Morback was also engaged in the warehouse and commission business. Morback left town when the business sold in September 1912.

Pape. John Pape was born in Stade, Hanover, Germany. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71. He married to Katherine Borchers after the war and then moved to Missouri. After 3 years they moved back to Sherwood, Oregon. His first wife died and he was remarried Frieda Stolting. John Pape died at his home about a mile west of Sherwood Jan. 25, 1913 when he was 67 years of age.

Parrish. Noah Parrish had the first blacksmith shop.

Prominent Community Individuals

Reghetto. David Reghetto was a pioneer onion grower in the Sherwood area.

Rickard. Dr. Rickard was the first resident doctor in Sherwood. He came to the town in 1882 and put his first office in the hotel and dance hall building on Railroad Street. Later he moved to the Smock Store building until 1902 when he built his own building which still stands on the corner of First and Main.

Roellich. Lewis W. Roellich was born in Alma, Wisconsin. He moved to Eastern Washington and then to Sherwood in 1905. He was a businessman who served on the Sherwood Town Council. He also built a brick building which bore his name. He died of tuberculosis on February 16, 1917. Mr. Roellich was survived by wife Clara and two sons, Harold and Earl.

Rupprecht. George Rupprecht came from Lewiston, Minnesota to Oregon in the late 1800's. The Rupprecht family lived in Portland in 1905 and operated several restaurants in the area before moving to Sherwood in 1907. Mrs. Clara (George) Rupprecht was from Illinois. Together they had seven children. The Rupprecht family were active in the St. Paul Lutheran Church and farmed large parcels of land in the Sherwood area.

Saltus. Francis W. Saltus was born in Clintonville, New York, February 20 1852. He came west when he was twenty five years of age. He was baptized in infancy in the Methodist Church. He died when he was 60 years old in December, 1912. He was active in the community.

Scott. William Scott was one of the earliest settlers in Oregon was born in England on May 11, 1838. When he was twenty he boarded a steamer and landed in New York before he went to Canada for two years. In 1870 he came to Oregon and moved to Sherwood in 1871, where he lived for 37 years or until 1908. In June 1907 Mr Scott was appointed director of the Bank of Sherwood. He was

elected vice-president of the bank in July 1910 and held that office until his death in February 1913.

Seely. Lucy Todd Seely (Mrs. Mark) was born in Polk County, Oregon on July 16, 1881 and died at age 36 years in September, 1917. She was the sister of Oliver Todd, the rural mail carrier. Mrs. Seely left five daughters, the oldest being 13 years of age when she died.

Seely. Sherman Flint Seely, 92, passed away in Portland Jan. 30, 1975. Born in Wilsonville, Oregon October 20, 1882, he farmed near Six Corners. He was a member of the Sherwood United Methodist Church and sang in the choir. His wife, Helen died in 1962 and his first born son Kenneth died in 1944 over Tokoyo Bay, Japan.

Shepherd. E.O. Shepherd--Editor, Managing Editor, Business Editor, Publisher & Owner of the Sherwood News Sheet 10/20/12 Mr. Sheperd also opened a real estate office in connection with the newspaper business.

Sherk. Abraham Sherk was 87 when he died on March 11, 1935. He was survived by widow, Annie.

Sherk. Albert and Anna Sherk---In 1913 Albert and Anna Sherk owned property on Railroad Street valued at \$600. The next year they made \$1000 worth of improvements. The 1921 Sanborn Map of Sherwood shows one half of block two as the Carlson Sherk Company, which contained a general merchandise store, post office, feed store, hardware and paint store and a plumbing business. The original Sherk home remains on its original site and is in good condition.

Sherk. Annie Sherk came to Sherwood in 1913 as a young bride of Abraham Sherk. In 1945, Mrs. Sherk became the city librarian and rendered many years of service. The library was not always located in city hall, it originally occupied the small white house in front of city hall.

Smock. James Smock was a very energetic man. He owned a grist mill about a mile north of town and operated it for about ten years. He and his family lived in a house by the sawmill for many years before building a house in Sherwood proper. His home still stands on First Street and is the oldest building in Sherwood. In 1868 he bought the site of Sherwood (160 acres) from his father-in-law, A.Z. Hall. In 1885 he sold the right of way for a railroad to be built through his land. The same year he platted the first nine square blocks of what was to be the city of Sherwood. For many years the town was named Smockville after Mr. Smock. The Smock children attended schools in the proximity. His daughter was Mrs. Nettie Fitch.

Stein. Otilie Stein was born in Gerstungen Sucsen, Weiman, Eisnach, Germany November 18, 1855. She came to the U.S. when she was 15 and married Samuel Stein in 1871 in St. Louis Missouri. Mr. Stein died in 1908. She was a charter member of the Sherwood Grange 272 and was an enthusiastic worker. She died on September 12, 1912.

Swanstrom. Fred Swanstrom, a well known farmer, was born Fred Laurentius Swanstrom in Lindsborg, Kansas, May 12, 1881. In 1911 he came to Sherwood. He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church and was very active in church work. Mr. Swanstorm died of pneumonia on February 21, 1920.

Winkel. Gustav Winkel, was a resident of Sherwood for 45 years. Mr. Winkel was born in Germany Sept 17, 1858 came to America in 1884, and to Sherwood in 1890. He died in 1935 when he was 76 years of age.

Appendix B

Sherwood articles

	A	B	C	D
1	Newspaper	Dates	Name	Event
2	Sherwood Scroll	Mar-78		railway station renovation
3	Tigard Times	12/17/77		Oregon Electric Railway
4	Sherwood Scroll	Feb-75		downtown renovation
5	Sherwood Scroll	3/1/78	Lois Epeneter	business
6	Sherwood Tribune	6/12/79	Ole Paulson	obit
7	Sherwood Tribune	6/12/79	Myrtle Lowd	obit
8	Tigard Times	6/7/78		growth plan
9	Sherwood Tribune	4/10/79	Frantz Peters	obit
10	Sherwood Tribune	4/10/79	Florence Briscoe	obit
11	Sherwood Tribune	4/10/79		Oriental Theatre
12	Sherwood Tribune	2/14/79	Robert Graham	obit
13	Sherwood Tribune	2/14/79	Ivan Mayfield	obit
14	Sherwood Scroll	11/1/79	Beatrice Reed	obit
15	Sherwood Scroll	11/1/79	Florence Clark	obit
16	Sherwood Scroll	11/1/79	George Stole	obit
17	Sherwood Scroll	Jan-76	Fred List	history
18	Sherwood Scroll	Feb-76	Clyde List	downtown renovation
19	Sherwood Scroll	Apr-76	Clyde List	Italian families
20	Sherwood Scroll	Apr-76	Fred Menzel	
21	Sherwood Scroll	Jun-76		bicentennial community
22	Sherwood Scroll	Jun-76		library
23	Sherwood Scroll	Jun-76		Sherwood Clinic
24	Sherwood Scroll	Jun-76	Dr. Roland Link	
25	Valley Observer	7/18/79	Leo Morin	Boy Scouts
26	Sherwood Scroll	Feb-77	Frank Steyaert	history
27	Sherwood Scroll	Feb-77		Hoop-De-Do Carnival
28	Sherwood Scroll	Feb-77	Vera Brenton	obit
29	Sherwood Scroll	Feb-77	Max Muralt	obit
30	Oregonian	5/17/77		Oriental Theatre
31	Sherwood Scroll ?	Dec-77		railway station renovation
32	Sherwood Valley News	5/22/25		property listings
33	Sherwood Valley News	5/22/25	John Fitch	obit
34	Sherwood Valley News	3/14/35	Donald Bowen	obit
35	Sherwood Valley News	3/14/35	Albert Kruger	obit
36	Sherwood Valley News	3/14/35		property sale
37	Sherwood Valley News	3/14/35	Abraham Sherk	obit
38	Sherwood Valley News	1/31/35	Elwood Smith	moved
39	Sherwood Valley News	1/31/35	Oliver Todd	history
40	Sherwood Valley News	5/30/79		Oriental Theatre
41	Sherwood Valley News	3/14/35		baseball team
42	Sherwood Valley News	3/14/35		onion crops
43	Sherwood Valley News	10/9/41		library
44	Sherwood Valley News	2/14/35	Elmer Hines	obit
45	Sherwood Valley News	2/14/35	Harry Goedel	obit
46	Sherwood Valley News	2/14/35	Lewis Carlson	obit
47	?	Oct-79	Roy Harvey	obit
48	?	Oct-79	Charlene Craft	obit

Sherwood articles

	A	B	C	D
49	Sherwood Tribune	Oct-79		planning commission
50	Sherwood Tribune	Oct-79	Fred Graue	Six Corners Feed Mill
51	Sherwood Valley News	9/5/35	Roy Robinson	saw mill
52	Sherwood Valley News	3/21/35	Bill Price	old school building
53	Sherwood Valley News	3/21/35		old school building
54	Sherwood Valley News	3/21/35		berry growers warehouse
55	Sherwood Valley News	9/12/35		movies with sound
56	Sherwood Valley News	9/12/35	Gottlieb Neumann	obit
57	Sherwood Valley News	9/12/35	W.H. Wheeler	moved
58	Sherwood Valley News	9/12/35	G. Hanke, Jr.	moved
59	Sherwood Scroll	Oct-78	Ted and Laura Klebe	The Golden Wheel
60	Sherwood Scroll	Oct-78	Sid Sideras	photo
61	Sherwood Scroll	Jul-78	August Holznagel	picture
62	Sherwood Scroll	Jul-78		Magness Memorial Tree Farm
63	Sherwood Scroll	Apr-78		barns
64	Sherwood Scroll	Apr-78		downtown picture
65	Sherwood Scroll	Dec-78	Arthur Krebs	obit
66	Tualatin Valley News	4/16/20		Sherwood Band
67	Tualatin Valley News	4/16/20	Walter Sears	moved
68	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/20	Manford Buck	obit
69	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/20	Roy Casebeer	moved
70	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/20		advertisement
71	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/20		highschool
72	Tualatin Valley News	2/20/20		cannery
73	Tualatin Valley News	2/20/20	Catherine Warner	obit
74	Tualatin Valley News	3/12/20	George Reiser	business
75	Tualatin Valley News	3/12/20		Sherwood Band
76	Tualatin Valley News	3/12/20	R. H. Parsons	city council
77	Tualatin Valley News	3/12/20		cannery
78	Tualatin Valley News	4/23/20		advertisement
79	Tualatin Valley News	4/23/20		cannery
80	Tualatin Valley News	4/23/20		congregational church
81	Tualatin Valley News	4/23/20		cannery
82	Tualatin Valley News	3/5/20		cannery
83	Tualatin Valley News	3/5/20	Fred Swanstrom	obit
84	Tualatin Valley News	3/5/20		Sherwood Business Men's Ass
85	Tualatin Valley News	3/5/19	J. A. Rigby	moved
86	Sherwood Valley News	9/5/24		Carlson & Sherk Co.
87	Sherwood Valley News	9/5/24	Steveus	building
88	Sherwood Valley News	8/22/24	W. E. Allen	moved
89	Sherwood Valley News	8/22/24	John Vincil	moved
90	Sherwood Valley News	9/22/24	Max Muralt	advertisement
91	Sherwood Valley News	3/4/25		Tualatin Valley Electric Comp
92	Sherwood Valley News	3/24/25		South side sewer meeting
93	Sherwood Valley News	2/29/24		Fire in Sherwood
94	Sherwood Valley News	2/29/24		Fire in Sherwood
95	Sherwood Valley News	7/6/24		4th of July celebration
96	Sherwood Valley News	7/6/24		Carlson & Sherk Co.

Sherwood articles

	A	B	C	D
97	Tualatin Valley News	12/31/20	Charles Johnson	obit
98	Tualatin Valley News	12/31/20	Anna Tappendorf	obit
99	Tualatin Valley News	12/31/20		advertisements
100	Tualatin Valley News	4/30/20		baseball
101	Tualatin Valley News	6/24/21	Robert Cunningham	building
102	Tualatin Valley News	6/24/21	Mr. Clark	building
103	Tualatin Valley News	6/24/21		4th of July celebration
104	Tualatin Valley News	1/14/21	Hagey, Swope, Morgan	garage extension
105	Tualatin Valley News	1/14/21	A.C. Aldrich	health officer appointment
106	Tualatin Valley News	1/14/21	George Hail	ornamental signs
107	Tualatin Valley News	1/14/21	Snyder, Edy, Dodson,	Grange
108	Tualatin Valley News	2/3/20	Graves	cannery, Bone Dry Co.
109	Tualatin Valley News	3/20/20	H. Wagner	Sherwood Bakery, advertise
110	Tualatin Valley News	10/11/18		WWI soldiers from Sherwood
111	Tualatin Valley News	10/11/18	M.J. Haynes	Sherwood Lumber Company
112	Tualatin Valley News	10/11/17		Bank of Sherwood, advertise
113	Tualatin Valley News	3/19/20		essay contest
114	Tualatin Valley News	3/19/20		Sherwood Garage, advertise
115	Tualatin Valley News	3/19/20	O. C. Dunton	Twin Pine Poultry Farm
116	Tualatin Valley News	3/19/20	Sam Cereghino	
117	Tualatin Valley News	3/19/20		Colfelt ball grounds purchase
118	Tualatin Valley News	1/20/20	B.B. Friedman	moved into Schuster residence
119	Tualatin Valley News	1/2/20	Jack Smith	automobile store in the Roell
120	Sherwood Valley News	12/31/25	James McPoland	house remodeled by Phillip O
121	Sherwood Valley News	12/31/25	T. Laughlin	building
122	Tualatin Valley News	12/31/25		Fruit growers meeting
123	Tualatin Valley News	9/16/21	Weckert	building
124	Tualatin Valley News	9/16/21	Copple, Cowman	building
125	Tualatin Valley News	9/16/21		Bank of Sherwood
126	Tualatin Valley News	9/16/21		City schools open
127	Tualatin Valley News	1/16/20		advertisements
128	Tualatin Valley News	1/16/20		advertisements
129	Tualatin Valley News	1/16/20		advertisements
130	Tualatin Valley News	1/16/20		advertisements
131	Tualatin Valley News	1/16/20		Electric company
132	Sherwood Valley News	12/16/21	Marsh	building
133	Sherwood Valley News	12/16/21	Fitch, Loring, Wecker	moved
134	Sherwood Valley News	12/16/21		Carlson & Sherk Co., building
135	Sherwood Valley News	12/16/21		concrete walk
136	Sherwood Valley News	12/16/21	E. G. Gray	building a barn
137	Sherwood Valley News	12/16/21	Jacob Baurer	obit
138	Tualatin Valley News	11/10/16	Ernest Baker	butcher shop
139	Tualatin Valley News	11/10/16		Sherwood election
140	Tualatin Valley News	11/10/16		advertisements
141	Tualatin Valley News	10/20/16	Carlson & Sherk	advertisements and picture
142	Tualatin Valley News	10/20/16		road taxes from county
143	Tualatin Valley News	9/29/16	Carlson & Sherk	advertisement
144	Tualatin Valley News	9/29/16	F.C. Moore, Colefelt	moved

Sherwood articles

	A	B	C	D
145	Tualatin Valley News	9/29/16	Beulah Maberry	obit
146	Tualatin Valley News	9/29/16		Cheese factory
147	Tualatin Valley News	11/16/17		advertisements
148	Tualatin Valley News	11/16/17		Chautauqua
149	Tualatin Valley News	11/16/17		McKinley school house
150	Tualatin Valley News	9/8/16		advertisements
151	Tualatin Valley News	9/8/16	Rev. Ellis	Congregational church
152	Tualatin Valley News	9/8/16	Keith, Cunningham	Sherwood School
153	Tualatin Valley News	12/8/16		Sherwood election
154	Tualatin Valley News	12/8/16	Rev. Kirby	moved
155	Sherwood Valley News	1/30/25	Stevens, Streamns	garage
156	Sherwood Valley News	1/30/25	Harry Joyce	obit
157	Tualatin Valley News	1/9/20		Sherwood treasury report
158	Tualatin Valley News	1/9/20		City council meeting
159	Tualatin Valley News	1/9/20		advertisements
160	Tualatin Valley News	1/9/20		poultry show
161	Tualatin Valley News	1/9/20		Sherwood
162	Sherwood Valley News	11/14/35		hishschool
163	Sherwood Valley News	12/24/25		advertisements
164	Sherwood Valley News	5/9/25	Rothenburger	building
165	Sherwood Valley News	5/9/25	Ferd Langer	building
166	Sherwood Valley News	5/9/25		paved streets
167	Sherwood Valley News	12/24/25		paved streets
168	Sherwood Valley News	12/24/25	Emma Marie Cunnigha	obit
169	Sherwood Valley News	12/19/19		advertisements
170	Sherwood Valley News	12/19/19		advertisements
171	Sherwood Valley News	9/14/23	Jesse Paul Wildgrube	obit
172	Sherwood Valley News	9/14/23	Charles True	prune crop
173	Sherwood Scroll	Oct-76		community organizations
174	Sherwood Scroll	Apr-75	J.C. Smock	J.C. Smock General Merchand
175	Sherwood Scroll	Mar-75	Martin	grocery store and dance hall
176	Sherwood News-Sheet	9/25/12	Ottilie Stein	obit
177	Sherwood News-Sheet	9/25/12	Williamson Lumber C	business transfer
178	Sherwood News-Sheet	9/25/12		enlarging the town of Sherwo
179	Sherwood News-Sheet	9/18/12	Morback	Carlson & Sherk
180	Sherwood News-Sheet	9/18/12	Stein	death notice
181	Tualatin Valley News	11/23/17	Calixete Lebeau	obit
182	Tualatin Valley News	11/23/17	Dr. Becker	moved
183	Tualatin Valley News	1/4/18	G.F. Durst, Co.	Carlson & Sherk
184	Tualatin Valley News	1/4/18	E.W. Johnson	Grange business
185	Tualatin Valley News	6/30/16	Carlson	moved
186	Tualatin Valley News	6/30/16	Rev. Arnold	moved
187	Tualatin Valley News	6/30/16		Friends Parsonage for sale
188	Tualatin Valley News	11/24/16		town elections
189	Tualatin Valley News	1/30/20		Gem Garage painted
190	Sherwood Valley News	3/31/22	W.C. Erickson	Carlson & Sherk
191	Sherwood Valley News	3/31/22	Prof. Goode, G. Hanke	moved
192	Sherwood Valley News	5/26/22	theatre	electricity

Sherwood articles

	A	B	C	D
193	Sherwood Valley News	3/24/22	J.C. Leedy, J.W. Edwar	moved
194	Sherwood Valley News	3/24/22	Hezakiah B. Nicholson	obit
195	Sherwood Valley News	6/7/34		building improvements
196	Sherwood Valley News	11/23/23	Byron G. Leedy	death notice
197	Sherwood Valley News	12/7/23		school play shed
198	Sherwood Valley News	4/24/30	Jim Fitch	moved
199	Sherwood Valley News	4/24/30	Carl Conzelman	Carlson & Sherk
200	Sherwood Valley News	4/24/30	Carl Hoznagel	building
201	Tualatin Valley News	11/7/19	Charles B. Hodgkin	Red Cross Campaign
202	Tualatin Valley News	11/7/19		American Legion Dance
203	Tualatin Valley News	9/26/19	Dr. J.W. Bancroft	new offices
204	Tualatin Valley News	12/5/19	John Campbell	Warner residence - moved
205	Tualatin Valley News	12/5/19	John Roberts	Hodge residence - moved
206	Tualatin Valley News	12/5/19	Jack Smith	automobile store
207	Tualatin Valley News	1/11/18	Lawrenz	garage
208	Tualatin Valley News	1/11/18		IOOF lodge
209	Tualatin Valley News	1/11/18	C.J. Calkins	Licensing Agent
210	Tualatin Valley News	1/25/18		Red Cross
211	Tualatin Valley News	10/15/20		city officer elections
212	Tualatin Valley News	2/1/18	Lucetta True	obit
213	Tualatin Valley News	2/1/18		Rebekah Lodge
214	Tualatin Valley News	2/1/18	Albert Meinecke	craftsman
215	Tualatin Valley News	2/8/18	Daniel Wohlgemuth	married
216	Tualatin Valley News	2/15/18		Bone Dry Mfg. Co.
217	Tualatin Valley News	2/22/18		Sherwood School
218	Tualatin Valley News	3/1/18	Fannie Fletcher	obit
219	Tualatin Valley News	3/8/18	E.W. Johnson	Sherwood Cooperative Exchan
220	Tualatin Valley News	6/14/18	C. H. Terwilliger	City Marshal
221	Tualatin Valley News	6/14/18	Francis Anderson	married
222	Tualatin Valley News	6/28/18	Anna Margaret Reisne	obit
223	Tualatin Valley News	6/28/18	Augusta Hass	obit
224	Tualatin Valley News	8/23/18	G.L. Worth	obit
225	Tualatin Valley News	2/10/22		highschool
226	Sherwood Valley News	4/14/22	Dr. F.T. Rucker	moved
227	Sherwood Valley News	4/14/22	P.C. Knecht	golden chicken
228	Sherwood Valley News	4/14/22		highschool vote, tax increase
229	Sherwood Valley News	4/14/22	Mrs. H.N. Starret	telephone operator, moved
230	Sherwood Valley News	1/6/22		highschool
231	Sherwood Valley News	5/1/30	Velma E.H. McClung	obit
232	Tualatin Valley News	8/22/19	Dr. J.W. Barcroft	moved
233	Sherwood News-Sheet	4/23/13	Hays	Cedar Creek Farm
234	Sherwood News-Sheet	4/23/13	Jaquith	skeleton
235	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/17	G.F. Durst	moved
236	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/17	Eugene Locke	moved
237	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/17	Meiter, Cash	land dispute
238	Tualatin Valley News	4/9/17	J.B. Bond	moved
239	Tualatin Valley News	2/16/17	Lewis W. Roellich	obit
240	Tualatin Valley News	2/16/17	George Galbreath	obit

Sherwood articles

	A	B	C	D
241	Tualatin Valley News	2/13/20	John Ludwig	injured
242	Tualatin Valley News	2/13/20	Castile, Pizer	wedding
243	Sherwood Journal	7/9/15	Rachel Louisa Galbreath	obit. Cummings, Galbreath pr
244	Sherwood Valley News	2/8/24	Louis Melborn Herron	obit
245	Tualatin Valley News	3/2/17	William Fletcher	obit
246	Tualatin Valley News	3/2/17		picture of Sherwood
247	Tualatin Valley News	3/16/17	Elizabeth Dodge	obit
248	Tualatin Valley News	3/16/17		Boy Scouts
249	Sherwood News-Sheet	10/29/15		official directory
250	Sherwood News-Sheet	5/7/13	S. Weckert	bought a building
251	Tualatin Valley News	4/20/17	Paul Tappendorff	Tappendorff Lumber Co.
252	Tualatin Valley News	2/25/16		cannery
253	Tualatin Valley News	2/25/16	C.I. Calkins	building
254	Sherwood Valley News	12/21/23		cannery
255	Sherwood Valley News	12/21/23	Hanke, Ryan	wedding
256	Tualatin Valley News	9/12/19	J.W. Barcroft	Roellich offices
257	Tualatin Valley News	9/12/19	David Walker Sears	obit
258	Tualatin Valley News	9/12/19	Albert Link	obit
259	Sherwood Valley News	2/2/23	Elizabeth Ann Edy	obit
260	Sherwood Valley News	2/2/23	Meineche, Conzelman	wedding
261	Sherwood Valley News	4/6/23	Bagley	building
262	Sherwood Valley News	4/6/23	Fitch	moved
263	Sherwood Valley News	4/6/23	Kaoma Elizabeth Iler	obit
264	Sherwood Valley News	4/6/23		Graves Canning Co.
265	Sherwood Valley News	3/3/22		Southern Pacific depot
266	Sherwood Journal	6/25/15		Southern Pacific robbery
267	Sherwood Journal	6/25/15		Sherwood White Sox
268	Sherwood Tribune	7/17/79	Leper	Sherwood Lumber Yard
269	Tigard Times	6/8/72		Sherwood history
270	Tigard Times	6/8/72	Savitch	Friends Church
271	Sherwood Valley News	7/7/22	Chas. True	electricity
272	Sherwood Valley News	1/12/23		Six Corners Store
273	Tri-City News	10/11/51		Sherwood history

Appendix C

**BUILDINGS OVER 50 YEARS OLD WHICH WERE EXCLUDED
FROM THE SURVEY BECAUSE OF ALTERATIONS**

FIRST (NW) STREET

250 NW First

FIRST (NE) STREET

- 375 NE First
- 265 NE First
- 185 NE First
- 160 NE First

SECOND (NW) STREET

- 180 NW Second

SECOND (NE) STREET

- 135 NE Second
- 275 NE Second
- 110 NE Second

THIRD (NW) STREET

- 230 NW Third Street

DIVISION (SE) STREET

- 120 SE Division

LINCOLN (SE) STREET

- 285 SE Lincoln
- 190 SE Lincoln

MAIN (NW) STREET

- 145 NW Main
- 155 NW Main
- 160 NW Masin
- 175 NW Main

MEINECKE (NW) ROAD

- 935 NW Meinecke
- 1375 NW Meinecke
- 1025 NW Meinecke

PACIFIC HIGHWAY

- 21055 Pacific Highway
- 21235 Pacific Highway

- 21815 Pacific Highway
- 22015 Pacific Highway

PARK (NW) STREET

- 45 NW Park
- 140 NW Park
- 185 NW Park

PINE (N) STREET

- 198 N. Pine

PINE (S) STREET

- 595 S Pine

RAILROAD (NW) STREET

- 220 NW Railroad
- 230 NW Railroad
- 340 NW Railroad
- 390 NW Railroad

SHERWOOD (N.) BLVD.

- 755 N. Sherwood
- 730 N. Sherwood

SHERWOOD (S.) BLVD.

- 1013 S. Sherwood
- 190 S. Sherwood
- 610 S. Sherwood
- 625 S. Sherwood
- 590 S. Sherwood
- 190 S. Sherwood
- 730 S. Sherwood
- 550 S. Sherwood

TUALATIN (SW) STREET

- 255 SW Tualatin
- 650 SW Tualatin

WASHINGTON (NW) STREET

- 60 NW Washington
- 135 NW Washington
- 140 NW Washington

WASHINGTON (SW) STREET

- 390 SW Washington
- 345 SW Washington

- 550 SW Washington

WILLAMETTE (SW) STREET

- 195 SE Willamette
- 190 SE Willamette

ROUTE NO.- BOX NO.

- Route 4, Box 231
- Route 4, Box 444
- Route 5, Box 60A
- Route 5, Box 59A

TAX LOT NUMBERS AND MAP NUMBERS

- Tax Lot 3302, Map 32 BD
- Tax Lot 600, Map 31 D
- Tax Lot 3900, Map 32 BA
- Tax Lot 3300, Map 32 BA
- Tax Lot 3500, Map 32 BA
- Tax Lot 800, Map 31 B
- Tax Lot 600, Map 31 B
- Tax Lot 3500, Map 32 BD
- Tax Lot 800, Map 32 BD

Appendix D

VICINITY MAP

