

TERRY FARM, BARN
45 Ebey Road
Coupeville vicinity
Whidbey Island
Island County
Washington

HABS WA-254
WA-254

HABS
WA-254

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
TERRY FARM, BARN

HABS No. WA-254

Location: Whidbey Island, Island County, Washington

Present Owner: Jean Sherman

Present Use: Sherman's Pioneer Farm Produce, Inc.

Significance: With the passing of the Donation Land Claim Act in 1850, Congress agreed to grant land in the Oregon Territory to American settlers willing to farm it. It was during this time when settlement of Central Whidbey Island accelerated, and when Thomas S. Davis staked his claim on 162 acres of prairie south of Penn Cove. In 1862, the claim was divided and sold to Charles Terry and William B. Engle. Soon after, Terry bought out Engle's share, and began farming. Terry had an orchard of 1,000 prune trees, and began a drying business on the waterfront of Coupeville. The farm passed to his son-in-law, Ben Tufts, who continued the farming traditions. Tufts developed the farmstead by adding on to the barn and constructing many of the farm sheds and outbuildings that still exist today. Childless, Tufts and his wife sold their property to fellow Coupeville farmer, Edwin Sherman in 1956. Sherman and his family built a successful Hubbard squash business. And although raising squash has always been a popular industry for Central Whidbey Island farmers, Sherman's son now runs the only remaining squash farm on the island.

Although the exact date of construction for the barn is unknown, its heavy timber mortise and tenon pegged construction dates it as one of the oldest remaining barns in the area. It is also a good example of changes in farming practice and their effects on architecture. This farm complex as a whole illustrates the cluster plan layout seen on farms across Central Whidbey Island.

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of construction: Second half of the nineteenth century
2. Carpenter: unknown
3. Original owner: Thomas S. Davis, Donation Land Claim
4. Subsequent owners: In 1862, Davis divided the land and sold parts to Charles Terry and William B. Engle. Terry soon purchased Engle's stake in the property. The land passed to Terry's son-in-law and daughter, Ben and Edith Tufts. The Tufts sold the property to Edwin and Jean Sherman in 1956. Jean Sherman owns the property today.
5. Original plans and construction:

The Terry barn was built as a one-story barn of heavy timber construction with a side gable roof. Originally the barn measured 26'-4" x 69'-8" and was used to store loose hay. It was constructed of rough-hewn square posts varying from 12" square to 14" square, with 1" thick rough-hewn board and batten cladding. It had a central aisle with a plank board floor that was flanked on either side by haymows.
6. Alterations and additions:

In the 1920s, Ben Tufts added an addition to the west side of the barn. The addition, measuring 26'-2" x 69'-8", was constructed to provide milking stanchions and animal pens. Later, Tufts converted the area at the north end of this addition into Hubbard squash storage. In order to better control the climate for his squash, he insulated the walls, covering the preexisting windows and doors on the west façade. Tufts also built a lean-to addition to the southern end of the barn at the same time. This addition housed his cleaning mill.

After the Shermans moved to the property, Edwin Sherman converted the original barn's northern haymow into squash storage. He lowered the ceiling height to allow for straw storage above and insulated the walls below with sawdust. Sherman built an addition to the south end of the barn in the early 1960s, removing Tufts' cleaning mill lean-to. Sherman's 24'-3" x 40'-3" space was originally used to store squash, but now serves as the farm's mechanic shop.

Edwin Sherman cut the 18" square beam spanning across the southern haymow in the late 1950s, to accommodate baled hay and modern machinery. The Shermans poured a concrete floor ca. 2000 in the central aisle of the original barn, replacing the plank floorboards.

In 1995, Edwin Sherman's grandson, Arend Mathew Sherman, built an addition onto the south end of the barn. This 16'-4" x 16'-3" room was constructed to serve as a break room, but was never used for this purpose.

B. Historical Context:

"From A.D. 1300 until white settlements in the 1850s, Salish villagers occupied Whidbey and Camano Islands. When the whites arrived, four groups of Salish Indians – the Skagit, Snohomish, Kikialos, and Clallam – shared the island."¹ These groups are classified as saltwater or canoe Indians, and they built three permanent villages along Penn Cove on Whidbey Island. Their lifestyle and settlement patterns relied heavily on salmon, although they also hunted and gathered berries and roots. Along with salmon, their diets consisted of: steelhead, rainbow trout, shellfish, cattail, salmonberries, strawberries, camas, wild carrots, rose hips, bracken ferns, acorns, hazelnuts, crab apples, elk and deer.²

Before white explorers reached the area, the Salish did not cultivate the prairies of Central Whidbey Island, but rather manipulated them to fit their needs. They repeatedly burned the prairie lands and into the surrounding woods. This encouraged the growth of bracken and camas in the prairie, and renewed undergrowth in the woods that became habitat for game animals.³ The Salish Indians also used the forest wood to build their canoes and villages.⁴

Captain George Vancouver carried out the first effective European exploration of Central Whidbey Island, claiming it for the British Empire on June 4, 1792.⁵ In 1833 the Hudson Bay Company explored Whidbey Island in search of game to trap and hunt, and in 1839 the first missionaries reached Whidbey Island.⁶ By this time, after contact with sailors, hunters, trappers, and missionaries, Native populations in the area were devastated by smallpox and syphilis.⁷ By the 1850s syphilis was credited with a hundred deaths in the Puget Sound area every year. And in 1852 and 1853 the last great smallpox epidemic to strike the area was credited with taking the lives of entire villages.⁸

¹ Richard White, Land Use, Environment, and Social Change: The Shaping of Island County, Washington (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1980), 14.

² Land Use, 17-18.

³ Ibid., 20-21.

⁴ Ibid., 16. "In each village a single row of three to five large cedar houses, together with smaller buildings, faced the water with the forest looming at their backs. Often from 100 to 200 feet long, these buildings normally housed several families who partitioned the interiors into separate living quarters."

⁵ A Particular Friend, 11.

⁶ Ibid., 11-13.

⁷ Land Use, 26-29.

⁸ Ibid., 27.

Along with disease, the white explorers and settlers brought potatoes to the area. Although its origin in the area is unknown, by 1830 the British at Fort Nisqually recognized potatoes as a staple in the economy and diet of the Salish villages.⁹ The potatoes easy growing cycle and high production brought the Salish Indians to first cultivate the prairies of Central Whidbey.¹⁰ This cultivation was documented and continued by the first American settlers to the area. Within a few years most Native Americans had moved on to the reservation in La Conner and by 1904 only a few Salish families remained in Central Whidbey Island.¹¹

In 1850, the United States Congress passed the Donation Land Claim (DLC) Act which accelerated settlement of Central Whidbey Island, Washington. Settlers that were compliant with certain conditions¹² were granted 320 acres if single, or 640 acres if married. Colonel Isaac Neff Ebey was the first to stake a DLC in Central Whidbey Island. On October 15, 1850, Ebey claimed "640 acres on the rich black loam of the prairie that now bears his name."¹³

In 1851, Ebey's wife, Rebecca Davis Ebey, and her three brothers, James C., Thomas S., and John E. Davis, crossed the Oregon Trail to join Ebey on Whidbey Island. They traveled six months, being detained by illness, and spent the winter of 1852-53 in Portland. Upon arriving in Central Whidbey Island, Thomas S. claimed 160 acres, adjoining Ebey's DLC to the northeast.¹⁴

Charles T. Terry arrived in the area in 1853, at the age of 17, after a six-month journey via wagon trail from Michigan.¹⁵ Upon arrival, Terry was too young to file for a DLC, but in 1862 Thomas S. Davis divided his land and sold parts to William B. Engle and Charles Terry for a combined price of \$2,400.00. Soon after, Terry bought out Engle's share for \$250.00, and began farming.¹⁶

In 1866, Charles Terry married Georgia Pearson. Georgia came to the area in 1864 with her sister, Josephine, and father, Daniel Pearson, on the first Mercer Expedition.¹⁷ Georgia's mother and two younger sisters came to the island soon after. The same year of the marriage, Terry had a farmhouse built on the property by local carpenter Mr. Grazier.¹⁸ Although a farmer, Terry also gave his time to public service. In 1876, he became County Treasurer. He continued public service in 1880 as the County Commissioner, in 1882 as Coroner, and in 1894 as State Representative.¹⁹

⁹ Land Use, 32.

¹⁰ Ibid., 33.

¹¹ Mimi Sheridan, *How Coupeville Grew: A Short History of Town Development: Excerpts from the Town of Coupeville's Historic Preservation Plan*, (Coupeville, WA: McConnell/Burke, Inc., 1998), 7.

¹² Conditions included: age, sex, nationality, and race, along with the date of arrival in the area, and the agreement to cultivate the land for four years.

¹³ A Particular Friend, 19.

¹⁴ Ibid., 22.

¹⁵ Ibid., 17.

¹⁶ Ibid., 55-56.

¹⁷ Ibid., 103. Asa S. Mercer hoped to give widows and children of the Civil War a new life by bringing them by ship around Cape Horn to the West. The Mercer Expeditions were commonly scorned as a way to bring wives to the mostly-male settler population.

¹⁸ *Building and Landscape Inventory: Part C* (Seattle, WA: Cultural Resources Division, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Summer 1983, reprinted in 1995), 300.

¹⁹ A Particular Friend, 142-144.

Mrs. Georgia Pearson Terry died in 1881 leaving Charles with five children. Three years later, Terry married Coupeville local Emma Comstock. Together, Charles and Emma had four more children.²⁰

It is unclear if the barn that remains on the property was built by Terry or Davis,²¹ but it is believed that Terry used the barn for loose hay storage. In 2007, during an oral interview with Anne Kidd, Dale Sherman, the co-owner of Sherman's Pioneer Farm Produce, Inc., detailed the barn's original function, as known to him. Sherman stated:

"They said it was one of the nicest barns around because they could pull straight through it. It had a door in the back and a door in the front. They pulled the horse and wagon through the front and there was a trolley [with a hay fork]...and the tracks go all the way across the roof. And they came down, and they'd hook the hay up right there where the wagon would be sitting...and they could go either direction with the hay. They said they had an advantage over most barns, because most barns had to go one direction only...they weren't lofts...they just put the hay from the ground clear up to the roof."²²

It is believed that Terry used two other buildings that remain on the property. A 120' deep well, accompanied by the tank house, allowed for gravity-fed water to service the Terry house and the farm. Water from the well was pumped using a windmill into a wooden tank in the top of the tank house. The operation had an overflow pipe in the tank that was used to indicate when the tank was full and the pump could be turned off.²³ To the west of the barn sits a hay shed made of rough-cut 1" x 12" boards and large logs brought to the property from the beach.²⁴

Although Terry raised cattle and poultry, his primary crop was fruit from his orchard. The first edition of the *Island County Times*, published March 17, 1891, states that, "Mr. C.T. Terry's orchard of a thousand prune trees, lately set out, is a step in the right direction."²⁵ In 1897, Terry bought The Coupeville Mill Co., a property on Front Street, for \$600.00 from Abram L. Alexander, Horace Holbrook, J.B. Libbey, and Edward May. Terry began a prune drying business. During the Klondike Gold Rush, which reached its peak in 1898, he also dried potatoes and onions for shipment to the Alaskan Territory.²⁶

In 1907, Charles Terry sold the Front Street property to Chancey Wildey. Wildey soon sold it to James Gillespie, whose sons started the Gillespie Brothers Livery.²⁷ Soon after, Charles and Emma Terry's eldest daughter, Edith, married a local man, Ben Tufts. Edith and Ben built a house and garage on the property in 1908, and Ben began to farm.²⁸

It is unclear what happened to Charles Terry's orchard; Ben Tufts did not continue the business. Tufts raised dairy cows and grew crops. In the 1920s, he added an addition to the west side of the

²⁰ A Particular Friend, 56.

²¹ Local oral history claims that the barn was built in 1856, 6 years before Terry owned the land.

²² Jean, Dale, and Vincent Sherman, Oral interview, conducted by Anne E. Kidd (Coupeville, WA: 10 March 2007), 00:37:10.

²³ Ibid., 00:24:30.

²⁴ Ibid., 00:44:30.

²⁵ A Particular Friend, 56.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid., 116.

²⁸ Sherman interview, 00:10:50.

barn. The space held stanchions for twelve cows milked by hand. Tufts built a lean-to addition at the south end of the barn to house a cleaning mill for processing wheat and barley grain.²⁹ It is likely that the granary that remains on the property was also built at this time to store the sacked grain from the cleaning mill. Tufts eventually converted the north end of his barn addition into squash storage.³⁰

After the Terrys passed away in the 1920s, Ben Tufts removed the kitchen addition from the back of the Terry house. It was moved to the space between the tower house and granary, and remains there today. Tufts used the building to raise hogs, and it is still known as the hog house. He also began to use the vacant Terry house as a workshop.³¹

Ben and Edith Tufts had no children. When it was time to retire, they began selling the property to their neighbor and close friend, Edwin Sherman. Edwin and his wife, Jean Higgins Sherman, bought the property in 1956, and when Ben Tufts died two years later, they continued to care for Edith.³² When Edith Tufts moved off the property in the mid-1960s, the Tufts house was used as a rental property.³³

The Shermans had three young children: Vincent Roger, born June 26, 1943; Dale Alan, born April 14, 1946; and Marilyn Jean, born February 27, 1948. The family always kept a house garden and canned in the fall. Edwin's father, William Sherman, was the Sexton for Sunnyside Cemetery. After first marrying Jean, Edwin held a variety of jobs, including grave digger, and, following in his father's footsteps, became Sexton of the cemetery.³⁴

As the farm switched hands for the third time, the farming focus stayed consistent, but was executed in a more modern fashion. Edwin Sherman came from a local family of farmers. The third youngest of ten Sherman children, he benefited from the close proximity of his brothers, Clark and Wilbur Sherman, who also farmed on Ebey's Prairie. He borrowed Clark's combine and tractor and grew green peas, wheat, barley, Rockwell beans³⁵ and squash.

²⁹ Sherman interview, 00:05:25, 00:05:55.

³⁰ Ibid., 00:41:30. Dale Sherman estimated the room holds 2-3 acres of squash. He also noted that in later years Edwin Sherman used it for squash. The room was not convenient because it was inaccessible by machinery and everything had to be loaded in and out by hand.

³¹ Ibid., 00:20:25.

³² Ibid., 00:03:48.

³³ Dale Sherman, Oral interview, conducted by Anne E. Kidd (Coupeville, WA: 30 March 2007), 00:10:20.

³⁴ Jean Sherman, Transcript of oral interview conducted by Thersa Trebon (Coupeville, WA: 1997), 21-22.

³⁵ Sherman interview, 00:58:35. Rockwell beans are a Sherman tradition. Edwin's father, William, and his brother, Wilbur, raised them. Now Vincent, and Wilbur Sherman's daughter, Sara Sherman Purdue, carry on the tradition. Vincent explained that, "the problem is that Rockwells are not very productive. So you don't get a very good yield. But people have always liked them around here because they do have kind of a unique flavor... This guy, Rockwell, no one really knows where he came from...but he showed up here. In fact, Flora Pearson Engle...she was approached by this guy Rockwell, who'd come around here and said he would like to grow this little patch of beans...on part of her property, and she said 'yeah fine' ...So he raised them, and everyone around here kind of liked them, and they've been on this prairie ever since then."

Edwin continued to raise sows in the Tufts' hog house and equipped the building with water in drinkers along the south wall. Sherman sold the "weaner pigs"³⁶ to Pat Wanamaker, a Crockett Prairie farmer. Wanamaker held a contract with the Naval Air Station in Oak Harbor to collect their table scraps as feed for the "weaner pigs" he bought from Edwin. Wanamaker's contract was cancelled by the Navy ca. 1970,³⁷ but Edwin continued to raise the hogs until later that decade when he transitioned into raising calves.³⁸ He also raised turkeys until the mid-1970s. At the time, his brother, Clark, raised 100,000 turkeys on his farm overlooking Ebey's Prairie. Edwin had a brooder house northwest of the barn with a sun porch, and a chicken brooder house, originally used by Tufts, where he kept turkeys until Clark got out of the turkey business in 1975.³⁹

Although Edwin raised livestock, grain, and legumes, it was Hubbard squash that became the farm's primary industry. When he bought the farm from the Tufts, squash was a popular crop across Central Whidbey Island. Local farm families, such as the Boyers, Reubles, Engles, Smiths, and Arnolds, all raised squash. But it was Edwin's brother Wilbur who held the market with Safeway, a national grocery store chain. Eventually, the other local farms focused on different agriculture industries, and Wilbur retired, passing the Safeway account to Edwin, who was free to become the "Squash King" of the island.⁴⁰

The squash business is a year-long process, beginning in the spring when seeds are collected from the previous year's crop. The seeds are saved and dried; an estimated two pounds of seeds are needed per acre planted. The Shermans save a couple hundred pounds of seeds each year.⁴¹ Dale Sherman detailed the squash cultivation process in two oral interviews with Anne Kidd in 2007. To prepare the land for planting, Sherman explained that there are three key steps: plowing, disking, and harrowing. The steps continue when the farmer marks the field for planting.

"The marking is done by a...homemade marker my dad [Edwin Sherman] made. It just drags on the ground and makes three marks. They are six-and-a-half feet apart. You go across the entire field in one direction, than you turn around and go exactly the opposite

³⁶ Sherman interview, 00:21:30. The piglets were given this name because Edwin raised them until they could be weaned from the sow.

³⁷ Washington State Legislature Homepage, "Historical Photos of Senate Classes," (www.leg.wa.gov/History/Senate/1973senate.htm), accessed 28 March 2007. In 1973, after the contract with the Navy was cancelled, F. Pat Wanamaker represented Island and Snohomish counties in the Washington State Senate.

³⁸ Sherman interview, 00:21:30, 00:22:40, 01:00:00.

³⁹ Ibid., 01:00:00.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 01:05:40.

⁴¹ Territorial Seed Company, website. (<http://www.territorial-seed.com/stores/1/index.cfm>), accessed 30 March 2007. "If you had to buy that seed it would cost \$50,000.00... We don't sell the seed because we have a unique item...called "Sugar Hubbard"... You can buy it from Territorial Seed Company, that's because dad had a weak moment a few years ago, and he sold Territorial Seed Company some seeds, so they grow their own Sugar Hubbard, and they package the seeds. But they're not much of a threat to us because they'll sell three seeds for \$5.00...So people don't buy a whole bunch of them." Source: Ibid., (01:10:00). Territorial Seed Company advertises Sugar Hubbard as, "A true Northwest heirloom, developed by the old Gill Brothers Seed Company in Gresham, OR. A cross between Sweet Meat and Blue Hubbard, it combines many of the best qualities of both. The skin is a blue-gray, and the flesh is golden and more moist than Sweet Meat. A great keeper, storing up to one year. Vigorous 10-foot vines produce 4-5 squash, each weighing 15-20 pounds," and sells a packet of seeds for \$3.55.

direction. So you have all these 'X'es where the grids cross each other... You can mark a 35 acre field in three hours...you do it with a tractor."⁴²

All squash planting is done by hand in April; one person can plant 4 acres a day. Three seeds are planted per 'X'. During the month of June, before the plants break the ground, a cultivator with a fertilizer attachment and dragged chain go through the field to remove weeds and smooth the ground. The smooth ground prevents the squash plants from coming up in a ditch. Once the squash break the surface, they are thinned by hand, so that each 'X' has only one plant.⁴³

The fields are hoed by hand once or twice a season. Sherman hires crews from Skagit Seed Company or the Christensen Seed Company, both out of Mt. Vernon, WA. One person can hoe 1-1/2 acres per day. The fields are cultivated three or four times before the vines start to spread. By the beginning of September, the fields are covered in vines, and the squash are the size of footballs. By the end of September, they weigh thirty pounds and are ready for harvest. The fields are not sprayed with pesticides because the plants are too delicate. Squash grows successfully in this area because of the dry climate.⁴⁴

In September the fields are harvested by hand.⁴⁵ Dale Sherman explained the process:

"[Workers] go through the field with clippers. You clip the stem off the squash...then another crew comes right behind those people and puts them in rows – just wide enough that you can pull a tractor-trailer through the rows. You have two people on each side of the trailer, and you load 'em on the trailers."⁴⁶

The trailers are unloaded by hand into bins in the squash houses on the Terry farm. The bins are,

"12'-0" x 12'-0" areas that are ventilated. They have double panels all the way around them to get air in there... You put a layer of squash and a layer of straw, and a layer of squash and a layer of straw. And you put them in there about 6' deep. So you can put approximately 10 tons of squash in every bin, and we usually store anywhere from 250-350 tons a year in our facility."⁴⁷

After the squash are stored, they are systematically sold to grocers throughout the winter in an attempt not to flood the fall market. The squash selling season lasts until the end of April, or until the weather gets warm. All remaining squash are fed to the cattle. In the early days of raising squash, the farmers stored them in any space available. The squash require a delicate balance of temperature and moisture content to avoid spoilage. In an attempt to protect the squash from harsh winter weather, buildings were insulated with "saw dust 'double walls' "⁴⁸ and ventilated.

⁴² Dale Sherman interview, 00:29:03.

⁴³ Ibid., 00:29:03.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 00:33:50.

⁴⁵ Ibid. The crews can harvest 50 acres in two weeks. .

⁴⁶ Ibid., 00:36:00.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Sherman interview, 00:42:40. "[Farmers] had to buy the saw dust in bales, so it would be dry, so it wouldn't rot in the wall...sawdust or shavings...and they came in bales, and you'd cut the bales and you'd put 'em down inside the walls."

The Shermans used Ben Tufts' squash storage, and Edwin converted the north haymow in the original barn into additional squash storage in the early 1960s. This conversion included: adding sawdust insulation and a double wall, which covered over existing doors, and lowering the ceiling height. At the same time, a new addition was added to the south end of the barn to increase the squash storage capacity. Tufts' cleaning mill addition was removed. Sherman's addition was used as squash storage until the early 1990s when it was converted into a machine shop. After Edwin's brother Wilbur retired, Edwin used Wilbur's granary on Hill Road to store squash. Edwin also bought a building from Bob Hancock at the intersection of Hill and Engle Roads for the same purpose.⁴⁹

It was in 1990 and again in 1994, when Edwin purchased buildings specifically designed to store squash, that he took the guesswork out of squash storage. Dale Sherman explained the benefit of these squash houses in a 2007 interview with Anne Kidd. Sherman stated:

“[The squash houses] have insulated walls, they have insulated ceilings, they have insulated doors. And they have lots of overhead to get rid of the heat from the squash – and they're wonderful. If Dad [Edwin Sherman] had had these kinds of buildings all of his life, he wouldn't have had to put squash in chicken houses and garages and everything else, because they work. They really keep the squash just at the right temperature.”⁵⁰

The buildings, pole-construction with added insulated walls, were built by Arm and Hammer Construction for the price of \$50,000.00 apiece. They are identical, except the 1994 construction has a central aisle 4'-0" wider, for ease of passing two trucks side-by-side, and a poured concrete floor. Both buildings are used for equipment storage in the off-season.

Although squash was the primary focus, it was not the only product on the farm. Dale Sherman went on to explain how he and his family, “made money in the squash business. Actually, it supported all the other things that you did. You didn't make any money on grain, but you made enough money on the squash that you could go ahead and plant some grain, because you needed to have a [crop] rotation. The squash paid the bills.”⁵¹

Because the property was an established squash farm by this time, the changes made after the 1970s were mostly made for non-farming purposes. Edwin's son, Dale, returned to the farm in 1980, and moved into the Tufts house with his family. That same year, Dale purchased a garage from local landowner Dick Hastie. The building was put on skids and pulled to the Terry farm by a caterpillar loader owned by Dale's cousins, Roger and Al Sherman. Given police escort for the second half of its travels, the garage was deposited on the Terry farm north of the granary next to a turkey brooder house. It became Dale's boathouse.⁵² Also in 1980, a mobile home and two wooden porches were added to the Tufts house to provided Dale's family with additional floor space.⁵³

The Terry house, which was being used as a woodshop at the time, was moved off the property ca. 1985. Lee James purchased it for \$2,000.00 and moved it through the fields of Ebey's Prairie

⁴⁹ Sherman interview, 00:42:40. Bob Hancock's father built the building in the 1940s with lumber reused after the Coupeville School was torn down. The building is now used for equipment storage.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 00:53:30.

⁵¹ Ibid., 01:08:15.

⁵² Ibid., 00:28:50.

⁵³ Ibid., 00:11:15.

to its current location on the south side of State Route 20, and west of Ebey Road.⁵⁴ Another building was taken from the property in the late 1980s. One of Edwin's turkey brooder houses had been converted to a seed house for drying squash seeds with kerosene stoves. The building caught fire one night in February and was destroyed. Dale's boathouse, which sat next to the brooder, was also damaged. Its south wall caught fire and was rebuilt.⁵⁵

In 1987, Arm and Hammer Construction built the Sherman family a garage west of the house. Built with wood milled from logs taken off the beach,⁵⁶ the building replaced a woodshed used by the Tufts. In 2004, Dale Sherman and his wife, Liz, moved out of the Tufts house. Until 2005, the house and garage facilitated a private school, Learning Connections, run by Liz. At this time, Liz Sherman's daughter, Dee Anna, and her husband, Rodney Michael "Mike" Smith, moved into the Tufts house. They remain there today.⁵⁷

In the early 1990s, two bay windows were added to the south façade of the Tufts house, and a breakfast nook in the southwest corner of the house was removed. During this same time, while a power company was on the property to drill holes for power line poles, the Shermans had a 17' hole drilled for a new outhouse. The Sherman's son-in-law, Mike Smith, built the outhouse.⁵⁸

In 1995, another addition was built on the south end of the barn. This break room, built by Dale Sherman's son, Arend Mathew "Matt" Sherman, and his uncle, Ells Johnson, was never used for this purpose. Today it houses Dale's Tonka Truck collection.⁵⁹ On January 21, 1996, at the age of 79, Edwin Sherman passed away. At this time, the property passed to his wife, Jean Sherman and the squash industry continued.

In the early twenty-first century, the hog house was converted into a produce stand for the farm's fall squash sale. The Shermans enclosed the north end of the building adding a door into the office, and a vinyl overhead door for truck parking.⁶⁰

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This barn is a good example of how changes in agriculture can change the architecture of a building. The Terry barn, which was constructed as storage for loose hay, was changed first to accommodate livestock, then squash. The changes included additions to the west and south, and the covering of windows and doors from the inside to help insulate for squash.
2. Condition of fabric: Good. This barn has been heavily used by both livestock and farming equipment for close to 150 years. The wear

⁵⁴ Sherman interview, 00:06:20.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 00:31:15.

⁵⁶ Escaped from log booms, fresh cut logs wash ashore at Ebey's Landing and are dragged away by local farmers for use as building materials.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 00:12:20.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 00:34:00, 00:11:15.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 00:39:15.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 00:20:25.

of this use is evident in its cladding and structural system. It also shows wear from continual changes in function. Windows and doors were covered to add insulation for squash storage, and beams were cut to accommodate baled hay and machinery maneuvering.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 110'-4" x 52'-5"
2. Foundations: The original barn was constructed on sill logs that still remain. The Tufts' 1920s addition has a poured concrete foundation, and the early 1960s squash storage addition sits on a poured concrete foundation with slab flooring. The 1995 addition has a post on concrete block foundation.
3. Walls: Each addition to the barn was constructed with a different wall configuration. The original barn has rough-cut 1" x 12" vertical boards with 2-5/8" x 3/4" battens. The Tufts' addition to the barn maintains walls with 1-1/4" x 4" studs. Both the interior and exterior are clad in 4" horizontal shiplap siding. The walls of the squash storage added to the south of the barn in the early 1960s are 2" x 4" studs clad in 3/4" plywood sheets. The walls of the break room are also 2" x 4" studs with T1-11 cladding on the exterior and 1/2" drywall on the interior.
4. Structural systems: The original building has an exposed heavy-timber post and beam system with pegged mortise and tenon joints. The posts vary from 12" to 14" square, and the beams are 18" square. The side gable roof is supported by 2" x 4" rough-cut rafters spaced every 2'-0". The Tufts' addition has four 5-1/4" square posts with diagonal braces that support a beam of the same size that runs the full length of the barn. The shed roof is supported by 1-1/2" x 5-1/4" rafters spaced every 2'-0". The 1960s squash storage addition was built with a post and beam structural system. Each post and beam was constructed of three flush 2"x 4" pieces. The rafters are also 2" x 4" and are spaced every 3'. The break room was constructed with a truss system designed and built by Ells Johnson.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors:

On the east façade there are six doors. North of the main entrance, there are two pairs of hinged doors that originally opened into the northern haymow. These doors, measuring 5'-3", 5'-3/4", 6'-4", and 6'-9-3/8", maintain the board and batten cladding of the barn wall. When this part of the barn was converted into squash storage in the early 1960s, the doors were nailed closed and the opening on the interior was covered with a double wall and insulated with sawdust. The doors are painted red. The remaining two doors on the east façade are operable by sliding metal tracks mounted to the exterior of the building. The original doors no longer remain, but they were reconstructed in likeness. The main entrance door (the original wagon entrance for loading hay) measures 13'-3/8" and is 2-1/2" thick. It is painted red and constructed of plywood, with 1" white trim around the edges and in the shape of an 'X' across the middle. The last door on this side of the barn is also painted red with white trim and 'X'. It is 12'-0" wide and 3" thick and opens into the early-1960s squash storage addition.

The north façade has four doors. Two identical sliding doors allow access into the original haymow that was converted into squash storage. They are constructed of 3/4" horizontal lap siding painted red with 1-3/4" bracing on the back. A 6'-7" hinged door gives access into the Tufts squash storage. It is constructed of vertical 5/8" thick bead board painted red. At the northwest corner there is a 3'-1-1/4" sliding door. This door is painted red and made of 1" lap siding with three 6" x 1-1/4" vertical braces on the back. When the insulation was added to create squash storage in this part of the barn, the door was nailed into place and no longer opens.

There are two identical doors on the west façade. The northern door was also nailed shut to allow for squash storage insulation. And the second door, which opens into the center aisle of Tufts original milking parlor, is fully operable. It is painted red on the exterior and white on the interior.

The last entrance into the barn is found on the south elevation of Tufts' 1920s addition. It is a 3'-2-1/8" hinged door made of 7" horizontal planks, with vertical bracing on the inside. It is also painted red and white.

There is no decorative trim around the door openings.

b. Windows and openings:

All the windows in the barn are unadorned. The original barn was constructed without windows, but the north and south gable have louvered vent openings. The vent opening remains on the south façade, but on the north façade it has been covered.

The Tufts addition has a row of fifteen windows on the west façade. These windows are two-over-two-light single sashes, painted white, and nailed into place. The sashes sit on a 4" sill and have hinged shutters on the inside. The shutters are constructed of a single recessed panel with a 2" trim, and are all painted white. These openings have no trim on the exterior. Four of these windows were designed to open into the north end of Tufts' addition. When the area was converted into squash storage, the windows were covered over on the inside. They remain visible on the exterior. One identical window sash is nailed into place over an opening on the south façade of this addition. It sits east of the door and has no trim or sill.

Two identical window openings are found on the north façade of the Tufts addition. They sit overhead, unevenly spaced between the two doors. They also contain two-over-two-light single sashes nailed into place.

There are four identical fixed sash lights in the 1995 break room addition – two on the south façade and one each on the east and west façades. All the lights are 1'-5" x 4'-2" and sit 5'-0" from the floor. They are trimmed with 1-1/2" boards, which are painted white on the exterior, and blue on the interior.

There are two clerestory windows in the Sherman's squash storage addition. They are single sashes with three vertical lights. One window is on the south façade, the other on the west. Both are nailed in place and have no sills or trim.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The barn has three separate roofs. A side-gable roof with a shed addition to the west covers the original barn and the Tufts addition. It maintains corrugated roofing that was put into place prior to the Shermans buying the property in 1956. An asymmetrical side-gable roof covers the early 1960s squash storage addition. This roof was originally covered in composite shingles; they were

replaced with corrugated metal ca. 2000. A third side-gable roof of corrugated metal covers the 1995 break room.

- b. Cornice, eaves: The barn has 4" unpainted fascia boards that run the length of the cornice. There are white metal gutters along the east eave, and remains of wooden gutters on the west.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: See measured drawings HABS No. WA-254 for complete plans of this barn. The barn has an irregular floor plan that consists of four distinct construction periods. The original barn has a center aisle flanked to the north and south by haymows for loose hay storage. In the 1920s Ben Tufts added a 26'-0" addition to the west façade for use as a milking parlor. It ran the full length of the original barn. To the south he added a lean-to structure to house his cleaning mill. Soon after the addition was built, a room was constructed in the north end to serve as squash storage. An additional squash storage space, 24'-3" x 40'-3" was added to the south of the barn in the early 1960s. In 1995, a break room measuring 16'-4" x 16'-3" was added south of the squash storage.
2. Flooring: The original aisle between the haymows was constructed with a wood plank floor. It was replaced with poured concrete ca. 2000. The haymows have no floor; they sit on grade. The Tufts addition was constructed with wood plank flooring – 11" wide running east to west in the milking parlor, and 7" wide running north to south in the squash storage space. A concrete floor was poured west of the stanchions, over the original planks, in the 1960s by Edwin Sherman. The early 1960s squash storage addition has a poured concrete floor. The break room has a carpeted floor and was constructed with a post on concrete block floor system.
3. Wall and ceiling finish: The break room is the only part of the barn with finished walls and ceiling. Both the ceiling and walls are made of drywall that is painted white. The posts, beams, joists, and rafters in the other areas of the barn are all exposed.
4. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The barn has four interior doors. A 2'-8-1/2" prehung door opens into the break room. It has 1-1/2" trim painted blue on the interior. A door constructed of

vertical bead board allows access to the Tufts addition from the early 1960s squash storage addition. This door is 3-3/4" thick and is stabilized with horizontal bracing on the squash storage side. A 6'-4-1/2" hinged door opens between the Tufts' milking parlor and squash storage. It has tongue and groove boards laid at a 45-degree angle on the squash storage side, and 8" vertical planks on the milking parlor side. The door is 5-3/4" thick, which allowed for sawdust insulation. When closed, the door helped control the storage conditions for the squash.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design:

The Terry farm complex sits on Ebey Road, at the northern end of Ebey's Prairie, south of Coupeville. The site is accessed by a central gravel driveway that runs east to west. The complex is made up of the barn and fourteen additional buildings.

A 1908 one-story bungalow sits along Ebey Road, to the north of the driveway. It is clad in light blue textured shingles. The house has a hipped roof covered in wood shingles. On the west façade, two steps lead to a porch with plank floors and square posts, covered with a hipped roof. The front door, and the windows that flank it, have decorative glass inlays. The building has vinyl windows throughout, and two bay windows on the south façade that were added in the early 1990s. To the north of the original house sits a mobile home that was added in 1980. It has a shed roof and two attached porches. The bungalow has a post and pier foundation and plywood skirting.

Across the drive from the house sits a garage that was built at the same time. It was constructed with vertical plank cladding, a plank floor, and a post and pier foundation. On the north façade are two, two-over-two-light single sash windows. On the exterior, the windows have trim that is painted blue. The building is painted a lighter shade of blue and has a corrugated metal roof. South of this garage is a young fruit tree orchard of dwarf apple, cherry, and peach trees.

Behind the house, to the east, is a modern garage built in the twenty-first century. It has a poured concrete slab foundation, and is constructed of lumber taken from the beach. The building is clad in T1-11 siding, painted blue

to match the house and entry garage. The vinyl windows and doors have trim painted darker blue, and the side gable roof is covered in composite shingles.

West of this garage is the granary. It has a side gable roof with wood shingles, and sits on a post and pier foundation. Its west wall has vertical plank cladding, however the north, east, and south walls are clad in shiplap. All are painted red. The building has white vertical trim on the corners. On the south façade there is a door on a sliding metal track. The door is painted red with white trim around the edges and in the shape of an 'X' across the middle. A lean-to was added to the north façade to provide shelter for the cattle in the adjoining pasture.

Directly west of the granary is the chainsaw shed. Originally constructed to house horse equipment, it now houses the Sherman family's chainsaws. It has a side gable roof with wood shingles, and sits on a post and pier foundation. The east, south, and west sides of the building are board and batten construction, painted red. The north façade is unpainted. The building has vertical trim at the corners, and around the windows and doors. The building is entered through a door that has five horizontal panels.

Across the drive from the granary and chainsaw shed is the hog shed. It has a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, and sits on a poured concrete slab foundation. The walls on the east, south, and west are clad in red-painted vertical planks. The north façade has white vinyl windows and doors and is clad in plywood board and battens painted red.

South of the hog shed sits the tank house. It is a two-story building with a front gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The second floor of the building houses a wooden water tank that gravity fed to the Terry house and farm. The building has board and batten walls painted red, and four two-over-two-light single sash windows. The windows have white-painted trim.

The barn sits at the end of the drive. It is a one-and-a-half story building painted red with white trim and an irregular plan. The barn has three side gable roofs covered in corrugated metal. The original barn has board and batten cladding. The addition to the west has horizontal shiplap siding and a row of 15 two-over-two-

light single sash windows with no trim. The first addition to the south has plywood walls and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The next addition to the south is clad in T1-11 siding and has a post and pier foundation. The barn has a variety of door construction techniques, but they are all painted red. The two doors on the east façade also have white trim and an 'X'.

North of the barn is a pole shed built to house the combine. It has a side gable roof with a low pitch that is clad in corrugated metal roofing. The building is clad in plywood painted red. It is open to the north to allow vehicle access and sits on grade.

Dale Sherman's boathouse sits east of the combine shed. It has a front gable roof covered in metal, and sits on a post and fieldstone foundation. This board and batten building is painted red and has a poured concrete ramp on the east side. It has white trim around the doors and windows. On the east façade there are two hinged doors, and on the north façade there is a single sash window with three vertical lights.

An outhouse sits next to the boathouse to the north. It has plywood walls painted red. White trim lines the corners and around the plywood door on the east façade.

North of the barn and west of the combine shed there is a row of three buildings accessed by a dirt path. The southern most building was Edwin Sherman's turkey brooder, which was later converted into the squash-cutting house. It has a front gable roof and sits on a post and pier foundation. The building has vinyl windows and doors with white trim. The south and east walls are clad in shiplap siding painted red. The west façade has plywood siding cut to look like vertical planks. It is also painted red. The north façade is clad in plywood sheets and is unpainted.

The buildings north of the brooder house were the last two buildings to be added to the property. They are both pole barns built with corrugated metal cladding and insulated walls. They have front gable metal roofs, and poured concrete foundations. The squash house to the south, sits on grade; the squash house to the north has a poured concrete floor. On their east facades, both buildings have two metal doors that slide open to allow access.

The property is defined by Ebey Road to its east, cattle pastures on the north and south, and crop fields to the west. The pastures are lined with electric fencing.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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3. Sheridan, Mimi. *How Coupeville Grew: A Short History of Town Development: Excerpts from the Town of Coupeville's Historic Preservation Plan*. Coupeville, WA: McConnell/Burke, Inc., June 1998.
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IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Terry property was documented by Anne E. Kidd, candidate for Master of Science in Historic Preservation at the University of Oregon, (Kingston Heath, Director) during the 2006 and 2007 school years. The project was executed as a terminal project under the guidance of Donald Peting, Professor Emeritus in Architecture at the University of Oregon; Hank Florence, National Park Service Historical Architect; Leland Roth, Professor of Art History at the University of Oregon; and Dan Powell, Professor of Art in Photography at the University of Oregon. The National Park Service and the Student Conservation Association sponsored the project. Anne E. Kidd performed the field recording, large format photography, and historical documentation. Karen L. Kidd assisted with the field recording. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve and the community of Coupeville, Washington provided additional support and assistance.

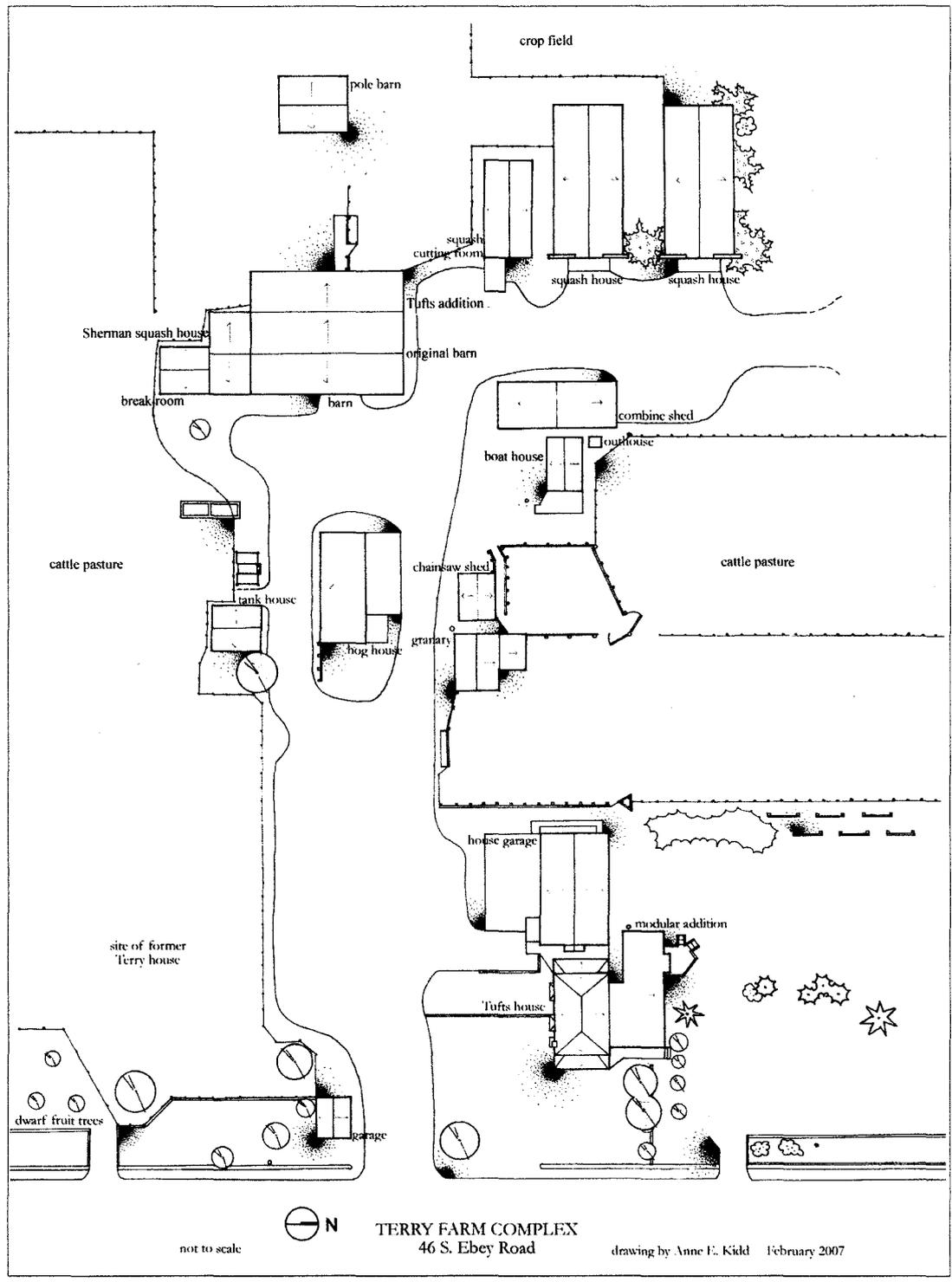
(P. 19)

TERRY FARM, BARN
45 Ebey Road
Coupeville vicinity
Whidbey Island
Island County
Washington

HABS No. WA-254

APPENDIX

Anne E. Kidd
162 Cemetery Road
Coupeville, WA 98239



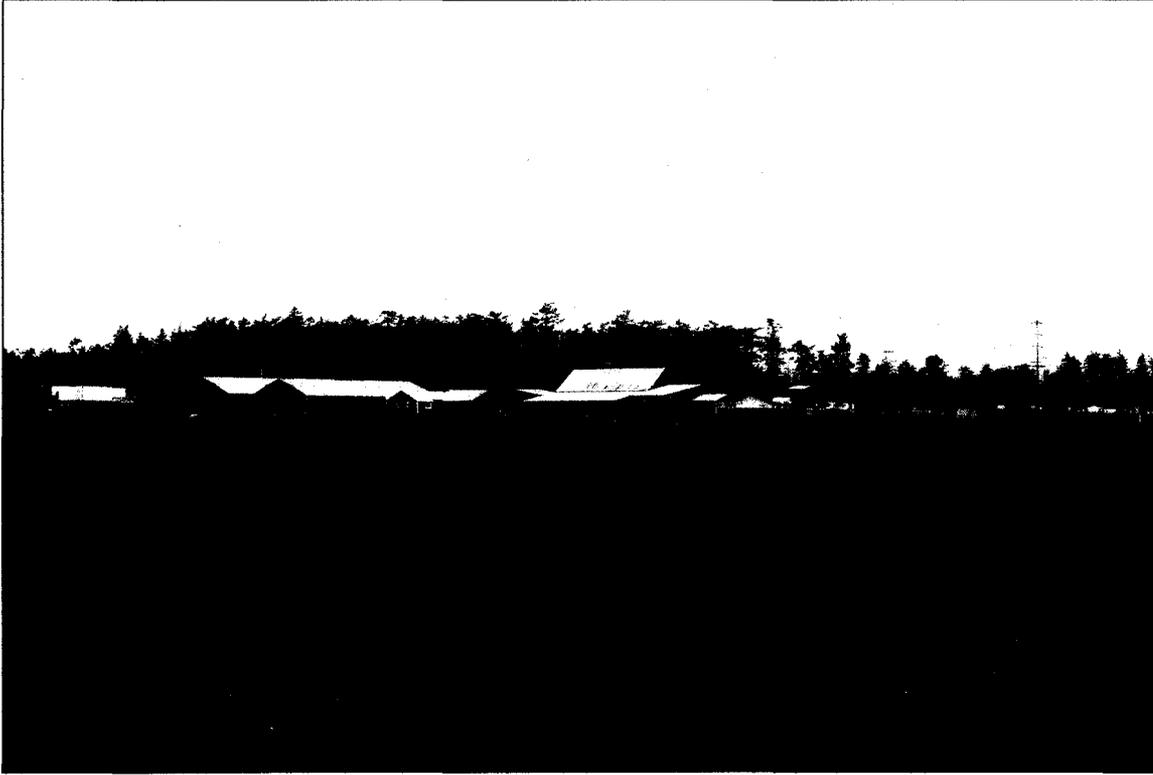
Drawing 1: TERRY FARM SITE PLAN



Photograph 1: TERRY FARM IN SETTING FROM EBEBY ROAD, LOOKING WEST

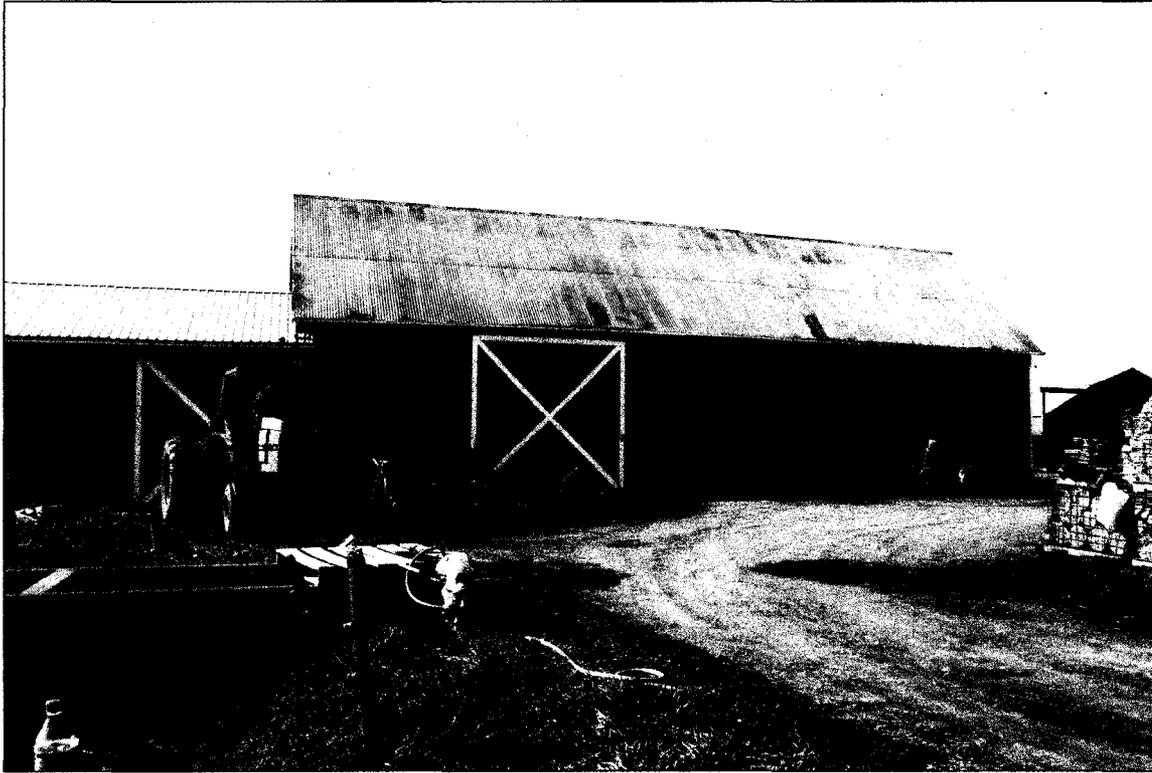
(The photograph shows the early 1960s and 1995 additions to the south end of the barn. Tower house seen in center, granary on right.)

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 2: TERRY FARM IN SETTING FROM COOK ROAD, LOOKING
NORTHEAST

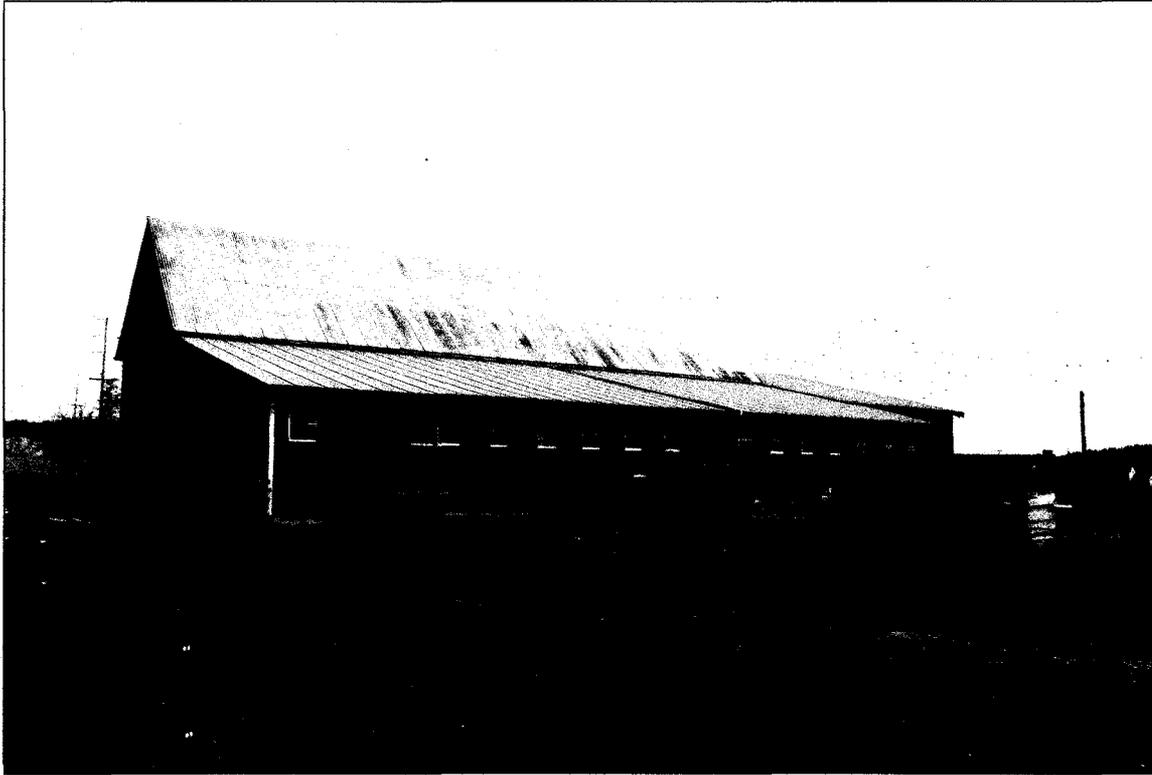
Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 3: TERRY BARN, LOOKING WEST

(The main entrance to the barn, and the early-1960s addition to the south. Also note the four hinged doors north of the main entrance. They are also board and batten, matching the exterior cladding of the barn.)

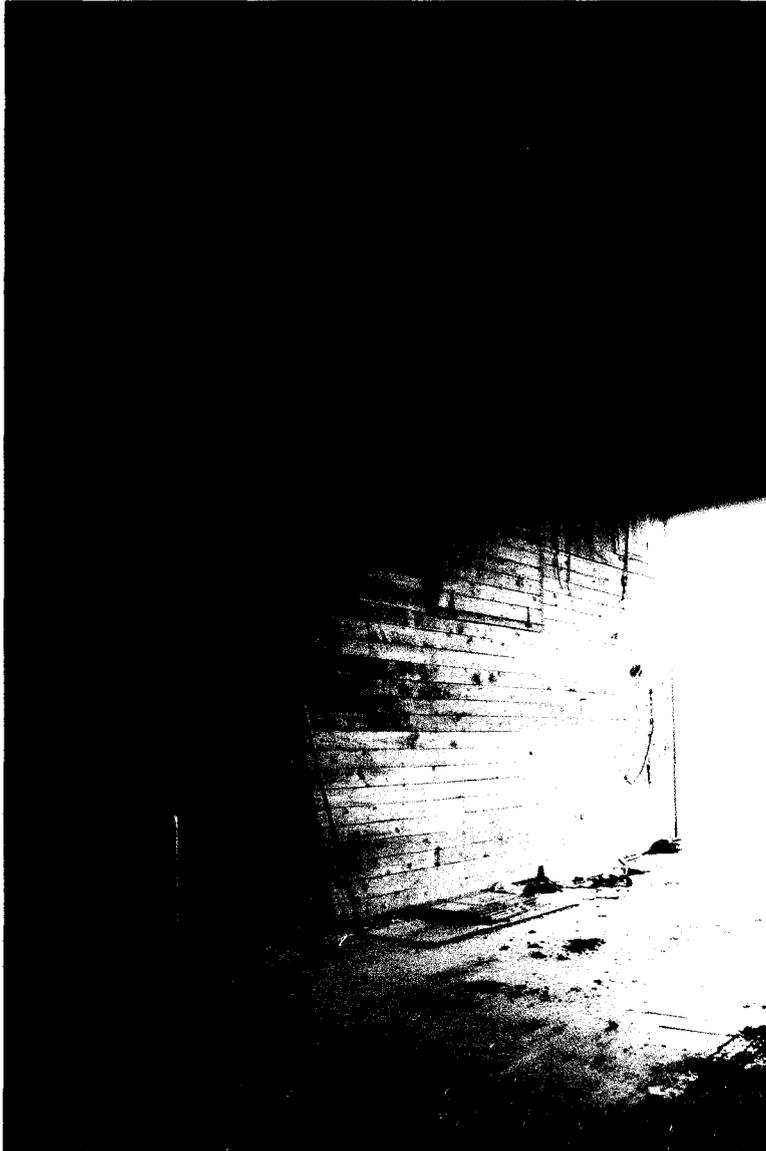
Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 4: TERRY BARN FROM TURKEY BROODER, LOOKING EAST

(Tufts addition to the barn. Door and four windows at north end of the addition are covered on the inside with “double wall” and sawdust insulation used for squash storage.)

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 5: TERRY BARN INTERIOR, LOOKING NORTHEAST, SHOWING ORIGINAL BARN'S CENTRAL AISLE BETWEEN HAYMOWS, TAKEN FROM TUFTS ADDITION

(Photograph shows alterations made to the north haymow to accommodate squash storage.)

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 6: TUFTS ADDITION TO TERRY BARN, LOOKING SOUTH

(Six milking stanchions remain. Row of windows shown on right of photograph)

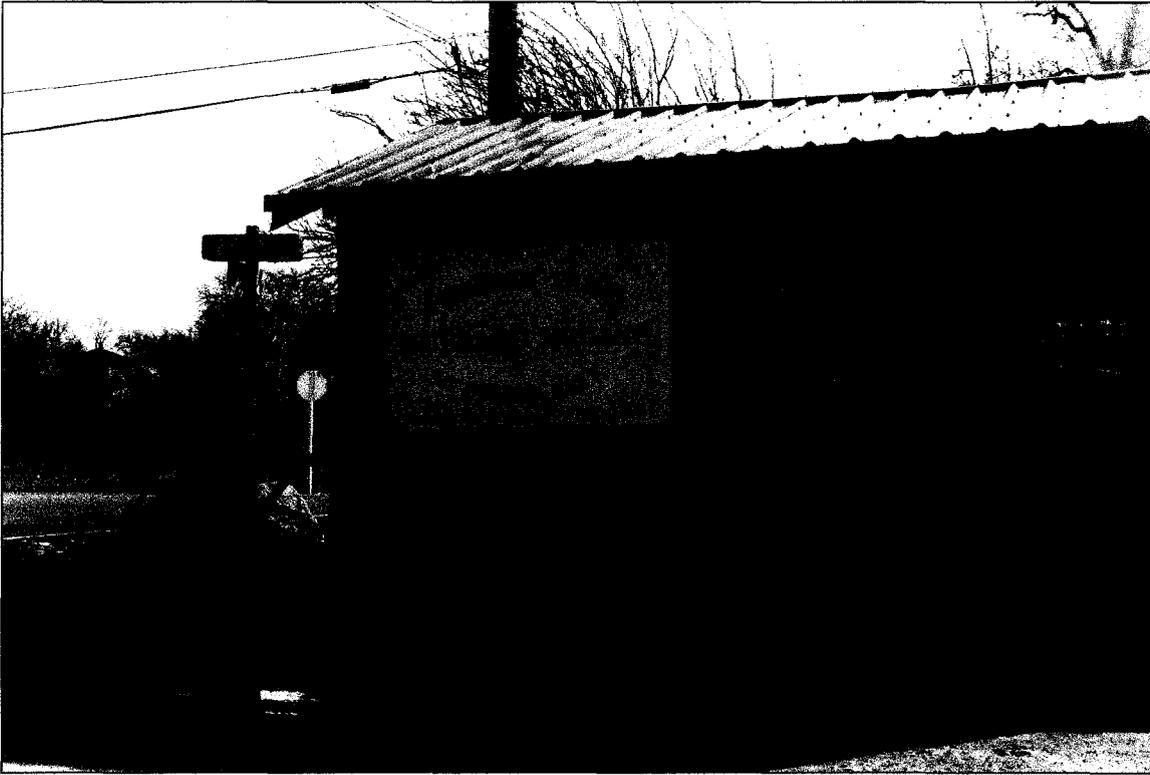
Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 7: TUFTS HOUSE FROM EBHEY ROAD, LOOKING WEST

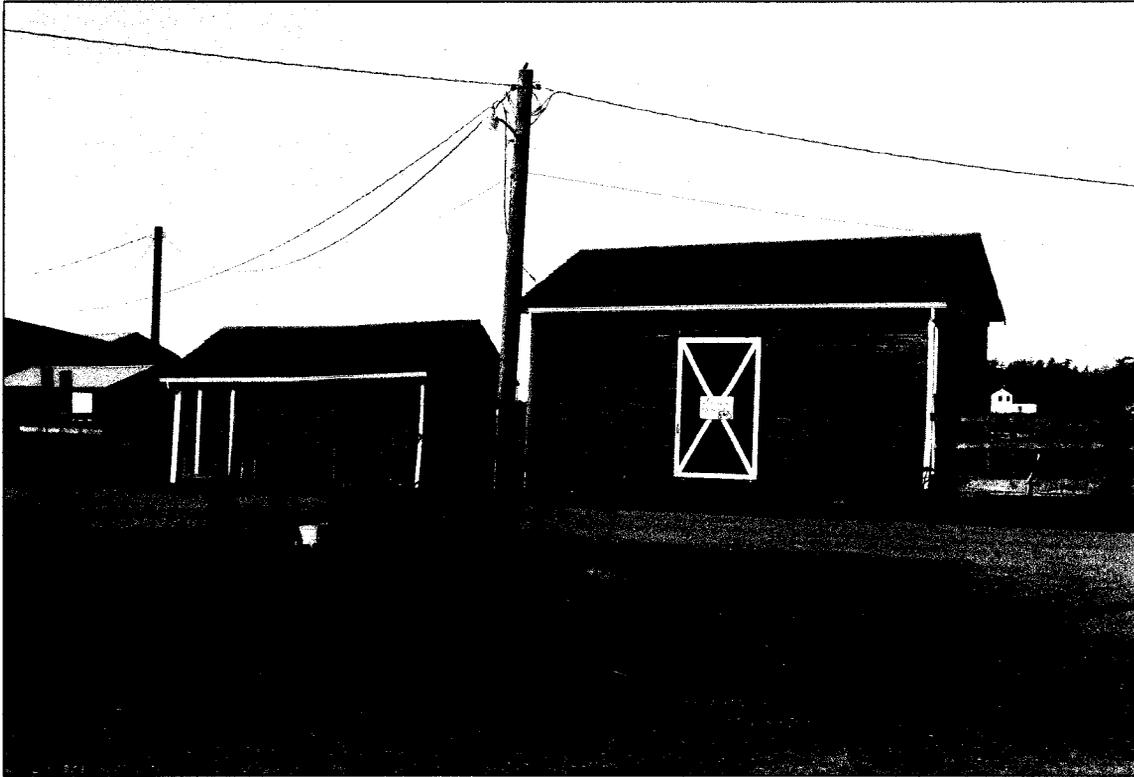
(Photograph shows the mobile home addition to the north, and garage to the west. The bay windows were added to the south façade in the late 1980s. Also of note: The wood carved mailbox designed to look like Dale Sherman on a tractor)

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 8: TUFTS GARAGE AND PIONEER FARM SIGN, LOOKING SOUTH

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 9: CHAINSAW SHED AND GRANARY, LOOKING NORTH

(Original Terry house seen in background to right of granary, boathouse on left.)

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Photograph 10: SHERMAN SUGAR HUBBARD SQUASH HOUSE, BUILT IN 1994,
LOOKING WEST

(Building is 4' wider than 1990 squash house, and has poured concrete flooring. Squash is harvested in the fall and stored in bins with layers of straw. It is shipped and sold to grocers throughout the winter.)

Photograph taken by Anne E. Kidd, March 2007.



Historic

Photograph 1: TERRY HOUSE IN ORIGINAL LOCATION 1937, LOOKING
NORTHWEST, HABS PHOTOGRAPH

(This photograph was taken by the Historic American Buildings Survey
(HABS). Shown in the background are the pump house and barn.)

Photograph provided by "Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering, 1933-Present," Prints and Photographs Division, Library of
Congress, (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/)



Historic

Photograph 2: TERRY HOUSE IN ORIGINAL LOCATION 1937, LOOKING NORTH,
HABS PHOTOGRAPH

(This photograph was taken by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Shown in the background are the Tufts house and outbuilding to the north, and the Tufts detached garage to the east. Also shown is the reconstructed west façade of the house done after the kitchen addition was removed for a pig shed.)

Photograph provided by "Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering, 1933-Present," Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/)

HABSWA-254
(p. 33)

CHARLES F. TERRY HOUSE
They Landing, Thoby Island
Island County, Washington

HABS No. 1058-102

HABS
WASH
15. COUP. 4
6-

FILE No. 1058-102

1785
WASH
15. COUP. 4
6-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WITH HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of Columbia

CHARLES F. TERRY HOUSE
They Landing, Thoby Island, Island County, Washington
1/2 mile west of High School on They Landing road

NOTE:-

DATE OF RECEPTION:- 1864

BUILDER:- Charles F. Terry

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION:- Barr, unoccupied

NUMBER OF STORIES:- Two stories

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION:- Frame construction, siding, shingle roof, brick chimney.

OTHER EXISTING RECORDS:-

PHOTOGRAPHED:- April, 1937

Historic American Buildings Survey
Louis H. Beaudin, District Officer
1615 State Tower, Seattle, Washington

Author: Louis Beaudin
District Officer, HABS

PH 8/1/37

HABS
DATA PAGE: NOTES ABOUT THE TERRY PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE HABS
PHOTOGRAPHY

(These pages accompany the HABS photographs and include the date they were taken, and information about the building's condition, location, and ownership.)

Data Pages provided by "Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering, 1933-Present," Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/)

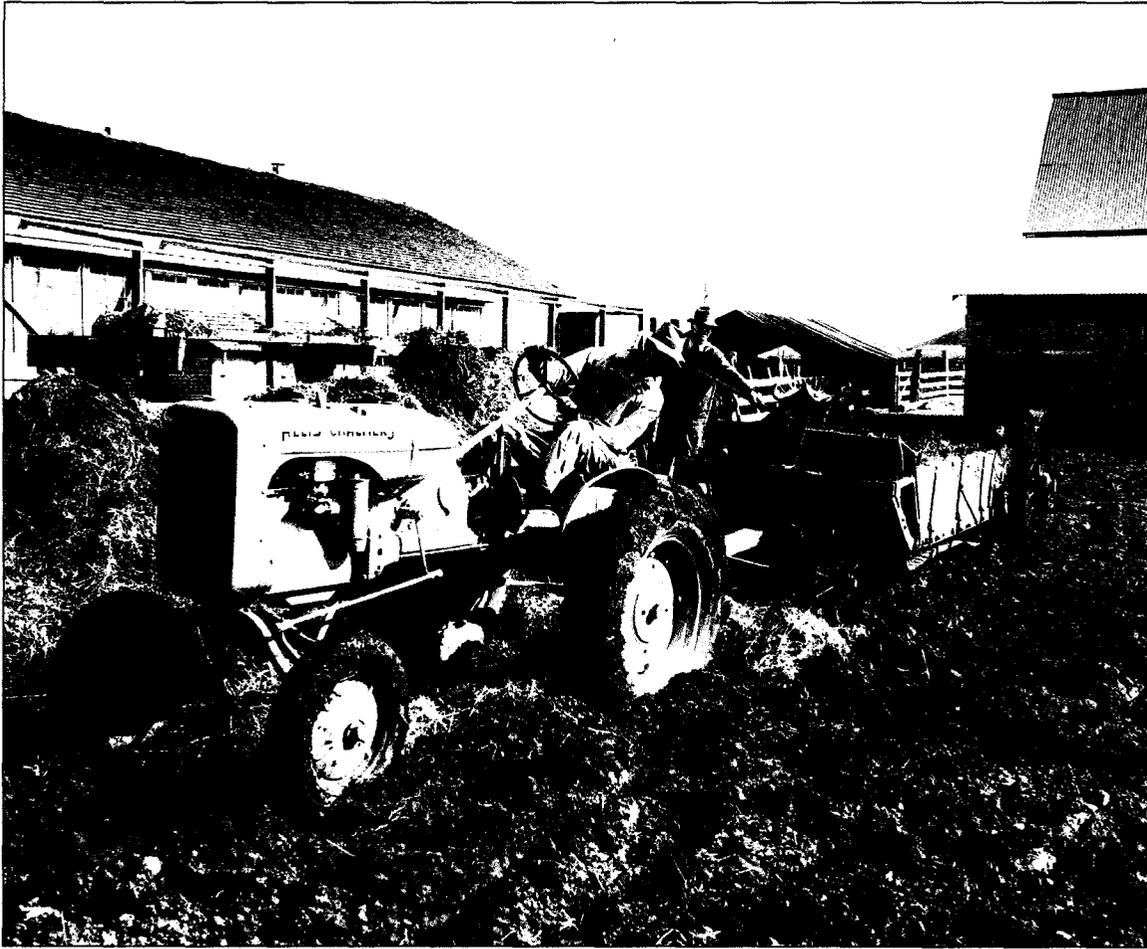


Historic

Photograph 3: SHERMANS CLEANING OIL BROODERS IN EARLY 1960s

(Edwin Sherman cleans an oil brooder stove while his son, Dale, and brother, Clark, look on. Clark Sherman used these brooder houses while raising turkeys. They have since been demolished.)

Photograph provided by Al Sherman



Historic

Photograph 4: BEN TUFTS AND MANURE SPREADER, LOOKING NORTHEAST
ca. 1940

(Ben Tufts, with pitchfork, and his hired man, Maurice Williams, on tractor. Photograph shows Allis-Chalmers tractor, and manure wagon originally used with horses. Brooder house (now squash cutting room) with sun porch to left, Tufts' barn addition on right.)

Photograph provided by Dale and Liz Sherman



Historic

Photograph 5: TUFTS' ADDITION INTERIOR LOOKING NORTH ca. 1940

(Ben Tufts, with grain sack, and hired man, Maurice Williams, in the Tufts addition to the barn. Photograph is taken from the cleaning mill lean-to. Tractor is connected via pulley system to operate cleaning mill. Cleaning mill in top right corner of photograph.)

Photograph provided by Dale and Liz Sherman



Historic

Photograph 6: TUFTS' BARN ADDITION ca. 1940, LOOKING SOUTHWEST INTO
CLEANING MILL LEAN-TO

(Ben Tufts and hired man, Maurice Williams, with Allis-Chalmers tractor.
Photograph shows tractor and pulley system used to run cleaning mill.
Cleaning mill in top left corner, grain sacks in bottom left corner.)

Photograph provided by Dale and Liz Sherman