Clark County, Washington
Historic Preservation Commission

Clark County Heritage Register Nomination Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. **This form is similar but not exact to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form. Some sections of the National Register form were not applicable to the local register therefore were not included. When using the National Register Bulletin 16A to fill out the form, look for the section names for information on completing the specific section.** If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: **Meyer, Heye H. and Eva Livengood Meyer Farm**

Other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 13705 NE 50th Ave ____ not for publication

city or town: Vancouver ____ vicinity

State: Washington code: WA county: Clark code: 11 zip code: 98686

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- x building(s)
- ___ district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
7	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the Clark County Heritage Register

n/a

4. Owner Consent for Nomination, Designation and Listing

I (we) consent ☒ do not consent ☐ to the nomination, and designation of the above property on the Clark County Heritage Register. I (we) also certify that I am/we are the legal owner(s) of the above property.

Gary M. Phillips
Owner signature

09/18/2014
Date

Owner signature

Date

5. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – single dwelling
Domestic – secondary structure
Agriculture /Subsistence – processing
Agriculture /Subsistence – agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – single dwelling
Domestic – secondary structure
Agriculture/Subsistence - processing
Agriculture /Subsistence – agricultural outbuilding

6. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th century American movements - Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Wood – weatherboard
Wood – shingle
roof Asphalt
other Roof - metal

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

Summary Paragraph

SITE

The subject parcel is situated in unincorporated Clark County, southwest of the county center, north of Vancouver, and south of Salmon Creek. The three acres nominated are representative of the 52 acres originally owned by Heye and Eva Meyer, and contain the core of buildings associated with the couple and their myriad activities. The property is located in an area which has seen much development but retains an essentially rural character. While sizable farm operations are largely a thing of the past in Clark County, many smaller acreages producing agricultural products and livestock still exist, along with related businesses, such as plant nurseries. Generally speaking, the area to the west of the subject parcel is more intensively residential, while the area to the east is more rural. The parcel slopes slightly upward from west to east, and is accessed via a gravel road off of NE 50th. The road heads east to the barn, but also has a short drive way branch near NE 50th which goes south to provide access to the garage and a small parking area to the northwest of the house. The buildings are generally loosely grouped around a large open space containing grass, trees, and grapevines.

Contributing Buildings

The contributing buildings are: house, barn, pumphouse, workshop, garage, smokehouse, and storage shed. All of the contributing buildings were built or intensively used by the Meyers. With the exception of the storage shed which is clearly later, the buildings appear to have been built in the same late-teens to mid-1920s time frame. The primary material used throughout is wood. The current owner believes that much of the wood was harvested from the site as the size of the beams in some cases would have made them difficult to transport. Most of the outbuildings have the same small, square, four-light windows with medium wood frames. Much of the hardware on the property was handmade. All of the contributing buildings are strongly and thoughtfully built, have a high level of integrity, and very-well maintained. The only construction date known for certain is that of a major alteration to the house in 1925. However, the Meyers had moved to the property by 1918 and presumably began constructing the outbuildings essentially immediately. The only contributing building newer than the house is the storage shed.

Non-Contributing Buildings

The chicken coop which was built by the Meyers has been altered on the south façade with large vinyl windows which affect its integrity and make it non-contributing. A non-contributing wooden deck with a central fire place is located to the east of the chicken coop. It was not present during the period of significance.

Narrative Description

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

House – c. 1867; altered 1925

The house is located in the southwest corner of the property and is accessed by the driveway spur and a concrete walkway from NE 50th Avenue. The primary (west) elevation of the 1½ story rectangular, wood-frame house faces east onto NE 50th Avenue. The walls are sheathed with staggered wood shingles placed with tall rows alternating with narrow rows. The foundation is concrete over wire framing and is topped by a wide wooden water table with a half-circle cap. The normal pitch, side-gable roof has a north-south orientation and is clad with composition shingles. The extended eaves are finished on the gable ends with plain wooden barge boards with angled ends and brackets, and with exposed rafter tails on the sides. The west elevation of the roof has a central, shed-roofed, wide dormer with a band of four one-over-one windows. Its extended eaves have exposed rafter tails on the north side and brackets at the corners. A stretcher bond brick chimney with a wide base rises to a narrow chimney stack which pierces the west slope of the roof on the north elevation. The broad first story section has bricks which step back on each side of the slender stack, which has a plain masonry cap. An ornamental diamond of rustic bricks which extend out from the main chimney plane is set in the center of the wide base.

The wood-frame windows are primarily one-over-one with plain wide surrounds on the sides and top set flush with the wall plane, and slightly extended sills. The lintels are topped with narrow metal hoods. The south elevation has three single first floor windows spaced essentially symmetrically. The north façade has two single windows flanking the chimney. The gable ends both have central paired windows on the upper half-story. The east (rear) elevation has a band of windows lighting the kitchen near the north end, and a single window at the southeast end which lights a bathroom.

Accessed via three concrete steps flanked by a wooden railing, the enclosed porch has a full-width, low-pitched gabled roof with central and corner brackets under medium eaves. The gable front is sheathed with the same type of wooden shingles as the main body of the house. Large picture windows flank the central front screen door, which is sheltered by a small pediment roof supported on brackets. The lower porch walls are faced with Roman bricks, which also were used to form low flanking planter boxes.

A small enclosed porch with a newer screen door at the northeast corner and large wrap-around windows provides access at the rear. The porch has a storage closet on the west wall, and a wooden door to the kitchen on the south wall.

The interior has primarily wood floors, plaster walls and ceiling, and wood-frame windows and doors. The main floor has a sunroom/enclosed porch spanning the west end. To the rear (east) of the porch is a large living room on the north side and a bedroom to the south. The large linoleum-floored kitchen, which has been remodelled at an unknown date, is at the northeast corner, and a bathroom is located at the southeast corner. The half story is accessed via a closed wooden staircase which opens from the southeast corner of the living room. The stairs take one turning to rise to a large landing on the half-story which surrounds the stairs and has a floor-to-ceiling built-in corner cupboard with open shelves above in the northwest corner. There are two bedrooms upstairs, one on the west side and one on the north. The east side has a closet.

One major phase and one minor phase of alterations have occurred. The Meyers remodelled the original two-room, gable-roofed wooden cabin with central chimney and rear lean-to shed into the house which stands today. In 1925, the shed-roofed dormer on the west slope of the roof, the front (west) porch, and rooms to the rear and one side were added. In c. 1955, the Meyers enclosed the front porch. An historic photograph shows that the 1925 full-width, low porch was flanked by two shingled pillars topped by battered columns supporting the roof. What appear to be planter boxes raised slightly above the porch floor on slender legs were located at the front edge of the porch flanking two steps.

Barn – c. 1918

The wood-frame, Dutch gambrel-roofed hay barn is located to the northeast of the house near the present-day rear border of the nominated area.

The barn has a concrete foundation and is clad in weatherboards finished with cornerboards on the east, west, and north elevations; the south is clad in shingles of varying widths. The original cedar roof is covered with corrugated metal. The east and west elevations are almost identical. Both have large, centrally-located sliding wooden doors top-hung from roller racks, and small sliding wooden doors top-hung from roller racks on the north ends. Both have rows of four-light windows on their south ends but the west façade has four windows and east five. The east elevation has a one-story, shed-roofed, open storage structure attached to the wall. The roof beams appear original, but the corrugated metal roof and wooden roof support posts were replaced at unknown dates.

The south elevation has a louvered vent in the gable peak, and two Dutch doors at ground level, one at each corner. The doors are made of vertical boards and are set flush with the wall plane. They open on strap hinges. In general, the south elevation is more weathered than the other facades but is in good repair overall except for some damage to the louver and some other minor problems.

The north elevation has a hay loft opening at the gable peak, with a roller door running on vertical tracks. Small four-light windows flank the door tracks at ground level.

The main floor interior is divided into two main spaces. The larger, to the south, occupies approximately 2/3 of the space. It has a concrete floor, and among other uses, housed livestock in the southwest and southeast corners. No stall walls still exist, but the floor is lower in these areas. The smaller space to the north is raised slightly above the concrete floor and has a wooden floor. It is subdivided into different grain storage compartments. The wall between the two spaces has a central wooden door. The loft has one large open space and is accessed via a ladder which is moved into place when needed. The large sliding doors to the exterior on the east and west elevations are strengthened with boards forming an "x."

The barn has been used for many agricultural activities in addition to hay storage, including livestock housing, berry processing, and storage of equipment, grain, alfafa, tools, and harvest supplies such as shallow wooden baskets for berry picking.

It is currently used for general storage and berry processing.

Garage – c. 1918

Located to the northwest of the house near to an entrance to the property off of NE 50th Avenue, the wood-frame, gable-roofed garage is set on a concrete foundation. The gable, like that of the house, is oriented north-south. The slightly extended eaves have exposed rafter ends on the east and west elevations. The walls are sheathed with weatherboards finished with cornerboards. Double doors made of weatherboard and outlined with a narrow wood frame open outward on the north elevation via strap hinges. There are two small, four-light wood-frame windows on the west elevation, and a wood-frame door at the southwest corner of the south elevation.

Pumphouse – c. 1918

The gable-roofed concrete block pumphouse is set on a concrete foundation and is located directly north of and close to the northeast corner of the house; the gable is oriented north-south. A concrete path leads from the enclosed back porch of the house to the pumphouse door. The front-gable roof has exposed rafter tails and the gable is shingled to match the house. The shingles project slightly from the plane of the concrete block walls and are finished at the base with molding.

Door access is from the south via a three-panel wood door with upper window. The door is set slightly off-center to the east, and has one concrete step leading to a wooden threshold set over a row of header bricks. The small double-hung wood-frame windows placed centrally on the north and west facades have four-over-four fixed lights and are set flush with the wall but have slightly projecting wooden sills.

The building stands over a deep well which was originally hand-dug but later drilled. The building was also used for milk storage. A rope-operated, wooden dumbwaiter-type device for lifting milk containers up and down from a below-ground cooling area still exists but is not in use. The interior has a wood floor and an opening to the below-ground area accessed by wooden stairs.

Workshop – c. 1918
The one-and-half story with half-basement wood-frame workshop has an east-west metal-covered gable roof with a central brick chimney and exposed rafter tails. The walls are clad with weatherboards finished with cornerboards. The foundation is brick at the east end and concrete on the west end. The east and west gable peaks each have a single light window.
The east (primary) elevation has a large, sliding wooden access door with a concrete threshold. The west façade has three sets of paired four-light square windows. The south elevation has two bands of four-light windows – one with four at the west end, and a band of three at the east end.

The west end has an all-concrete half-basement that is dug into the slope. The double layers of wooden doors reflect the security needed for the storage of dynamite. Heye Meyer was a licensed purveyor of dynamite for an unknown period of time which includes 1941. The doors are topped by a small metal pent roof to shed rain.

The interior main floor is divided into roughly equal spaces. Both portions have some perimeter shelving, counter space, and a sink. Double wooden doors which have been refinished connect the spaces. The east half has a concrete floor; the west half has a wood floor. Marks on the eastern wall of the west half indicate when screen-filled tobacco drying racks once stood. The eastern portion has a staircase in the southeast corner that provides access to the half story. The stair treads are hand-mitered into the side support structure.

The building, which originally had wood stoves in each portion of the main floor, was used for tobacco drying, general shop and storage purposes, and dynamite storage.

The building is currently utilized as hobby space and storage. The former dynamite storage area is empty.

Storage Shed- c. 1935
The gable-roofed wooden storage shed is situated directly to the east of and close to the house; the gable is oriented east/west. The walls are formed by wide vertical wooden boards which are set with slight openings between them and are affixed to wooden poles. The poles on the west end appear to be re-purposed porch roof supports. The floor is dirt. The north façade has a large entrance with an arched opening located to the west which leads into a single open space. A band of three horizontal wood-frame fixed lights are set centrally in the wall above a hinged wall portion which can be unfastened on the interior to swing down to create an opening. The opening corresponds with a wooden counter on the interior. The opening and counter indicate that the building may have been used for produce sales and/or for farmworkers to turn in harvested produce and receive payment.

The building is currently used for storage.

Smokehouse – c. 1918
The smokehouse is a small, square, gable-roofed wood-frame building clad and roofed with corrugated tin. A metal door on the south elevation with iron strange hinges and clasp allows access

to the smoking equipment within. The smokehouse, which is protected with a plastic tarp, is not currently in use.

Non-contributing

The wood-frame, one-story weatherboard-clad **chicken coop** with poured concrete foundation is located to the northeast of the house and dates to c. 1918. A raised wooden walkway leads from the gravel road to a wooden porch with a railing at the west end of the building. A wood door on the west elevation appears to be a re-purposed residential door. A clerestory window composed of four-light square wooden windows set into an asymmetrical roof provides light from the south. The corrugated metal roof, the ridge of which runs east-west, has exposed rafter ends. Alterations include the addition of three large vinyl-clad windows on the south elevation. The central window has a single fixed pane and is flanked by slightly larger one-over-one windows.

The chicken coop was modified into a meeting room by the previous owners. The interior has wood floors with boards running east/west, and a central wood stove set onto a rectangle of tile. The wooden walls are formed of vertical boards on the north, diagonal boards on the east. The west wooden wall has been covered with wall board and has a set of wooden floor cabinets. The south wall is primarily windows.

7. Statement of Significance

Applicable Clark County Heritage Register Criteria

X 1 It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.

___ 2 It embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design or construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

___ 3 It is an outstanding work of a designer, builder, or Architect who has made a substantial contribution to their field.

X 4 It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the county's history.

X 5 It is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history

___ 6 It has yielded or may be likely to yield important Archaeological information related to history or prehistory.

___ 7 It is an historic building or cultural resource removed from its original location but which is signifcant for architectural value, or association with an historic person or event, or prehistory.

___ 8 It is a birthplace of grave of a prehistoric or historical Figure of outstanding importance and is the o nly surviving structure or site associated with that person.

___ 9 It is a cemetary or burial site which derives its primary signifcance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or cultural patterns.

___ 10 It is a reconstructed building that has been executed in a historically accurate manner on the original site.

___ 11 It is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Social History

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

c. 1917 – c. 1962

Significant Dates

c. 1917

1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion 2 is marked above)

Heye Meyer, Eva Livengood Meyer

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property.)

The Heye and Eva Livengood Meyer House and related buildings are significant at the local level, criteria A and B, for their associations with the Meyers, who were very active with major Clark County institutions such as the Grange, Clark Public Utilities, and the Fort Vancouver Regional Library District during critical decision-making and growth periods. At the time of his death, Clark Public Utilities District founder Heye was the longest-serving utilities commissioner in the state. When the Meyers purchased their property, agriculture was one of the top three industries in the county. Today, the house and outbuildings represent the historically prevalent but increasingly rare rural landscape of Clark County.

Historical Narrative

Born in Germany on January 22, 1885, Heye H. Meyer immigrated from Bremen to the United States in 1891, landing in Baltimore with his family on the seventh of August that year via the ship *Hermann*, where they traveled in steerage. His family at the time was formed of parents, Heinr/Heye J., age 32 and a farmer, and Mata/Meta (birth name Grussing), age 31, and three siblings, Jelde, Antje/Anna, and Marie/Mary. They were bound for Nebraska, and lived there until at least 1894, when child John was born. Heye was a United States citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization. The 1900 census records all of them save Jelde living in Watonga, Oklahoma, northwest of Oklahoma City, and having had two more children, Sena/Cena, and Kretea (sp?). The 1910 census records father Heye and three children still living in Watonga. Son Heye had gone elsewhere and doesn't appear to have been documented in the 1910 census, and mother Meta had died in 1903. Heye Sr. lived until 1936. (Heye Jr. may have lived in Sherman County, Kansas during this time as he placed an ad in the *Morning Oregonian* in July of 1916 offering 320 acres of land there with a residence, wells, and outbuildings for sale or trade for property in Washington or Oregon.)

Heye Jr. appeared again in public records in 1914 working as a watchman for the Washington State School for the Deaf, and apparently living on campus. The Polk directory for 1916 records the same information, and he registered for the World War I draft in Clark County. He married Eva Livengood in Vancouver on May 24, 1915. (He may have had a previous marriage to Sarah Meyer, but research could not confirm that the Heye Meyer who was divorced from Sarah Meyer in Multnomah, County, Oregon in 1914 was the subject Heye Meyer.) At the time of their marriage, the Meyers lived in a Clark County that was still very rural, but also had a terminus of the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railroad and was on the verge of having an Interstate Bridge which would replace the ferry to Oregon and significantly improve interstate transportion. The growing modern city of Vancouver, with electric power and light, a phone system, gravity-fed water, a 100-room hospital, two newspapers, and street cars, was about to add a United States Federal Building.

Heye followed his father into farming when he and Eva purchased property together in 1917 or 1918 in an area long-known as Pleasant Valley, naming their 52-acre farm Pleasant Acres. The locale was named by Hudson's Bay Company trappers as early as the 1830s, who literally found the area pleasing. Euroamerican settlement in this part of the county began in the 1860s but remained sparse into the 1880s. A map from 1883 shows only a few residents in the vicinity – "Ricketts," "Clark," and "Padden," along with three mills belonging to "Marble," "Walker," and "Palmer." The most

established road at that time appears to be one that follows the general course of today's St. John's Boulevard.

An 1888 map of the county shows the owner of the Meyer's property as "T. Twombly," and that the area had developed enough to have seven property owners just on Section 30. A county road roughly bisecting the section to the south of the Meyer's property connected with today's St. John's Boulevard to the east, and with a road approximating today's Salmon Creek Avenue to the west. By 1914, just prior to the Meyer's land purchase, the crossroads of today's NE 50th Avenue and 139th Street was established, with about seven residences in the vicinity. The communities of Barberton and Glenwood were nearby, to the south and north, respectively.

When they purchased the property, a two-room wooden building with interior walls sheathed with cedar planks was extant. Oral tradition passed on by Eva Meyer recounts that the interior of the building was made from cedar logs which had been cut by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1845 and shipped to England as ballast. They were returned from England, also as ballast, after having been milled into 7-inch wide by 1 ¾ inch deep planks with sides indented about ½ inch, and used in a building at or near Fort Vancouver in the early 1850s. Research by a journalist from the local newspaper *The Columbian* and a local historian in 1965 did not reveal a direct correlation with a specific building of the HBC, but oral tradition further reports that the Twombly/Trombley family dismantled an HBC building and re-used the lumber on their property to build a two-room cabin, which included this same parcel later purchased by the Meyers. Eva Meyer shared a photograph with *The Columbian* in 1965 that showed a modest, two-room, gable-roofed wooden building which stood on the property when she and Heye purchased it from Curtis Newton. The Meyers lived in the building but subsequently added on to it in 1925 to the rear and to the south and substantially remodelled the exterior to present the Craftsman style exterior it retains today. Clark County property records indicate a date of construction of 1867.

Heye and Eva grew, among other things, hay, alfalfa, blueberries, grapes, filberts, and walnuts. They raised livestock for personal use and raised chickens commercially and sold eggs. They were known for their experimentation with planting different types of trees, including ones such as redwoods and magnolias that are not typical of this area, and grafting and growing different varieties of the same fruit. Very notably, Heye successfully raised tobacco, which was an extremely rare accomplishment in Washington. At the time they began farming together in c. 1918, agricultural production was on the rise in Clark County. In 1910, 13,144 acres were in production. By 1920, that figure had risen to 18, 818. Agricultural buildings in 1910 numbered 2,384. In 1920, there were 4,769. Crop production increased from 1,593,000 units in 1910 to 4,293,064 units in 1920.

Heye and Eva had been farming several years when they joined the Minnehaha Grange in 1925, apparently first to take advantage of the insurance offered. The county had about 15 grange chapters at that time, with about 1500 members, and membership was still growing; the Minnehaha Grange, of which the Meyers were members, alone increased from 107 members in 1925 to 200 by 1927. The Minnehaha Grange offered recreational activities such as card parties and dances in addition to

agricultural education and political advocacy. The Meyers' Grange activities grew to become a major part in their lives. The national Grange movement, begun in 1867 to address challenges faced by farmers, had spread throughout the nation by 1873 to serve the social, economic, and educational needs of its members, and to represent their political aspirations. The Vancouver Grange was established on April 15, 1874, but despite growing achievements nationally, the success of the Grange movement in Washington fluctuated. In 1889, a group of Grange members from Clark County petitioned the Oregon State Grange for help with forming the same in Washington. In September, 1889, representatives of 16 Washington Territory Granges met in Camas under the tutelage of the Oregon ambassadors to create a State Grange at virtually the same time Washington became a state.

During his Grange involvement, Heye served as the Master of the Minnehaha Grange, as State Executive Committeeman, and State Grange Deputy. His directorship of the Grange Insurance Association lasted for 25 years. He was also a member of the Pomona (a county-wide level), State, and National Granges. In addition to general administrative tasks, his organizational responsibilities included ceremonial ones, such as officiating at the installation of officers at the local and state levels, and directing political advocacy activities such as the Grange movements to secure enough signatures on a petition of a blanket primary ballot initiative and rural electrification.

Heye's work with agricultural cooperation through his Grange activities seemingly led naturally to a strong belief in publicly-owned, cooperative power production. Grange members nationally were a major proponent of rural electrification, and the Washington State Grange of the act authorizing the creation of public utility districts in Washington. Public utility districts (PUDs) are formed by a vote of the citizens in a specified area; in Washington, most of them correspond with county boundaries. Basically, PUDs are overseen by non-partisan boards which create policies, set rates, and hire managers.

Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County (later renamed Clark Public Utilities) was approved by voters on November 8, 1938 by a count of 9,629 to 7,006. Heye was elected president of the PUD Board at the organizational meeting on December 8 of that year, and subsequently served in that position for 22 years, prior to being elected as secretary. The PUD board exercised many complex and far-reaching responsibilities, ranging from ordering power poles to acquiring customers to negotiating with the Bonneville Power Administration for power supplies, including those need to supply power to a World War II era intensively-populated Vancouver.

In the early years, the Board began multi-year negotiations which were acrimonious and occasionally litigious to purchase the Clark County operations of private rivals, such as Northwestern Electric (completed in 1948), Portland General Electric (completed in 1946), Western Light and Power of Camas, and Inland Light and Power. From one customer in 1942, AIRCO, the PUD has grown to serve the entire county. In 1951, the board also took on the responsibility of operating a previously privately-owned water supply system for the Hazel Dell area. By mid-1952, the original 347 water customers had grown to more than 700, and today the water utility has grown into one of the 10 largest in the state.

Heye continued on the board until the end of his life. Injuries suffered from a fall from a tree in late 1959 at age 70 caused him to miss a couple of months of meetings, and seem to have led to him stepping down from chair of the PUD commission to serve as secretary beginning in December 1960. He died from a heart arttack on August 13, 1961 at the age of 76 following a fishing trip, and was at that time the longest-serving public utility district commissioner in the state. At his death, the widely-respected Meyer was serving as the local representative to the Washington PUD Association. In 1962, the Clark County PUD Board named the then-new Heye Meyer substation south of Battle Ground in memory of him. Eva ceremoniously turned on the switch to start operations there in October of that year. Meyer also left behind a strong Grange movement in Clark County, with a column devoted to it in the local *Columbian* newspaper, and 17 chapters in addition to the county-wide Pomona Grange.

Eva's professional and volunteer activities revolved around education, agriculture, and the Grange. Records differ as to her birthplace and date, but her obituary records her birth as December 21, 1888 in Kansas as one of the 11 children of Leonard Clay and Annie Moyes Livengood. (She may have been born in Cameron, Missouri, however, in 1887). She had made her way to Clark County by 1912, when she began teaching eight grades at the one-room Pleasant Valley School. She remained a teacher at Pleasant Valley for many years, and eventually also taught in the Orchards area. After 1932, Pleasant Valley School was located at Salmon Creek Avenue and NE 50th Avenue. (Today's Pleasant Valley School, located a couple blocks north of the Meyer property, was not built until 1976). She shared Heye's farming and Grange activities. Within the latter realm, she was a member of the Minnehaha, Pomona, State, and National Granges. For Minnehaha, she served as home economics chair, was elected lecturer, and was Master from 1933-34. Well-known for her acumen as a cook, she contributed to the growth of the Clark County Fair and won many awards there for food preparation. Between 1942 and 1958, she served on the board of what became the Fort Vancouver Regional Library district (FVRL) and served as chair in at least 1956. During this era, the Vancouver library expanded to serve the huge World War II population influx; the Clark County Library System, the state's first rural library district, was formed; and in 1950 the FVRL district, the state's first inter-county rural library district, was formed. The FVRL has grown to serve more than 447,000 people in four counties today. Eva was instrumental in the development of the Vancouver City library property at Mill Plain and Fort Vancouver Way in 1963, contributed books on public power to the new library, and played a major role in creating landscape plans for the grounds.

In 1965, Eva sold the farm property to Mr. and Mrs. George Philbrook and moved to the Carter Apartments in Hazel Dell. She died on March 21, 1980. Both Heye and Eva are interred in Park Hill Cemetery in Vancouver.

Current owner Gary Phillips purchased the property from John Philbrook, who inherited the property from his parents, and has owned the property for four years.

8. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (CCHR):

- ___ Preliminary determination of individual listing has been requested
- ___ Previously listed in the Clark County Heritage Register
- ___ Previously determined eligible by the Clark County Heritage Register
- ___ Recorded by Clark County Cultural Resources Inventory Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ___ State Historic Preservation Office
- x Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Name of repository:
Clark County Public Utilities records, SW WA Regional Archives, Olympia, WA

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3

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

A rectangular 3-acre southwestern portion of "86 Lot 1, Sec 30 T3NR2E WM 5.01 A" (latitude 45.720487 longitude -122.620922) with the north/south dimension being 335 feet and the east/west dimension being 435 ft.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries comprise the portion of the property originally owned by Heye and Eva Meyer that contains the residential and agricultural buildings built and/or used by them during their ownership.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title Holly Chamberlain
Organizatin _____ date _____
street & number 2223 G St telephone 360-921-5992
city or town Vancouver state WA zip code 98663

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm_0001
West (primary) facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm_0002
North facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _0003
East facade
Date of photo: 5/3/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _0004
South facade
Date of photo: 5/3/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _0005
Interior living room; photo to east
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _0006
Interior living room fireplace detail; photo to north
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _0007
Interior stairwell, half-story landing; photo to south
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0008
West façade with grape vines in the foreground
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0009
South facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0010
South and west facades
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0011
North facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0012
East facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0013
Interior first story looking southeast
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0014
Interior loft
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Gary Phillips

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Barn_0015
West façade – detail of typical four-light windows seen on many buildings on the property.
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Pumphouse_0016
South (primary) and east facades
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Pumphouse_0017
West and north facades
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Workshop_0018
East (primary) facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Workshop_0019
South facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Workshop_0020
West façade showing entrance to lower dynamite storage area
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Workshop_0021
Interior first floor looking west
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Storage Shed_0022
North (primary) facade
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Garage_0023
North (primary) and east facades
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Garage_0024
South and east facades
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _Smokehouse_0025
South (primary) and east facades
Date of photo: 7/13/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

WA_Clark County_Heye and Eva Meyer Farm _0026
General view of grounds looking southwest; l to r: Storage Shed, House, Pump House
Date of photo: 5/3/2014
Photographer: Holly Chamberlain

Additional items
(Check with the CCHPC Staff)

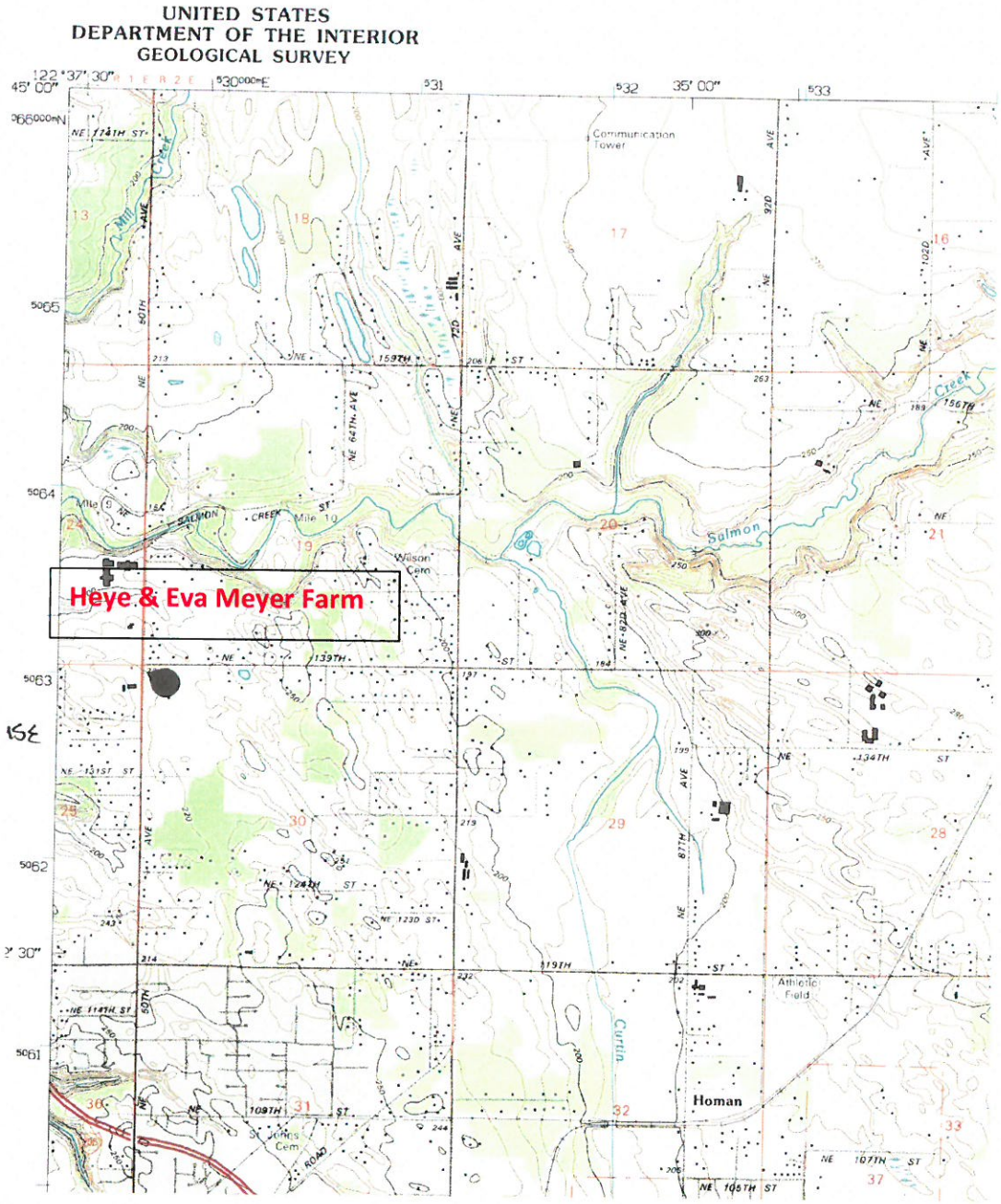

Figure 1. U. S. Geological Map of Vancouver Quadrangle, Washington-Oregon, 2011, 7.5-minute Series. Meyer Farm identified.

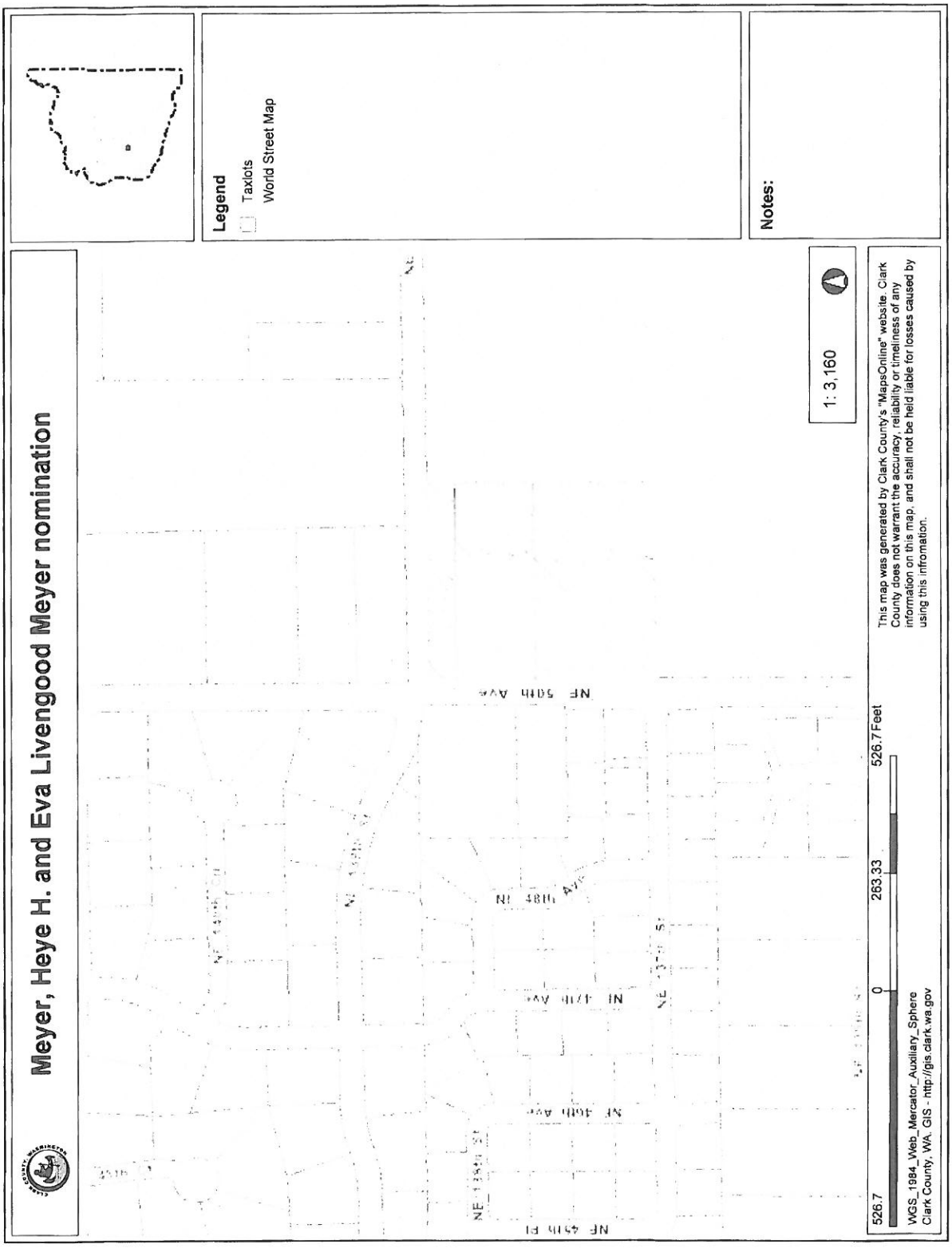

Figure 2. Clark County Assessor's map. Meyer House property outlined.

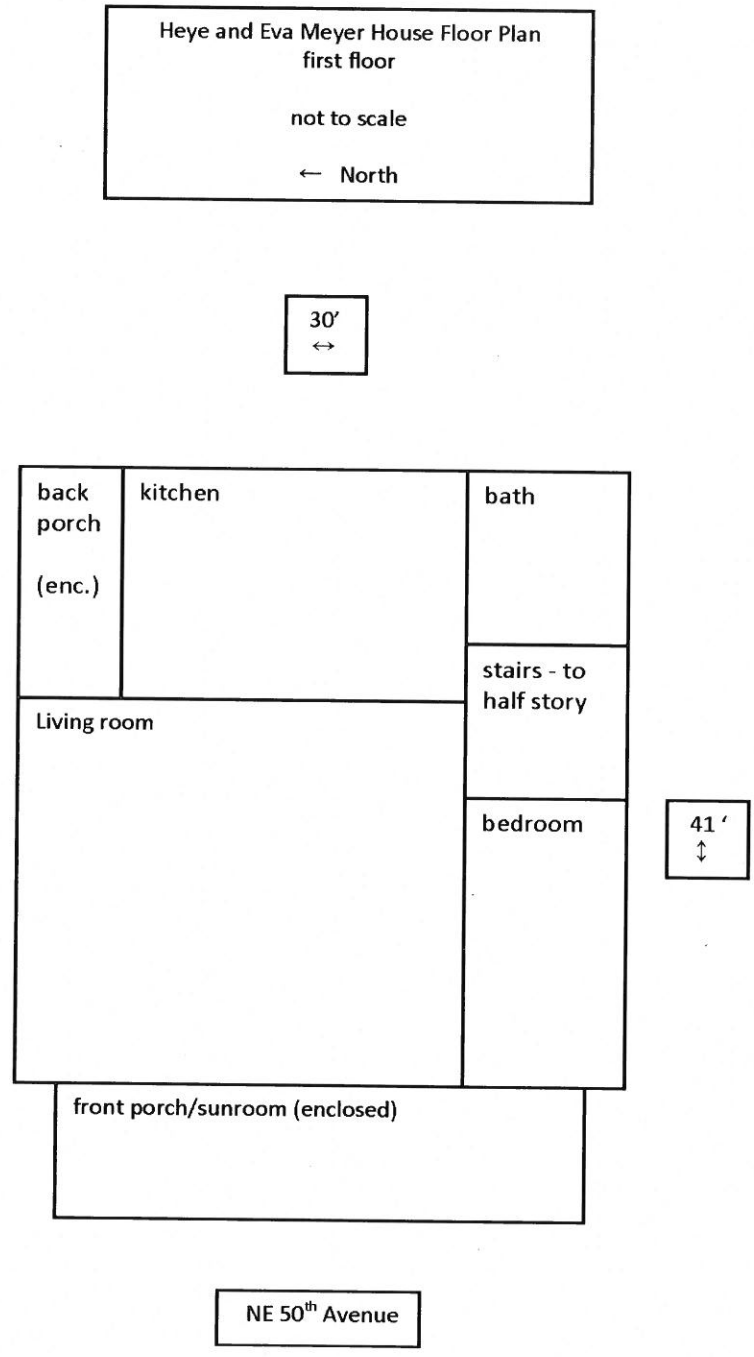

Figure 3. Floor Plan – 1st Floor– Meyer House property.

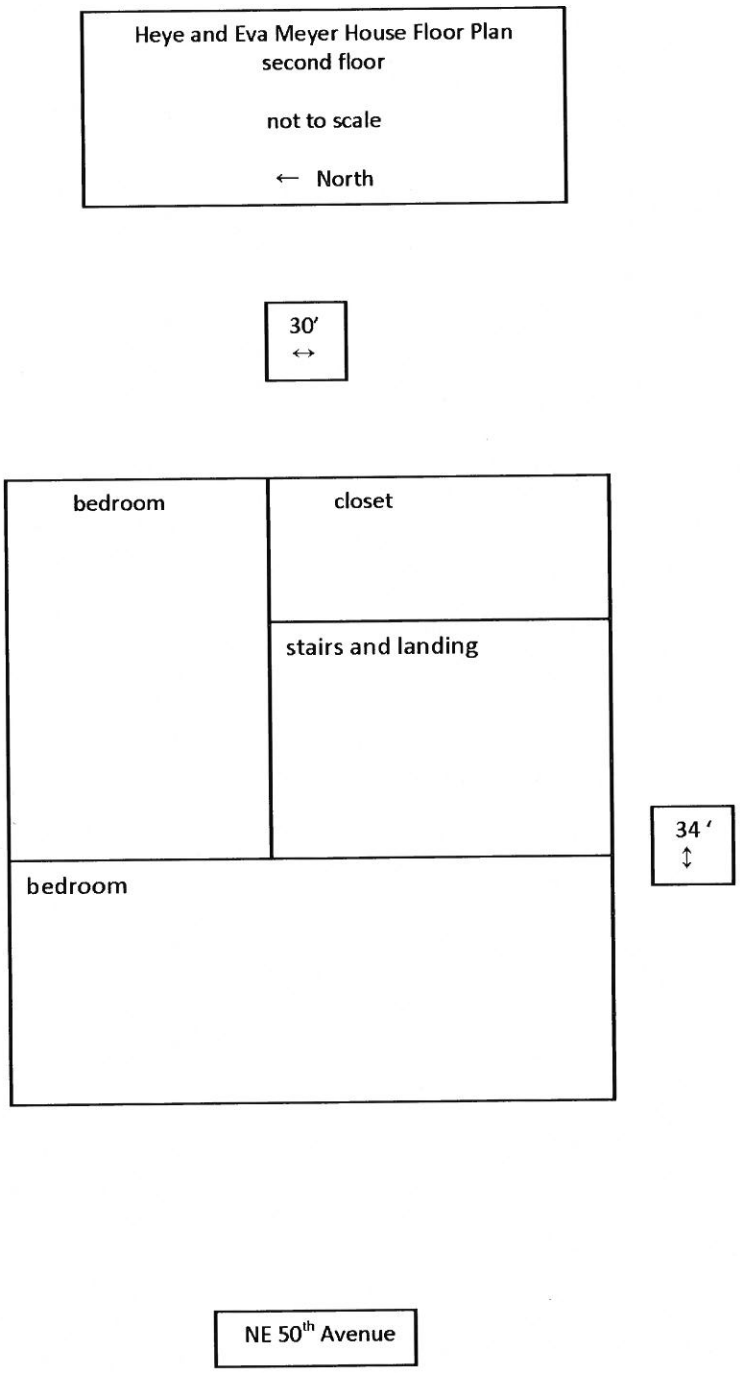

Figure 4. Floor Plan – 2nd Floor– Meyer House property.

Property Owner

name Gary Phillips

street & number PO Box 87548 telephone 360-487-9109

city or town Vancouver state WA zip code 98687

4b. **CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets / ☐ does not meet the Clark County Heritage Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet.)

Jacqueline E Kaz — Signature of commenting staff

10/7/14 — Date

4c. **CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION / DECISION**

IN THE OPINION OF THE CLARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY MEETS ☒ / DOES NOT MEET ☐ THE CLARK COUNTY HERITAGE REGISTER CRITERIA. (☐ See continuation sheet.)

CHAIRPERSON, Clark County Historic Preservation Commission

10/7/14 — Date