

PH0369802

DATA SHEET


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 5 1977
DATE ENTERED FEB 15 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

 HISTORIC
Barlow (William) House
AND/OR COMMON
Same

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER SW of Canby
24670 US Highway 99E
CITY, TOWN Canby VICINITY OF 2nd
STATE Oregon 97013 CODE 41 COUNTY Clackamas CODE 005
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Virginia Miller
STREET & NUMBER 24670 S. Highway 99E
CITY, TOWN Canby VICINITY OF Oregon STATE 97013

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Clackamas County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Oregon City STATE Oregon 97045

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Statewide Inventory of His toric Sites and Buildings
DATE 1970
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Oregon State Parks - 525 Trade St. SE
CITY, TOWN Salem STATE Oregon 97310

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Barlow House, constructed in 1885, is a fine example of High Victorian Italianate residential architecture. It is a two-story house with the main section measuring approximately 35' x 45' and an ell extending from the southeast rear section of the house measuring about 20' x 25'. Also included in the nomination are several out-buildings that predate the house. Approximately 150 yards to the northeast is a barn dating from the 1850s or 1860s. Fifty yards from the northeast corner of the house is a carriage house and fifty yards from the southeast corner is a combination woodshed/smokehouse. Approximately 100 yards to the southeast of the house is a building referred to as the tenant house. These three out-buildings probably date from the 1850s or 1860s, and they all have the interesting feature of a fanlight on the west wall.

In general appearance, the Barlow House is not dissimilar to the Morris Marks House in Portland (entered on the National Register December 30, 1975). The Marks House is much more elaborate in detailing, but the Barlow House has the same symmetrical architectural orientation with two projecting slant-sided bays flanking the entrance, a bracketed cornice with a paneled frieze surrounding the house, and a truncated hip roof.

The detailing of the exterior of the Barlow House is simple, yet attractive. On the second floor, the window openings are segmental with simple round headed surrounds on the bay and an entablature head over the window above the entry way. There is also a south bay with flat openings on the second floor with rounded lintel heads. On the north and east facades, the second story windows have flat openings with entablature heads and screen covers that simulate the segmental openings on the front facade.

On the first floor the windows all have flat openings with attractive bracketed window cornices with friezes on the front and south bays, and entablature heads over the remaining windows. There is a double door at the entry without windows but with attractive panel molding. The appearance of the house has been altered with the addition of a large porch on the west and north facades of the house. Unfortunately, the porch was constructed in a way that detracts from the architecture of the house. The porch has segmental arches filled in with an aggregate material (including a horseshoe imbedded over the entry way) and two gable peaks, one over the entry way and the other over the middle of the north porch.

Connected to the rear of the house is a two-story ell with a kitchen downstairs and servants' quarters upstairs. The ell maintains the same architectural style as the main house, with a bracketed cornice and frieze and a truncated hip roof. The ell also has an attractive porch which maintains the architectural flavor of the house with segmental arches and a bracketed cornice.

Within, the Barlow House is organized around a central hall plan with a parlor, a sitting room, a dining room, and a bedroom downstairs, and four bedrooms and a bath upstairs. Within the ell, there is a kitchen and bath on the first floor connected by a narrow stairway to the two room servants' quarters upstairs.

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Interior detailing is quite attractive featuring six fireplaces and ornate interior woodwork. In the parlow (next to the entrance, to the left) is a gray marble fireplace, the sitting room (next to the entrance, to the right) features a white marble fireplace. There are black slate fireplaces in the dining room (behind the sitting room) and the first floor bedroom (behind the parlow), and two metal fireplaces, simulated to appear marble, in the two front upstairs bedrooms.

The woodwork throughout may well have been planed and prepared in the sawmill located within the Barlow estate. The wainscoting in the dining room appears to be hand carved maple. The wainscoting in the kitchen is tongue and groove oak, and the wainscoting and balustrade in the entryway is walnut. The framing is 4" x 4" balloon framing, from the attic to the ground floor. The exterior wall covering is clapboard siding and the interior walls are plaster.

A unique feature of the Barlow House, distinguishing it from others in Oregon, is the two rows of black walnut trees extending from the house to Highway 99E. The trees are the earliest black walnut trees in Oregon, planted in 1859. Before the highway was constructed, the trees extended 300 yards to the original main road.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1885

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Mr. Kidd

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

William Barlow's house is significant as an example of High Victorian Italianate architecture in Oregon, but the house is also an important landmark to the Barlow family who contributed to the settlement of the Willamette Valley of Oregon by the construction of the Barlow Road from The Dalles to Oregon City in 1845.

Samuel K. Barlow, William's father, was an important figure in developing an early transportation route to aid emigrants coming to Oregon. Before 1845, The Dalles, located on the Columbia River, was the end of the Oregon Trail. From that point, the pioneers put their goods on rafts and traveled the remainder of the route via the Columbia. Barlow's Road was an extremely difficult alternative route that headed south from The Dalles, then east through the Cascade Mountains near Mount Hood to Oregon City. One section in the route, Laurel Hill, was described by most of the travelers as the most difficult section of the entire Oregon Trail. One emigrant wrote in 1853:

"The road on this hill is something terrible. It is worn down into the soil from five to seven feet, leaving steep banks on both sides, and so narrow that it is almost impossible to walk alongside of the cattle for any distance without leaning against the oxen. . . . They cut down a small tree about ten inches in diameter and about forty feet long, and the more limbs it has on it the better. This tree they fasten to the rear axel with chains or ropes, top end foremost, making an excellent brake."

Although Sam Barlow is considered by most to be the founder of the Barlow Road, his son William played an important role in the scouting and construction of the route. In the winter of 1845, the Barlow Party was forced to cache their wagons and supplies in the mountains along the route because of heavy snow. William, then 22 years old, and two other men volunteered to stay the winter and protect the property. Later in the year when the route was passable, William Barlow drove the first wagon over the road.

In 1850, Sam Barlow purchased the land on which the present house is located from Thomas McKay, a former employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. There was probably a house on the property when Barlow purchased the land, and part of the 1,450 acres was cultivated.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bailey, Walter. "The Barlow Road", Oregon Historical Quarterly (June 1912), pp. 287-296.
 Barlow, William. "Reminiscences of Seventy Years", Oregon Historical Quarterly (June 1912), pp. 240-286.
 Clackamas County Historical Society and Wasco County Historical Society. The Barlow Road. Portland, OR: 1976 (see continuation sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A

1,0	52,225,0	5,018,2,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert K. Sutton

ORGANIZATION

Oregon State Parks

DATE

September 1976

STREET & NUMBER

525 Trade Street SE

TELEPHONE

(503) 378-6118

CITY OR TOWN

Salem

STATE

Oregon 97310

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David G. Tolbert

TITLE State Parks Superintendent

DATE Dec. 28, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF

Conroy

DATE 2/15/77

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 2/14/77

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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William Barlow first settled on a farm on the Clackamas River near Oregon City. In his memoirs, William referred to Oregon Trail travelers stopping at his farm, so it must have been either on or near the actual route of the trail. He sold this Clackamas River farm in 1848 to an Oregon Trail traveler and engaged in several enterprises in the Oregon City area. Sometime during the 1850s, William bought his father's farm. Sam Barlow moved from his farm to Canemah, near Oregon City, where he died in 1867.

Under William Barlow, the farm developed into a small community. In 1859, William planted the first black walnut trees in Oregon. They were planted in two rows from the house to the main road through Barlow, about 300 yards from the house. In 1870, the railroad was built through the Willamette Valley and the route went through the Barlow property. A station was built and named for William Barlow. Barlow and his brother-in-law, Hodges, built and financed one of the first river steamboats on the upper Willamette River - the Canemah. On his farm and in the community of Barlow, William Barlow started a sawmill, a gristmill, the first post office, and the Barlow Bank and Land Development Company.

The William Barlow house was constructed in 1885 soon after the first Barlow House burned (probably in 1883). The new house was constructed on the same site as the original house, maintaining the same orientation to the out-buildings. It is not known whether Barlow hired an architect to prepare the plans for his house, but the evidence suggests he did not. The records do, however, show that Barlow hired Mr. Kidd, master carpenter, to supervise the construction of his house. Some of the construction materials for the house were no doubt prepared in Barlow's sawmill.

Architecturally, the Barlow House is a vernacular interpretation of the High Victorian Italianate style. As mentioned in the description section, the Barlow House is in many ways similar to but less ornate than the Morris Marks House in Portland. For Oregon, these two houses present an interesting comparison of one architectural style. The Marks House is a highly sophisticated example, appearing in several architectural style books and the Barlow House represents a vernacular interpretation of the same style. The Marks House shows that during the 1870s and 1880s Oregon was moving into the mainstream of American architectural development. Warren H. Williams, one of Oregon's earliest professional architects, is attributed as the architect of the Marks House. The Marks House and other buildings and houses designed by Williams and other early architects suggested that Oregon was becoming more distinctive and sophisticated in her architectural styles. The Barlow House, on the other hand, shows that many well-to-do Oregonians, such as William Barlow, still preferred to build their houses using vernacular adaptations of popular styles.

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McArthur, Lewis A. Oregon Geographic Names. Portland, OR: 1974.