

415

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name White-Kellogg House
other names/site number White, Judge Samuel S., House
"Four Elms"

2. Location

street & number 19000 S. Central Point Road not for publication
city, town Oregon City vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97045

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] March 28, 1989
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Bruce J. Noble, Jr. 5/16/89
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single-dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single-dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood/weatherboards

roof asphalt/composition shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

The Judge White House is located on a 3.24-acre parcel on the north side of Central Point Road, less than one mile from the city limits of Oregon City. Central Point Road is one of the historic roads which radiate out from Oregon City. The house is set well back from the two-lane county road. The surrounding area is generally characterized by the predominance of large residential lots and low intensity agricultural uses, such as pastures and grass-hay fields. The subject property has been used for the past decades for the cultivation of flowering plants--the previous owner of over 40 years was a commercial florist--and herbs.

Within a 1/2 mile radius, there are three houses which are approximately the same age as the subject property. Two of the three are on the National Register and are related historically to the Judge White House. The relationship of these properties is discussed within the Statement of Significance portion of this nomination application. The third house was substantially altered after the historic period and is not known to be linked to the others by historic associations.

The subject parcel is roughly rectangular in shape. The house is situated on the front third of the tract. Majestic elm trees line the circular drive in front of the house. They are undoubtedly the inspiration for the name of the property--Four Elms. Other mature trees and bushes enhance the historic landscape. Most noticeable are the fruit and nut trees, including the butternut tree imported by the original owner, as well as several species of apple trees, some of which have not as yet been identified by local orchardists. Although these landscape features have matured since White's occupation, they help convey the historic character of the property.

The Judge White House is one-and-one-half stories and rests on a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

partial concrete block foundation. For a portion of the house the 6" x 12" beams rest on stone piers and the posts. The beams are fastened by pegs. The building has rough horizontal plank walls and unpeeled log joists. The house has a low pitched gable roof covered by composition shingles. A small space has been excavated for a furnace; the house has no basement.

The rectangular volume is oriented with its front to the northwest.

The facade is formally arranged around a splendid, central entrance in the Classical style which is framed by Doric pilasters having torus base molding. The door is recessed and surrounded by toplights, sidelights and slender Doric pilasters. Jambs, soffit and bulkheads of the recess are embellished by inset panels trimmed with molding. It is among the most handsome doorways among Oregon's Greek Revival houses.

Double-hung sash windows are the primary window type. The windows on the south elevation have six lights in each sash.

The house is clad with dropped siding and finished with cornerboards, frieze and rakeboards. Imbricated shingles are found in gable ends on the side elevation and in the gabled wall dormer on the facade.

Attachments to the house include a single-bay front porch and an enclosed side porch, which were constructed after 1945 and include little, if any, original materials. Other recent alterations include a pair of gabled dormers on the rear elevation, which are believed to have been added in the 1940s.

During the Kellogg occupation the house received several alterations. The house was raised about thirty inches above grade onto its concrete block perimeter foundation.

At the same time imbricated shingles were added to the gable ends and a wall dormer was added to the facade. The windows originally were formally-placed, double-hung windows with six over six lights. They were replaced by paired openings having one over one double-hung sash.

The interior of the Judge White house is arranged along a central stair hall. The parlor is located on one side of the hall and the dining room and kitchen are on the other. Similarly the upper floor is arranged. The staircase is distinguished by the handsome cherry newel post and balustrade, which are identical to those found in the Ainsworth House. The rooms have 10 foot high ceilings, wainscoting and simple molded door and window surrounds.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

The barn, located east of the house, is believed to have been constructed during the Kellogg family occupation, in the 1930s. Clad with board and batten siding, the one and a half-story, gable-roofed barn has a lean-to extension on its east elevation and a shed-roof carport on the west. The barn has a variety of window types. Ivy clings to the north side. A more recent improvement, a garage and storage building measuring 30 x 36 feet in ground plan, was added to the property in 1988. The one and a half-story gable-roofed garage is L-shaped in plan, clad with horizontal weatherboards and trimmed with plain corner boards and boxed cornice. Neither outbuilding is counted a contributing feature of the property.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Transportation
Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1849-1873

Significant Dates

1850

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

White, Samuel Simpson

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 3.24 acres Oregon City, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	3	0	5	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	0	1	9	6	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is situated in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 7, Township 3S, Range 2E, Willamette Meridian, in Clackamas County, Oregon, and is identified as Tax Lot 400 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of 3.24 acres encompasses the entire tax lot associated with the house occupied by Provisional Government probate judge and **Provisional** legislator Samuel S. White from 1849 to 1873. The parcel is the nucleus of White's historic land holding and is distinguished by a semi-circular drive, a variety of early-planted elm, walnut, chestnut, linden and locust trees as well as native conifers, an expanse of cultivated garden and the remnants of an historic pear orchard. **See continuation sheet** A barn of the 1930s and a compatibly-styled garage of recent date are non-historic, non-contributing improvements.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Morrison
organization Koler-Morrison Planning Consultants date August 30, 1988
street & number PO Box 445 telephone (503) 654-2786
city or town Oregon City state Oregon zip code 97045

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1A

Upon its construction in 1849, the house built for Samuel Simpson White in the Mt. Pleasant district outlying Oregon City, Oregon was a peripteral, one and a half story building of box, or plank construction in the Greek Revival style. It was distinguished by a low-pitched gable roof, boxed cornice and unadorned frieze, a recessed front entrance having a finely detailed architrave, pilasters and inset panels, formally-placed windows with six-over-six lights, and finely detailed square porch columns of the Doric order. The house was remodeled somewhat in the Queen Anne tradition by a subsequent owner, Edward Kellogg, about 1890, thus accounting for the central wall dormer of the facade, imbricated shingle cladding of dormer and gable ends, and refiguration of windows in paired groupings with one-over-one, double-hung sash. At a still later date, apparently, a porch railing was added which was comprised of solid, tongue and groove boards with square posts at the entrance. The peripteral porch was removed entirely sometime after 1945 and the existing single-bay porch was added to shelter the front entrance. Present owners are considering a plan to reconstruct the encircling porch.

The White-Kellogg House is significant under Criterion B as the property most importantly associated with Samuel Simpson White (1811-1901), an overland pioneer of 1845 who, while residing in the house, participated in a pivotal event which marked the ascendancy of steam navigation in Oregon. At nearby Milwaukie, White and his partners, Lot Whitcomb and Berryman Jennings, launched the first steamboat built on the Willamette River on December 25, 1850. The ramifications of this venture were far-reaching, for the broad and fertile Willamette Valley was an agricultural district of legendary promise recently populated by Oregon Trail immigrants proving their claims under the Donation Land Act. The success of Oregon's new farms, saw mills and flour mills depended upon shipping on the Willamette and the Columbia, to which it is tributary, rivers which were the route of access to world markets.

Samuel White occupies special prominence in Oregon history also for his part in the organization of Oregon's early government. Between 1843 and 1849, Oregon's Provisional Government was headed first by an executive committee and then by a governor. Under the latter, White served as probate judge and member of the legislative assembly. The decade of Territorial Government commenced in 1849, and Oregon achieved statehood in 1859. The house on White's land claim outlying the early capital is the only one surviving of those built for men whose connection with Oregon government reaches back to the Provisional Government period.

There are no surviving buildings associated with Provisional Governor George Abernethy, nor are there any houses associated with the earlier Provisional Executive Committeemen: Alanson Beers, Joseph Gale, David Hill, Dr. William Bailey, Osborne Russell and Peter Stewart. Neither is the house of Dr. Ira

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1B

Babcock, Supreme Judge and Magistrate of the Provisional Government standing. There are no houses remaining which are associated with White's partner in the side-wheeler construction project, Lot Whitcomb, founder of the townsite of Milwaukie. A house associated with Berryman Jennings, the third ship-building partner and original settler at Jennings Landing, still stands at the place now known as Jennings Lodge, but it has been subsumed by later construction and is now unrecognizable in the guise of a bungalow.

"Four Elms," the popular name of the nominated property, is derived from the elm tress which White planted to line the approach to his house. Three of the stately old plantings remain on the grounds, along with early orchard remnants, as identifying features of White's first claim in the country he did so much to develop. White's association with the property was of long duration for the times. After nearly a quarter of a century, in 1873, he moved to Portland to pursue his shipping, mining and mercantile interests. Despite its alteration by subsequent owners, the house is yet recognizable as one which began as a Greek Revival farmhouse. It signifies not only the distinguished career of Samuel S. White, it is virtually the last tangible connection with statesmen of Oregon's Provisional Government period.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2

The Judge Samuel S. White House, constructed in approximately 1849, is significant under criterion B for being the only extant structure associated with original owner, Judge Samuel Simpson White. White, a pioneer of 1845, was influential in development of the state through his work in the fields of transportation, agriculture and jurisprudence. The house of the Provisional Government probate judge is one of only thirteen dwellings of the Territorial era remaining in Clackamas County.

Samuel Simpson White was born in Butler county, Indiana, December 11, 1811, to Edwin and Nancy White, early mid-western pioneers. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on his parent's farm learning and developing his skills as both farmer and orchardist, skills that proved beneficial in Oregon. Growing up on the frontier he received less than three months of formal education, but his parents instilled in him a desire to learn which he spent his lifetime fulfilling. Later biographers referred to him as one of the most intelligent and knowledgeable judges in Oregon. On May 6, 1831, White married HulDAH Jennings. Through this marriage White became associated with his brothers-in-law, Berryman Jennings and Morton Mathew McCarver;

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

associations which had significant historical impacts on both mid-western and Oregon development.

In 1832 White, Jennings and McCarver served in the Black Hawk War, an experience that served White in his handling of the Cayuse War in Oregon fifteen years later. In 1836, in the company of Morton McCarver and his sister's husband Amaziah Doolittle, White founded the city of Burlington, Iowa. In an effort to promote their town site White and McCarver built and ran a ferryboat across the Mississippi. This was White's first experience in water transportation, and served as the touchstone for Oregon's first major shipping company. In 1840, due to a land dispute, the Whites moved on to Fort Madison, Iowa, where White operated first a ferry, then a steamboat on the Mississippi River between Keokuk and New Orleans. White ran this this very successful shipping operation until 1845, when he and his family emigrated to Oregon.

(In 1843-45, Keokuk was a small shipping town of 400-500 people. During this period of time John Commingers Ainsworth was living in Keokuk running a small mercantile store and shipping business. Although there is no documentation as to whether or not White and his future son-in-law, employee and president of the Oregon Steamship and Navigation Company were acquainted, their circumstances and locality suggest a relationship that goes back beyond just their Oregon ties.)

Accompanying White and his family to Oregon were his sister-in-law, Mary Ann McCarver, her two children and Berryman Jennings. Morton McCarver had emigrated in 1843, and as his wife and children had been left in the care of White, it is assumed that White was waiting for his brother-in-law and business partner to substantiate the benefits of the new Oregon country, and establish a claim before moving the families out into an area that was still being contested by Great Britain and the United States. McCarver, in the company of Peter H. Burnett, future

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4

first governor of California, had founded and platted the town of Linnton--the second platted town in Oregon--on their arrival in 1843, but by 1845 had moved down to Oregon City. In 1843 there was some question as to which town or developing population center would be the dominant commercial point on the Willamette, but by 1845 Oregon City had established itself as the focal point for Oregon emigration; holding center stage until Portland eclipsed her in the mid 1850's. As John McLoughlin commented in March, 1845, "Oregon City is the place in the country where the greatest number of people will be collected for some years to come." With White's arrival in 1845, he and McCarver took out adjoining land claims one and one-half miles from Oregon City.

White built a log house on his claim which is believed to have been rebuilt and incorporated into the existing house. He farmed the land and planted what is believed to be one of the first two orchards in the Oregon City area--the other one being that of McCarver-- with saplings brought overland from Iowa. The Whites soon became prominent in the social and civil life of Oregon City. The Rev. George Atkinson's diary witnesses numerous instances of the White's hospitality and generosity to both members of the Congregational Church and to fellow pioneers in need of assistance. Their house soon became a gathering place for town functions and a meeting place for church gatherings; Judge White served for a time as moderator of the Congregationalist Society founded in 1849, while his house remained a primary meeting place until the construction of the first church in 1850. (Given these facts it is not inconceivable that construction of the present structure occurred prior to 1849, although given the date of McCarver's house (1850) and White's business interests, it does not seem probable.) The Whites were also instrumental in the contribution and building of two Congregationalist Churches in Oregon City while residing there.

In 1846, Governor George Abernethy appointed Samuel S. White the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

first Probate Judge in Oregon. Abernethy's recognition of White's leadership, experience and judgment were vouchsafed over the next several years in White's contributions to the Provisional Government. White was indeed an Oregonian with "a pocket full of rocks". (The expression "a pocket full of rocks" is a Oregon colloquialism, in use as late as the 1890's, meaning someone of substance or worth. Currently in the Oregon Historical Society Museum is the Abernethy "rock", presented to Judge White, by Governor George Abernethy, during the Provisional Government. The rock is a piece of flint used during the pre-territorial years as a means of payment between the early pioneers.) In 1847, White was elected to the Provisional Legislature as a representative of Clackamas County with Medoram Crawford and J.M. Wair. It was during this time that he drafted the legislation that called for the raising of troops and action against the Cayuse following the Whitman massacre. Judge White was also instrumental in founding several early schools in Oregon. In 1848 he was appointed Clackamas County Judge. Over the next 26 years the judge was said to have "...more to do with the development of the roads of Clackamas County than any other man." (Chapman, 1903) Judge White's first western road building effort was not, however, in Clackamas county but in the northern California.

In 1848, with the discovery of gold in California, Judge White joined Morton McCarver, Peter Burnett and Thomas McKay on the first attempt to take a wagon train from Oregon to California. Following the old trapping trail as far as the southern limits of Klamath Lake the train struck out over previously untraveled territory and forged the first wagon road from Oregon over the Sierra Nevada into the Sacramento valley. White stayed at the gold fields for six weeks panning approximately 100 ounces of gold. White arrived back in Oregon City in March of 1849. He had first traveled to San Francisco, booking passage on the same vessel that carried Governor Joseph Lane to Oregon, whose arrival marked the end of Provisional Government, heralding Territorial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

status to the Oregon country.

On his return, Judge White formed a partnership with Colonel Berryman Jennings and D.B. Hanna. According to Lewis and Dryden, White was the head of this partnership and the managing partner. Returning to San Francisco he purchased three ships--the Carib, the Ocean Bird and the Keoka--for the purpose of trading with the lucrative California market created by the gold rush. On the Ocean Bird's first trip she netted \$12,400, \$400 more than White had paid for her. Her second trip netted her \$16,000. While in California White also established mines and mercantiles in the Sacramento Valley in partnership with M.M. McCarver. White became a leading force in the business world of both Oregon and California.

It is believed that White began construction of the subject house in 1849, completing it sometime prior to April of 1850. This dating is based on several considerations. Prior to October of 1849, White was in the financial position to construct a new home. He made several trips back and forth to California during the year, any one of which could have been to initiate the construction of his new dwelling. His wife and children were in California at the turn of the year, returning to Oregon City alone in April of 1850. His daughter Onzella died on board ship on this return trip according to Rev. Atkinson's diary. It would seem that an individual of White's position at that time would not have sent his wife and children home to the rustic log cabin, but instead would have waited until the new home was completed. By the fall of the year Captain Ainsworth, while courting White's daughter Nancy Jane, refers to the time spent at White's large house and sitting out on the porch. It is therefore believed that construction was certainly before the fall of 1850, and probably occurred between October of 1849 and April of 1850. It is also of note that in the Summer of 1850 the title of The Ocean Bird was transferred to White's brother-in-law and partner McCarver, who shipped a prefabricated "Aladdin House" to Oregon.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

City. Tradition has it that certain elements in White's home also came around the horn to San Francisco and were shipped on to Oregon City during 1849-50.

In approximately August of 1850 Hanna left the partnership and Lot Whitcomb invested in White and Jennings's shipping company. It was at this time that the bark Louisiana was purchased in San Francisco by White, Whitcomb and Jennings, along with the machinery for a steamship that she carried in her hold. Captain Ainsworth, newly arrived in San Francisco from the Mississippi, was contracted to come to Oregon City by White and take charge of the steamboat that his company was proposing to build. White was the primary force behind the first Oregon shipping company, but was responsible for contracting Ainsworth to captain on the Willamette and thereby inaugurate what would become the Oregon Steamship and Navigation Company, and the multi-million dollar shipping and railroad industry founded by Ainsworth. White's part in this takes on heightened dimensions when understood in the light of Lot Whitcomb's attempt late in 1850, and in the early months of 1851, to discredit Ainsworth and have him replaced. It was the contract between White and Ainsworth that disavowed Whitcomb's attempt to replace Ainsworth--if one looks at the impact the OS&NC and John Ainsworth had on Oregon history, the thought of Whitcomb succeeding in his attempt is staggering in its possible consequences. Early in 1851 White sold his interest in the shipping company. The steam-boat was launched on December 25, 1850, the first to be built and run on the Willamette. She was christened the Lot Whitcomb. Although White's name did not grace his steamboat, he can be viewed as inaugurating the first major shipping industry in Oregon, as the leading force behind acquiring the machinery for the first steamship on the Willamette and as was instrumental in procuring the services of John Comminger Ainsworth.

In the spring of 1851 John Ainsworth married Nancy Jane White and built a Classical Revival house on a 129 acre parcel of land

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 8

given to them by Judge Samuel S. White. Part of the original White DLC, their home was built in close proximity to the earlier Judge White House. Ainsworth's house is currently on the NRHP.

With Ainsworth's purchase and subsequent acquisition of the Lot Whitcomb, White retired from the steamboat business to devote his attention to his farm and fruit raising. His 18-acre orchard demonstrated the potential for successful fruit production in Oregon. A number of old fruit trees remain on the property. White also remained active in county government, running for Probate Judge in 1853, and also continued his business affiliation with McCarver. In 1858, White and McCarver received the quit claim deed to the Dalles Mission from Rev. Ellis. This points to a continuing relationship between White and his son-in-law Ainsworth, for it is at this time that the strategic shipping importance of the Dalles was being considered by several factions. Though previous encumbrances superceded their claim, White and McCarver were still playing pivotal roles in the expansion of business and shipping interests in the northwest; shipping and transportation interests that were dictated to a great degree by John Ainsworth. White also invested in property in Idaho City in the mid 1860's. In 1868 McCarver founded the city of Tacoma, which was soon named by Ainsworth as the western terminus for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1870, White purchased a 192 acre farm just south of Tacoma and became one of the cities major real estate owners and developers. Although White retained his residence in Oregon City until 1873, his interests encompassed not only his orchards and farm but the greater northwest.

In 1873 White moved to Fourth Avenue in Portland, where he lived until his death in 1901. White built several other houses as rentals in the Portland area, as well as his properties in Tacoma and Idaho City. He also continued his judicial career in Portland, as Justice of the Peace for the south Portland

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 9

precinct, an honorary title he retained until his death. Shortly before his passing in 1901, it was said that "the name of Judge Samuel White is associated with many of the events which form the early history of the state and with those bearing upon its latter day progress and improvement. (Chapman, 1903)

In 1876, William Harrison Kellogg (1813-1882), from New York, purchased the subject house. Kellogg's youngest son, Edward (1862-1927), obtained title to the property in 1884 from his brothers and sisters. Edward Kellogg is believed to have responsible for the alterations to the house which are believed to have occurred in the late 19th century. These changes are discussed in the Physical Description section of this nomination application. He farmed the land until approximately 1917, when he began selling off small parcels and renting out acreage for pasturage. Kellogg died in 1927 after a long illness. His widow, Etta, retained the property through the Depression years.

The house is also important as an example of rare pre-territorial era building in the county. According to the Clackamas County Cultural Resource survey conducted in 1984, there are ten relatively intact buildings in the unincorporated county that were constructed prior to 1860. Of these, eight are dwellings. Records indicate there are five residences within Oregon City which date from the same period.

Although he altered the house, Kellogg retained the plan and massing that are characteristic of the Classic Revival style. To make the second floor more usable, he added the central wall dormer to the front and dormers to the rear. He also kept the distinctive front door, sidelights and transom, as well as most of the interior features. The interior floor plan, board walls and ceilings, and the staircase that was "shipped 'round the horn" are intact.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Oregon Provisional and Territorial Government Documents. Microfilm located at The Oregon Historical Society. Documents #1930, #3452, #6913, #8025, #12275.

Ainsworth, John Comminger. Unpublished Manuscripts collection located at the Oregon Historical Society, Manuscripts Dept.

Oregonian, May 3, 1906, p.8.
July 21, 1923, p.8.
March 10, 1935, p.7.

Clackamas County Directory 1916-1917. Vol. I, Sohns & WoodBeck, Oregon City, Oregon, p.247.

_____ . "Morton McCarver." Annals of Iowa, vol. 5 (Spring 1970)? 242-246.

Bibler, Stephen H. "Specimen of Abernethy Rock: A Medium of Exchange." Oregon Historical Quarterly, vol. 44 (Spring 1943): 249-252.

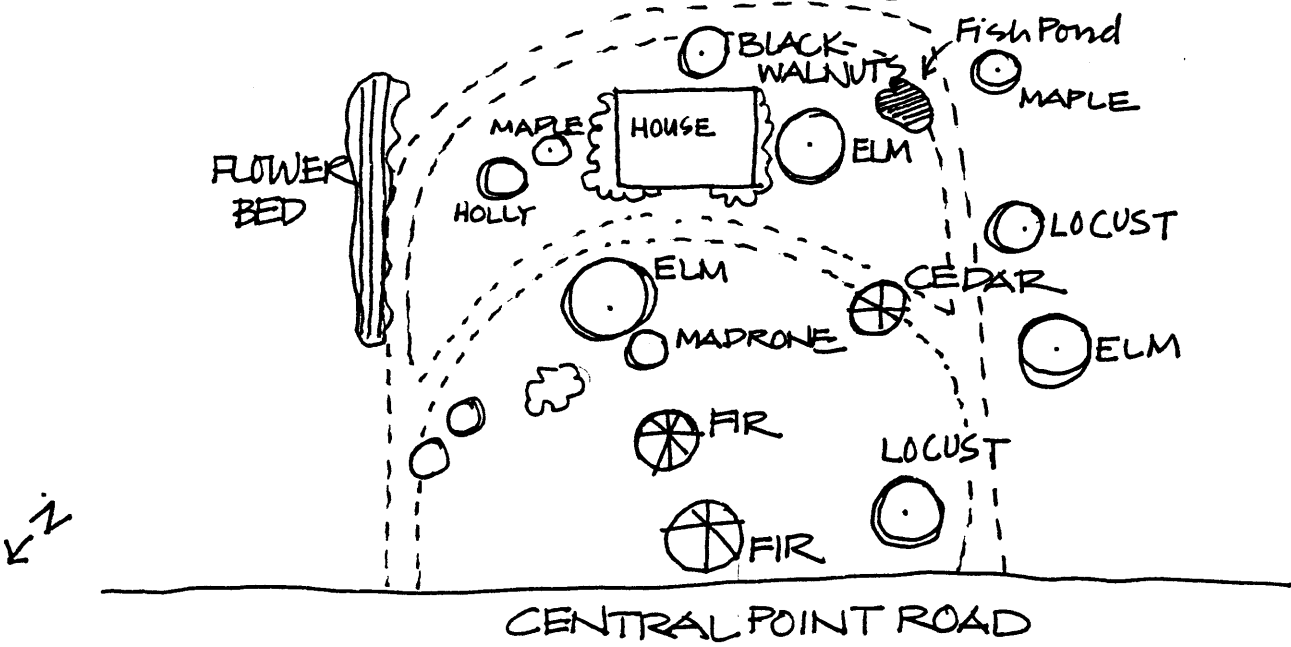
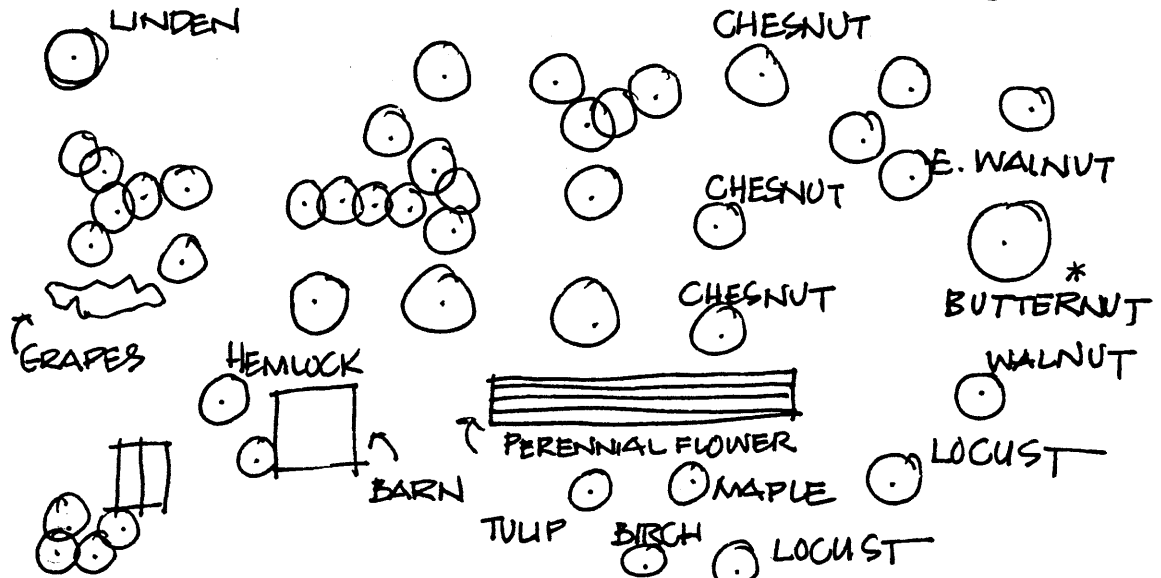
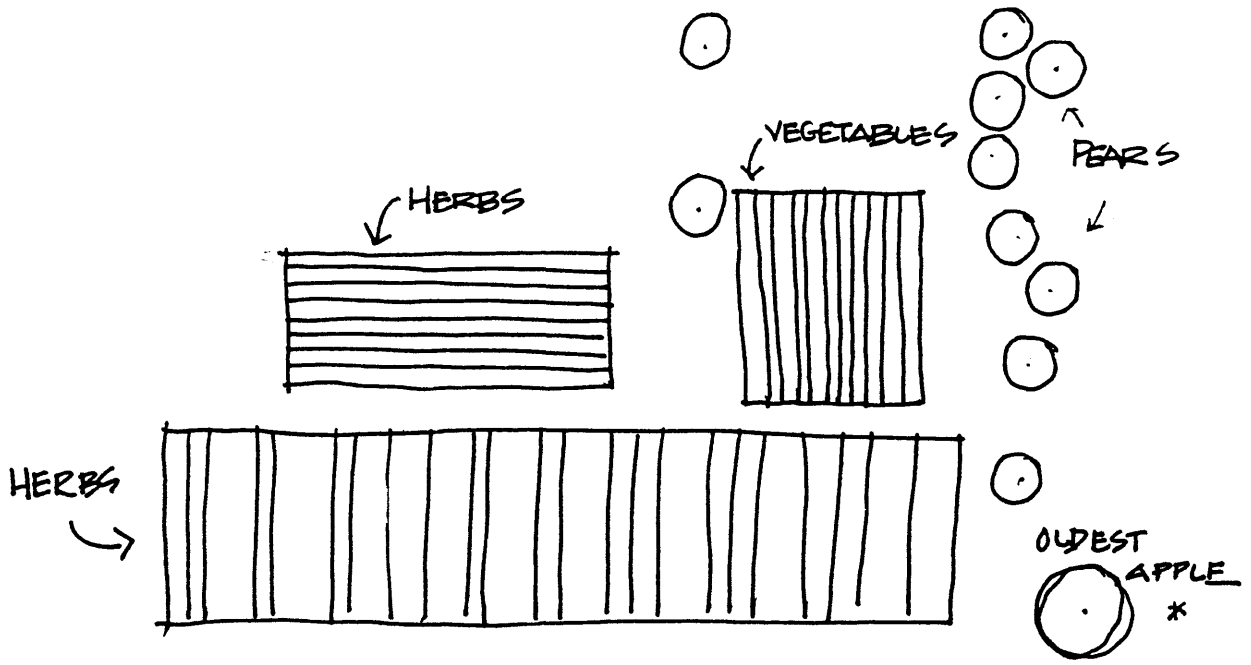
Clackamas County Deeds. TICOR Title Company, Oregon City, Oregon.

Chapman, Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Chapman Publishing Company, Chicago, 1903.

Carey, Charles Henry, History of Oregon, vol. I, The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, Chicago-Portland, 1922.

Oregon Historical Society Scrapbook Collection, 226h:1599, 56:197, 9:95-96.

Oregon Journal, September 8, 1932, p.8
May 16, 1938, p.4
July 10, 1949, p. C9



NO SCALE
 * Significant Trees

