

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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FEB 17 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Straight (Hiram A.) House

AND/OR COMMON

Same

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

16000 S. Depot Lane

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Park Place

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd

STATE

Oregon

— VICINITY OF

CODE

41

COUNTY

Clackamas

CODE

005

CLASSIFICATION

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

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Lohr

STREET & NUMBER

1206 Washington St.

CITY, TOWN

Oregon City

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Oregon 97045

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
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 Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE

May 1976

—FEDERAL STATE —COUNTY —LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch

CITY, TOWN

Salem

STATE

Oregon 97310

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hiram A. Straight House in Park Place, Oregon (Section 20, T. 2 S., R. 2 E., W.M.) is an excellent example of vernacular Classic Revival architecture in Oregon. Built c. 1856, the house stands on Straight's original donation land claim.

The house presently consists of a two-story gabled volume with attic fronting to the west with a one-and-a-half story gabled wing on either side of the main volume. Fenestration of the west face of the first floor of the main volume is regular with entry door and transom, and double hung sash windows on either side with original six lights over six. The second story is like the first floor except that no transom is above the door that leads to the porch balcony. The balcony railing is missing, but one railing post has been discovered that will aid in restoring the railing. The fenestration of the west face of the north wing is regular with an entry door with transom and side panel lights and a window to the north. The windows on the rest of the house are also symmetrically placed with most having the original six panes over six. The house has a twelve-inch frieze with capped corners. The solid box construction is sided with clapboards and sits on a foundation of large cut sandstone blocks.

Inside are four rooms on each floor, two in the main volume and one in each wing. At the rear of each wing the original porches have been enclosed with the one in the north wing where the hallway and stairs are located having been converted into a bathroom. A room has been added in the 1940s to the west side of the south wing which the present owners plan to remove. The fireplace opens onto the back parlor of the main volume and appears to have been remodeled in the 1940s. There is a stove chimney remaining on the outside of each wing, but is cut off in the attic. There is evidence of horizontal wainscotting in the two parlors of the main volume and in the kitchen, which is in the south wing. There is a basement under the main volume and the north wing, with the large cut sandstone blocks of the foundation extending to the floor of the basement. Essentially, the house is historically intact.

The middle upstairs window of the front elevation has been removed and is to be replaced with a door. Below it, on the ground story, the french door with transom will be replaced with an accurate opening in the future.

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 type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	Oregon Trail migration
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1856 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hiram A. Straight House is one of the outstanding examples of vernacular Classic Revival architecture remaining in Oregon. Hiram A. Straight, the owner, was an important figure in the early history of Oregon. He helped in 1843 establish part of the Oregon Trail between Fort Hall and Walla Walla. He served in the legislature of both the Provisional and Territorial governments of Oregon.

Hiram A. Straight was born in 1814 in Washington County, New York, and settled in Illinois in 1837 where he married Susan Lasswell. In 1843 he sold his farm and joined the "Great Migration" of 1843, heading for Oregon out of Westport, Missouri. When they were told that it was impossible to take their wagons beyond Fort Hall, Straight helped to construct the wagon road for the Oregon Trail between Ft. Hall and Walla Walla. * In March, 1844, Straight took out a 600-acre government land claim next to Oregon City and received a Donation Land Claim for it when Oregon became US Territory in 1849. He was elected to the second legislature of the Oregon Provisional Government in 1845 and was re-elected in 1846. He was foreman of the petit jury that convicted the Indians who took part in the Whitman massacre of 1847. In 1856 he was elected a representative to the legislature of the Oregon Territorial Government. He farmed his land until the 1890s and died in 1897.

Very little documentation is available concerning the house. A repair job in the basement has scratched in the cement the words *Johnson, Dement, and 1861*. County deed records show that Straight sold two parcels of land for \$9,000 in 1854 and other land in 1855 and 1856. It is assumed that with this money Straight's house was built at about the same time (1856) that several other large houses that were built near this house.

The Straight House is one of the few examples of Classic Revival houses with wings to either side of the main volume that remains standing in Oregon. The only other known example of this type is the Sam Brown House in Gervais, built in 1859. The Straight House is a bit larger and has the hallway and stairs in the north wing of the house.

*Walla Walla, first known as Waiilatpu, was the site of the mission established by Marcus Whitman in 1836 for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. As did the Methodist Mission at The Dalles, further to the West, Whitman's mission became a place of rest and refuge for Oregon Trail immigrants. Fort Hall, on the Snake River to the East, was another important outpost on the Trail.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hines, Rev. H.V. An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon, The Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago. 1893.
 Lynch, Vera. Free Land for Free Men, Artline Printing, Portland. 1973.
 Corning, Howard. Dictionary of Oregon History, Binforads Pub., Portland. 1956.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .4106 acre
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	53,27,0,0	5,02,44,5,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Lot 4 and all of Lot 3 except a small triangular portion in the northwest corner, Block 1, Straight's Addition to Park Place, Oregon.

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

Jeff Lohr, Chairman, Historical House Committee

ORGANIZATION

Clackamas County Historical Society

DATE

July 30, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

1206 Washington Street

TELEPHONE

656-7679

CITY OR TOWN

Oregon City

STATE

Oregon 97045

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. Talbot

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE December 22, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Robert B. Ketting

DATE 2/17/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Charles A. ...

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

APR 26 1993

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). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Vaughan, William Hatchette, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 14900 S. Macksburg Road N/A not for publication

city or town Molalla vicinity

state Oregon code _____ county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally, (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick April 15, 1993
Signature of certifying official/Title DEPUTY SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. 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 of the Keeper Delores Byer **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action 5/27/93

Vaughan, William Hatchette, House
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	0	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 National Register

0

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)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls wood, weatherboard
roof asphalt: composition shingle
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

1882-1885

1882-1906

Significant Dates

1885

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Vaughan, William Hatchette (1822-1906)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Vaughan, William Hatchette

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Vaughan, William Hatchette, House
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres Molalla, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Champ C. Vaughan

organization _____ date November 2, 1992

street & number 3224 SW Ridge Drive telephone (503) 245-0694

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97219

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

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Champ C. Vaughan and Judith Maria Vaughan

street & number 3224 SW Ridge Drive telephone (503) 245-0694

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97219

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND: The William Hatchette Vaughan House, which is architecturally described as vernacular Italianate, is one of the significant historical homes in Clackamas County. The house is on the Molalla Prairie donation land claim that was settled in 1844 by early pioneer William Hatchette Vaughan and is located at 14900 S. Macksburg Road about two miles northeast of the city of Molalla. Mr. Vaughan personally supervised construction of the house from 1882 to 1885, and most of the lumber was prepared with his portable sawmill, using raw logs from his own land holdings. What materials he did secure from other sources were acquired entirely by barter. The finest quality lumber and building methods were used in construction, and the house is still structurally sound and is generally in good overall condition. The Vaughan family is attempting to locate a missing journal that Mr. Vaughan maintained which contains construction specifications, information on building materials, construction progress, and related business transactions. Also, the architectural plans cannot be located. The house was built to replace the original pioneer log house that Mr. Vaughan constructed in 1844 and enlarged in later years. No trace of the razed log house exists today. The nominated property is owned by the Vaughan family and is currently occupied as a residence. Restoration will begin during the Spring of 1993.

SITE INFORMATION: The Vaughan House is located on the southwesterly side of South Macksburg Road on a 32-acre tract of farm land. The house and 32-acre tract were temporarily owned outside of the Vaughan family between 1940 and 1971; however, the adjoining 110 acres have been designated as a "Century Farm" by the State of Oregon based on continuous ownership by the Vaughan family since 1844. The topography of the surrounding land is generally flat, and the house is set back approximately 70 feet from the County road right-of-way. The actual boundaries of the historic property encompass a site of approximately two acres, including the house and surrounding grounds. The land outside of the two-acre site continues to be used for farming and livestock grazing. Except for an attached garage and utility room, no other permanent buildings are currently located within the two-acre site; however, three temporary storage sheds are located within 200 feet from the rear of the house. These temporary structures have no historic value and will eventually be removed. The garage and utility room were added during the early 1960's and will be demolished to help

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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restore the historical integrity of the house. Within a short distance from the northwesterly elevation of the house, a few pear trees have survived from a fruit tree orchard that dates back before 1880. Another pear tree dating to about 1885 is located at the front of the house. Near the back of the house is a large black walnut tree that was planted more than 100 years ago, and some old growth Douglas fir trees are located across the County road from the house. A unique cobblestone walkway runs from the front porch to the County road.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: The vernacular Italianate Style house has an "L" shaped configuration with two and one-half stories above a cobblestone and virgin Douglas fir timber foundation measuring 38 feet(northwest-southeast) by 32 feet (northeast-southwest) with a one story rear wing, measuring 30 feet long by 24 feet wide, extending southwesterly from the back of the house. A garage and utility room addition, measuring 30 feet long and 24 feet wide, extends southeasterly from the rear wing. This 1960's addition will be demolished to help restore the historical integrity of the house. The top floor consists of the attic and the second floor has four large bedrooms and a bathroom. The main floor, including the rear wing, has the kitchen, family room, bathrooms, parlor, dining room, study, master bedroom, and entry hall with a central staircase connecting the main and second floors. Other general features include a gabled roof, wood beveled siding, and paired interior chimneys serving two double fireplaces on the main floor. A red brick chimney in the original kitchen was removed many years ago. The house is reminiscent of early architectural styles that were popular in Mr. Vaughan's native state, Tennessee. Mr. Vaughan and the unknown architect incorporated some newer ideas into the final design and drew inspiration from the Italianate style, including polygonal bay windows at the front of the house.

SPECIFIC FEATURES-EXTERIOR: The exterior of the house has wood beveled lap siding with rake and corner boards. Some of the siding on the southeast elevation of the rear wing was removed to accommodate the garage addition and will be restored with similar material. Currently, the siding is painted red, but it will be returned to the original color, white. The gabled roof has boxed eaves and is overlaid with asphalt composition shingles. At the front entrance is a very ornate single bay front porch decorated with sawtooth motif and jigsaw balustrade. The front door has octagonal panels and is flanked with narrow sidelights with an

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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overhead transom. Above the porch is a second floor balcony. The balcony and elaborate soffit are supported by chamfered posts and decorative brackets. The door to the balcony has vertical panels with an overhead transom and pedimented entrance. The rear wing has a recessed entry supported by chamfered posts with modern sliding glass doors that will be eliminated and replaced with doors that are more appropriate to the 1880's. All original windows are four-over-four double-hung sash with pedimented hoods. The front porch is flanked by polygonal bay windows with paneled spandrels below the window openings and flat roof flank entrance. Eight windows on the southeast elevation have been modified or eliminated. Where possible, they will be restored to the original style. The paired interior chimneys are typical of early Oregon architecture and were altered during the 1960's to be two feet shorter than their original height. These two chimneys and the missing kitchen chimney will be restored. The northeast (front) and northwest elevations of the house have not been altered. The other elevations, including the rear wing, have been altered to varying degrees and will be restored as close as possible to the original exterior design. The current owners plan to restore the exterior of the house using historic photographs, oral interviews, and physical evidence.

SPECIFIC FEATURES-INTERIOR: The front door leads into an entrance hall which contains the staircase to the second floor. The staircase has been altered and will need to be restored to its original design. Most of the materials, including the turned balusters and newel post, are original. A door from the right of the entrance hall accesses the study. The parlor is immediately to the left of the entrance hall with the dining room between the parlor and the rear wing. The master bedroom is to the right of the dining room and can be accessed only through the study as the main access door is currently blocked. The rear wing, parlor, and dining room have all been altered with lowered ceilings and walls removed between the entrance hall and parlor and between the dining room and rear wing. The parlor and study both have polygonal bay windows at the front of the house. The two double fireplaces have been altered with modern brick, and they will be restored using red brick and wood fireplace fronts comparable to the originals. The kitchen, pantry, family room, and bathrooms have been substantially altered and modernized. The four bedrooms upstairs are basically unaltered with the exception of some knotty pine paneling and closet cabinets that was added long after the house was built.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Most of the interior walls are comprised of vertical 2" by 10" tongue and groove fir planks. The exterior walls and some of the interior walls, are covered with sheet rock. Most of the first floor walls have the original wainscoting, constructed of narrow beaded vertical boards. All of the rooms in the house have wood floors, and the original wooden board ceilings are 10 feet in height. Nearly all of the woodwork, molding, and paneled doors are original. A stairway to the attic is located between the two bedrooms on the northwesterly side of the second floor. The attic is unfinished with a window at each end. All of the major rooms in the house are large, averaging well over 200 square feet in size. The current owners plan to restore the entry hall, parlor, study, dining room, master bedroom, and upstairs bedrooms as accurately as possible based on historic photographs, oral interviews, and physical evidence. No attempt will be made to restore rooms such as the kitchen, bathrooms, family room, etc., which will remain modernized for residential convenience.

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SHPO SUMMARY

The two and a half story vernacular Italianate house of frame construction with a double bay front that is located on South Macksburg Road on the west bank of the Molalla River north of the small farming community of Molalla, Oregon was built by William Hatchette Vaughan beginning about 1882. At the time of its completion in 1885, it was the centerpiece of a fine bottomland estate of 960 acres. Today, it is the major improvement on a 32-acre holding. The nominated parcel of two acres fronting on Macksburg Road is sufficient to provide a setting for the house and encompass historic pasture on the north, remains of an old pear orchard, and other mature trees, including a stately black walnut at the rear of the house. The house is significant to Clackamas County under Criterion C as a rare well preserved rural example of a particular stylistic type within the Italianate genre, namely, the symmetrical double-bay front. It is distinctive in the county as a vernacular version that is rooted in traditional farmhouse architecture. The house is composed as a symmetrical, side-gabled volume which is oriented to the northeast, squarely facing the road and its shadow parallel, the Molalla River. The building's main entrance, centered on the front elevation, is approached a distance of 70 feet from the road by a straight walk of river-smoothed boulders, or cobblestones that is unusual enough to be counted a separately contributing feature. Because three detached temporary utility sheds dispersed behind the house have been removed since the nomination was initiated, there are no non-contributing features in the nominated area. A non-historic garage and laundry room wing of the 1960s which extends to the south at a right angle from a single story ell also is being removed from the scene. Historically, the house was painted white, at least it is so documented in a photograph shortly after the turn of the century. The present red color treatment will be reversed.

The Vaughan House is L-shaped in plan. Its main volume has a footprint of 38 x 32 feet. It rests on a cobblestone foundation and is enclosed by a gable roof of medium pitch having overhanging, boxed eaves. The present roof cover is composition shingle. Symmetrically-placed interior brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge to vent double fireplaces on either side of the central entry hall. The upper two thirds of the stacks, which had inset panels and string courses, are missing. The ell, attached at the southerly end of the rear building face, measures 30 x 24 feet in plan and has a lean-to porch across the north.

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The building exterior is clad with lapped weatherboards and is trimmed with corner and rake boards, waterskirt and pedimented window frames. The entrance consists of a door having four octagonal molded panels, a transom and narrow sidelights. The stoop between single-story polygonal window bays is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on chamfered posts having an arched fascia decorated with drop ornaments and sawtooth edging in the Eastlake tradition. The porch roof is surmounted by a jigsaw balustrade, and the upper deck is accessible from a central second story exterior doorway.

Window openings are tall and narrow, fitted with four over four double-hung sash. To balance the weight of ground story polygonal bays, second story windows of the facade are grouped symmetrically in pairs.

The interior is organized on a central hall plan with main parlors and diningroom front and back, on either side of the entry hall with its dog leg stair leading to upstairs bed chambers. There has been infill of window openings and window replacement in the southeast end elevation reflecting slight modification of the use of interior space over the years. While much of the interior wall finish is concealed by sheet rock, original flooring, ten-foot ceilings and wood trim typical of the 1880s is intact, including architrave door and window frames, wainscot and window bay friezes of fancy cut-out work. The staircase has been altered in its configuration at the foot but preserves the original location and material. In the 1960s, the foot of the straight flight was modified as a dogleg and the bannister was repositioned accordingly. This alteration will be reversed in the ongoing restoration program.

The house is significant also under Criterion B as a link to the generation which pioneered Euro-American settlement in the Molalla Valley. William Hatchette Vaughan (1822-1906), a native of Tennessee and a member of the overland emigration of 1843 which is generally considered to have opened the Oregon Trail, established his land claim on Molalla Prairie as a bachelor in 1844. He subsequently married Susan Officer (1847), and the pair raised 11 children in a log house which Vaughan built and enlarged over time. Vaughan had been preceded by two earlier claimants on the prairie, but the settlers of 1843 gave up during the uprising of Molalla Indians and did not return to their claims until 1845. Vaughan,

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therefore, is recognized as the first permanent Euro-American settler in southern Clackamas County.

The noted Methodist minister-historian Harvey K. Hines described Vaughan as an expert woodsman who used his Kentucky rifle with the skill of a marksman. He was among the militia raised in the emergency of the Cayuse uprising in the Walla Walla Valley which had culminated in the massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his mission family at Waiilatpu in 1847. Vaughan's daring entry as a settler into territory of the fractious Molallas is noted in the annals of local history because, by his resolve and resourcefulness, he elluded his own massacre and became a trusted friend and adviser to local bands, who invited him to arbitrate disputes and bestowed on him the widely-used name of "Uncle Billy."

It is reported that Vaughan himself oversaw construction of the frame house that replaced his original log habitation. No trace of the latter has been recorded to date. The lumber was manufactured on the building site with the aid of a portable saw mill. From the time of its completion in 1885, the nominated house was occupied by the doughty patriarch until Vaughan died in 1906 at the age of 84. The present owners, Champ C. Vaughan and his wife, Judith, represent fourth generation descendants of the pioneer.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY: The house built by William Hatchette Vaughan between 1882 and 1885 in the Molalla Prairie of Clackamas County, Oregon, is proposed for nomination under Criterion B and Criterion C. It is a rare example of a high style nineteenth century building in Clackamas County, and is the property most importantly associated with the first permanent white settler in the Molalla Prairie and southern Clackamas County, William Hatchette Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan arrived in Oregon during 1843 with the first wagon train and settled his donation land claim in 1844. He was recognized as the "Sage of Molalla" and one of the most prominent pioneers of the state.

The Vaughan House is located on a 32-acre tract of farm land within the original Vaughan donation land claim about two miles northeast of the city of Molalla. The Vaughan House is significant under Criterion B for its association with William Hatchette Vaughan, who in 1844 became the first permanent white settler in southern Clackamas County. Vaughan lived in the house from the time of its construction in 1882-1885 until his death in 1906. The Vaughan House is also significant under Criterion C as a rare example of a high style nineteenth century building in Clackamas County. The scale and quality of details of the house surpasses most remaining nineteenth century homes in Clackamas County.

The Vaughan House is structurally sound and is generally in good overall condition. The current owner, the Vaughan family, plans to restore the house beginning in the Spring of 1993. Most notably, eight windows have been altered or eliminated on the rear wing and southeast elevation, and an attached garage and laundry room were added in the 1960's.

WILLIAM HATCHETTE VAUGHAN: William Hatchette Vaughan, the fifth son of James Vaughan and Nancy Hatchette, was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, on January 17, 1822. He was descended from Scotch-Irish, French, and English ancestors who immigrated to the colony of Virginia during the seventeenth century, where they were people of wealth and influence. When he was 16 years old, arrangements were made through an older brother and a Tennessee congressman for Vaughan to attend the West Point Military Academy. Vaughan's father crushed his great aspiration of a military career and when the family moved to Missouri in 1842, Vaughan became

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obsessed with reports and publicity about the Oregon country. As a 21-year old bachelor, he decided to leave his family and join the first great migration to Oregon with the 1843 wagon train.¹ Vaughan drove two and three yoke of oxen over the 2,000-mile Oregon Trail, and early in the journey, he nearly drowned while crossing the swollen Kansas River.^{2 3} After completing the final leg of the journey by river from The Dalles via Fort Vancouver, Vaughan finally arrived at Oregon City early in November of 1843 where he immediately went to work for the Hudson's Bay Company as a fence and barn builder.^{4 5}

In the spring of 1844, Vaughan hoisted his wagon up over the bluff at Oregon City and traveled south along the Molalla Indian trail in search of a provisional land claim. He found the perfect square mile tract of land in the Molalla Prairie, approximately 16 miles south of Oregon City, where he became the first permanent white settler in that entire portion of the Willamette Valley located generally south of Oregon City and east of the French Prairie. Vaughan constructed a log house during the Spring of 1844, and it was enlarged in later years. During his first year on the prairie, he frequently had trouble with the Molalla Indians, including one occasion in which he made a miraculous escape from a party of 16 warriors. Over a period of time, Vaughan developed a trusting friendship with the Indians. As an expert hunter, builder, horseman, and farmer, he projected a fatherly image that the Indians respected. They often depended on him to mediate disagreements among tribal members. The Indians and other white settlers both referred to Vaughan as "Uncle Billy", a name that became widely known.^{6 7 8 9 10}

On August 27, 1847, pioneer Baptist missionary, Reverend Henzekiah Johnson, married Vaughan and Susan Mary Officer, the daughter of James and Evaline Officer. The Officers arrived in Oregon with the 1845 wagon train and settled a provisional land claim three miles northwest of Vaughan's claim. Vaughan and his wife raised a family of eleven children, and reflecting Vaughan's southern heritage, most of the children were named after southern states, Confederate Army generals, and southern statesmen.¹¹ In late October, when the 1847 wagon train crossed over the Barlow Road near Mt. Hood, Vaughan and another pioneer, John Dickey, were credited with rescuing the Caufield family who were stranded in their covered wagon for a week after their exhausted oxen collapsed and died.¹² Following the Whitman massacre in November of 1847, Vaughan

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volunteered and served as a mounted rifleman in the Cayuse Indian War. He fought in the battle of Umatilla.¹³

Congress confirmed the early provisional land claims by passage of the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, and after the claims were surveyed by the Federal government, the Vaughans received a land patent from the U.S. General Land Office. Vaughan maintained a large livestock operation in addition to farming. His land holdings grew to more than 1,000 acres by the turn of the century, and he became one of the wealthy citizens of Clackamas County. Between 1868 and 1878, Vaughan was nominated three times for the Oregon State legislature; however, his party was in the minority, and he was never elected. Vaughan served for ten years as clerk of the local Baptist Church and was active in the Oregon Pioneer Association which was founded in 1873. Vaughan was known in the Molalla area as the "King of Hunters." With a fine Kentucky rifle that he brought over the Oregon Trail, he killed several wolves and mountain lions that preyed on his livestock and that of his neighbors.¹⁴

One of Vaughan's proudest achievements was the construction during 1882-1885 of his large vernacular Italianate style house which remains in ownership of the Vaughan family today. The house replaced the original log house he constructed on his donation land claim. On February 16, 1906, Vaughan passed away at the age of 84. His funeral was at that time the largest ever held in the Molalla area. He was considered the "Sage of Molalla," a respected pioneer,¹⁵ and one of the oldest and most prominent pioneers of the state. An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon states: "Mr. Vaughan brought with him from the sunny South home the warmhearted friendship and the genial hospitality of the true Southern Gentleman. He is one of the most widely known and highly esteemed of that band of brave men and women who came to Oregon in 1843."¹⁶

THE MOLALLA PRAIRIE: The earliest white settlement in southern Clackamas County, being that portion of the existing county located south of Oregon City, occurred in the Molalla Prairie. In November of 1843, two early pioneers, William Russell and John Waggoner, were the first whites to attempt settlement of the Molalla Prairie; however, they abandoned their provisional land claims after only a few weeks when they were driven away by the Molalla Indians. They did not reestablish their claims until 1845. William Hatchette

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Vaughan was the first permanent white settler in southern Clackamas County. He settled his provisional land claim in the Molalla Prairie during May of 1844.^{17 18 19 20}

For many years, the Indians had periodically burned the Molalla Prairie to maintain native grass vegetation for hunting and grazing purposes.²¹ As the population of white settlers substantially increased in the Willamette Valley after 1845, the Indian population began to decrease, primarily due to smallpox and other diseases that were brought by the white settlers. By 1856, the Molalla Tribe title to land ended by treaty and most of the remaining Molalla Indians were removed to the Grand Ronde Reservation near the Oregon coast.²²

The community of Molalla was originally called Four Corners for its location at the intersection of two Indian trails and four donation land claims (Engle, Gordon, Sweigle, and Dibble). Four Corners was located near the southern end of the Molalla Prairie, approximately one mile southwest of Vaughan's claim.²³ The first Molalla post office was established in 1850 on Harrision Wright's donation land claim at Liberal near the Molalla River. The post office was eventually moved to Four Corners.²⁴ With the arrival of the railroad in 1913, Molalla was incorporated as a city and it became an important retail, agriculture, and wood products center. By 1990, the city of Molalla had grown to a population of 3,200 and is widely known today for its annual Molalla Buckeroo. The surrounding Molalla Prairie remains a productive area for farming and livestock grazing.

THE VAUGHAN FAMILY: William Hatchette Vaughan married Susan Mary Officer on August 27, 1847, and they raised a family of 11 children beginning with Franklin White Vaughan who was born on May 6, 1849. The other five sons were named Isom Crandall, Stonewall Jackson, Hardee Longstreet, John Calhoun, and William Officer. The five daughters were named Nancy Virginia, Mary Tennessee, Viola Evaline, Susan Florida, and Cora Kuehn. The Vaughans celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on August 27, 1897. The event was widely reported, including a front page story in the Sunday Oregonian. William passed away on February 11, 1906, at age 84, and his wife, Susan, passed away on April 11, 1911, at 78.

All of the children, except for John, were married, and all continued to reside in the northern Willamette Valley except for

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Franklin who moved to eastern Washington and developed a large livestock operation. The youngest son, William Officer Vaughan, served as Clackamas County Judge during the 1930's. He was the last surviving second generation descendant, and he passed away in 1966 at the age of 90. Two grandchildren (third generation descendants) of William Hachette Vaughan are still living today. They are Bernita Moody Lorence (age 94) of Monmouth, Oregon, and Buckley Robert Vaughan (age 82) of Beaverton, Oregon.

THE VAUGHAN HOUSE AND DONATION LAND CLAIM: The Vaughan donation land claim was established in 1844 by William Hachette Vaughan as a provisional land claim before the Oregon Territory became part of the United States. With the passage of the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, Vaughan perfected his claim under the act and received a land patent. The log house that Vaughan constructed in 1844 and later enlarged was replaced by the William Hachette Vaughan House which was built from 1882 to 1885. No trace of the original log house can be found today.

By the time Mrs. Vaughan passed away in 1911, all of the land holdings were divided between the children. The William Hachette Vaughan House, including some 80 acres, was inherited by John Calhoun Vaughan and William Officer Vaughan. William later transferred his interest to John. John continued to own the property until the Gribble family obtained ownership in 1940. Ownership again was transferred in 1960 to Charles Burden, who substantially altered portions of the house, including the addition of a garage and laundry room. Ownership of the house and 32 acres again returned to the Vaughan family in 1971 when Bertha Vaughan Johns, a fourth generation descendant, obtained title. Bertha recently sold the house and 32 acres to Champ Clark Vaughan, another fourth generation descendant, and the transfer of ownership is effective January 1, 1993. Champ plans to make the house his permanent residence and will begin restoration during the Spring of 1993.

The adjoining 110 acres are currently owned by Bertha Vaughan Johns. This tract of land has been in ownership of the Vaughan family continuously since 1844 and is officially designated as a "Century Farm."

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The historic property, including the William Hachette Vaughan House, encompasses a site containing approximately two acres described as follows:

That portion of Tax Lot 201 being a part of the William H. Vaughan Donation Land Claim No. 47 in Section 3, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian, Clackamas County, Oregon, described as follows:

Beginning at the northerly corner of said Tax Lot 201; thence South 43°55' West, 320 feet along the northwesterly line of said Tax Lot 201; thence South 44° East, 270 feet; thence North 46°05' East, 320 feet; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly right-of-way line of South Macksburg Road (County Road No. 853) 270 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The area described contains approximately 2.00 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is comprised of a small portion of the rural tax lot presently associated with the William Hachette Vaughan House. It would not be appropriate to nominate the entire 32 acres of the tax lot because the property's historic setting is sufficiently conveyed by the two-acre site. The nominated two-acre site encompasses the residence, cobblestone walkway, surviving fruit orchard trees, other significant trees, and surrounding grounds. The attached garage/laundry room, which is attached to the ell, is located within or partly within the site; however, it has no historic significance and currently is being removed. In the future, a new garage will be constructed away from the house but outside of the nominated two-acre site. The nominated site is conveniently located adjacent to the county road and at the extreme northerly corner of the rural tax lot.

Historic Property
William Hatchette Vaughan House

SECTION 3 T.5S. R.2E. W. M.
CLACKAMAS COUNTY

W. H. VAUGHAN NO. 44, 47

DLC

5 2E 3
8 INDEX



1" = 400'

SEE MAP 4 2E 34
SE COR
DLC 44

100
12.83 AC
14864

SW COR
DLC 44

NW COR
DLC 47

101
19.24 AC

34

3

4

NE COR
DLC 47

200
7.75 AC
16912

MACKSBURG ROAD

201
39.00 AC
14900

101
19.24 AC

34

4

3

2E

3A

SEE MAP

SEE MAP 5 2E 28

SEE MAP

5 2E 3A

TT-20

MOLALLA RIVER

600
11.11 AC
15100

400
13.96 AC

300
15.50 AC

700
7.43 AC

800
6.59 AC

802
R 4.4 AC

602
80.06 AC

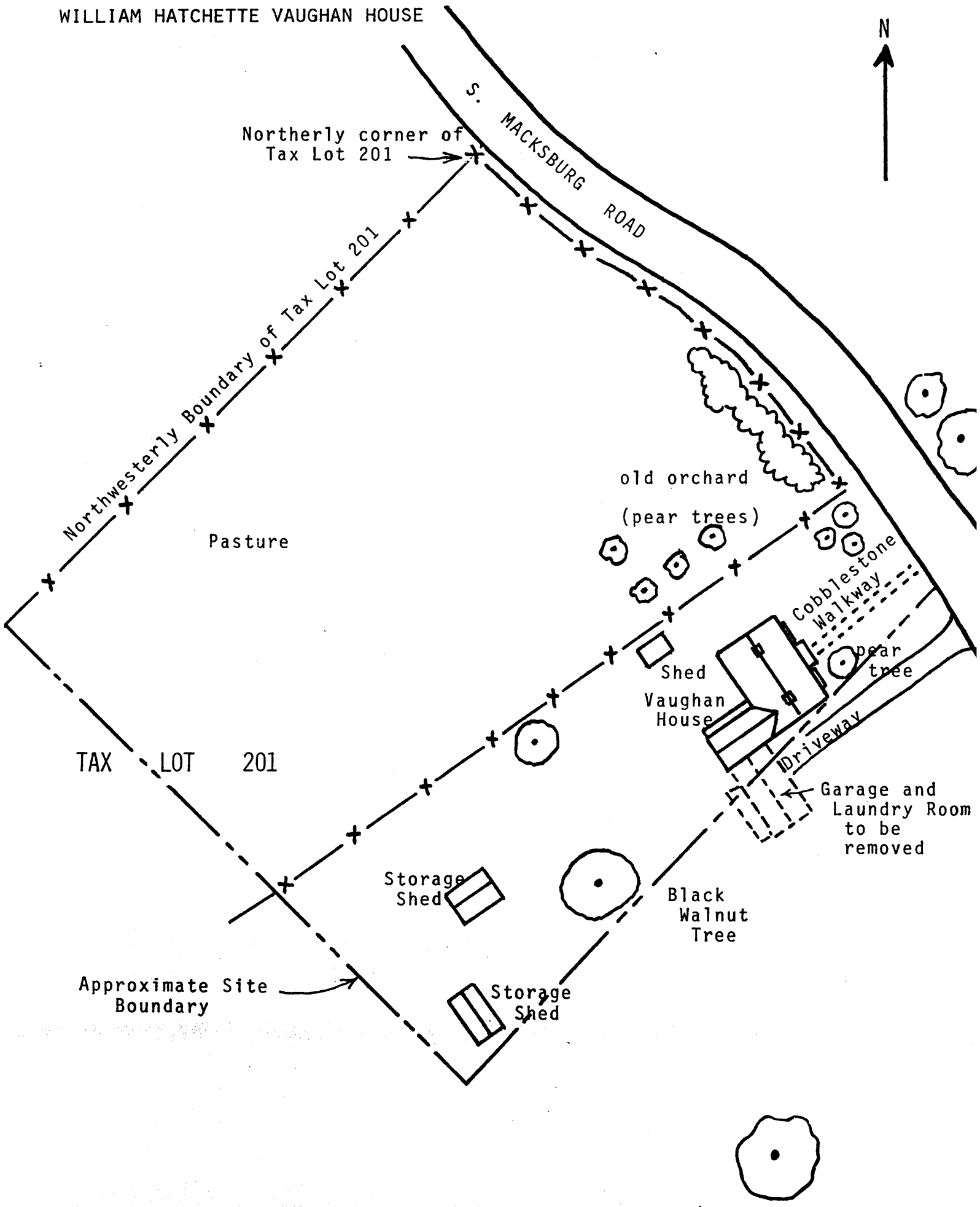
502
28.56 AC
14801

701
9.53 AC

35-13

SITE PLAN

WILLIAM HATCHETTE VAUGHAN HOUSE



Northerly corner of Tax Lot 201

S. MACKSBURG ROAD

Northwesterly Boundary of Tax Lot 201

Pasture

old orchard
(pear trees)

Cobblestone
Walkway

pear
tree

Shed
Vaughan
House

Driveway

Garage and
Laundry Room
to be
removed

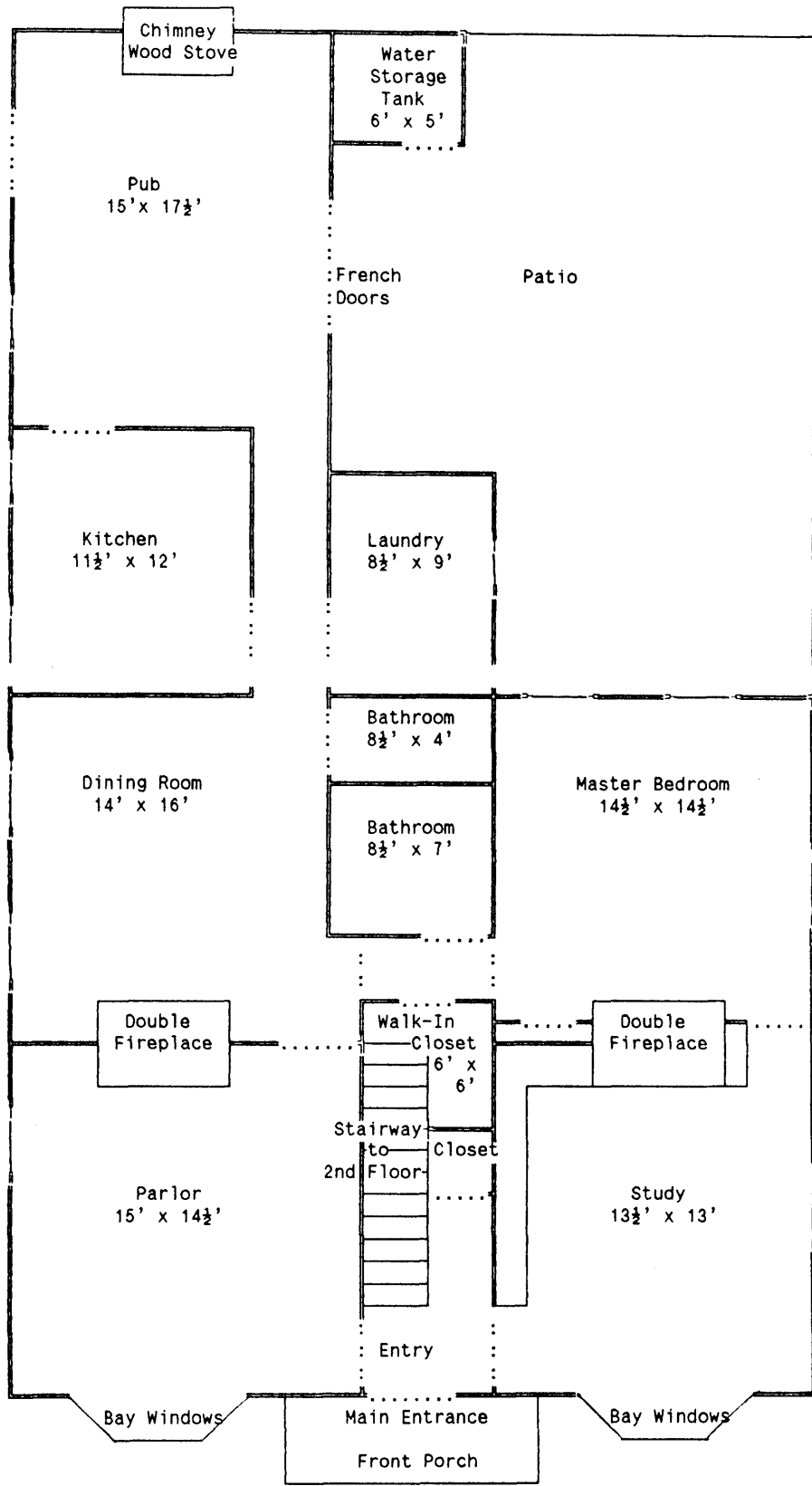
TAX LOT 201

Storage
Shed

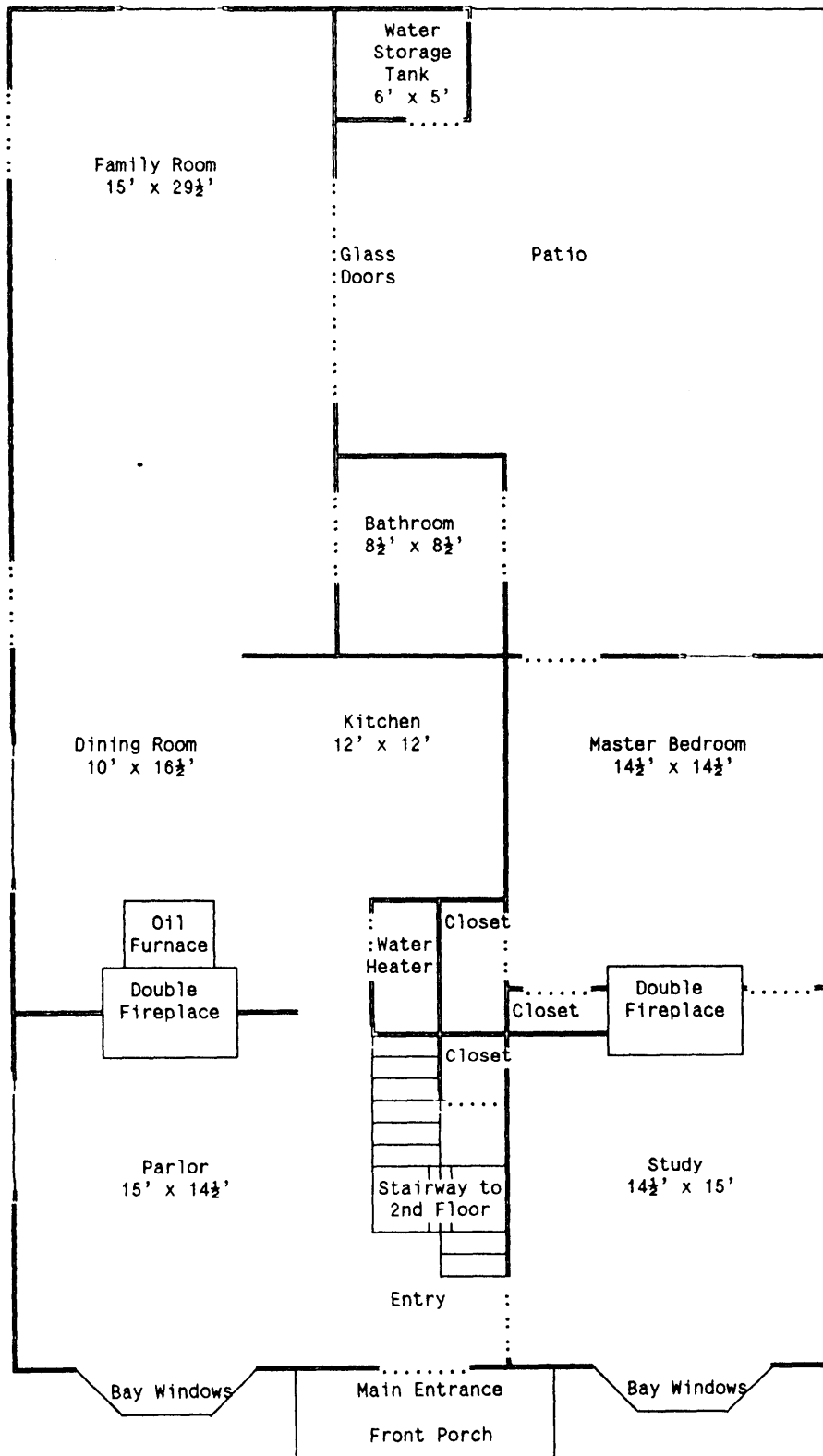
Black
Walnut
Tree

Approximate Site
Boundary

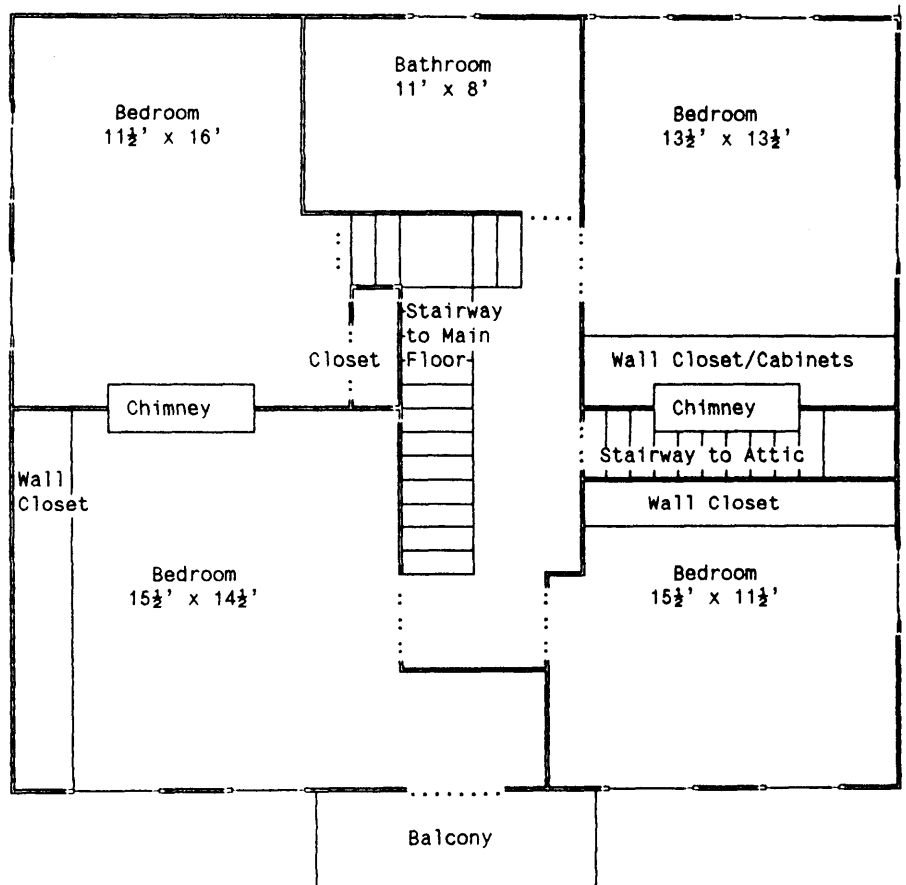
Storage
Shed



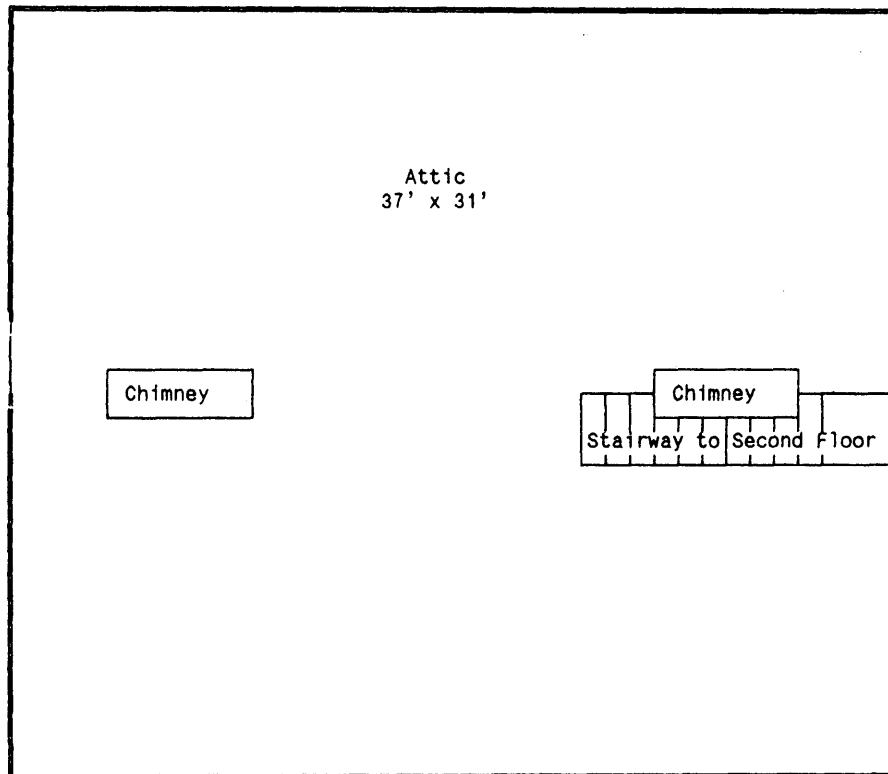
WILLIAM HATCHETTE VAUGHAN HOUSE
 Proposed Restoration Floor Plan
 Main Floor



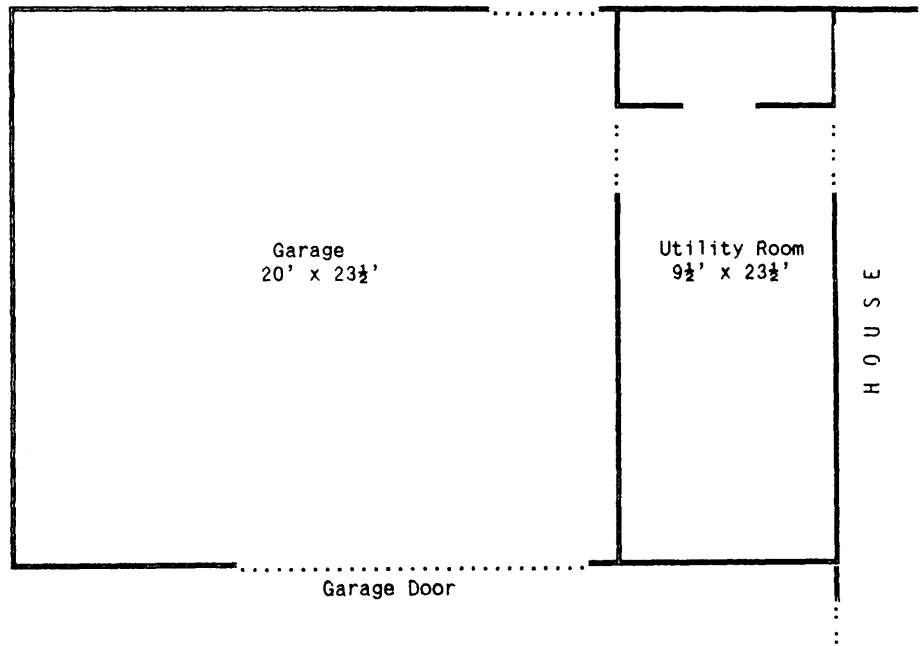
WILLIAM HACHETTE VAUGHAN HOUSE
 Floor Plan as of November 1992
 Main Floor



WILLIAM HATCHETTE VAUGHAN HOUSE
 Floor Plan as of November 1992
 Second Floor



WILLIAM HACHETTE VAUGHAN HOUSE
Floor Plan as of November 1992
Attic



WILLIAM HATCHETTE VAUGHAN HOUSE
Floor Plan as of November 1992
Attached Garage and Utility Room (to be Demolished)