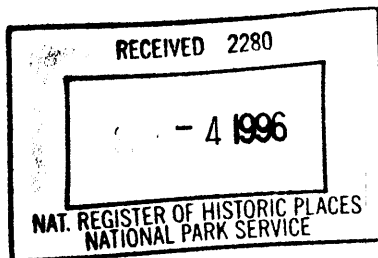


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). 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 Corbett, Elliott R., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 01600 SW Greenwood Road N/A not for publication

city or town Portland vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97219

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.)

Sam Hamrick August 30, 1996
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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

10-3-96

Entered in the
National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing Noncontributing
2 buildings
sites
structures
objects
2 Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
Colonial Revival

foundation concrete
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.)

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SETTING

The Elliott R. Corbett House is a rambling 9,551 sf. house located on a 1.77 acres in Dunthorpe. The estate originally consisted of a much larger tract containing many acres. That land has been subdivided over the years with new development being hidden by screen plantings.

Today, the lot is an irregular shaped parcel at the southwest end of Greenwood Road. The approach is dominated by a forested environment which initially provides only a partial view of the house. As the roadway curves to the east and enters a clearing, the entire residence becomes visible and the building's grand scale revealed. The main facade, over 115 feet in length, faces the driveway and the open greenspace to the north. The driveway, which is lined with brick, culminates in an oval loop abutting the east wing of the house and provides access to both the house and garage east of the house.

The house is located essentially bisects the lot. The land is predominately gently rolling lawn with mature evergreens along the perimeter. Massive hedges of rhododendron and laurel adorn the landscape along with a number of other mature plant forms. A small formal English garden is located to the west of the house enclosed by a tall brick wall and mature manicured boxwood. On the south, the house opens to a brick patio which runs the length of the house and leads to a rolling lawn terraced with a low brick wall and stairway leading to a Palladian-style lattice wood gazebo.

EXTERIOR

The Corbett House is two-story wood frame with a gabled roof sheathed in asphalt singles. The building sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal lap siding.

The house is asymmetrical in plan. The main volume of the structure, rectangular in shape, is set on an east-west axis. The primary entrance faces north while the south facade opens onto the lawn. The north facade of the main block is organized around a central, full height projecting bay which contains the primary entrance. Here, a simple brick porch deck is sheltered by a projecting shed roof with rectangular supports. Built in wooden benches flank the deck. A multi-paneled door is flanked by sidelights. Immediately above the entrance at the second story is a large, handsomely detailed Palladian window.

The rear elevation is dominated by a handsome one-story porch which runs the full length of the main

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volume. The flat porch roof is supported by rectangular columns and accented by a simple rail balustrade at the second floor. Two sets of French doors with sidelights provide access to the second story porch above.

On the west is a large gabled wing perpendicular to the main volume and containing the family's private living areas. At the northeast, offset, is a substantial servants wing.

The irregular form is accentuated by a variety of projecting bays, porches and a cantilevered second floor on the eastern wing. Three large brick chimneys of simple design rise above the slopes at the intersecting gabled roofs. Both the west and east facades have secondary entrances, appropriately designed for their patrons.

Windows consists primarily of six over six double hung wood sash. Fenestration on the south elevation is more varied: a large rectangular bay on the west wing contains multi-light casement windows. Eight over eight double hung wood sash are found on the second story. The east end of the main volume contains an octagonal window in the upper gable end. Louvered wood shutters articulate the second story windows on the facade and east wing, while shutters on the first floor windows are of solid wood with inset panels adorn with diamond-shaped cut-out designs.

INTERIOR

The interior plan reflect the gracious country lifestyle of wealthy families in the 1910s-1920s. The first floor contains ten rooms. A central hallway opens to a large parlor on the west balanced by a large dining room on the east, both overlooking the south. In addition, the west wing contains a library and den while the east wing contains the kitchen, family room and service rooms There are also three bathrooms on the ground floor.

The parlor, dining room and library are all contained in the main volume of the house. Hardwood floors extend throughout each of these rooms and molding is elegant and restrained. Glazed multi light pocket doors separate the parlor from the dining room and fireplaces are found in the living room, dining room, library and den. Built-in furniture is found throughout the house. For example, two bench seats in the family room overlook the gardens below, and bookshelves adorn the library and den.

The second floor consists of four bedroom suites, each with a fireplace, private bathroom and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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dressing room. The suite at the west end contains the largest bedroom and dressing room, and contains additional walk-in closet areas.

The second floor east wing contains two bedrooms, one bath and a sewing and linen area with built in cedar shelving. The attic is finished and includes additional built-in storage areas and a large open space which is currently used as a child's playroom.

OUTBUILDINGS

Contemporary with the house is a the large three-bay detached garage, located east of the servant's wing. The garage harmonizes with the house, having the same form, materials and detailing.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS

The building is largely intact on the exterior. Two small skylights were added at the east end roof to provide illumination. Interior spaces also remain intact excepting the kitchen and several bathrooms, which have been modernized. Additionally, wall finishes have been updated.

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Whitehouse & Fouilhoux

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Oregon Historical Society

Corbett, Wlliott R., House
Name of Property

Multnomah County, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.77 acres Lake Oswego, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0	5	2	6	5	3	0	5	0	3	0	9	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3

Zone	Easting				Northing									

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 John M. Tess, President
organization Heritage Investment Corporation date February 26, 1996
street & number 123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200 telephone 503/228-0272
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97209

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 Douglas and Mary Margaret McCaslin
street & number 01600 SW Greenwood Road telephone 503/636-7474
city or town Portland state OR 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.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page A

**ELLIOTT R. CORBETT HOUSE (1915)
1600 SW Greenwood Road
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon**

SUMMARY COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The suburban estate of Elliott R. Corbett in the exclusive residential section of Dunthorpe on the southern outskirts of Portland, Oregon was designed in the Colonial Revival style by Whitehouse and Fouilhoux and constructed in 1915. The house commands an evergreen-lined, landscaped viewsite of one and three quarters acres . Its two-and-a-half-story main block, roughly 40 x 80 feet, is oriented with its long axis northeast to southwest so that its private elevation overlooks the Willamette River plain spreading to the southeast. A two-story service wing extends at an oblique angle from the northeast corner, giving the building mass the rambling elongation that characterized Shingle Style estate houses that were the height of fashion in East Coast suburbs two decades earlier. The design varied in little else but detail from a concurrent project of the noted Portland architects for the client's older brother, Henry Ladd Corbett. The H. L. and Gretchen Hoyt Corbett House stands in the near vicinity at 01405 SW Corbett Hill Circle in the heart of the Rivera district at the northerly edge of Dunthorpe. It was completed in 1916.

The Elliott R. Corbett House meets National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved and important residential work--part of a historic pairing, by Whitehouse and Fouilhoux, a partnership that endured a decade, from 1909 to 1919. The house might also be considered significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning as one of the centerpieces of exclusive residential development of the historic holdings of William S. Ladd and Simeon Reed's Oregon Iron and Steel Company.

A detached three-car garage believed to been built contemporaneously with the house is located off the northeast corner of the service wing. The garage is finished in the same manner as the house and is counted a separately contributing feature.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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The Elliott R. Corbett House is dominated by a gable roof with cross-gable and hip-and-gable volumes. The roof has a boxed cornice. Exterior elevations, historically painted white overall, are varied by porches, entrance pavilion, projecting bays and a colonnaded veranda. The exterior is clad with horizontal lap siding and finished with characteristic Colonial trim elements, including squared columns and pilasters and multi-paned and Palladian windows. Like the variation on the scheme which Whitehouse and Fouilhoux would bring to completion for Corbett's older brother in 1916, this was a pseudo-vernacular design of stately proportions that was described contemporaneously as "farmhouse Colonial." Whitehouse and Fouilhoux had displayed their mastery of this idiom in a handsome clubhouse for the Waverly Country Club in 1913. Long after the partnership with J. André Fouilhoux was dissolved, Morris Whitehouse continued a special facility in interpreting Colonial and Classical architecture, eventually blending traditional form and vocabulary skillfully in the new Modernism. The frank eclecticism of the firm's Colonial Revival work of the 1910s is exemplified in the Elliott Corbett House in such features as the two-story polygonal bay and jettied bay that are derived from the vocabulary of medieval English revival architecture.

In idiom, scale and arrangement of living space--in all but detail, the houses of the brothers Corbett in the uplands of Dunthorpe were similar. The significant differences are that the Henry Ladd Corbett House is clad with sawn shakes; it has a slightly more formal decorative program, and its largest and most formal living space encompasses the full south end of the ground story. In the house of the younger brother, the equivalent space is divided into less formally as library, den and family room, whereas the livingroom is on the longitudinal axis, behind the entry hall.

A vast tract of land extending from the southern outskirts of the city to Lake Oswego on the west side of the Willamette River was acquired for iron mining and manufacturing by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company incorporated by William S. Ladd and Simeon Reed in 1882. After the manufactory closed as a result of the Financial Panic of 1893, some of the property commenced to be subdivided for estates. About the time of the Corbett brothers' residential projects, William M. Ladd, heir of the iron company founder, partitioned a 125-acre plat for a restricted residential development known as Dunthorpe. The advantages of country living in relative seclusion in an area immediately accessible to the city were obvious. The residential park became fashionable with Portland's first families whose homes were being crowded or displaced by growth at the metropolitan center.

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Henry Ladd Corbett and Elliott Ruggles Corbett (1884-1963) acquired their suburban property in 1909 and commenced development of separate seats in 1915. Elliott and his wife, the former Alta Smith, raised their family in the house and remained in residence for the balance of their lives. Corbett was the grandson of merchant banker and United States Senator Henry W. Corbett and the son of Henry J. and Helen Ladd Corbett. He was educated at Harvard and made his career in the First National Bank founded by his grandfather. Following his father's untimely death, and after his older brother became increasingly involved in civic and political affairs, Elliott assumed the management of his grandfather's estate on behalf of the family.

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DUNTHORPE

The Elliott R. Corbett Residence is located in the Dunthorpe area, south of Portland along the west bank of the Willamette River.

Prior to 1850, the Clackamas Indians inhabited the land. In June of 1849, however, 26 year old William S. Torrance and his 17-year-old wife Mary Jane claimed 640 acres on the west bank of the river across from Milwaukie. The parcel is bounded today approximately by Riverdale, Greenwood, Palatine Hill Roads and the Willamette River. Torrance's father-in-law, Lot Whitcomb, established a free ferry service across the river at that point, allowing Tualatin Valley farmers access to bring their grain to his mill. A road (now Military Road) wound through the Torrance parcel to Whitcomb's ferry.

In the 1880s, William S. Ladd and Simeon Reed purchased several hundred acres south and west of Riverview cemetery, down to what is known today as Lake Oswego, to be used for iron-ore development. The Oregon Iron and Steel Company was incorporated in 1882 by Ladd, Reed and railroad magnate Henry Villard. By 1889 the company was the largest metal working plant in the Northwest. The plant for the iron and steel company was located south of the Dunthorpe area and was closed in 1894 due to economic problems.

Over the next couple of decades, country estates began appearing in the neighborhood. Amos and Melinda King filed the plat for Palatine Hill to the north in 1886. Oregon lawyer and historian Charles H. Carey built a home in the area in 1896. In 1904 Henry L. Corbett purchased land in the Riverwood area, known at the time as Rivera. This part of Riverwood had been the site of the White House hotel and race track, destroyed by fire earlier in the year. In 1909, Corbett platted the Riverwood/Abernethy Heights district and an extension of Riverwood Road was completed in 1910. Subsequently, in 1915-16, both Henry and Elliott Corbett built houses here (see below).

The Dunthorpe development began in 1916 when William M. Ladd selected a 125-acre plot for the upper Dunthorpe development. He placed several restrictions upon the land. The deed stated that only residential buildings, and buildings to keep domestic animals could be built. Domestic animals were allowed on the land, but swine and goats were specifically restricted. All main houses had to cost at least \$3,000. Advertising signs were not allowed and the selling and disposing of liquor was restricted. There was also a restriction against persons of "African or Mongolian descent," except if they were house servants.

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The Ladd Estate Company developed the area into an attractive district for country living. The Oregonian reported that the development had "perfected an ideal, the fulfillment of many a city man's dream--a country home, in scenic surroundings, in a thoroughly restricted district, with every city convenience." With the advent of the automobile and rapid transit, the previously isolated area was readily accessible and only a short distance from downtown. By 1922 the roads were paved and both street car and stage had routes to Dunthorpe.

Prospective buyers were offered numerous conveniences in the new location. The Dunthorpe Corporation was formed to provide services, such as caring for the gardens, repairing the roads and parking areas, and the general upkeep of the neighborhood. The district was described as a permanent residential park, unique to the city.

The Dunthorpe development was an instant success. As the city began to expand and Nob Hill became overcrowded with apartments, the elite, Portland's founding families, looked to Dunthorpe as the new area to relocate. Dunthorpe was the fashionable place to live and soon the area became a neighborhood of the aristocracy of Portland. Large country estates and manor houses were built in the area for both the new and old families of Portland. William M. Ladd built a home in 1920 and the Lloyd Frank Estate, later the site of Lewis & Clark College, was built later in the decade. The third Corbett brother, Hamilton, hired Pietro Belluschi in 1928 to design his mansion.

It remains today as one of Portland's unique neighborhoods, giving dwellers the atmosphere of the country within a close distant to the city. Many of the estates have been retained by the families of the original owners over a long period of time. Although, many of the large estates have been subdivided in recent years.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

The Elliott R. Corbett Residence was built in 1915 shortly before a similar one was constructed nearby for brother Henry Ladd Corbett. Until that time, the Corbetts lived on the South Park Blocks at 243 S. Park. With the enormous growth that surrounded downtown Portland in the decade following the Lewis & Clark Exposition, the Park blocks became less and less favored. As early as 1909, the Corbetts had purchased a six-acre parcel in Portland Heights to accommodate residences for the family. Though Elliott had plans drawn up for house on the parcel, brother Henry convinced him to sell in 1913. The Corbetts instead looked at the Dunthorpe property which they had also bought in 1909.

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In May 1915, the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux announced that Elliott Corbett had given them a commission to design a \$15,000 house "on Palatine Hill" as the undeveloped parcel was called. They produced a county colonial revival design. With work performed by the McHolland Brothers, construction proceeded quickly and effortlessly. The building was completed by the fall and the 32-year-old Elliott Corbett occupied the house by Thanksgiving.

It remained his residence largely intact for the next 48 years. He died in the house in 1963. Brother Henry had Whitehouse & Fouilhoux build a near carbon copy in 1916, while brother Hamilton also moved to the area.

ELLIOTT RUGGLES CORBETT

Elliott Corbett was a member of the third generation of one of Oregon's and Portland's oldest and most prominent families. His grandfather, Massachusetts born, Henry W. Corbett, was 24 years old when he sailed around the Horn from New York to Portland in 1851. He opened a general store and proved to be an able businessman. Fourteen years later, the Henry W. organized the First National Bank. He was also U. S. Senator from Oregon from 1867 to 1873.

Elliott Corbett was the son of Henry Jaggar Corbett and the former Helen Ladd Corbett. He was born in Portland on June 29, 1884. He attended Portland Academy and then traveled east to Boston for college. He graduated from Harvard University in 1907. Upon his return, at the age of 23, he joined the staff at First National Bank and became cashier in 1918. He became Vice President at the bank in 1919 as well as a director.

He was also intimately involved in the running of the Henry W. Corbett Estate. Henry had died in 1903. Henry J. had died in 1895 at the age of 35, so management of the family business fell to the shoulders of Henry L. at the ripe age of 22. At the time, the estate was valued at \$2 million with ownership of 27 downtown properties. Henry W. had been a prime mover in the Lewis & Clark Exposition, investing \$30,000 in the project and serving as its President until he died. Due to the fair's impact on Portland, the Corbett estate increased by 500% by 1910.

As his older brother became increasingly involved in civic and political activities, Elliott assumed more and more responsibility in the management of the family's enterprises. In particular, Elliott oversaw the management and development of First National Bank. He was also on the board of the Livestock State Bank, Portland Home Telephone Company, and the American Mail Line.

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In addition to his business activities, Elliott was active in the community. He was a trustee of the Portland Association of Building Owners and Managers. He organized the Portland Community Chest, active in the Portland Library Association, the Oregon Historical Society, the Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Multnomah County Relief League. He was a member of the Arlington Club, University Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club.

Elliott Ruggles Corbett died on May 2, 1963 at his home at the age of 78. Survivors included his wife, Alta Smith Corbett, five daughters, brother Hamilton, 15 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

WHITEHOUSE & FOUILHOX

The Elliott R. Corbett Residence was designed by the noted Portland architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, under the direction of principal Morris Homans Whitehouse. After completing his architectural studies, Whitehouse first opened an independent practice in Portland in 1907. In the following year, he joined in partnership with Bruce Honeyman, an engineer, practicing as Whitehouse & Honeyman. In 1909 Whitehouse entered a new partnership with Edgar M. Lazarus and Jacques Andre' Fouilhoux, practicing as Lazarus, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux. In 1910 Lazarus left the firm and Whitehouse continued his partnership with Fouilhoux as Whitehouse & Fouilhoux until 1919 (although Fouilhoux left to serve in the U.S. Army in 1917). During this time up to 1917, Whitehouse also employed a young designer by the name of Frederick Fritsch who established a reputation as one of Portland's most influential designers in the 1920s. Upon Fouilhoux discharge from the army in 1919, he moved to New York City. Whitehouse then practiced without a partner until 1926 when he made Glenn Stanton and Walter Church associates and practiced as Morris H. Whitehouse & Associates. In 1932, Whitehouse made Stanton and Church partners and the firm became known as Whitehouse, Stanton & Church. In 1935 Stanton left the firm and the name became Whitehouse & Church. In 1942 two new partners were added to the firm, Earl P. Newberry and Frank G. Roehr and the new firm name became Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr. Whitehouse died in Portland on April 4, 1944 at the age of 66. The firm which he established continued for 41 years after his death. In total, the Whitehouse firm operated under various names and successors for 80 years, making it longest lived architectural firm in the history of Oregon architecture.

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Morris Homans Whitehouse

Whitehouse was born in Portland on March 21, 1878, the son of Benjamin Gardner and Clara Bradley (Homans) Whitehouse. His father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts and his mother of Vassalboro, Maine. Benjamin Whitehouse was an early settler in Portland, arriving in 1859. He first worked with the Portland Water Company and later with the Portland Gas & Coke Company, and was a respected citizen in the community.

Whitehouse attended public schools and the Bishop Scott Academy, graduating in 1896. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying there a year and then returning in 1902 to complete his architectural studies in 1905. In 1906, MIT awarded Whitehouse the first Guy Lowell Traveling Fellowship, which afforded him a year's study at the American Academy in Rome.

Whitehouse returned from Europe in 1907 to open his own office. In his first decade, Whitehouse established a reputation as a "clubhouse" architect, designing the Multnomah Athletic Club, University Club and Waverly Clubhouse. This reputation served him well as an entre to considerable residential work among Portland's well-heeled, notably the Corbetts. Whitehouse continued practicing architecture until his death on April 4, 1944 at the age of 66. He was survived by his wife Mildred. Whitehouse was an active professional in the affairs of the Portland Architectural Club and of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He served as director of the local AIA chapter in 1911, 1913, 1917, 1918 and 1919. He was president in 1914. Whitehouse was also a member of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners from 1919 to 1930. Whitehouse received licence No. 5 under the grandfather clause when licensing of architects was commenced in Oregon in 1919.

Jacques Andre Fouilhoux

Jacques Andre Fouilhoux was born in Paris, France in 1879 and he received his education at the Sorbonne and studied architecture at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. In 1904, Fouilhoux came to the United States, where he worked as a draftsman for Albert Kahn in Detroit. The following year, he moved to Portland, associating with Whitehouse. In 1909, Fouilhoux was made a partner in Whitehouse's firm with Edgar Lazarus. Lazarus left the firm and Whitehouse and Fouilhoux continued by themselves. In 1917 Fouilhoux joined the U.S. Army and he fought in France, receiving the French Legion of Honor decoration for his service.

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After the war, he returned to the United States and settled in New York. He worked in Raymond Hood's office for over a decade and during this time they produced numerous important works. Hood & Fouilhoux entered an international competition for the design of the Chicago Tribune Building, which they won first prize for their design and awarded the contract. They prepared the plans for the American Radiator Building in New York, a black and gold building for which Hood & Fouilhoux received high praise and recognition, and plans for the Bethany Union Church in Chicago which was built in 1926.

During the years of 1927 to 1931, the firm was most successful, designing plans for the McGraw-Hill Building and the New York Daily News. After 1931, Fouilhoux entered into a partnership with William K. Harrison and later Max Abramovitz joined the firm. They designed the Rockefeller Project, with Fouilhoux acting as a designer, the Clinton Hill Development in Brooklyn, and parts of the New York World's Fair in 1938. Fouilhoux was elected in the New York chapter of the AIA and a well-known member of the profession. He acted as Treasurer for the Beaux Arts Institute of Design for some years and when he died in 1945 he was president of the New York Building Congress. Fouilhoux was accidentally killed while inspecting a job site in New York.

Comparative Analysis of Works by Whitehouse

Whitehouses firms designed many of the most important buildings in Portland and Salem, Oregon during the first half of this century. With Lazarus and Fouilhoux, the firm carried out many important commissions in Portland including Jefferson High School, Lincoln High School, Multnomah Athletic Club, University Club, Platt Building, Waverly Country Club, and East Moreland Country Club. The firm also designed the Jacobson Estate in Coopey Falls. Subsequently working with Stanton and Church, Whitehouse's firm designed in Portland the Temple Beth Israel (in association with Herman Brookman, and Bennes & Herzog), the United States Courthouse and the Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist (with Carl H. Wallwork as consultant). It also designed the First Presbyterian Church in Salem and the Columbia Gorge Hotel in Hood River. As Whitehouse & Church, the firm designed two the most prestigious commissions, both in Salem: The new Capitol Building (with Trowbridge & Livingston and Francis Keally) and the Oregon State Library. Three of the institutional buildings are recognized in the National Register: The Oregon State Capitol, Temple Beth Israel and the University Club. The Wickersham Apartments, designed by Whitehouse, Lazarus & Fouilhoux, is also listed on the National Register.

In terms of residential work, Whitehouse usually worked in the Colonial Revival style popular in the

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1920s. The number of resources, however, is relatively small for the length of his career. The Henry Corbett House, also located in Dunthorpe, was designed by Whitehouse & Fouilhoux in 1916, patterned after Elliott Corbett's House; it is listed on the National Register. The Historic Resources Inventory of Portland also recognizes his residential work at 2923 SE Tolman Street (English Cottage, 1920), 1715 SW Montgomery Drive, (Colonial Revival; 1926), and at 3001 and 3002 Luray Circle (English Cottage; 1927 and 1930 respectively).

As demonstrated in the residential works, Whitehouse generally applied a strict interpretation to Colonial Revival. Wood frame structure with classical doorways, windows, cornice and detailing. It is interesting, however, that in both Corbett Houses, Whitehouse devised an asymmetrical floor plan suggestive of the Arts & Crafts style gradually gaining in popularity. It is also worth comparing the Corbett House with the Haycox House designed by former associate Glenn Stanton nearly twenty-five years later. The two are exceptionally similar in design and general feel.

The legacy of Morris Whitehouse's architecture is diverse, from the State Capitol to the Columbia Gorge Hotel to Temple Beth Israel. In terms of his residential work, the two Corbett Houses, strikingly similar in design, are his best.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Corbett Mansion is located on Lot 9, according to the duly filed plat 01600 Lots 8-15, Section 34, T1S, R1E of the Willamette Meridian, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the building for which National Register status is being requested.

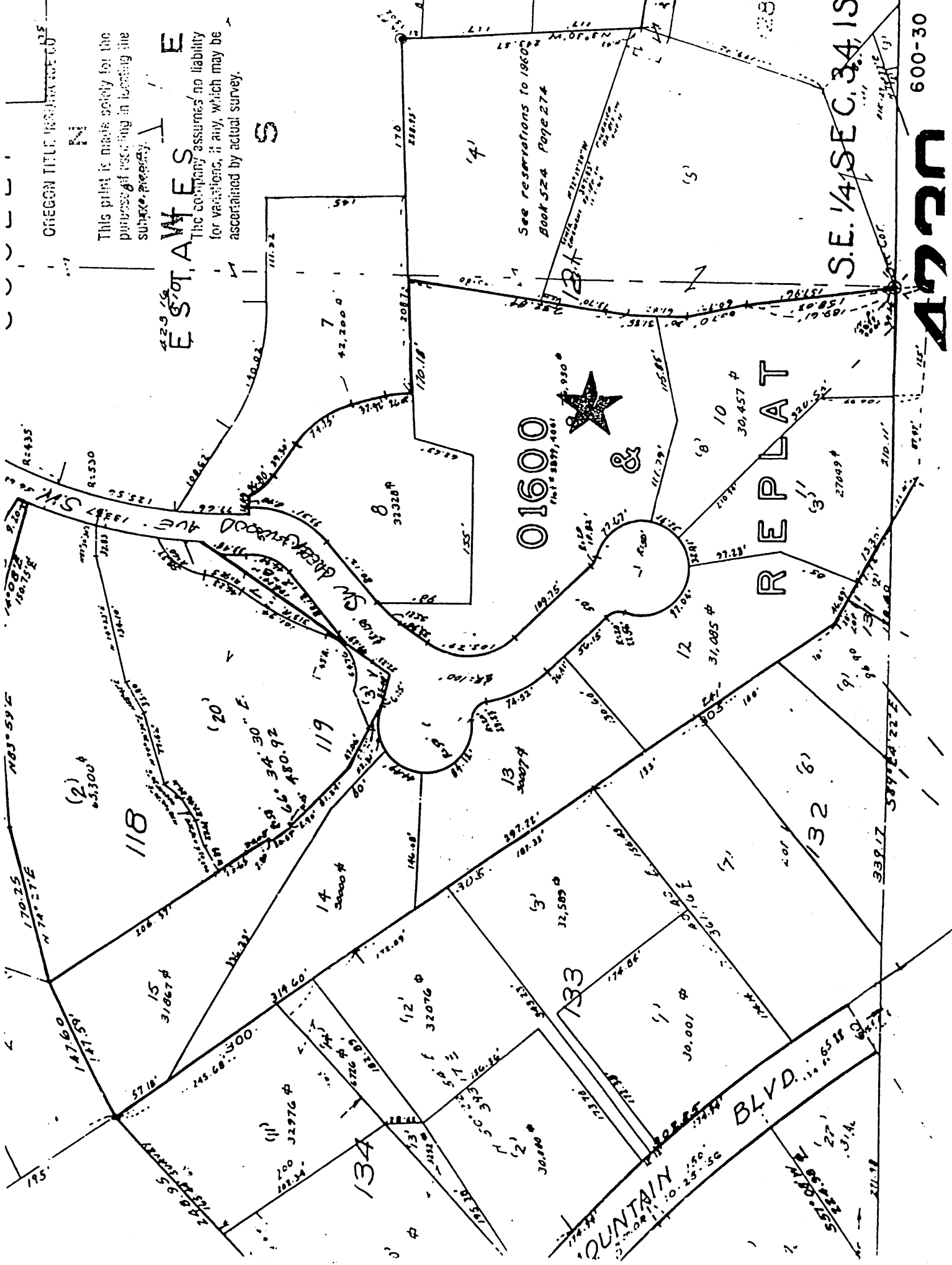
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ESTIMATES
The company assumes no liability for variations, if any, which may be ascertained by actual survey.

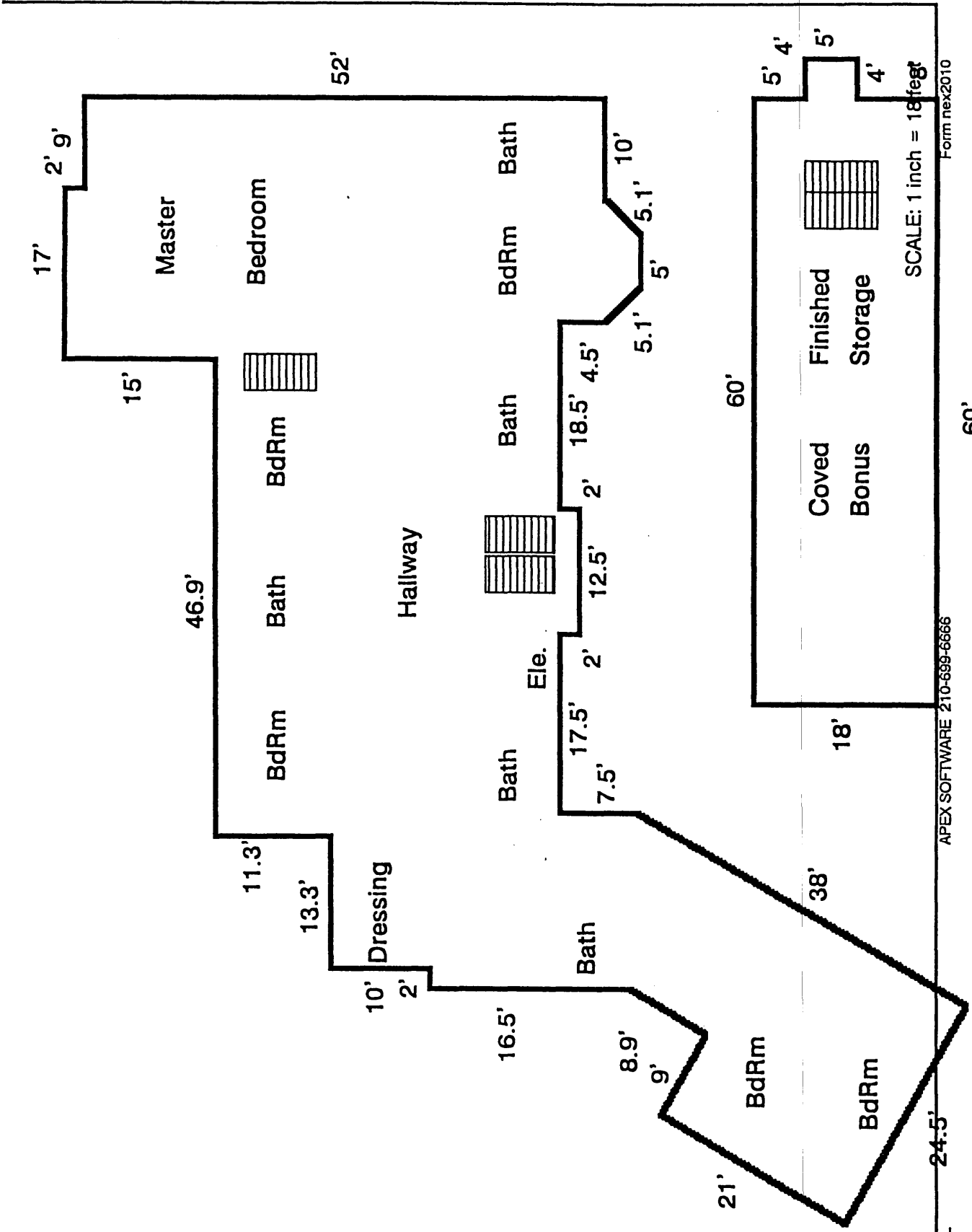
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SCALE: 1 inch = 18' feft

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