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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 Paulson-Gregory House  
other names/site number n/a

#### 2. Location

street & number 509 S College  not for publication  
city or town Newberg  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Yamhill code 071 zip code 97132

#### 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.)

Jane M. Harvill /Deputy SHPO February 10, 1999  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 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

Edson B. Beall Date of Action 3/18/99

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Paulson-Gregory House, Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon

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### COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:

The Paulson-Gregory house is located on a fully landscaped large city lot three blocks from downtown Newberg in a quite residential neighborhood of homes built during 1890s-1920s. This two-story American Foursquare house type with Prairie style characteristics was built c.1910. The simple Prairie style characteristics include the wide, overhanging boxed eaves, the horizontal banding of red brick at the watertable and cornice, and a darker yellow brick at the second floor level. It has a hollow clay tile foundation and is faced with a distinctive yellow brick. A portion of the original full-width porch was removed (date unknown) and a smaller porch supported by red and yellow brick columns and utilizing the same hip roof design as the main block of the house covers the entrance which is on the south end of the front (east) elevation. There are multi-light casement windows throughout the house.

The interior of the house has also retained much of its original fabric. There are fir floors throughout, intact copper hardware on the doors and windows, glass doorknobs, and lath and plaster walls. The Classically styled door and window moldings with simple cornice and plinth blocks, as well as the picture rails and baseboards, have been painted. Other woodwork includes the paneled doors and simply detailed newel post and balustrade.

The Paulson-Gregory House is significant as one of only two brick residences in Newberg, the only house with yellow brick. It is also significant for its construction method which consists of face-brick applied over hollow tiles, both manufactured by the Willamina Clay Products Company. This company was established by Jesse Edwards, founder of Newberg.

Newberg's history is closely related to the history of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Oregon. William Hobson, a zealous Quaker minister from Iowa who chose this area for its agricultural productivity, attracted large numbers of Quakers to the area, including Jesse Edwards. He was instrumental in the Friends' Pacific Academy being constructed, having donating land for the school. Newberg was a small village that was based on clean, moral living with no saloons and no use of alcohol. Jesse Edwards platted the town of Newberg in 1883, moved his general store to town, and it began to grow even before the railroad arrived on the west end, resulting in two original plats melding into one town and being incorporated in 1889. He promoted the housing and business development of Newberg. In 1886 he established the Newberg Tile Factory in 1886, which became known as the Willamina Clay Products Company. He prospected throughout the Willamette Valley for clays that would make suitable facing for modern fireproof structures and would also be impervious to moisture. He started the only clay-working plan in Oregon. Their high-quality brick was notable for its golden-yellow color. The company moved to Willamina in 1904, went broke during WW I, and revived in 1924 by his son, O.K., operated by the family until 1974. The materials from this plant were used in many downtown and university buildings in Newberg, and Portland buildings such as Dekum Building, Meier and Frank Building, Portland Art

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Paulson-Gregory House, Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon

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Museum, etc. The company flexibility and skill at producing special brick were recognized around the northwest as being an important contribution to the architectural profession and construction industry.

Jesse and Mary Edwards purchased the property in 1907. They lived at 402 S. College Street in Newberg (listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1980). It is thought that Jesse Edwards built this house as a "spec" house, using the bricks from his factory. The simple detailing and fine craftsmanship suggest the Quaker influence. The Edwards sold the property to H.C. and S.A. Paulson in 1912. Little is known about the original owners and occupants of this house. Caroline Gregory purchased the property in 1921. Her daughter, Maurine, grew up here and the Gregory family owned the house until 1962, after which it changed hands several times before returning to the ownership of Maurine Gregory-Baldwin in 1980.

Paulson-Gregory House  
Name of Property

Yamhill, 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
		structures
		objects
1	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**

n/a

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Movements:

Bungalow/Craftsman      Prairie School

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**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Hollow clay tile

walls hollow clay tile

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roof composition

other

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**Narrative Description**

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

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## Architectural Description

### Setting

The Paulson-Gregory House, located at 509 S College in Newberg, Oregon, is situated on an oversized flat city lot facing east. The house is three blocks from downtown Newberg in a quiet residential neighborhood of homes built between the 1890s and the 1920s. The Paulson-Gregory House sits on the northern half of the lot with a large side yard to the south and a back yard to the west. Along the southern border of the lot is a fenced garden. A driveway runs along the northern edge. Large street trees are in front of the house. A mature camellia is at the northeast corner of the house. A mature rhododendron is located beneath the large front window next to the front porch. Small shrubs are planted along the southern edge of the house. The back yard has a large cedar tree, small shrubs, an iris bed, and a cherry tree.

### Exterior

The two-story American Foursquare style brick house has large overhanging boxed eaves reminiscent of a mid-western Prairie style house. The rectangular house has a hip roof with a hip-roofed off-center front porch. The open back porch has a simple shed roof.

Constructed of hollow clay tiles, the house is faced with a distinctive yellow brick, laid in a stretcher bond. The hollow clay tile foundation does not have applied brick and is visible on the exterior. This tile also comprises the front porch foundation. The yellow brick is accented with a darker yellow brick beltcourse at the second floor. Red brick is used at the cornice and for the water table. Each corner of the house has a red brick base below the water table. At the two front corners (northeast and southeast) directly above the water table, the yellow brick is arranged in rows of alternating projecting brick layers extending approximately two feet. All first floor windows have yellow brick window

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sills. The second floor windows are set in with no sills. All windows are wood sash covered with storm windows.

### East elevation

The front porch is off-center to the south. Red brick is used for the base of the porch columns and yellow brick is used for the upper portions. Red brick porch newels are capped with concrete. The porch stairs are concrete and the porch floor is wood plank. A wood paneled porch railing encloses the south end and the north end of the porch is open. A large beveled glass front door is slightly off-center to the south.

A single first floor window opening is tri-partite, with a fixed center pane flanked by two six over one double-hung wood sash. The two second floor windows are eight over eight double-hung wood sash.

### South elevation

Fenestration is irregular on the south elevation. Basement windows are multi-paned hinged. Steps lead to a cellar door. Two first floor windows are eight over one double-hung wood sash. A smaller window at the south end is a casement window. Second floor windows are multi-pane casements of varying size depending upon the room functions. The center casement window, which lights the stairs, interrupts the beltcourse that frames the bottom of the window.

### West elevation

The open back porch has a shed roof with lattice skirting. It is off-center to the north. Steps to the back porch are at the north end. The porch has a simple wood railing, floor, and slender square posts.

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There are no basement windows on this elevation. The three first floor windows are of varying size. A multi-paned hinged window is at the south end. A small fixed pane window is next to the back door. At the north end is an eight over one double-hung window. At the second floor are three windows. At each end are two multi-pane casement windows and in the center is a pair of multi-pane casements.

### North elevation

The two basement windows are hinged multi-pane. There are two eight over one double-hung windows at the north end of the first floor which flank the fireplace chimney. In the center of this elevation is a tri-partite window comprised of a central eight light fixed window flanked by nine over one double-hung windows. Second floor windows consist of three multi-pane casements.

### Interior

The house interior has fir floors throughout, intact copper door and window hardware, glass doorknobs and lath and plaster walls. All wood trim is painted. Door and window lintels are classically styled. Many of the doors are five paneled. The heating system is central forced air gas. The house has been partially rewired.

The first floor comprised of rooms arranged around a short central hall. A roomy entrance foyer is on the southern half. A large living room is on the northern half of the house. Directly behind the living room is the formal dining room. Behind the dining room is the kitchen. Stairs along the south wall of the foyer lead to the second floor. Directly behind the stairs is a bedroom. Behind the bedroom is a bathroom. Between the kitchen and bath is a back hall and door to the back porch.

The second floor is comprised of a central hall with rooms on each side and across the front. There are three bedrooms; one across the full front of the house, one is in the southwest corner and another is on the north side, center.

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### Basement

The house has a full basement with a concrete floor, hollow clay tile walls, hinged windows and a cellar door leading to the side yard.

### First floor

The oak framed front door opens into a foyer that is lit by a large double-hung window on the south elevation. The staircase to the second floor along the south wall has a wood handrail, square balusters and newel post. A doorway directly across from the front door opens into a short hall and bedroom.

To the right of the front door are pocket doors that open into the living room. The living room is well lit by the large windows on the front elevation and windows that flank the fireplace on the north wall. The fireplace has a red brick face and red tile hearth. It is topped with a plain wood mantel supported by two simple brackets.

Beyond the living room through pocket doors is the dining room. Wainscoting, crown molding, base trim and classically styled door and window trim embellish the room. A five panel swinging door leads to the kitchen at the back of the house. The doorway (with five paneled door) on the south wall of the dining room leads to a bedroom. The bedroom is lit by windows on the south elevation.

The small kitchen has been remodeled, however the original windows are intact. The kitchen is in the northwest corner of the house. Behind the first floor bedroom is a bathroom. The original tub clawfoot tub is intact. A wall separates the tub and sink from the toilet. A small back hall is located between the kitchen and bath.



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### Second floor

The stairwell is lit by a casement window on the south elevation. At the second floor landing is a linen closet next to the stairs. A large front bedroom extends across the length of the house. The room is lit with windows on both the east and south elevations.

A central hall runs east/west. A double casement window on the west wall lights the hall. The bedroom in the southwest corner of the house has a closet and built-in seat with drawers. Windows on the south and west walls light the room and the closet.

Directly behind the large front bedroom to the west is a third bedroom. The smallest of the three, this room is lit by windows on the north wall. Behind this room in the northwest corner of the house is a bathroom. The original clawfoot tub and wall sink are intact. The bath is lit by a window on the west wall.

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### Alterations

Very few alterations have occurred on the building. The most significant alteration is the removal of a portion of the front porch. Originally, the front porch floor extended across the full front of the house with stairs leading to the driveway.

Other alterations have been made on the interior of the house. The kitchen was remodeled. Over the years, much of the original hardware was replaced with non-historic hardware. The present owner has spent many years finding replacement hardware to match the original. Having grown up in the house, the owner knew exactly what hardware was original to the house.

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c1910

Significant Dates

c1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Edwards, Jesse

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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### Statement of Significance

The Paulson-Gregory House, located at 509 S. College Street (Block 5, lots 3 & 4) in Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon, is significant under criterion C because it is a good representative example of the unusual construction method of face brick applied over hollow tiles, used by the Willamina Clay Products Company. Jesse Edwards, founder of Newberg and reportedly the builder of the house, established the company as the only brick factory in the state. The house is one of only two brick residences in the City of Newberg Historic Resources Inventory, and the only residence exhibiting the yellow brick for which the company was well known.

### Early History of Newberg

The early history of Newberg is closely related to the history of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Oregon and the establishment of Friends Pacific Academy. Although there were settlers in the Chehalem Valley as early as the 1840s, the earliest missionary efforts to draw Quakers to the area did not occur until the 1870s, when William Hobson, a zealous Quaker minister from Iowa, chose the area for its agricultural productivity. He settled in Dayton in 1875, and was soon preaching all over the valley. He attracted a large number of Quakers to the area, many coming from Indiana and Iowa. The first formal Friends' organization on the Pacific Coast, the Chehalem (later Newberg) Monthly Meeting was established in 1878. Among the Quakers who responded to Hobson's call for new settlers was Jesse Edwards. When he arrived in the Chehalem Valley on September 8, 1880, the Friends' Meeting House was still under construction. They attended their first services sitting on rough planks.

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At the time, the only school in the area was in the home of David J. Wood and was taught by his wife in their kitchen. An elementary school was built by 1881, and the Chehalem Monthly Meeting began raising money for a secondary school. Jesse Edwards was so eager to see the school built that he consented to sell a few prime acres in the center of his farm for the academy building. The Friends' Pacific Academy (now George Fox College) was opened for 19 students in 1885, with only the lower story completed. It offered four grades, two in the Grammar School Department, and two in the Academic Department. In 1886, the boarding hall and three cottages were finished, and in 1887 the gymnasium and boys' dormitories were constructed. By this time there were 110 students. In 1888, a third year in the Academic course was added.

The Quakers were firmly committed to educating their children, and especially to encouraging a clean and moral life. The curriculum for the first year of the grammar course consisted of reading, arithmetic, geography and map drawing, language, spelling, writing, and drawing. The second year was expanded by the addition of word analysis, grammar and analysis, and United States history. The academic course for the last two years included such a range of subjects as physiology, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, civil government, botany, Latin, American literature, geology, chemistry, and astronomy.

In the first year's catalogue, the Academy stressed a healthy environment:

"Newberg is a small village, of recent growth, situated in a beautiful valley among the mountains of western Oregon, and has a healthful and agreeable climate. It is a temperance town and has a moral and enterprising class of people. There are no saloons nearer than eight miles... since immoral and sinful practices are incompatible with the highest mental or physical development, no one is desired as a student who is not willing to abstain

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therefrom... it will be the aim of the instructors to so fill the time with profitable and interesting employment that there will be no room left for evil"

Jesse Edwards went on to serve as a trustee and was president of the board of managers for ten years. In addition, as founder of Newberg, OR, he placed a clause in the dedicatory articles of the city to the effect that each deed prohibit the use and sale of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

### Jesse Edwards and His Enterprises

Jesse Edwards, considered the founding father of Newberg, was born in Hendricks County, IN in 1849. He was the only child of his parents, and supplemented his education in the public schools by attending Westfield High School (Hamilton County, IN), and then by attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Indianapolis. After graduating, he pursued a course in Pharmacy at University of Michigan. He owned a drug store in Mooresville, IN for a time, but eventually took up farming. In 1880, after some years of farming, he moved his young family to Oregon, to the present site of Newberg, where he purchased the land on which the town is now built.

At this time, there were plans to extend the railroad from Dundee to Portland, and in February of 1881, two Quaker men, David J. Wood and William P. Ruddick, bought five acres of land near where the railroad was to go, and platted a town which they named Newberg. The town consisted of three whole and three half blocks, just South of Illinois Street and West of Main street in the Northwest section of the present Newberg. The railroad did not come, and lots did not sell well. Jesse Edwards bought one block for \$30. By the time the railroad came through town, six years later, Ruddick was living in Texas, and Wood was leaving for California.

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Jesse Edwards did not wait for the railroad, but in 1883, laid out and platted his own town of Newberg, near the point at which the Dayton-Portland Road and the West Chehalem road met (In the present Newberg, the blocks between 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, between River and College). He moved his general store to his newly platted town, and the town began to develop. Once the railroad arrived, the west end of Edwards' town had a surge of growth and several hotels and other businesses sprung up. The town of Newberg then grew up between the two original plats, melding them together into one town. It was incorporated in 1889.

In 1883, Edwards became the owner of a steam sawmill, which his son Clarence later adapted to provide electricity, establishing Yamhill Electric Company (now PGE). He established the Newberg Tile Factory in 1886, and organized the Bank of Newberg in 1890, serving as its president for ten years. It has since become the United States National Bank. In 1898, he began operating a dairy.

He was continually developing Newberg, (his own house had to be moved 50 feet in 1906 to extend College Street for "Edwards second addition") and at one point or another owned most parts of the town. He was a strong promoter of many of its business enterprises, too, and it seemed that his connection with any undertaking would mean its success. He had a reputation as a moral and careful businessman, and his honorable methods earned him the respect of his fellow townspeople.

Mary and Jesse Edwards had four children. O.K. (Orin) Edwards, who worked with his father in the brick factory, later took over the operation. C.J. (Clarence) Edwards established Yamhill Electric Company (now PGE), bringing electricity to Newberg. They also had a son, Walter F. Edwards, and a daughter Mabel (Edwards) York, who married M. M. York, the sales manager of the Pacific Face Brick Company. Of note is C.J.'s son Miles Lowell Edwards, who invented several things from the centrifugal fuel booster pump to the log barker, the most famous of which is the Starr-Edwards artificial heart valve, which he invented with

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Albert Starr of the University of Oregon Medical School in 1960 as a replacement for defective mitral valves.

### Willamina Clay Products Company

Jesse Edwards established the Newberg Tile Factory in 1886. In 1892, it became Newberg Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company. It was later called Pacific Face Brick Company, Newberg Pressed Brick and Tile Company, and Willamina Clay Products Company.

From the start, he prospected throughout the Willamette Valley for clays that would make suitable facing for modern fireproof structures and would also be impervious to moisture. He purchased the land having the desired qualities, and built a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific in Sheridan. At this location, he built and equipped the most modern and complete clay-working plant of the Pacific Coast, and the only one in Oregon. The company employed scores of Yamhill County residents, and early on, supplied a high-quality brick notable for its golden-yellow color. He produced millions of bricks every year, and his product supplied not only Oregon but was shipped in large quantities all over the Northwest.

Jesse Edwards was president of the Newberg Pressed Brick and Terracotta Company until it was reincorporated in 1904 and moved to Willamina. The company went broke during World War I, but was revived in 1924. Jesse's son O.K. Edwards ran the company, later handing it down to his son, Gerald. Though he tried to retire several times, Gerald kept making brick until 1974.

Willamina Clay Products Company provided materials for many downtown and university buildings in Newberg, as well as for very many Portland Buildings, including the Dekum Building, Meier and Frank



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Building, Jackson Tower, Lloyd Center, Paramount Theater, Temple Beth Israel, Portland Art Museum, Lewis & Clark College chapel, Pietro Belluschi's Finley Mortuary building, and the Wells Fargo Building. Before the turn of the century, O.K. Edwards hauled clay by wagon and railroad to make the brick for, among others, the U.S. Customs House in Portland.

In 1975, the Portland chapter of the American Institute of Architects presented the Willamina Clay Products Company with a special award for meritorious craftsmanship and service to the architectural profession. Architects praised the company's flexibility and skill at producing specialty brick. Architect George McMath noted that; "In an industry in which there are limitations in the manufacture of face brick, Willamina Clay Products has been an anachronism by being able and willing to meet almost any requirement of color, size, and texture...There were architects who wanted the brick the color of their shoes. There were architects that celebrated the flukes in the manufacturing process by ordering up the flukes."

Ceramic Engineer Aaron Cohen formulated hundreds of new clay mixes during his years at the company, using Willamina's black clays to produce white brick, and creating every shade of red, blue, yellow, and buff to meet the specifications of creative and sometimes hard-to-please architects. When an architect would talk with us about his idea", said Gerald Edwards, "Aaron was called in and usually got just about the right answer in clay. Aaron made a list of 404 buildings using Willamina brick since 1963."

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Today there is no remnant of the early Newberg Brick and Tile Company. In Willamina, portions of the old factory remain. Several downtown Newberg commercial buildings are of brick construction. Brick, however, was not typical for the construction of residences in Newberg or anywhere else in Oregon. The Paulson- Gregory House is one of two brick houses in Newberg. The other house was constructed two blocks away and may have been constructed by Jesse Edwards. It is a bungalow style house. Other structures in Newberg built with Edwards' brick include the Newberg City Hall, the Newberg High School and possibly many more of downtown Newberg's commercial masonry buildings.

Most likely the Paulson-Gregory House was constructed of brick coming from the factory in Willamina. The Paulson-Gregory House embodies the American Foursquare style ideals. The clean lines of the exterior, the use of natural materials, the open floorplan, and the fine craftsmanship are all characteristics of the style.

Jesse Edwards built this house as a sort of early 'spec' house using the bricks from his factory. The house was simple in design both inside and out, though not 'cheap'. The exterior brick is subtly accented with bands of red brick and the classically styled interior trim is tasteful providing beauty, but not overdone. The simplicity of the design speaks to Jesse Edward's Quaker background. The American Foursquare style meshed well with the Quaker beliefs.

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Jesse and Mary Edwards are on record as purchasing the property in 1907. In 1912, they sold the property to H.C. and S. A. Paulson. Not much is known about the Paulsons. There is no city directory available for the early years in Newberg and older local residents did not remember the Paulsons. Caroline Gregory purchased the property 1921. Maurine Gregory, the current owner, was the daughter who grew up in the house. The Gregory family owned the house until 1962 at which time it was sold to W. J. and Bessie Lee. The property then changed hands several times before returning to the ownership of Maurine Gregory-Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin purchased the house out of fondness for it and has lovingly restored it over the years.

### Chain of Title

Jesse and Mary Edwards purchased the property in 1907.  
Jesse and Mary Edwards sold to H.C. and S.A. Paulson in 1912.  
H.C. and S.A. Paulson sold the property to Caroline Gregory in 1921.  
Caroline, Maurine and Thelma Gregory sold to W.J. and Bessie Lee in 1962.  
W.J. and Bessie Lee sold to Donald and Donna Swift in 1962.  
Donald and Donna Swift sold to Larry and Katherine Bishop in 1968.  
Larry and Katherine Bishop sold to Charles and Winnifred Billow in 1969.  
Charles and Winnifred Billow sold to Charles and Grace Rossman in 1969.  
Charles and Grace Rossman sold to Larry and Sharon Hooper in 1973.  
Larry and Sharon Hooper sold to Maurine (Gregory) Baldwin in 1980.

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### Resources

#### National Register nominations and Cultural Resource Inventories

Jesse Edwards House, National Register Nomination  
Charles K. Spaulding House, National Register Nomination.  
John T. Smith House, National Register Nomination.  
Minthorn Hall, National Register Nomination.  
Minthorn House, National Register Nomination.  
Paulson-Gregory House, City of Newberg Historic Resource Survey Form.  
O.K. Edwards House, City of Newberg Historic Resource Survey Form.  
Jesse Edwards House, City of Newberg Historic Resource Survey Form.  
C.J. & M.L. Edwards House, City of Newberg Historic Resource Survey Form.  
Pacific Face Brick Company, City of Newberg Historic Resource Survey Form.

#### Newspapers

Newberg Graphic. 1888, 1889, 1905, 1910,  
Oregon Journal. 1916, 1965.  
Oregonian 1965, 1975.

#### Maps

Sanborn Maps. 1902, 1905, 1912  
City of Newberg Assessor's Map  
Yamhill County Title & Escrow. 1215 N. Baker, McMinnville, OR

#### Published Materials

Bruce, Robert. Interview with Burt Brown Barker, 1962, 1965.  
Ferriday, Virginia Guest. Last of the Handmade Buildings. Portland: Mark, 1984.  
Stoller, Ruth. Old Yamhill: The Early History of its Towns and Cities. Lafayette,  
OR: Yamhill County Historical Society, 1976.  
The Centennial History of Oregon

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Chicago:  
Chapman, 1903.

### Miscellaneous

Yamhill County Census, 1910, Oregon Historical Society.  
Historic Photographs, George Fox College Archives & Oregon Historical Society.  
<http://oregonwine.org/wine/yamhill/stay.html>  
<http://oregonwine.org/wine/yamhill/index.html>  
<http://www.ohwy.com/or/n/newberg.htm>  
[http://www.georgefox.edu/about\\_gfc/facts/history.html](http://www.georgefox.edu/about_gfc/facts/history.html)  
<http://www.religioustolerance.org/quaker.htm>  
<http://www.open.org/newberg/contacts.htm>  
<http://www.ci.newberg.or.us/newlibr/info.htm>  
<http://www.cryst.bbk.ac.uk/~ubcg09q/dmr/intro.htm>  
<http://www.el.com/To/McMinnville/>

Paulson-Gregory House  
Name of Property

Yamhill, Oregon  
County and State

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of property .31 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/0 5/0/2/2/1/0 5/0/1/5/6/8/0 B / //// ////  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C / //// //// D / //// ////  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

**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.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title John M. Tess, President

organization Heritage Consulting Group date July 28, 1998

street & number 123 NW Second Ave., Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

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**Additional Documentation**

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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)

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**Property Owner**

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

name Maurine Baldwin

street & number 1330 SW Hessler Drive telephone (503) 246-3591

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97201

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**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 Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Verbal Boundary Description

Lots three and four, in block five of Edwards Second Addition to the city of Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof.

### Boundary Justification

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Paulson-Gregory House, Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon

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### Common Label Information:

1. Paulson-Gregory House
2. 509 S College, Newberg, Yamhill County
3. Photographer: Heritage Consulting Group
4. Date: June 1998
5. Negative on file at Heritage Consulting Group

### Photo No. 1:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

### Photo No. 2:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 3:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

### Photo No. 4:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 5:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

### Photo No. 6:

6. North elevation - detail of building. Camera facing south.

### Photo No. 7:

6. Southwest porch detail. Camera facing northeast.

### Photo No. 8:

6. Living room fireplace. Camera facing northeast.

### Photo No. 9:

6. Dining room. Camera facing west.

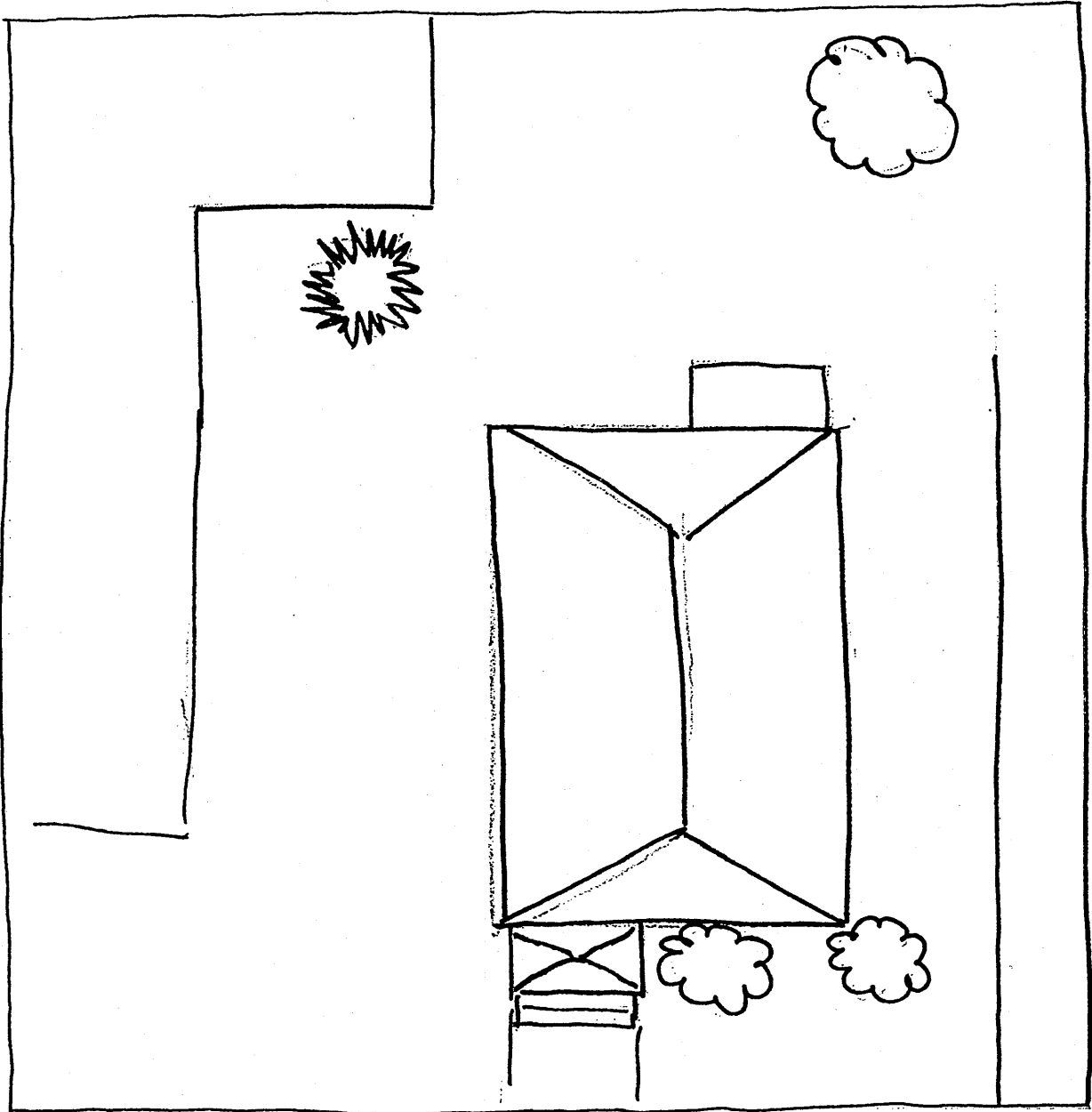
### Photo No. 10:

6. Foyer. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 11:

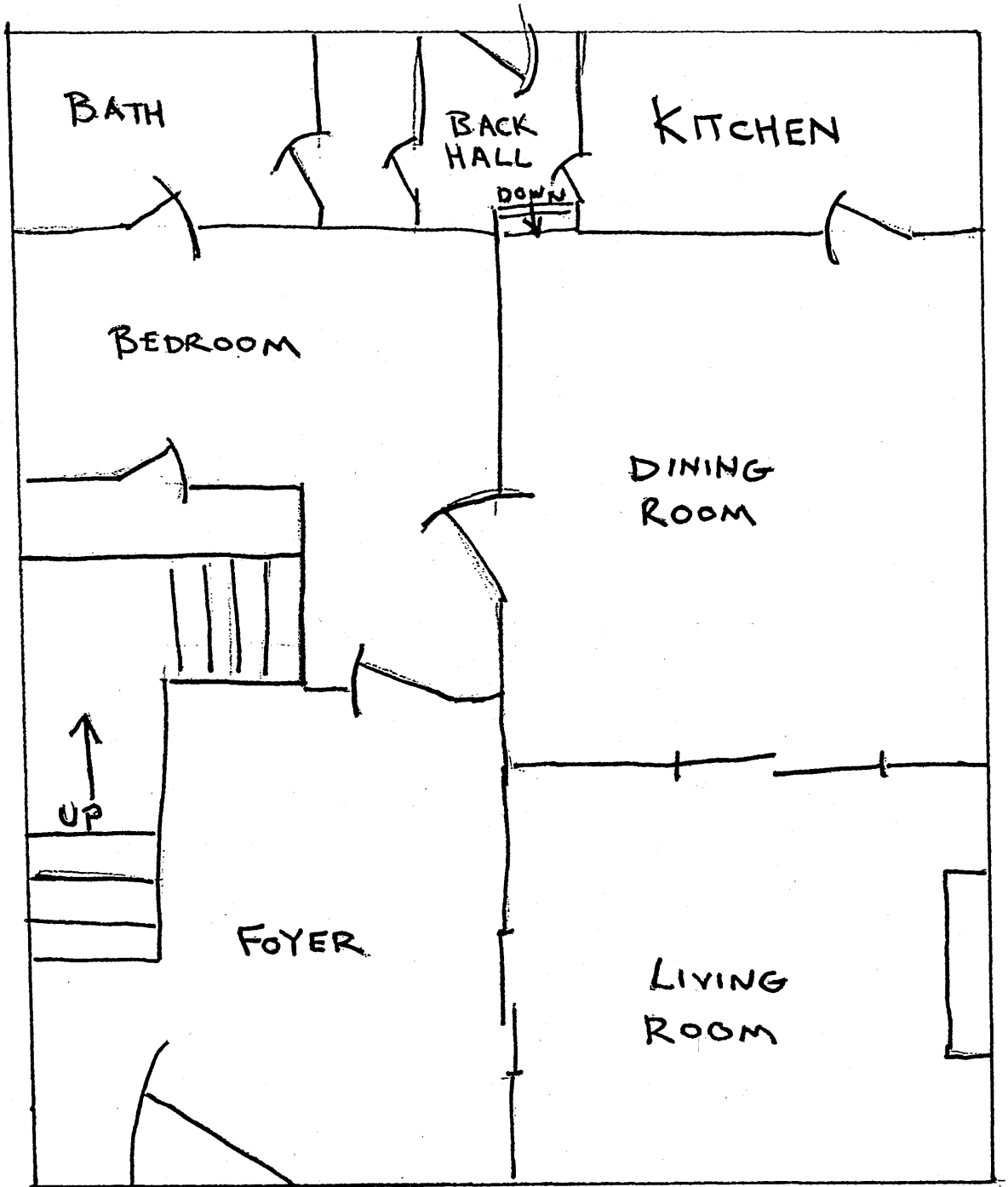
6. Foyer/stairs. Camera facing south.





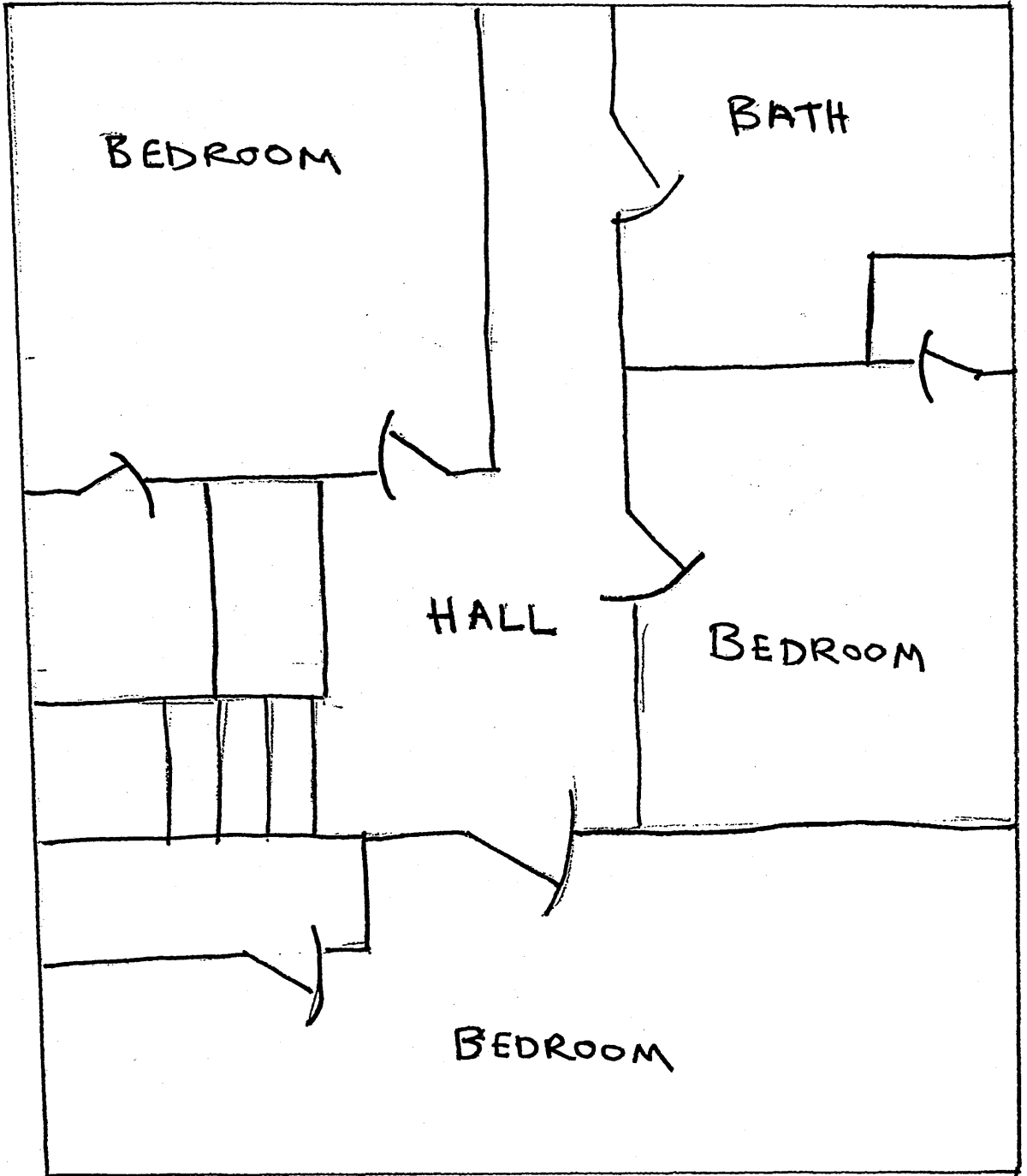
SITE PLAN  
(NOT TO SCALE)

**PAULSON-GREGORY HOUSE  
509 S COLLEGE  
NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY**



1ST FLOOR  
(NOT TO SCALE)

PAULSON-GREGORY HOUSE  
509 S COLLEGE  
NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY



2ND FLOOR  
(NOT TO SCALE)

PAULSON-GREGORY HOUSE  
509 S COLLEGE  
NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY