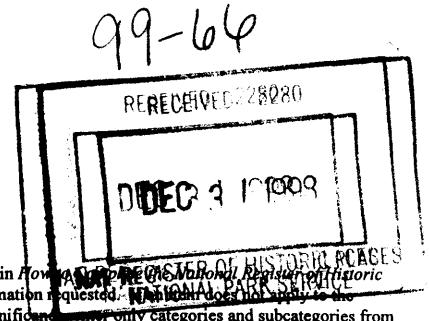


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Prepare the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 MORSE, WAYNE, FARM

other names/site number Edgewood Farm; Morse Ranch Park

2. Location

street & number 595 Crest Drive n/a not for publication

city or town Eugene n/a vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97405

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 Hamrick / Deputy SHPO December 22, 1998
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 this 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 Del B. Jurgin Date of Action 2/12/99

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Morse, Wayne, Farm, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

A new electrical system was also installed. The interior plan and detailing are original and the home retains its historic integrity. Original features such as a telephone nook, paneled doors, simple wood molding, bookshelves, laundry chute and kitchen cabinets and bins remain, as well as much of the furnishings that were used by Wayne and Mildred Morse and their two daughters.

The Wayne Morse Ranch was the primary home of Senator Wayne L. Morse. As Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and crusader against the Zorn-MacPherson Bill, Wayne Morse made significant contributions to the preservation of the University of Oregon campus. He was actively involved in politics on a national level beginning in 1938 as he began to travel along the Pacific coast as a labor arbitrator for the US Attorney General's office. He worked primarily with shipping and transportation related labor disputes. He was arbitrator for the Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Unions and the Waterfront Employers association in 1939. Franklin Delano Roosevelt became aware of Morse's work as Pacific Coast Arbitrator and during wartime asked Morse to head a five person emergency fact finding team to investigate railroad strikes to prevent damage to the war effort. This led to an appointment to the War Labor Board in 1942 where he gained a reputation as its most powerful member.

Morse won the Senate race in 1944 and held a victory party in this house. His involvement with the United States Senate was extensive during 1944-68. The Morse family moved to Washington on a part time basis and continued to utilize this house. Morse generally returned to Oregon during longer Congressional breaks, and to gather support during his re-election campaigns. During his first term he served on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the Armed Service Committee. His reputation as one to speak out and fight for legislation that was in keeping with his principles and voting for those whom he considered open to change and working for the public welfare, kept him in the spotlight. His reputation for being able to speak extemporaneously for hours at a time was noted in a 22 hour speech in which he attempted to educate the public on what he saw as shameful administration policies regarding the conservation of natural resources.

Morse, while a supporter of civil rights, voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1957, stating that it was a "hoax and a sham" designed simply to appease civil rights protestors but lacking in the necessary substance. He attempted to become a presidential candidate in the 1960 election, but lost the Oregon, Maryland, and District of Columbia primaries to John F. Kennedy. He became a

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reluctant Kennedy supporter, campaigning for him primarily because he was against the idea of having Richard Nixon in the White House, ultimately contributing to Kennedy's narrow victory margin. Morse helped pass a huge body of education legislation during Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson's administrations. Later, Morse became involved in international affairs and actively lobbied against US involvement in Vietnam. His reputation was "built upon the image of integrity, independence and political courage."

As a four-term US Senator, Wayne Morris made many important contributions to American history generally, and specifically through his work pertaining to the United Nations, McCarthyism, education, civil rights, and Vietnam. The period of significance extends to Wayne Morse's death in 1974 because his influence in the shaping of American politics and involvement in civil rights and matters related to war are significant. Morse's contribution to American policy began in 1938 with his involvement in national labor disputes, and continued throughout his lifetime. This property has reached significance as Wayne Morse's primary residence and the place most associated with his life during the time period in which he became nationally prominent. The period extends from the date of the construction of the house in 1936, to the date of Wayne Morse's death in 1974. A portion of this period falls outside the 50-year criteria for National Register listing, but is significant for helping to better understand Wayne Morse's contribution to the shaping of education and politics in American history.

Wayne Morse Farm
Name of Property

Lane County, OR
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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	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
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/ animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
RECREATION/ outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD: Shingles
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Please see attached continuation sheets

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Wayne Morse Farm, the former home of the late US Senator Wayne Lyman Morse, is a two story Colonial Revival wood frame structure with a gable roof and wood shingle siding. Situated on Crest Drive in the South Hills of Eugene, Oregon, the buildings of Wayne Morse Farm and the surrounding property retain high integrity. Designed by University of Oregon architecture professor Wallace S. Hayden in 1936, the Morse house as well as two auxiliary structures are located on a 26.55 parcel of land. The property is being nominated to the National Register under criterion "C," as an outstanding example of the work of Wallace Hayden, and under criterion "B," for its association with the life of Senator Morse.

LOCATION

Wayne Morse Farm is located in the foothills of southwest Eugene, Oregon. The property currently serves as a park and dog run and is owned by the City of Eugene. The longtime home of Oregon US Senator Wayne Morse, the house sits on a site that occupies 26.55 acres in the Crenshaw plat of the Lane County Assessors Maps (18-03-07-21 & 24) on Tax Lot 5200. The white Colonial Revival house lies north of Crest Drive on a small historic driveway within a grove of trees at the address of 595 Crest Drive. Besides the house, there are three auxiliary buildings: a garage, a stable and a picnic shelter. The garage and stable are included in this nomination as contributing structures whereas the picnic shelter is considered to be a compatible but noncontributing element of the site.

Located in the foothills of Eugene off of Crest Drive, the house rests among maple, Douglas fir and oak trees along with rhododendron bushes. The well-landscaped yard contains two low basalt retaining walls that encircle the house in tiers. The front of the house faces southwest and overlooks these flowering bushes and lush lawn. The neighborhood that borders Wayne Morse Farm was built up between the 1930s and the 1980s, and according to historic records, the Morse house was one of the first to be built in the College Crest area after the Depression (untitled document, Wayne Morse Historical Park Committee).

DESCRIPTION

During September 1929, on a tour with Charles Carpenter, Dean of the Law School of the University of Oregon, Wayne and Mildred Morse made their first visit to the South Hills area of Eugene; the tour included this very site in the College Crest foothills (untitled document, Wayne Morse Historical Park Committee). The College Crest area had already been logged. Dense vegetation covered the lot with brambles and poison oak, but the couple was initially very impressed with the country feeling of the area. However, the stock market crash in October of 1929 devastated the funds they had saved and invested in the Milwaukee Building and Loan Association. The Morses lost everything they had saved since their marriage in 1924, a total of \$10,000. This financially devastated the couple. Just prior to this calamity, Wayne Morse accepted a position as an associate professor at the University of Oregon's Law School. In 1931, he was promoted to Dean of the Law School after Professor Carpenter passed away.

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Having originally admired the parcel of land on College Crest, the Morses had to delay the purchase of the property and building of their home for both economic reasons and physical reasons. City water lines had not yet been installed in this area of Eugene. Morse's university colleagues considered the purchase of the rural property to be a poor investment because of the immense overgrowth on the land with brambles, blackberry bushes and poison oak. But the Morse's liked the area because it reminded them of their rural Wisconsin home. In 1936, the Morse's began to acquire the property and make improvements.

By 1936, through frugal living and careful management of the family budget, the Morses had acquired enough money to purchase about twenty acres of land on College Crest from Jennie B. Harris and Edith K. Chambers, trustees. With this as a start, they continued to add to their property. Two tracts of land purchased in 1939 from James H. and Isolene Gilbert and Allen H. and Cecile D. Eaton increased the ranch to its current size of 26.55 acres (deed records, Lane County Courthouse).

Morse worked on Saturday afternoons to build a white fence, reminiscent of their Wisconsin home, around the property. When the fence was finished, Morse acquired one hundred Angora goats to graze the thick ground cover; these goats were later sold for a profit. While the goats cleared the land, the City of Eugene took advantage of a New Deal grant initiative that would extend water to the College Crest area. By 1936, water pipes were being laid to the house, and Morse asked University of Oregon architecture professor, Wallace S. Hayden to draft plans for the house and outbuildings. By May 1936, work on the house and barn had begun and contractor Fred Guske was hired for the cost of \$7,362. The Morses took out a mortgage of \$6500 from First Federal Savings and Loan in June 1936 to help finance these costs (deed records, Lane County Courthouse). In the summer, construction continued and generated local good will as the project created jobs for unemployed carpenters impacted by the Depression. By September 1936, the house was finished and the family christened it Edgewood Farm after Morse's prize stallion, Edgewood Willamette Bourbon.

There are three contributing buildings at Wayne Morse Farm and a fourth that is compatible but noncontributing; all the structures on the property were designed by University of Oregon architecture professor Wallace S. Hayden. Hayden designed the rooms in the house to be "small in the style of the times...airy and well arranged. The view from the living room is of the yard and the forest; from the kitchen, trees; from the breakfast nook, the barn" (*The Oregon Journal*, Northwest Living section, 5 December 1979). All of the windows in the house overlook scenic views out to the landscape. The house is a Colonial Revival, a style popular in the 1930s. The form of the house is asymmetrical and has two main floors that tier up off of a stair hall as well as a large attic and basement. "The house consists of a living room, dining room, kitchen, recreation room, office, six bedrooms, four bathrooms, a second story walk-out deck, three fireplaces, full attic, and a full basement. In addition to the house there is a double garage for Morse's horse buggy and automobile as well as a one and half story stable, consisting of a tack room with a fireplace,

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bathroom and shower, stall and manger areas, paved paddock area, and adjacent fenced stable yard” (Sutton, National Register nomination for “Wayne Morse Ranch,” on file in the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 1974). Six bedrooms were planned for the main house so that each of the Morses three daughters would have their own room. The house design also included a room for both Morse and a sewing room for his wife, Mildred. Guest rooms were also planned for the many visitors who frequented the farm. The Morse family officially moved into their new house in September 1936 with a festive housewarming party.

Wayne Morse’s political career required him to spend much of his time traveling to his residence in Washington DC, but the farm continued to be the primary residence of the Morse family. Mildred Morse told a *Register-Guard* reporter in 1974, “We always looked forward to recesses in the Senate so Wayne could come home to his precious cows and I could come home to Eugene.” Between the years of 1936 to his death in 1974, Morse used the house as an Oregon home base, commuting to locations where his work took him.

When Morse died in 1974, Mildred Morse left the farm for their “other home” in Washington DC, and it was at this time that the house went into the custody of the Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation, a non-profit advocacy group, which still helps to manage the property today. “I can’t afford to keep it,” said Mrs. Morse. “But I’ll sell it at a lower price to the state than I will to developers” (*Register-Guard*, General News Section, 24 November 1974). To avoid seeing the land developed into tract houses and to create a permanent memorial to Senator Morse, the property was purchased in 1974 by joint funds from the Nature Conservancy, the federal government and the State of Oregon for the sum of \$276,508. This price was considerably less than the asking value price of \$727,000. To secure the purchase, a state senate bill was put forth and the State of Oregon delivered \$100,000 to purchase the site. During this time, the Nature Conservancy held the property in trust until funds could be solidified. By 1980, the City of Eugene took ownership and is the present owner of the property.

EXTERIOR

There are two primary phases in the construction history of Wayne Morse Farm. The first and primary phase is from its original construction in 1936 until Wayne Morse’s death in 1974, which reflects the period of significance that is being included in this National Register nomination. The second phase of the building history begins in 1974 when the house was bought with public funds and continues to the present time.

Foundation

The foundation of the Morse house is original, with board formed poured concrete walls. The condition of the foundation is good, and it has not been altered since its construction in 1936.

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Roof

The roof of the Morse house is a simple gable form covered with speckled green asphalt shingles. A one story attached garage is oriented slightly askew from the main body of the house, facing southeast, and is capped with a gable roof. The kitchen sits under a deck that intercepts the garage's gable. The deck is paneled with 2 x 4 lumber laid on edge. A slightly projecting eave runs along the base of the deck and across the northeast facade to the bay window, forming a sort of belt course between the first and second floors. A four flued chimney emerges from the center of the roof; this chimney equips the house with two first floor fireplaces and an additional one on the second floor in the master bedroom.

Walls, Windows, Doors, and Trim

The walls of the Morse house are comprised of wood frame construction clad with wood shingle siding, over plywood sheathing. These shingles extend across the exterior of the entire house and are straight edge wood shingles. In 1996, these shingles were replaced by the City of Eugene in a lead abatement cleanup by the Eugene firm of GLAS Architects. The shingles that are currently on the house are identical to the original shingles found on the outbuildings. These shingles are in the same style as the original although they have more distinctive circular saw marks on them. The reveal of the new shingles matches the original. As the sheathing was being removed from the stud walls during the 1996 renovation, the house also received new electrical wiring at that time.

The southwest and front facade of the house contains a doorway with five lite sidelights that parallel each side of the door. The eight paneled relief door is affixed with a brass horse-head door knocker in reference to Morse's favorite sport. The front door is set back into the house, sheltered by the second story. On the first floor, there are two principal windows; one is a 6/6 window that is flanked with 2/2 narrow windows, and the second window is a 6/6 window located in the first floor bathroom. The second story has two of these 6/6 windows flanked with 2/2 narrow windows that are between a 6/6 window located in the second floor bathroom. Also visible on this facade is a converted garage that is attached to the main house; the garage faces southeast. On this elevation the garage has two casement windows; one on the first floor that is a 4 lite casement window and another window on the half level that is a 6 lite casement.

The north facade of the house has one 8/8 window and a ten lite back door that leads into Morse's office. To the right of the door is a polygonal lantern that is original to the house. The second story has a 8/8 window and a 6/6 window. The attic has a small rectangular three lite hopper window in the gable end.

The northeast facade contains the majority of the windows as it faces the view down the hill and into the wooded landscape. The facade is intersected by a flat three-sided bay. Looking out of the first floor living room, there is a large fixed window between two narrower fixed windows, which are original to the house. To the left of these windows is a ten lite back door with an ornamental polygonal lantern. The first story of the bay has a

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fixed large window located in the dining room, and the sides of this bay have 6/6 windows. Interestingly, there are few large paned windows in the house. The living room window and the dining room window on the first floor are the only windows that have no mullions. There is also a 3/3 window in the kitchen which is on the first floor. The second story has two 6/6 windows that are flanked with 2/2 narrow windows. The second story of the bay has a large fixed twenty lite window and the sides of the bay have 6/6. In addition, there is a deck on the second story that is directly over the kitchen area and associated with this bay. One of the basement windows peeks out from the foundation of the house and is a four lite casement window.

The southeast facade of the house has stairs leading up to the kitchen and breakfast nook. The door to the kitchen is a ten lite and has two 6/6 windows to the right of it. Under the stairs is a concrete ramp that leads down into the basement. A ten lite door with an original screen door is there as well as two 6 lite casements that seem to allow the light in under the stairs. The converted garage projects from this facade and has on the first floor a French door with ten lites per door that is flanked by two fixed twenty lite windows. In the half level situated above the garage, there is a double 6/6 window which illuminates a guest room. A three lite rectangular hopper window rests under each end of the main gable to provide attic ventilation.

During the summer of 1996, all the window sashes on the house were replaced with new sash kits and new glazing by the Eugene firm of GLAS Architects. Original window mullions were split to allow for double panes of glass to be inserted for thermal warmth. The counter weights were removed from all the windows during this work. The trim around these windows and doors has not been altered. The trim located around the windows is very simple, a board approximately three inches in width surrounds the window, and a small beveled trim piece highlights an edge about all these wall openings.

INTERIOR

First Floor

The first floor of the Morse house is accessible from the west facade main door, which leads into a hallway. A hallway to the left leads to Morse's memorabilia filled office. The office is equipped with a fireplace, a cedar paneled closet and a dumbwaiter that carried wood up from the basement. Morse's office is arrested in the time that he left it in 1974 with family pictures, awards and horse trophies. All the furniture and decor in this room are original to Wayne Morse and the house. A bathroom lies off of this hallway; it has been renovated for handicap access for the historic museum, but still retains some original cabinets. A large closet is across from the bathroom and is paneled, as are all the closets in the Morse house, with cedar wood paneling. Also, in this hall is a small telephone nook; it is reported that Morse had a bad memory for numbers and that he used the walls of this nook to jot down phone numbers.

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Also accessible from the main entrance hall are the living room, the dining room, and the kitchen. The living room is well lit and contains some original furniture that the Morse family bought in the 1950s. Original furniture and picture frames furnish the living room, and reproductions of the historic curtains hang down from rods at the windows. Along the ceiling of the room is an approximate one inch molding that separates the plane of the ceiling from the interior walls, all of which are painted white. The large fixed picture windows in the northeast facade let Morse look out into the backyard and see deer that sometimes grazed there. Morse entertained many individuals in this living room, from university law students to horse fanatics to politicians.

In the evenings the family gathered to listen to KORE and KGW radio programs on their Zenith radiola which stood on the wall to the left of the fireplace. The radiola was a push button radio with a victrola wired into it. In his early campaigns, Morse proved particularly adept at using this medium to communicate with voters (from interviews with Nancy Morse Campbell, Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation).

Also in the living room, a fireplace and wood dumbwaiter stand against one wall, connected to the fireplace and dumbwaiter located in Morse's office. The fireplace surround was altered by Mildred Morse in the 1950s, the original brick facing covered with black and gold false marbling. During 1957, Mildred had the interiors redecorated for her middle daughter, Judy's, wedding. The redecorating included the resurfacing of the fireplace, the curtains in the living room and dining room and the painting of the wooden trim with a darker varnish. The built in and freestanding bookshelves are all original and in historic locations as designed by Hayden.

The dining room is located off of the living room and main hallway. Folding doors separate these spaces. The dining room is located in the northeast facing bay; the windows looking out into the backyard. The original chandelier hangs from the ceiling. A historic buffet that once belonged to the Morses stands in this room.

Off the dining room is the kitchen, located in the eastern corner of the house. Like the living room and dining room, the kitchen has not been significantly altered. A vented pantry is located behind the kitchen back door, and an ironing board closet is in the breakfast nook. The windows in the breakfast nook, that are located on the southeast facade, face the outbuildings down the hill so Morse could keep an eye on his Devon cows, horse and other barn animals. As a home economics major, Mildred Morse enjoyed baking and canning from the fruit in the orchard, and the pantry was full of these staples. Simple cabinets furnish the kitchen. To the left of the sink are three dry good drawers lined with tin for flour and sugar and where the dishwasher presently is, a baking counter existed (from interviews with Nancy Morse Campbell, Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation). Where the General Electric refrigerator now stands there once was a pantry where an opening from the garage to the kitchen allowed for deliveries of ice, milk, and groceries. Milk was delivered to the Morse farm daily (from interviews with Nancy Morse Campbell, Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation).

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From the main hallway a staircase leads down to the former garage with its numerous windows. The garage was converted shortly after the house was built as the open space of the garage allowed drafts of cold air upward, chilling the main living space. The room was then converted to a playroom or "rumpus room" for Morse's daughters. Located to the right of basement stairs is a long closet where "toys were kept in what is now a video cabinet" (from interviews with Nancy Morse Campbell, Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation). After Morse left the Senate and the girls grew up, political cartoons were collected and displayed within this space. Now this room is being used as an exhibit space by the Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation.

In the main hallway, cabinets are located to the right as one moves up the stairs. These cedar paneled closets held the family's boots and mittens.

Half Floor

Off of the main hallway is a guest room that is above the garage but in the middle of the division of the house. The windows in this room overlook the outbuildings. This room is equipped with its own bathroom and cedar paneled closet. The bathroom is furnished with a shower and historic cabinetry typical of the 1930s.

Second Floor

Following the stairs up to the second floor originally led to five more bedrooms. Five bedrooms and two bathrooms splayed off of the central hallway. Since Mildred and Wayne both had to share bedrooms as children, they decided that their daughters should have their own rooms. The girls bedrooms occupied the south side of the house and included access to the deck. As Morse's daughters became teenagers, two of the bedrooms on the southeast corner of the house were joined. A laundry chute is found in the hallway which drops dirty laundry down to the basement. Access to the attic is found in the hall where a ladder pulls down from the hall ceiling. The master bedroom in the northeast corner of the house is furnished with a fireplace. This room, according to the original house plans, was Mrs. Morse's room. The closet located to the right of the fireplace was created to store Mildred's sewing necessities. The master bedroom has bookshelves designed by Wallace Hayden, a dressing area and a bathroom. Wayne Morse's room, according to the plans, is the bedroom on the northwest. All of the closets in the second floor are lined with cedar panels, and built in drawers can be found in many of these closets. The floors of the house are light colored hardwood. The wooden doors and windows surrounds are original and were stained with a treatment that gave them the appearance of bleached fir.

Presently, this floor is being used as a living space for the caretaker of the historic house museum. One of the bedrooms on the west side of the house was converted into a kitchen under the ownership of the City of Eugene.

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Attic

Accessed from the second floor hallway by way of a pull down ladder, the attic is large and expands approximately eight feet across and stretches the length of the house. The two three lite rectangular hopper windows are housed under the gables. Presently, this space is being used as a storage area.

Basement

The basement is under the house and is accessible by a ramp on the southeast facade and stairs from the garage/display room. The basement is made of poured concrete and lit by windows located on the west and south facades. A laundry chute and a dumbwaiter are located in the center space of the basement, and in the southern corner of the house is a washtub under the windows. The heating system is found in the basement, and heating ducts hang from the ceiling of the space.

ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS

There are three outbuildings on the Wayne Morse Farm property. The garage and the stable are considered to be contributing structures and are included in this National Register nomination. The stable was built in 1936, and the garage was most likely built one year later. Both buildings face southwest. Prized-winning Devon cows and racing horses, chickens, sheep and goats, as well as fifteen barn cats, once lived in these buildings. The third building, a picnic shelter for the park, was built in 1982 and was also designed by Morse's architect friend, Wallace S. Hayden. This structure is considered to be compatible but non-contributing.

Garage

The garage is a one story wood framed structure with shingles covering the exterior. When the attached garage proved to be too drafty and was converted into a playroom, the Morses had this free standing garage constructed. The Morses took out a \$775 mortgage in February of 1937 from Twin Oaks Builders Supply Company which was most likely used to finance construction of this garage (deed records, Lane County Courthouse). The garage was used by Morse for his automobile as well as his horse buggy which he liked to use periodically. Coming from a Wisconsin farm, Morse enjoyed both and would take them out on his property, as shown in the historic photographs. The west and front facade has two doors. The right door slides on an iron rod like a stable door and has six lites on each of the sliding doors. The left door folds and opens out from the center with two side doors for individuals entering. This door is decorated with six panels of four fixed lites. The ground at the base of the doors is sloped down to allow the carriage or car to venture within. The windows located on these doors are the only windows on the building. This building is currently being used as storage for the park and the Nature Conservancy.

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Stable/Tack House

The stable and tack house is a one and a half story structure with a chimney and is shingled like the garage. A portion of this building was used to store Morse's riding gear. The building was also outfitted with a manger and animal stalls and housed Morse's champion horses. As a horse enthusiast, Morse would often race his prize winning horses in his pastures where two riding circles were originally located. This building is presently being used by the Willamette Wildlife Rescue Center as a rehabilitation center for injured animals and has been used by this organization since 1988. The interior of this structure was not accessible due to the injured, sick, and orphaned wildlife living within the building.

Picnic Shelter

Constructed in 1982, the picnic shelter, also known as the "pavilion," was built and dedicated to Mildred Morse. The structure was designed by Wallace S. Hayden and is an open building equipped with a fireplace and picnic benches. The exterior of the building is sheathed in wooden shingles which match the house. On the interior of the structure, a sliding barn door similar to the doors on the garage ornaments the space. On the east wall, there is a men's and women's bathroom. This structure is considered to be compatible but non-contributing since it was constructed subsequent to the period of significance, 1936-1974.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

All four of the buildings sit on 26.55 acres in a wild landscape. Oaks, Douglas firs, and maples surround the house, placing Wayne Morse Farm in a woody environment. Groomed rhododendron bushes flower among the rock tiers that gently slope around the house. A large lawn sits in front of the house and a second lawn area lies south of the picnic shelter.

Behind the house and down the hill, the rest of the acres drop into a flat area that was once a horse circle where Morse would run his horses. Later the horse circles were removed when Morse began breeding Devon cattle. After the property came into city ownership, the pasture was used for horses by the Mavericks 4-H club, but due to dwindling membership, the chapter was disbanded in 1983, and horses were all-together banned from the property as of 1984. In 1991, the wide green pasture was established as a fenced off-leash dog park for the community, and it continues to be used in this way.

A paved parking lot was added to the property in 1985 and lies close to Crest Drive, south of the main house. In 1988-89, the landscaping and the picnic shelter were improved by the City of Eugene, which is responsible for maintenance of the park.

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SUMMARY

Wayne Morse Farm, the home of the late US Senator Wayne L. Morse, appears much as it did during the years when Senator Morse owned the property, from 1936 to his death in 1974. Most alterations to the property were made by the Morses, and the property's subsequent conversion into a recreational park has not substantively changed the character of the property. The setting of Wayne Morse Farm still evokes a pastoral feel, and its primary buildings retain high integrity in design and materials. The property is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion "C" as an intact and significant example of the work of architect Wallace S. Hayden and under Criterion "B" for its association with the life of Senator Morse.

Wayne Morse Farm
Name of Property

Lane County, OR
County and State

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1936-1974

Significant Dates

1936-1974

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Wayne Lyman Morse

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Wallace Hayden

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

University of Oregon Special Collections

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Wayne Morse Farm, the former home of Senator Wayne L. Morse and his family, consists of the Morse house, two associated outbuildings, and the entire 26.55 acres of property originally held by the family in the South Hills area of Eugene, Oregon. The contributing buildings and property are significant as the home of Senator Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon Law School, prominent member of the War Labor Board under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and four term member of the US Senate. As a United States Senator, Wayne Morse served as a symbol of honesty and ethics in government and made many important contributions to American politics and history. While Morse rose to prominence early in his political career, he is perhaps best remembered for his leadership in the area of public funding for education and for his unwavering opposition to the war in Vietnam during the 1960s. Morse, who is recognized as one of the most important senators of the twentieth century, built his Eugene home in 1936 and was associated with the property until his death in 1974. In addition to its association with Senator Morse, the property is also significant as an outstanding example of the early work of architect Wallace S. Hayden, an University of Oregon architecture professor and important local designer. The property is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion "C" as an important example of the work of Wallace Hayden and under Criterion "B" as the long time home of Senator Wayne Morse.

CONTEXT

Eugene and the University of Oregon:

When Wayne Morse arrived in Eugene in 1929 to accept a job teaching at the University of Oregon Law School, the state of Oregon and the country were on the brink of plunging into the Great Depression. Like many other Americans, the Morses lost their savings and were unable to immediately purchase a home in Eugene as they had hoped. Growth slowed in the city during this time period, with very few houses being constructed in the city, especially between 1930 and 1935, and people struggled to wait out the economic hard times. The Morses slowly recovered from the loss of their savings, and by 1936 they were able to purchase almost 20 acres of land off of Crest Drive. Subsequently, they purchased two more tracts of land and increase their property to 26.55 acres. In 1936 the Morses hired architect Wallace Hayden to design a home and stable for them. The structures were build for a cost of \$7,362 and completed within the year. A garage building was added a short time thereafter.

At the time the Morses were recovering financially and building their home, Eugene was a mid-sized town of approximately 19,000 people. The city limit enclosed over 5 square miles and included 4,613 houses. Amenities available in the town included six hotels and five theaters. In addition to higher education facilities available at the University of Oregon, Eugene Bible College, Northwest Christian College and the Eugene business college, Eugene contained six elementary schools, two junior highs, and two high schools (Eugene Historic Context Statement: 1996).

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Roosevelt's New Deal brought increased government involvement into the economy and poverty relief efforts. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was in Eugene, with a camp on the north side of Skinner's Butte. The CCC conducted a massive tree planting effort on the butte in 1934 and built Civic Stadium, home of the Eugene Emeralds baseball team, in 1938. The Works Progress Administration was also active in Eugene, providing money for local history projects and other community improvements such as the construction of the Dads' Gate at the university. Eugene's local government also concentrated on civic improvements during the 1930s, and infrastructure services such as paved roads and water and sewer systems were installed. Improvements such as these would later allow the Morses and other families to settle in the South Hills area of Eugene where water had formerly been unavailable. The late 1930s also saw the construction of a new airport northwest of the city (Eugene Historic Context Statement: 1996).

As a part of the state government, the University of Oregon (UO) was able to benefit from some of the increases in government funding made available during this time period. Ellis Lawrence, well known architect and Dean of the UO architecture school, would design the university library, Esslinger Hall and Chapman Hall in the 1930s. However, the 1930s would also see a threat to the continued existence of the university as rivals at Oregon State University sought to consolidate the two campuses to one school at Corvallis.

Politics of the mid-20th Century:

When Wayne Morse was elected to the US. Senate in 1944, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was president. When Morse was finally defeated in 1968 after twenty-four years in the Senate, Lyndon Johnson was in the White House. This tumultuous period in US history began with the end of World War II and a return to prosperity during the 1940s. Cities and suburbs grew rapidly, and the baby boom generation was born. The New Deal also paved the way for great public works projects such as dam building and freeway construction. The end of World War II also saw the beginning of the atomic age and American fears of nuclear war. During the 1950s, the Cold War became a defining feature of American politics and culture, with sentiments of anti-communism reaching frenzied heights. The McCarthy era created an atmosphere of backstabbing and suspicion that permeated many aspects of American life. In many ways these fears of the 1950s would lead to the escalating conflict in Vietnam during the 1960s. Vietnam became a defining issue for the country and in many ways remains one to this day. Wayne Morse is perhaps best remembered for his stand against the Vietnam War and his unrelenting efforts to stop the conflict. During the 1960s, the nation also experienced great social change in the form of the civil rights movement and the anti-war movement. Kennedy's New Frontier and Johnson's Great Society also brought about a new era of progressive government programs intended to decrease poverty, improve education and provide opportunities to Americans. This era ended shortly after Wayne Morse left the Senate in 1968, with Richard Nixon's election in 1968 and the resurgence of a more conservative government.

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WAYNE MORSE

Educator 1929-1943:

Wayne Lyman Morse was born October 20, 1900 in Madison, Wisconsin. He grew up on a farm homesteaded by his great grandfather in 1848; this family property lay outside Madison in the small town of Verona. Working with his father, Morse learned and came to love farming and animal rearing. The family raised Devon cows, Percheron and Hackney horses, dairy cows, hogs, sheep, poultry and feed crops (Drukman 1997: 12-13). While in high school and college, Morse would support himself by raising chickens and rabbits to sell, and would continue to appreciate animals throughout his life. The Morse farm was not far from the home of Robert La Follette, the Progressive Wisconsin politician known as "Fighting Bob." Growing up in this progressive tradition, Morse would come to be a life-long believer in many of its precepts. As Mason Drukman, Morse's biographer, puts it,

This then was the Progressive tradition of which Wayne Morse was a part, and which was a part of him. It saw a creative role for political action; it distrusted those who monopolized economic power; it was on the side of "the people," variously defined as the downtrodden, the agrarian, the wage earner, the small business person, the disenfranchised, the temperance leagues, and the "city beautiful" enthusiasts (Drukman 1997: 32).

Even as a young person Morse would be involved with promoting these values in the political arena. He served in student government in both high school and college and was known for speaking his mind and being unafraid of authority. Morse was also known as a masterful orator and was a debate champion many times. While at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, he studied speech and earned his master's degree in June of 1924. Just after graduation, he married Mildred Downie, his long-time sweetheart. Mildred was known as a powerful personality in her own right and had also served in student government. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin the year before Wayne with a degree in home economics.

The Morses moved to Minneapolis in September, 1924 where Wayne Morse had been offered a job teaching speech classes and coaching the debate team at the University of Minnesota. He also began taking law classes and completed a LL.B. degree in 1928. That same year he was offered a scholarship to Columbia to participate in a special law degree program. The Morses moved to New York City and spent a year there while Wayne Morse completed his coursework; he would finish his final research later and received his J.D. in 1932. After completing his year at Columbia, Morse was offered teaching jobs at George Washington University and the University of Oregon. The president of the University of Oregon at that time was Arnold Bennett Hall, a former professor of Morse's from Madison. Maybe because of this connection, the Morses decided to move to Oregon and arrived in Eugene in the fall of 1929. Shortly after their move, the Morses lost the \$10,000 they had managed to save during their years in Minneapolis, when the Milwaukee building

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and loan in which they had invested their money collapsed. Fortunately, Morse's professorship provided them with enough money to live on, and they were able to begin saving again, unlike many of the people who were affected by the Depression.

Morse's charismatic personality and leadership abilities soon made him one of the key faculty members within the law school. When the Dean of the Law School unexpectedly died in 1931, Wayne Morse was made the new dean. At 31, Morse "became the youngest dean of an accredited law school in the country" (Drukman 1997: 64). Morse also made his mark on the university as a whole when the UO-OSU debate erupted. In 1932, the Zorn MacPherson bill was put forth by William Jasper Kerr, ambitious president of Oregon State University and later chancellor of the State Board of Education. If passed, this bill would have consolidated the two campuses to one university in Corvallis. While many in Eugene opposed this idea, Morse led the charge to defeat the bill. Invoking his oratorical skills, Morse gave a lecture that came to be known as the "Rotten Plot" speech. This speech accused Kerr and his associates of serious wrongdoing and defended the independence of the UO campus. Although the speech caused Morse to be investigated for insubordination, charges against him were dropped while growing dissatisfaction with Kerr led to his dismissal. Morse became a local hero for his role in defending the university. "He had, as far as most of Eugene was concerned, 'saved the university' and his exploits were recounted in newspapers throughout the state" (Drukman 1997: 72).

Morse continued to serve as a law professor and Dean of the UO Law School during the years in which he traveled as a labor arbitrator, taking some time off and sometimes teaching all of his classes in marathon sessions due to the large amounts of traveling arbitration work required. In January, 1944, Morse resigned his deanship in order to run in the 1944 US Senate race.

Labor Arbitrator c.1935-1943:

In 1937, Wayne Morse took a one year leave from his position at the University of Oregon to head an US Attorney General study on Parole, Pardon and Probation. While working for the Attorney General, Morse dealt with a problematic labor situation within the Justice Department in a manner that quickly ended the problem and satisfied both parties. "Such a forceful handling of the situation received press attention in Washington and would be remembered by administration labor officials in the years ahead" (Drukman 1997: 81). In fact, only a few months after Morse returned to Eugene he was asked to return to the Attorney General's office and stayed until the fall of 1938. Around this same time, Morse

began traveling on the Pacific coast serving as a labor arbitrator. In 1935 his success in settling the Portland Ferryboatman's case led to a growing number of assignments, mostly dealing with shipping and transportation related labor disputes.

Morse's success with these cases led Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to name Morse as Pacific Coast Arbitrator of all disputes between the Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's

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Unions and the Waterfront Employers Association in 1939. "His job was to supervise arbitration in every port along the coast, making him, in the words of labor economist Charles Larrow, 'a kind of one man Longshore industry Supreme Court'" (Drukman 1997: 92). And "*The Coast* magazine described the new appointee in terms befitting his exalted situation, 'Wayne L. Morse...Boss of the Waterfront'" (Drukman 1997: 99). Morse quickly achieved an unassailable reputation in this position; both management and labor respected his fair decisions and agreed to abide by his stipulations. Using these arbitration skills in a particularly difficult case involving San Francisco waterfront workers, Morse was credited with averting violence which had erupted during a very similar situation in 1934.

Morse's work as Pacific Coast Arbitrator and at the US Attorney General's office brought him to the attention of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. During wartime it was critical that industry and transportation keep operating and Roosevelt needed someone he could count on to settle strikes that could harm the war effort. In 1941, Roosevelt asked Morse to head a five person emergency fact finding team to investigate railroad strikes. Involvement with this emergency team would lead Morse to an appointment in 1942 to the War Labor Board, a panel appointed by Roosevelt to settle strikes and labor disputes across the nation. While Morse was not the head of this board, he gained a reputation as its most powerful member, writing three times as many opinion papers as all the other members combined (Drukman 1997: 103).

US Senator 1944-1968:

Wayne Morse's involvement with political issues in Oregon and as a part of the War Labor Board led him to consider a full-time political career. While serving as Pacific Coast Arbitrator and on the War Labor Board, Morse had maintained his position at the University of Oregon, sometimes teaching all of his classes in a week or two due to the large amounts of traveling arbitration work required. But in 1943, Morse resigned his deanship and his post on the War Labor Board in order to run in the 1944 US Senate race. Morse had always been a registered Republican, although he supported FDR in 1932, 1936 and 1940 and generally considered himself to be a moderate or progressive Republican in the tradition of Fighting Bob La Follette. Morse "saw himself as a spokesman for the middle of the road, for the responsible liberalism in which he strongly believed," a philosophy which valued economic and personal freedom and critical reform of government (Unruh 1987: 18). Oregon was a strongly Republican state at that time; the Democrat party had been fractionalized and weak since the 1920s, with Democrat candidates receiving only 22% of the vote in the 1942 elections. Without significant Democratic opposition, Morse's toughest fight would be in the Republican primary against the incumbent Rufus Holman. Although he was a relative political newcomer and "short of capital, Morse enjoyed certain advantages as he embarked on the campaign trail. To begin with, for a political neophyte, he was reasonably well known by much of the electorate...In addition to name familiarity, he had a ready-made cadre around the state composed of former students from the law school" (Drukman 1997: 129). Morse "staged a whirlwind

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campaign across the far reaches of Oregon the likes of which had not been seen before,” averaging 2 1/2 speeches a day for 13 weeks straight (Drukman 1997: 133). Morse’s campaigning and speech making skills brought him to an easy victory over Holman in the primary. And in the election, in which he faced Democrat Edgar W. Smith, Morse won 269,095 to 174,140, carrying every county and winning more precincts than any senatorial candidate in Oregon history (Drukman 1997: 141). “The Morses held open house at Edgewood Farm on election night, and more than a hundred well-wishers came by. The party lasted until the couple turned in at 4 A.M. Morse was up at dawn laying plans for his move to Washington” (Drukman 1997: 142).

Once in Washington, Morse quickly made a reputation for himself as an outspoken and principled senator. Even as a freshman senator, he was never shy; the *Washington Post* reported,

He has bearded the formidable Senator Kenneth McKellar, President Pro Tempore of the Senate; baited the veteran Senator Tom Connally, touchy chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and made Majority Lead Alben W. Barkley fighting mad. He has lambasted the leadership of his own Republican Party, crossed swords with Senator Robert Taft (R., Ohio) and ignored the counsels of Minority Leader Wallace H. White of Maine. In the few short months he has been here, freshman Senator Wayne L. Morse, Oregon Republican, has laid about him with a broadsword... Morse has made more speeches in the six months he has been in the Senate than all the other freshmen put together (5 August 1945).

And as Morse himself wrote to an admirer, “the role of the liberal was constantly to ‘challenge, constantly set the pace, constantly lay down the program which the politician ought to follow’” (in Unruh 1987: 81).

One of the issues on which Morse was so outspoken was foreign relations. As a strong supporter of the United Nations (UN), Morse spoke in favor of ratifying the UN charter and also put forth a proposal that would have required the United States to place itself under the jurisdiction of the World Court. This resolution, despite opposition from isolationists, passed in 1946. Morse also took an unusually internationalist perspective on the issue of the atomic bomb. Although he would later shift his position, during the 1940s Morse proposed the sharing of atomic technology with the other countries of the world. In doing so, “Morse was advocating nothing less than the abandonment of traditional national self-interest in favor of looking at the world as one interrelated world system” (Drukman 1997: 151).

During this first term in office, Morse developed a relationship with President Harry S. Truman. When Truman appeared in Congress to give a speech regarding a serious railroad strike and then received a note in the middle of the talk proclaiming the end of the strike, Morse accused Truman of having orchestrated the dramatic public display. Later

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discovering that the delivery of the note was totally unplanned, Morse publicly apologized to Truman. Truman generously responded, "I'll admit that my feelings were somewhat ruffled by your comment on the Rail Strike speech. I've always been an admirer of yours. Honest men may differ, but they may still be friends" (in Drukman 1997: 154). After this incident, Morse and Truman developed a good personal relationship, and Morse was able to use the connection to increase his own visibility (Drukman 1997: 169-70).

Also during this first term, Morse served on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the Armed Services Committee. On the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Morse drew upon his long experience as a labor arbitrator and sought to pass legislation that he felt was fair to both labor and management. He fought vehemently, but in the end, unsuccessfully, against the restrictive Taft-Hartley Act, filibustering the vote on the bill with a speech that lasted for 9 hours and 59 minutes. His hopeless filibuster of a bill which was bound to pass "reflected his idea of constitutional liberalism, according to that view, the Senate had certain duties and responsibilities which must be carried out even if it seemed clear that a majority of members had already decided how they would vote on an issue. One part of that responsibility was to examine legislation carefully and to deliberate its purpose and impact" (Unruh 1987: 59). On the Armed Services Committee, Morse continued to take actions that he felt best served the public interest and ended the old practice of freely distributing decommissioned military lands. Morse created a system for selling the lands that came to be known as the "Morse Formula." This formula required state and local agencies to pay 50 cents on each dollar of the fair market value of the land and required private parties to pay 100% of market value. The use of this formula earned millions of dollars for the federal treasury over the years.

After having completed a successful first term in office, Morse returned to Oregon to campaign for re-election in 1950. Winning 60% of the primary vote, Morse advanced into a contest against conservative Democrat Howard Latourette. Despite taking a position against the popular proposal for a Columbia Valley Authority, Morse beat Latourette with 75% of the vote, "one of the widest margins in Oregon history" (Drukman 1997: 173).

Morse's second term in office would prove to be even more challenging than his first. Always known for acting according to his principals rather than a concern for political popularity, Morse took several stands in the early 1950s that were viewed with disfavor by the Republican leadership and sometimes by his constituency. When President Truman dismissed General MacArthur, Morse stood by the Democratic President's decision despite the enormous public outcry. Serving on the inquiry committee into the matter, Morse continued to defend Truman against the many senators who were calling for Truman's impeachment, righteously declaring, "God help the American people if the day ever comes when we fail to retain civilian control over the military establishment" (in Unruh 1987: 80). Morse also lost favor with his fellow Republicans by protesting the backstabbing tactics of Senator Joe McCarthy. In June of 1950, he joined six other Republicans in signing a "Declaration of Conscience" written by Maine Senator Margaret Chase Smith condemning the lack of due process in communist probes. While Morse himself was

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vehemently anti-Communist, he objected to McCarthy's smear campaigns and believed that hard evidence must be found before making these types of accusations. Morse's criticisms of McCarthy and his investigations into the actions of the conservative China Lobby made Morse himself a target of investigation. While some Oregon voters may have appreciated Morse's efforts to reign in McCarthy, his failure to fall in with the Republican leadership during this period of ultra-conformity did not improve his standing within the party. Finally, in 1951 Morse suffered a setback of a more personal nature. While attending a horse fair in Orkney Springs, Virginia, he was kicked in the head by a horse and had to be hospitalized for quite some time. Despite losing most of his teeth and having his jaw wired shut, Morse would not be kept out of the Senate for long. Photographs of Morse gamely being carried into the Senate on a stretcher won him the admiration of many.

During Truman's last year in office stories of corruption within his administration surfaced. Knowing of Morse's reputation for rectitude and honesty, Truman turned to him and asked him to accept the position of Attorney General. Although Morse was reportedly tempted by the offer, he declined the position, perhaps because Truman's term was almost over and because he knew accepting a position in a Democratic administration could only further anger Republican party leaders. Soon, however, Morse would stop worrying about these same Republican leaders as he began to officially break with the party. During the campaign for the 1953 presidential election, Morse became disgusted with both Eisenhower and Nixon, who he knew from the Senate. At the same time that Morse became more and more disaffected from the Republican ticket, he came to admire and support the Democratic candidate, Adlai Stevenson. Morse publicly cast his ballot for Stevenson on October 18, 1952. Declaring that liberalism was dead in the Republican party, he resigned from the party one week later. "Calling a press conference, Morse invoked Woodrow Wilson's argument that anyone who adheres to a party after it has rejected principles held dear would be acting a lie and would be offering proof that he lost either his wits or his virtue" (Unruh 1987: 109).

Morse's resignation put him in an unusual position. As the only Independent Senator, he became a party of one. Because committee assignments were based on party membership, he lost his important position on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He was allowed to keep his seat on the Armed Services Committee, but in revenge for his defection was assigned to bottom of the barrel spots on the Public Works Committee and District of Columbia Committee. Angered by this reassignment, Morse fought to regain his old position but was unable to do so. Forced to accept the situation, Morse made the best of it and worked diligently on these committees. He is remembered for proposing a bill to ban segregation in all District of Columbia schools and for a record breaking speech against an administration bill that would have allowed state rather than federal control of off-shore oil resources. Morse's "tidelands" speech lasted 22 hours and 26 minutes, 16 hours of which were totally extemporaneous. While Morse had been attempting to educate the public on what he saw as shameful administration policies regarding the conservation of natural resources, the amazing length of this speech drew more publicity to Morse's oratorical

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skills and his physical stamina than to his subject; people were amazed that he stood for the entire period and never left to visit the restroom.

While at the beginning of this Independent period, Morse generally leaned towards supporting his old Republican colleagues, by 1955 he cast the deciding vote which allowed the Democrats to control a majority in the Senate. "In 1955, Morse had the deciding vote in an otherwise evenly divided chamber. Everything depended on which way he would go" (Drukman 1997: 223). That same year he officially registered as a Democrat and in 1956 sought re-election in Oregon on the Democratic ticket. Morse had come to see the Democratic party as "the best hope of furthering sound liberalism, at least until the people at large bring into being a new political realignment" (in Unruh 1987: 125).

Seeking revenge against Morse, the Republicans set out to capture his seat. They selected Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior and former two term governor of Oregon, to run against Morse. Fortunately for Morse, the Republicans overestimated McKay's popularity in Oregon and underestimated the resurgent strength of the Democratic party. During the 1950s, "Oregon Democrats had decisively broken the traditional Republican stranglehold on the state's national elective offices" (Drukman 1997: 213). In 1954 Edith Green was elected to the House of Representatives and Richard Neuberger, a former student of Morse, was elected to the Senate; Morse campaigned for both of them. With this growing strength of the Democratic party vying against the traditional power of the Republicans, the *New York Times* reported, "the Oregon Senate seat is a top priority target of both parties this year. Each has invested more prestige, high-level effort, and possibly even cash, in the Oregon outcome than in any other Senatorial race in the country" (14 October 1956). High profile Democrats stumping Oregon for Morse included Eleanor Roosevelt, Albert Gore of Tennessee and Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Morse also received support from labor groups and collected enough donations to run the largest spending race in Oregon history. Morse won the election 54.2% to McKay's 45.8%, a resounding victory in view of the fact that the Republican presidential candidate, Dwight Eisenhower, won Oregon 55.2% to 44.8%. Other Democratic candidates on the state level also won their races with Wayne Morse leading the Democratic victory. With this win, Morse became the first Senator in US history to be re-elected after switching political parties.

Morse's third term in office, his first as a Democrat, would bring him increasing prestige and power within the Senate. His deciding vote which allowed the Democrats to take power in 1955 put him in a position to be rewarded by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. In return for his support, Johnson favored Morse with positions on the Foreign Relations Committee, the Banking and Currency Committee, and the Select Committee on Small Business. Morse also retained his position on the District of Columbia Committee, making him, according to President Johnson, "one of the very few members of the Senate who is serving on four committees" and one of "few men who can take such a heavy work load and perform all of the work ably and thoroughly" (in Drukman 1997: 223). While Morse's third term was also negatively impacted by growing differences with the other members of the Oregon Congressional delegation, especially Richard Neuberger, his

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work on these committees and his continuing outspoken stands on important issues furthered his reputation as a man of integrity and enormous drive.

When Professor Bernard Schwartz was hired by the Federal Communications Commission to conduct an investigation of possible FCC corruption, he uncovered evidence of wrongdoing going all the way up to key members of the Eisenhower administration. When the FCC refused to acknowledge his findings, Schwartz delivered his papers to Wayne Morse, knowing that Morse was the one person who could be trusted to do the right thing with this evidence. Morse's handling of the situation resulted in a thorough investigation of all wrongdoing and in the dismissal of Eisenhower's chief assistant Sherman Adams.

Morse also stuck to his principles in the matter of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. A long time supporter of civil rights and former board member of the NAACP, Morse declared that the issue of civil rights was "crystal clear, namely, under our form of government every single citizen, irrespective of race, color or creed has exactly the same right under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights as you and I have" (in Unruh 1987; 226). However, he viewed the act as merely a figurehead bill meant to appease civil rights protesters but lacking in the necessary substance. Calling the bill nothing less than "a hoax and a sham," Morse became the only non-southern senator to vote against the bill (in Drukman 1997: 306).

While he had for some time denied presidential aspirations, in 1959 Wayne Morse decided to enter the 1960 presidential primary after a retired logger named Gary Neal and Democratic party activist Jack Churchill circulated petitions to get Morse's name added to the Oregon primary ballot. Morse also competed in the Maryland and District of Columbia primaries but lost all three to John F. Kennedy. After his defeat, Morse was at first a reluctant Kennedy supporter, but being dead set against the idea of Richard Nixon in the White House, Morse came to campaign for Kennedy. Kennedy's narrow victory margin was in part due to this effort by Morse, thus making Morse one of "Kennedy's more valued guides to the New Frontier" and allowing Morse into "the inner sanctums of senatorial power" (Drukman 1997: 337).

It was working with Kennedy and later with Johnson that Morse would pass a huge body of education legislation that is one of his most important legacies. Morse had always been a strong supporter of education and "as early as 1953 he had called (unsuccessfully) for President Eisenhower to convene a special congressional session on education to face 'the emergency situation about which something must be done'" (Drukman 1997: 368). Kennedy appointed Morse as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education.

Although few historians have credited him sufficiently for his accomplishment, during the next eight years, Morse would be the Democrats' man-in-the-Senate on education, dutifully carrying every new Frontier and Great Society bill through the upper chamber, doing so with unprecedented bipartisan support and, to the amazement of many, with an

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understated brilliance that was at the time unequalled in Congress (Drukman 1997: 370-71).

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, Morse ushered through Congress a number of bills that would provide vital new funding for education. The first of these, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 provided two billion dollars for higher education over a three year period to be used for the construction of graduate schools and libraries and to build community and technical colleges. With the passage of this bill the “legislative bottleneck in education had been broken;” “for the first time since 1945, a general education law had been based not, as with the NDEA (National Defense Education Act), on the needs of national security, but on merit, on the idea that improvement in education was, in its own right, vital to the well-being of the nation” (Drukman 1997: 385). Morse went on to put forth legislation that would create Upward Bound and Head Start and expand the NDEA. In 1965, Morse was largely responsible for the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) which distributed 1.3 billion to schools with low-income students to be used for libraries, textbooks, art, language and music programs, counseling services and grants for strengthening state departments of education. Also in 1965, Morse was able to garner support for the Higher Education Act which provided 2.5 billion dollars in additional funding to colleges and universities and which provided scholarships for needy students. One year later, in 1966 Morse got re-funding for the ESEA and Higher Education Facilities Act and passed of the International Education Act which provided funding for the study of international affairs. Again in 1968 Morse would get re-funding for the ESEA. As Joe Califano, special assistant to LBJ, paraphrased his boss, “On [an] education bill he might say, ‘Look, I want you to talk to Wayne Morse about that. See whether he thinks it’s a good idea because if he doesn’t like it...you might as well forget it’” (in Drukman 1997: 388).

Morse’s growing power within the Senate brought him a national reputation. “Majority Leader Mike Mansfield stated simply that ‘in 1961 Morse was the strong man of the Senate’” (in Drukman 1997: 372). The publication of Portland journalist Robert Smith’s book *The Tiger in the Senate* (1962) contained inaccuracies that offended Morse, but it also helped increase support inside Oregon. In the 1962 Senate primary Morse beat Charles Gilbert by 174,402 to 44,441 votes. He went on the election and handily defeated Republican Sigfried “Sig” Ulander, former GOP state chairman and two term Oregon treasurer, with 54% of the vote to Ulander’s 46%. During this election Morse was supported by the timber industry and based part of his platform on policies that would allow for the success of the logging industry, especially smaller logging outfits, including road building in National Forests and sustained yield practices.

It was during this fourth term in Congress that Morse began his long and vigorous opposition to the escalating military activities in Southeast Asia. Morse was “committed to a foreign policy which made America an actor on the international scene in defense of liberal ideas of freedom and opposed both to Communism and to right-wing autocrats” (Unruh 1987: 197). However, he also believed that problems in Southeast Asia must be

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solved in agreement of the United Nations and in accordance with the Geneva Accords. In addition, Morse had for many years objected to acts which increased presidential powers to wage war. In 1955 he opposed the Formosa Resolution that gave President Eisenhower military powers to protect Taiwan. And in 1957-58, Morse voted against the Middle East Resolution which increased Eisenhower's authority to send US troops to the Middle East. When the Tonkin Gulf Resolution came to the Senate, Morse forced the Resolution to come to the floor for debate. He gave two eloquent speeches against the bill and prophesied that, "future generations will look with dismay upon a Congress which is now about to make such a historic mistake" (in Drukman 1997: 413). Morse was one of only two senators to vote against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

Morse studied the history and politics of Southeast Asia and testified before the National Security Council with plans for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. As early as 1964, Morse began traveling across the country making speeches against US involvement in Vietnam. The anti-war movement came to look at Morse as a hero and leader of their cause. George Taylor, a former AFL-CIO worker, recalls a visit he made to Yale University with Morse, "We got off, and my god, there was this crowd of Yale students waiting for Wayne that seemed to go on for miles. And there was a band playing. They hoisted him up, and he waved as he was borne away by these adoring students" (in Drukman 1997: 414). In June of 1965 Morse led an anti-war march through New York City to Madison Square Gardens with Dr. Benjamin Spock, Corretta Scott King and other anti-war principals. Morse also voiced his protests directly to President Johnson himself. "Because he worked closely with Johnson on education and labor matters, Morse had the president's ear more than many members of Congress, and he used his access when ever possible to try to persuade Johnson to turn the Vietnam problem over to the United States" (Drukman 1997: 414). Johnson's refusal to heed Morse's warning only increased Morse's efforts to stop the war. "During 1966, in addition to his almost daily attacks in the Senate, he gave anti-war speeches on sixty-seven separate occasions in twenty-one states" (Drukman 1997: 417-18).

Many members of the public appreciated Morse's leadership and shared his concerns; between February 22 and March 22 of 1966, Senator Morse received over 20,000 pieces of mail regarding Vietnam. Over the next three months he received another 40,000 letters. One note from Associated Press South Vietnam bureau chair, Malcom Browne said, "Your voice has been one of the very few retaining courage of dissent. Thank God there is still Wayne Morse in the Senate" (in Drukman 1997: 418).

"For Morse, the conundrum of American policy in Southeast Asia became the most vital issue facing the American public" (Unruh 1987: 267). Continuing his fight, Morse "proclaimed that he would, 'vote against every Defense appropriation request of this administration until it changes American foreign policy. I shall not sit in the Senate and vote one single dollar to continue to kill American boys in Southeast Asia'" (in Drukman 1997: 426). In February of 1966, Morse managed to bring the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution up for reconsideration, forcing two weeks of debate and adding Gene McCarthy, Stern

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Young and J. William Fullbright to the anti-war camp. Morse's anti-war efforts also brought him under some suspicion, and the FBI, CIA and Army and Navy intelligence began keeping him under surveillance. Workers in Morse's office and family members believed his workplace and home were bugged. Opposition to the war also cost Morse some support in his home state. While many Oregonians opposed the war, others felt that patriotic duty required support for a war in which American soldiers were being killed. Morse's anti-war stance would be a defining issue in his 1968 re-election campaign.

During this time period, even when his conflict with President Johnson over the war was at its highest point, Morse would continue to aid the President in settling labor conflicts. In 1963 JFK asked Morse to head a committee to settle a longshoreman's strike; Morse was the first sitting senator to ever be appointed to such a committee. Johnson continued to rely on Morse for his labor negotiation skills and in 1965 requested his assistance in settling a steelworkers strike. And in 1966, LBJ called Morse to inform him that he was being appointed to settle an airline-machinists union strike; "'Wayne,' he said, 'my ox is in the ditch and I want you to help me get it out. I am appointing you as head of the mediation panel to prevent a strike on the airlines-I just wanted you to know before you read it in the papers'" (in Drukman: 430). Morse was able to settle this particularly difficult strike but not without offending the AFL-CIO, which had previously been one of his largest supporters. Once again Johnson requested Morse's assistance, this time with another transportation related strike among railroad workers. Already in a touchy position with regard to labor, Morse's settlement of this strike increased animosity among labor groups, as "Morse tended in each instance to elevate the interests of the broad public above the interests of either management or labor" (Unruh 1987: 259).

In conjunction with his maverick stand on Vietnam, losing the support of labor may very well have cost Wayne Morse re-election in 1968. Other issues certainly came to play as well. In the Senate race of 1966, Morse endorsed Mark Hatfield, who he had previously excoriated, because of his anti-war position over the Democratic nominee Bob Duncan, who was known as a hawk. Morse's endorsement of the Republican Hatfield angered Democratic party regulars and his dramatic reversal in his opinion of Hatfield led constituents to question him as well. The Morse campaign also suffered from personnel problems. One of Morse's key assistants died of cancer and another was distracted by his wife's serious illness. In addition, the campaign had a difficult time finding adequate volunteers as many Oregon liberal activists were already working on the Eugene McCarthy campaign. Morse faced Bob Duncan in the primary and barely won with 48.8% of the vote to Duncan's 46.4%. Morse went on to face a thirty-six year old Bob Packwood in the election. Packwood had rapidly risen from a no-name local politician to a prominent state actor and had a reputation as an excellent campaigner and organizer. While Packwood campaigned across Oregon, Morse was in Washington working on education legislation. Morse returned to Oregon in the fall to campaign and face Packwood in a debate sponsored by the Portland City Club. At least a thousand people attended the debate and it received national media attention. While Morse had always been a powerful orator, the younger Packwood had mastered the art of the 90 second sound bite. Packwood had also planted

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supporters in the audience to ask Morse difficult questions, and in the end Packwood was largely credited with winning the debate. On the eve of the election polls showed Morse with 47.4% of the vote to Packwood's 47.7%. When results were finally tabulated, Morse had lost by only 3,445 votes, less than 1% of the total votes cast. A recount affirmed Packwood's victory, and Morse finally conceded defeat.

Depressed and withdrawn after his defeat, Morse considered other avenues of work. He was offered many positions, including a law partnership with Abe Fortas, university professorships and a job at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Morse turned them all down to pursue a return to the Senate. In 1972 he was able to again defeat Bob Duncan in the primary and went on to face Mark Hatfield in the election. By this time Hatfield was very popular and well established and he easily carried the election. "Nevertheless, as Morse's 425,000 votes demonstrated, the Morse name still carried considerable weight in Oregon" (Drukman 1997: 458). Unable to happily retire from politics, Morse entered the race again in 1974. Defeating state Senate president Jason Boe in the primary, Morse faced a re-match with Bob Packwood. In the summer of 1974, Morse was holding his own against Packwood, and some journalists predicted a Morse upset. But in late July, Morse was suddenly admitted to Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland. Only a few days later, Senator Morse died, probably from leukemia.

The public was shocked by Morse's sudden death. Controversy surrounded the cause of his death and whether he had been aware of his illness. An *Oregonian* editorial on the subject said, "Sen. Morse's reputation in 24 years in the Senate was built upon the image of integrity, independence and political courage. Yet, he was not honest with the voters in his final, prideful effort to erase his defeat and return to the Senate at the age of 73" (in "A Question of Ethics in the State's Purchase of Morse Home 2 June 1975). While some questioned Morse's motives in running again, many people mourned Morse's loss and expressed their surprise and grief. Senator Mark Hatfield announced his death in the Senate saying, "Senator Morse was a political enigma to many people. When convinced of a position on an issue, he was not swayed by political consideration or pressures" ("Friends, old foes eulogize Wayne Morse" 23 July 1974). Senator Henry Jackson of Washington remembered Morse, "I served with him for more than 20 years, and no man approached the Senate with more energy and more intelligence" ("Friends, old foes eulogize Wayne Morse" 23 July 1974). Former governor Tom McCall eulogized Morse saying, "We loved him for being the tiger in the Senate. We stood behind him and said, 'that's telling 'em, Wayne'" ("State Democrats without Candidate" 23 July 1974). Flags at all state buildings in Oregon flew at half-mast until after Morse was laid to rest.

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

After Wayne Morse's death, Mildred Morse expressed her desire for the farm to become a publicly owned park (letter to Representative Grattan Kerans April 19, 1975). While she was willing to sell the property for far less than the assessed value of \$727,000, money had to be raised from a variety of sources to purchase the land (Lane County Assessor Ken

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Bylund). The Oregon Legislature passed a bill in 1975 raising \$100,000 towards purchase of the Morse property. This money came from the state highway fund, and the Legislature intended that the property become a state park, which would be administered by the State Transportation Commission. Public opposition to this bill was expressed in articles like "A Question of Ethics in the State's Purchase of Morse Home" which appeared in the *Roseburg News Review* (2 June 1975) and "Morse Ranch Plan is 'Ridiculous'" from the *Klamath Falls Herald & News* (1 June 1975). These articles questioned the appropriateness of dedicating a park to Morse after the controversy surrounding his death and argued that state highway funds should only be used for road improvements. Others felt that the land should be sold for development and used for taxable purposes rather than being supported by public funds. Finally, a combination of state and federal funds was raised to purchase the property for a price of \$350,000. Ownership was transferred to the City of Eugene and it has continued to be managed by their Parks and Recreation Department since that time.

The property was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The application was approved by the State Office of Historic Preservation, but the Keeper of the National Register, William Murtaugh, rejected the nomination because "so many of the contributions in the Congress of the United States for which Senator Morse was most widely known were made less than fifty years ago" (Elisabeth Walton Potter, letter September 5, 1990).

DIFFERENTIATION

Wayne Morse Farm is the property most associated with Senator Morse and the time period in which he became nationally prominent. His boyhood home in Wisconsin, his student quarters and early apartments with Mildred Morse in Milwaukee and New York were occupied before he became a significant historical figure. Upon arriving in Eugene and loosing their savings, the couple rented houses, included homes at 2058 Harris and 1807 Alder (Eugene City Directories 1931, 1936). The house at 1807 Alder has been demolished, but the small bungalow at 2058 Harris is still standing. However, the Morses lived there for only a short time, it appears that they never owned the house, and Morse had not yet become active in politics. When the Wayne Morse Farm was built in 1936, Morse was Dean of the UO Law School, had begun working as a labor arbitrator and had led the charge against the Zorn-MacPherson bill which would have devastated the UO campus.

When Wayne Morse was elected to the Senate in 1944, the family naturally moved to Washington DC. They lived in a series of houses and apartments, reportedly moving ten times during the first twelve years they lived in Washington. They later lived in the Watergate apartment building. In the late 1940s, Morse rented a farm near Poolesville, Maryland so that he could indulge his hobby of raising horses, cattle, chickens and other animals. Morse purchased this property, also sometimes called Edgewood Farm, in the mid 1950s, but he never lived on the farm and used it more as a weekend retreat. Morse generally returned to Oregon during longer Congressional breaks, and of course came

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home to gather support during his re-election campaigns. While his job as a Senator did not allow him to spend many long periods of time in Oregon, it was always his home base. Morse became a nationally known figure, but he did so as the Senator from Oregon, elected to Congress by the people of this state. He returned to his Oregon farm after he was defeated by Bob Packwood in 1968 and continued to live at the home until his death in 1974.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

While the Wayne Morse Farm is clearly significant for its association with the life and achievements of Senator Morse, it is also significant as a work of architecture. Designed by Wallace S. Hayden in 1936, the house is an important example of his work and of the simplified Colonial Revival style which became popular after 1930. Although Hayden's work has not received adequate study thus far, it is clear that he was a prominent Oregon designer, primarily of domestic projects, from 1930, when he became an instructor at the University of Oregon, into the 1980s.

Wallace S. Hayden graduated from the University of Oregon with a degree in architecture in 1928. He spent two years working for Seattle and Portland architectural firms before returning to the UO as an assistant professor. In 1954 he became a full professor, and he remained at the UO School of Architecture and Allied Arts until his retirement in 1971, teaching a total of forty one years and serving as a mentor to countless students. During World War II, Hayden worked as an architect for several defense related sites built in the northwest, including Tillamook Naval Air Station, Camp Adair and housing projects in Vancouver and Hansford. While teaching at the UO, Hayden also operated a private architectural practice and designed a number of buildings in Eugene, Springfield, Sun River and other parts of Oregon. These buildings were primarily private homes, although Hayden did design a number of medical buildings and other larger structures. Hayden was an active member of the Southwest Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and served as its director in 1954-55. During sabbaticals, Hayden traveled extensively in Mexico, South America and Europe, studying historic architecture and indulging his interests in archaeology and the development of urban spaces. Wallace S. Hayden passed away in 1994.

The home that Wallace Hayden designed for Wayne and Mildred Morse in 1936 was reflective of the historic period styles popular in the 1930s. The house embodies many of the characteristics of the Colonial Revival, one of the period styles fairly common in Oregon from 1910 to 1935. The Morse house's low pitched gabled roof, interior brick chimney, small paned windows with sidelights, and shingled exterior are all elements of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival styles were based on the seventeenth and eighteenth century houses built by early American colonists. Various revivals of the patriotic style have occurred since the 1880s, those built before 1910 tending to be more interpretive and exaggerated and those built after 1910 more archaeological and restrained.

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The simplified side gabled variant, of which the Morse house is a fine example, became popular after the Great Depression and continued to be constructed into the 1940s and 50s.

Hayden built a small number of houses in this style during the 1930s and possibly the 1940s. In addition to the Morse house, Hayden built three houses which can be classified as simplified versions of the Colonial Revival style, all of which stand on East 21st Avenue in Eugene (the Vincent house at 1066 East 21st Avenue, the Hayden house at 1086 East 21st, and the provisionally identified Porter house at 1195 East 21st). Hayden's later work, which includes the Eugene Hearing and Speech Center, other Eugene and Springfield homes and offices, and a number of houses in the resort town of Sun River, is generally more modernistic and shows his move away from the period styles. The Morse house, with its high integrity and clearly articulated revival style characteristics, is perhaps the best identified example of Hayden's early period style work. Hayden designed all three of the historic building on the property and was later involved in preserving the land and buildings as a public park. Wallace Hayden served on the board of the Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation for many years and was responsible for the sympathetic design of the picnic shelter added to the property in the 1980s.

SUMMARY

The Wayne Morse Farm was the primary home of Senator Wayne L. Morse from the time the house was constructed in 1936 until Senator Morse's death in 1974. As Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and crusader against the Zorn-MacPherson Bill, Wayne Morse made significant contributions to the preservation of the University of Oregon campus. His work on the War Labor Board during the 1940s was vital in settling critical wartime labor disputes. And, as a four term US Senator, Wayne Morse made many important contributions to American history and society. His steadfast leadership on legislation pertaining to the United Nations and McCarthyism during the 1940s and 50s, as well as his 1960s efforts in the areas of education, civil rights, and especially opposition to the Vietnam war have had a strong and lasting impact on this country.

While the Wayne Morse Farm was converted to a public park in the 1970s, it still retains integrity of design, materials and setting. The 1936 house designed by prominent local architect Wallace Hayden, is a fine example of his work and of 1930s period styling. Both the interior and exterior appearance of the main house are substantially as they were during the time that Hayden designed the house and the Morses lived there. The stable and garage have undergone only minor modifications and also possess high integrity. As the Wayne Morse home for almost four decades, and as the site most illustrative of the early career of Wallace Hayden, the Wayne Morse Farm is significant under Criteria "B" and "C" for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

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Mildred Morse to Representative Grattan Kerans, on file with the State Historic Preservation Office. April 19, 1975.

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Oral Histories & Personal Communications

Jan Mueller, president Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation
Harriet Behm, vice-president Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation
Stanford Hayden, son of Wallace Hayden
Charlie Porter, former U.S. Congressman from Oregon
GLAS Architects

Wayne Morse Farm
Name of Property

Lane County, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 26.55

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
E <u>1/0</u> <u>4/9/2/1/9/0</u> <u>4/8/7/4/2/0/0</u>	
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.)

11. Form Prepared By

Names/Title Leslie Heald/ Corri Jimenez-Graduate Students

Organization University of Oregon, Historic Preservation Program Date July 30, 1998

Street & Number 2945 Mill Street Telephone 541-342-3334

City or Town Eugene State Oregon Zip Code 97405

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

Name City of Eugene

Street & Number 2700 Hilyard Telephone 541-682-5373, Tim Patrick property manager

City or Town Eugene State Oregon Zip Code 97405

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 the 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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section No. 3 Page 1

Morse, Wayne, Farm, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:

This two-story Colonial Revival wood frame structure is located on Crest Drive in the South Hills of Eugene. Designed by University of Oregon architecture profession, Wallace S. Hayden in 1936, it is located on 26.55 acres of land which provides a natural landscape with tree groves and pastures. This is one of the first houses to be built in this area. The house faces southwest and overlooks a fully landscaped yard containing maple, Douglas fir and oak trees, rhododendron bushes, and lawn. There are two other contributing auxiliary buildings, a garage and a stable, and one non-historic, non-contributing picnic shelter, located on the site. The stable was built in 1936 and the garage in 1937. These buildings were designed in the same style and are of wood frame construction with shingle siding. The picnic shelter, built in 1982, was designed by Wallace S. Hayden. This building is considered to be compatible but non-contributing.

It is clad with wood shingle siding over plywood sheathing. The characteristics of the Colonial Revival style includes a low-pitched gable roof, bilateral symmetry, small-paned rectangular windows, and shingle siding. While the bilateral symmetry is skewed by the placement of the entrance and the angled one-story garage/display room, it nevertheless provides a symmetrical appearance. The style is based on 17th and 18th century Colonial architecture. The Wayne Morse house is simply detailed with shingle siding and six-over-six double hung windows flanked by two-over-two, narrow windows.

This house is architecturally significant as one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival style designed by Walter Hayden during the early years of his career as an architect. Hayden designed a small number of houses in this style during the 1930s-40s. His later work is generally more modernistic and shows his move away from the period styles. The change from the rigid bilateral symmetry show Hayden's break from the traditional forms and his movement toward the Modern aesthetic. Wayne Morse's ranch was converted to a public park in the 1970s and retains its historic fabric under the ownership of the City of Eugene.

There have been a few changes to the house, but they do not significantly alter the appearance or diminish its integrity. The shingles were replaced with like shingles in a lead abatement clean-up by GLAS Architects, a firm in Eugene. Additionally, new window sash and glazing were installed into the original window and door frames.

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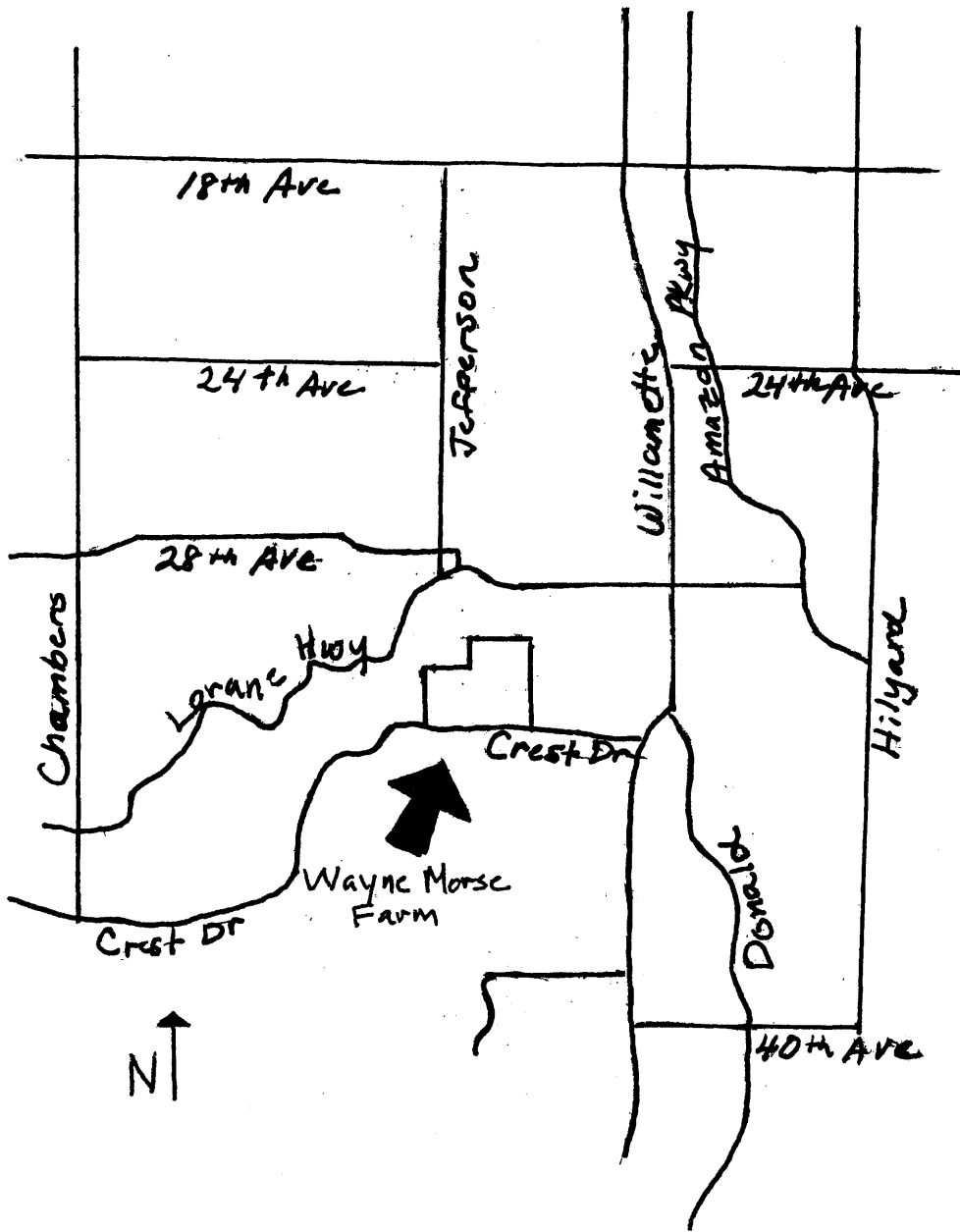
Section Number: 10 Page: 1 Wayne Morse Farm, Eugene, OR

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

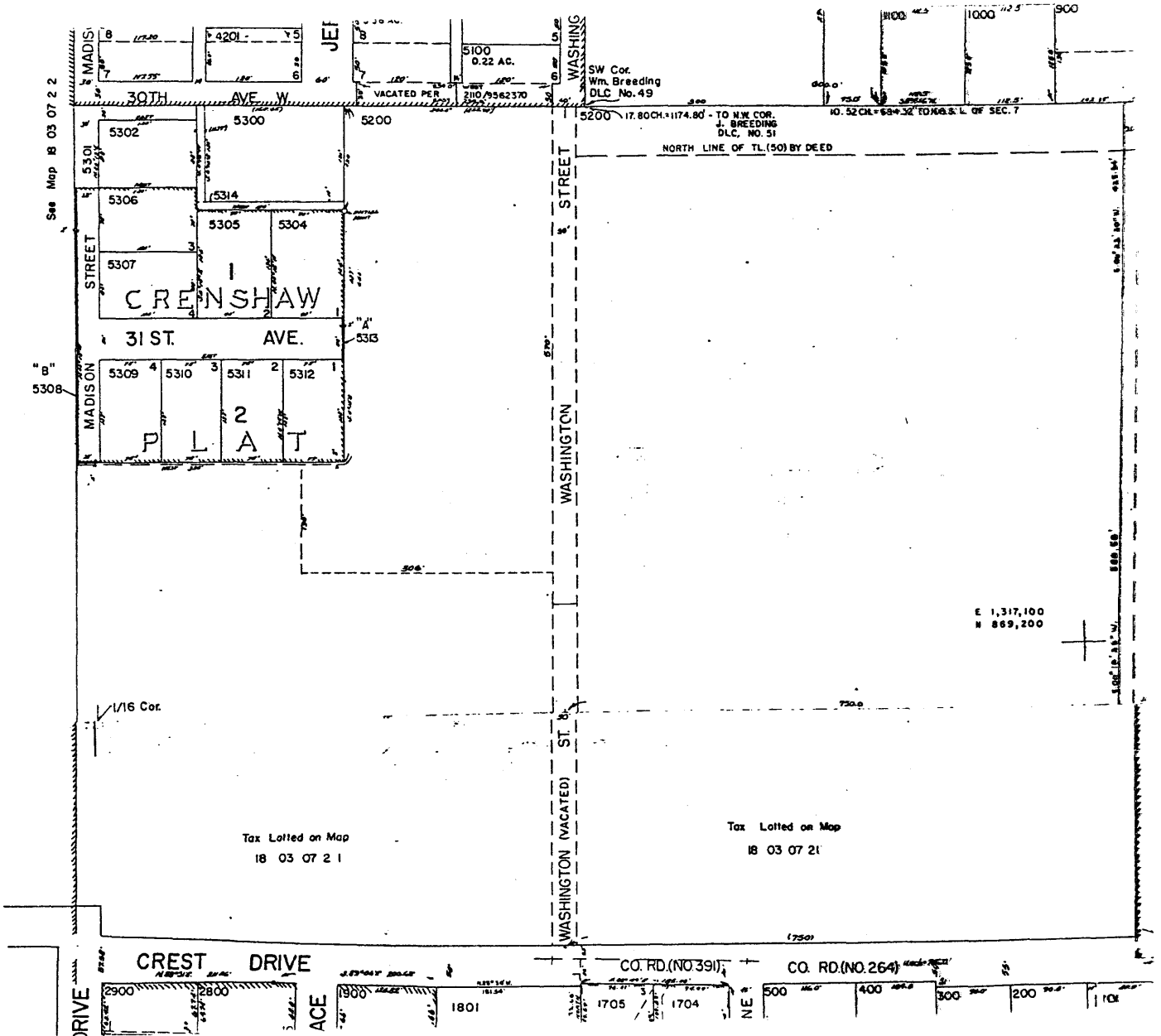
Wayne Morse Farm, former home of U.S. Senator Wayne L. Morse, encompasses the 26.55 acre tract located in the Lane County Assessors Plat 18-03-07-21 that is identified as Tax Lot 5200. The parcel is a rectangular piece of land with a small area cut out of the NW corner of the property. The parcel is approximately 750 feet long along its southern boundary, which borders on Crest Drive, and 589 feet long along the eastern boundary. The area excluded from the NW corner measures approximately 330 feet by 440 feet. The property address is 595 Crest Drive, in the South Hills area of Eugene, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

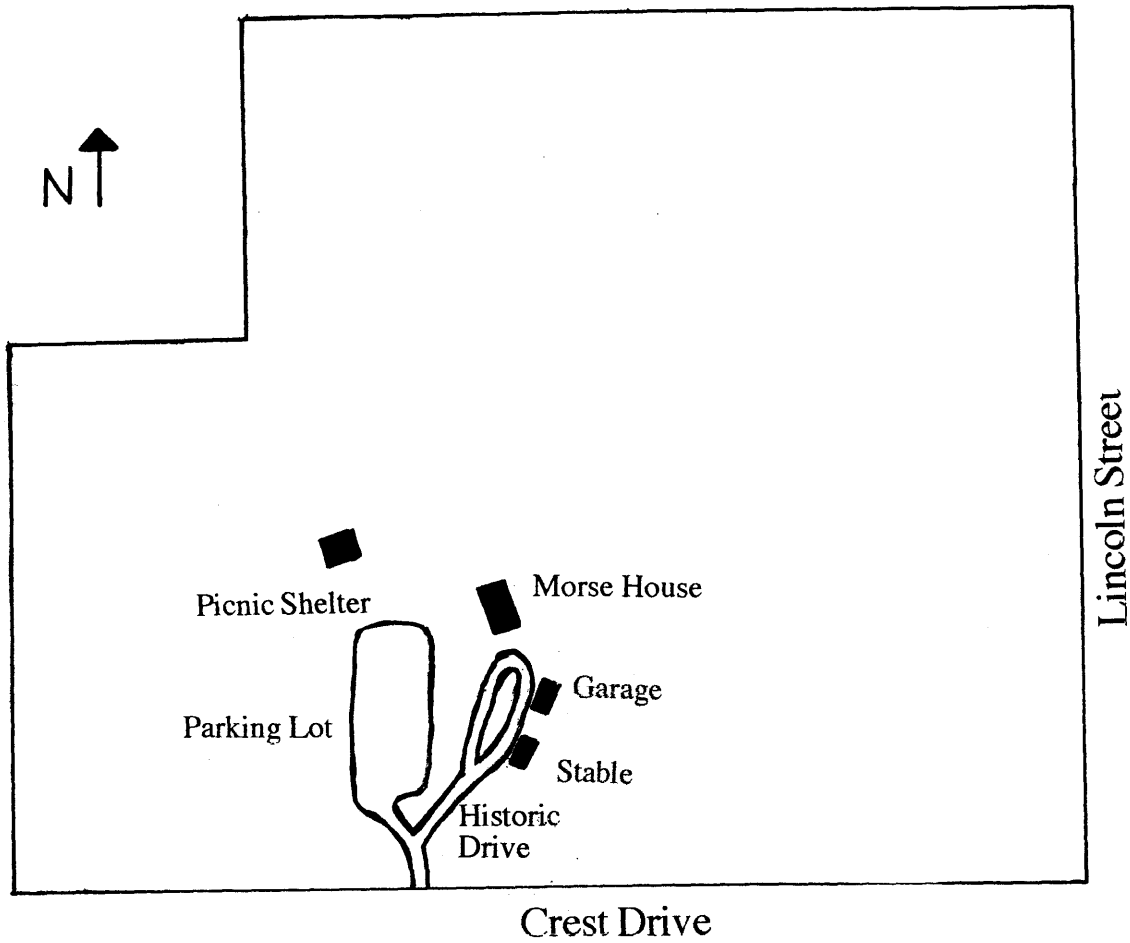
The 26.55 acre nominated parcel, known as Wayne Morse Farm, contains the Wayne Morse house and two associated outbuildings built by Morse. The parcel represents the entire acreage acquired by Morse who used the land to pursue his interest in raising pure-bred horses and cattle.



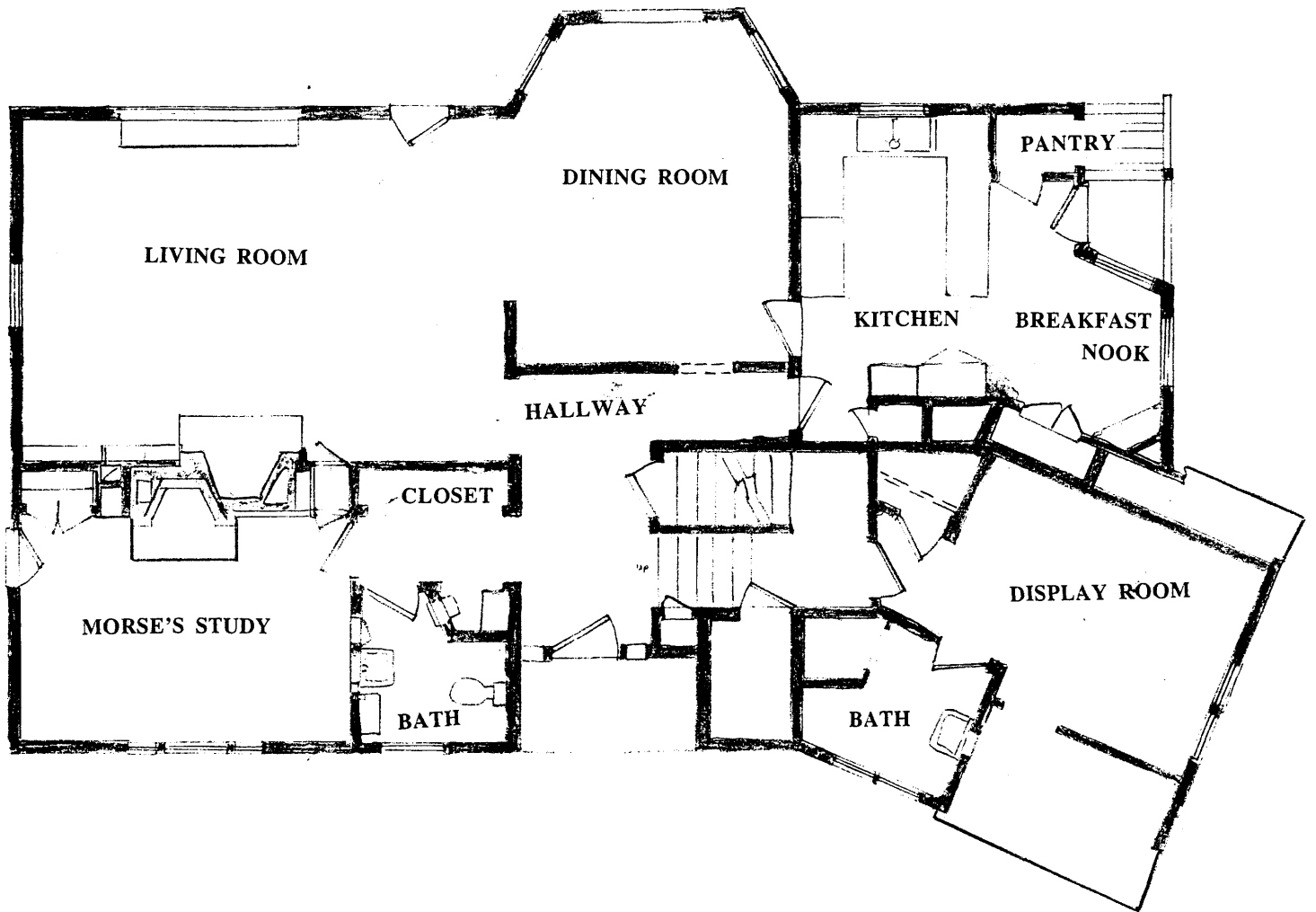
WAYNE MORSE FARM
595 CREST DRIVE, EUGENE, OREGON
VICINITY MAP



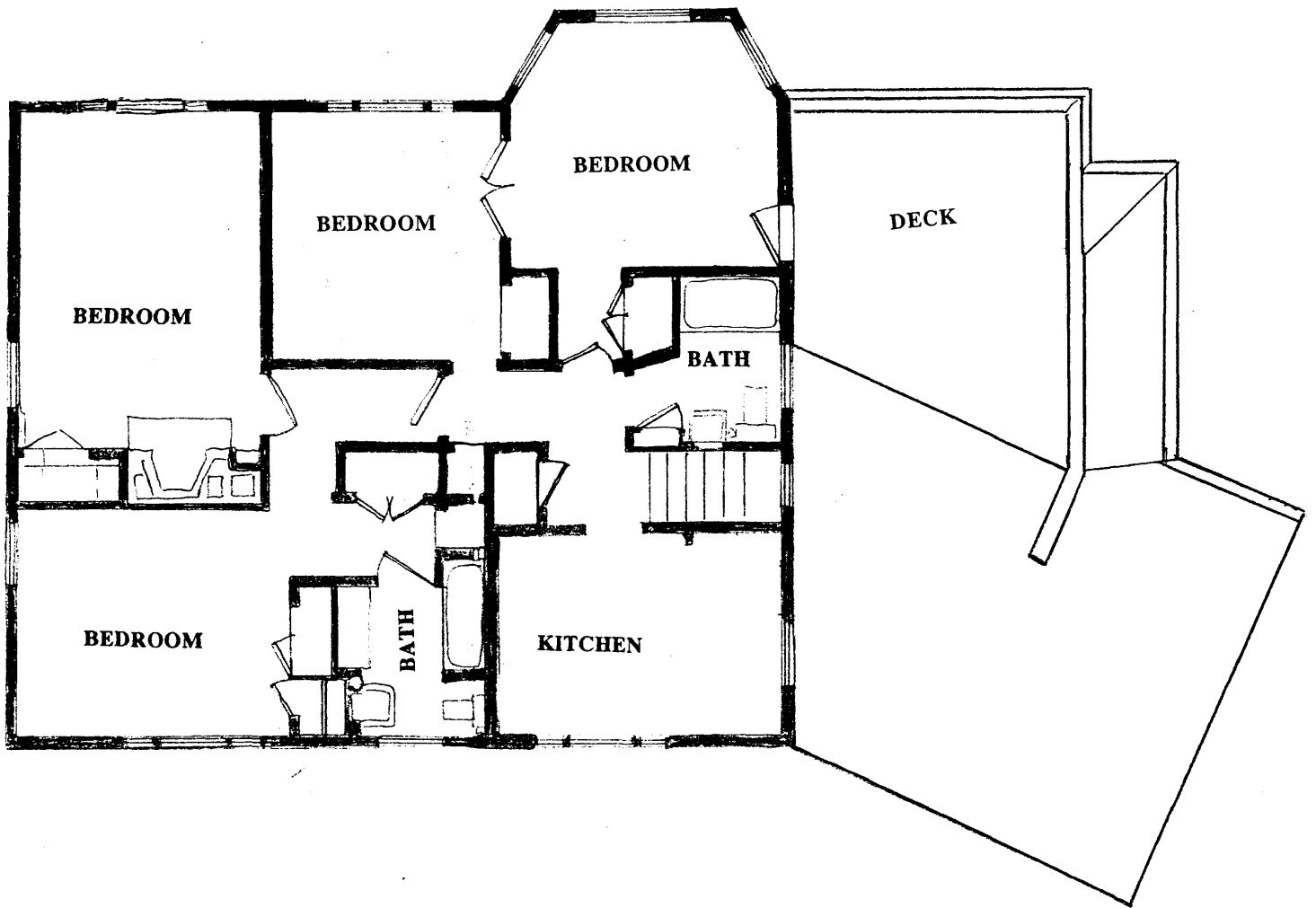
WAYNE MORSE FARM
 595 CREST DRIVE, EUGENE, OREGON
LANE COUNTY ASSESSORS PLAT
 18-03-07.21 & 18-03-07.24 Tax lot 5200



WAYNE MORSE FARM
595 CREST DRIVE, EUGENE, OREGON
SITE PLAN
All sizes and dimensions are approximate



WAYNE MORSE FARM
595 CREST DRIVE, EUGENE, OREGON
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
All sizes and dimensions are approximate



WAYNE MORSE FARM
595 CREST DRIVE, EUGENE, OREGON
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
All sizes and dimensions are approximate

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Photographs Page: 1 Wayne Morse Farm, Eugene, OR

1. Historic View: Wayne Morse in his later years, at Wayne Morse Farm
Looking: unknown
Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: @1970
Copy Negative: Collection of L. Heald, Image from Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation
2. Historic View: Morse House, front facade, Morse driving carriage
Looking: N
Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: @1940
Copy Negative: Collection of L. Heald, Image from Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation
3. Historic View: Mildred and Wayne Morse in carriage, SE facade in background
Looking: NW
Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: @1965
Copy Negative: Collection of L. Heald, Image from Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation
4. Historic View: Wayne Morse behind house
Looking: W (image has been reversed)
Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: @1965
Copy Negative: Collection of L. Heald, Image from Wayne Morse Historical Park Corporation
5. Historic Interior: living room
Looking: SW
Photographer: unknown
Date of Photograph: @1940
Copy Negative: Collection of L. Heald, Image from UO Special Collections
6. Current View: SW-facing (Front) Elevation
Looking: NE, from lawn
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Photographs Page: 2 Wayne Morse Farm, Eugene, OR

7. Current View: NW-facing (Side) Elevation
Looking: SE
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer
8. Current View: NE-facing (Rear) Elevation
Looking: SW
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer
9. Current View: SE-facing (Side) Elevation
Looking: NW
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer
10. Current Detail: Door Knocker, SW Elevation
Looking: NE
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer
11. Current Interior: Wayne Morse's Office
Looking: toward NW corner of house, from hallway
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer
12. Current Interior: Living Room
Looking: NW, from dining room
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer
13. Current View: Garage
Looking: SE, from driveway
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number: Photographs Page: 3 Wayne Morse Farm, Eugene, OR

14. Current View: Stable
Looking: SW, from driveway
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer

15. Current View: Pasture
Looking: W, from SW corner of property
Photographer: Corri Jimenez
Date of Photograph: May 30, 1998
Copy Negative: Collection of the Photographer