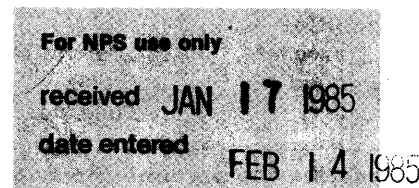


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Gray-Hackett House

and/or common Hackett, Erwin Charles, House

2. Location

street & number 415 17th Street N/A not for publication

city, town Oregon City N/A vicinity of

state Oregon code 41 county Clackamas code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Daniel & Patricia Fowler, Mark & Tricia Foley

street & number 1103 Washington Street

city, town Oregon City N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97045

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clackamas County Courthouse

street & number 8th & Main Street

city, town Oregon City state Oregon 97045

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oregon City Historic Landmark has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date March 15, 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Oregon City Planning Department, 320 Warner Milne Road (PO Box 631)

city, town Oregon City state Oregon 97045

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Erwin Charles Hackett House was built in 1893 on a .33 acre tract immediately adjacent to the easterly boundary of the area platted and known as Green Point, part of the Donation Land Claim of George Abernethy. The designer of the Eastlake style home is unknown.

The Green Point Addition to Oregon City was platted by Richard and Ellen Glasspool and Charles and Kate Califf in 1889. Although the Hackett House property is not part of the official plat, it is part of the area commonly known as Green Point. Green Point and its environs were sparsely developed large tracts, primarily agricultural in use. Immediately north of Abernethy Creek, and 1,200 feet east of the Willamette River, the area sits within the 100 Year Flood Plain. Two blocks north of the northerly boundary of John McLoughlin's plat of Oregon City, the area was a natural addition to the city in the late 1880s, as the city expanded to the north.

Green Point's fertile soil was used for truck gardening primarily undertaken by the Chinese laborers who had built Ben Holladay's railroad. Hop raising occupied the largest tracts and continued there until the 1940s.

The "Abernethy Green," which was the end of the Oregon Trail for pioneers traveling the Barlow Road, is 250 feet to the east of the Hackett House. In 1917, the End of the Oregon Trail marker was placed on property owned by Hackett and dedicated by him as Oregon City's mayor.

In 1913, the Southern Pacific Railway line was built 125 feet to the west of the Hackett property. In the mid-1930s, construction of McLoughlin Boulevard Highway 99E (then called "Super Highway") was built to the west of Green Point, beginning an irreversible trend toward commercial development of the area. The Oregon City Shopping Center, built in 1970, was followed by a sand and gravel mining operation that created Clackamette Lake, where the hop yards had long flourished. In the early 1970s, Rossman's Landfill operation began to fill in the wetland portion of Abernethy Green. The construction of Interstate 205 removed the remainder of Green Point north of the Hackett property.

Today, the E. C. Hackett House is one of only four historic houses remaining in the Green Point Addition to Oregon City. It is a well-known landmark in the primarily commercial and industrial area.

The Hackett House is a two-story wood frame structure with a full basement and cement block foundation. The house sits on a .33 acre lot, facing south, and fronting 17th Street, which becomes Abernethy Road at Old 82nd/Washington Street 150 feet to the east. Abernethy Creek borders 17th Street to the south. The house and 20,299 square foot lot to be listed in the National Register was partitioned from the larger Hackett property by heirs of the estate, and sold to the present owners in mid-1984.

The Hackett House is a two-story, Eastlake style, gabled, rectangular structure with a one-story gable roof kitchen wing to the north. All walls (see continuation sheets).

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are of stud construction and are clad with wide shiplap siding with imbricated shingles found above a string course in the frontal gable peak. Imbricated shingles are also found on a diagonally set two-story rectangular bay window which is on the southeast corner of the main body of the house. Most windows are a long one-over-one double-hung sash type. Exceptions are found in the rectangular bay, in the rear wing, and in the basement. Most glass is original.

The main entrance is through a partially recessed "L" shaped porch which wraps around the southwest corner of the structure. Access to the porch is up six steps approached by a concrete walk from 17th Street. The narrow hip roof is supported by large turned posts and curvilinear jigsaw brackets. The soffit of the front porch features decorative spindlework. The front door is paneled and glazed. There are two vertical, rectangular panels found in the lower third of the door. Flash glass and clear "ice-crazed" glass surround the picture glass. Architrave molding is found above the front door. The front elevation also features a pair of double-hung windows below the string course which separates the upper decorative shingles from the shiplap siding. The window pair has two decorative brackets beneath each sash. The rectangular bay window has a truncated hip roof with wrought-iron cresting comprised of two crossed circles with three arrows. Below the eaves are twelve (12) cyma reversa brackets. The rectangular bay features a horseshoe or keyhole opening at a second story balcony, which is enclosed on two sides. The opening has two newel posts and a turned balustrade. Small removable fixed sash windows with two lights are found in side walls. The balcony has a lead floor. The walls of the second story are clad in imbricated shingles and flare outward at the bottom of the second floor. Below the shingles is a paneled spandrel. On the first floor is a wide fixed sash window with decorative muntins separating the top one-third of the window into three lights. The area beneath this window has two small, vertical rectangular panels flanking a larger horizontal panel. Architrave molding continues from above the fixed sash window to the one-over-one double-hung sash windows which are found on the side elevations of the bay. Otherwise, the sash windows have plain surrounds.

The east elevation has a polygonal bay window which lights the dining room. Two squat double-hung sash windows apparently replace an exterior door to the kitchen wing. There are two double-hung sash windows on the second floor of this elevation.

The west elevation has a pair of double-hung sash windows which light the dining room on the first floor and two one-over-one double-hung sash windows on the second floor. Two door openings which serve as alternative access to the basement are also located on the west elevation. A hip roof

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back porch extends beyond the kitchen wing to the north. Two double-hung sash windows are on the second floor of the north elevation.

The entry or foyer is a polygonal hallway which includes the stairs, understairs closet and openings to the sitting room, dining room and parlor. Interior woodwork is original in all rooms except the kitchen wing and woodwork includes incised disc-and-ball motifs between door jambs and heads. All doors have four vertical rectangular panels with the upper two panels approximately twice as long as the lower panel. Mopboards are approximately eight inches and capped with narrow molding. All walls are plaster and lath. The partially open stairway has a turned balustrade and newel post. Keyhole plates and doorknobs are of decorative metal. Motifs repeated on both knob and plate include flowers, fans and geometric patterns.

The entry hall is eight and one-half feet wide with a three-foot wide bannistered staircase to the left of the front door. The stairs lead to the second floor. To the right is a door to the parlor. About twelve feet into the house the hall turns at a 45 degree angle and ends at a door that leads to the sitting room. Immediately to the left of the sitting room door is another door that leads from the hall into the dining room.

The sitting room measures thirteen by fifteen feet and features a large bay that faces to the east. The main heating stove is located in this room and is fueled with wood. To the south of the sitting room lies the parlor.

The parlor is entered through a ten foot wide arch. It features the bay that is formed by the base of the tower. This bay faces to the southeast. The parlor is the same dimension as the sitting room, thirteen feet wide by fifteen feet long.

Access to the dining room is gained either from the single foot door in the hall, or a set of sliding double doors leading from the sitting room, or through a swinging door from the kitchen. The dining room is twelve by fifteen feet and is lit by two large windows that face to the west.

The kitchen measures eleven and one-half by twenty-one feet and spans the width of the house immediately behind and to the north of the sitting room and dining room. The cooking is done on a wood stove. This room is lit by large windows on the east and west sides of the house.

The kitchen wing appears to have been two rooms - a pantry and kitchen. Doors from the kitchen lead to a bathroom, basement and storage room as well as the dining and sitting rooms. The kitchen also features bevel tongue-and-groove wainscoting on the east wall and half of the north and south walls. The six by seven foot pantry side appears to have been

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extended sometime after the kitchen wing was built. The kitchen windows are unlike the other windows found on the main floor. A pair of squat double-hung sash windows appear to have replaced an exterior door on the east wall. A set of three smaller double-hung sash windows are located on the west wall. The kitchen has various built-in cupboards, one with a marble counter top.

A large seven by eight foot bathroom is located at the northwest corner of the house and between the pantry and the bath there is a six foot wide hallway that provides access from the kitchen to the back porch or the basement.

The back porch is not a part of the original house. It was added on about 1914.

The door to the basement also leads to a deteriorated shed roof back porch which was partially enclosed. The basement has a cement block foundation and is generally characterized by exposed unfinished floor joists.

The upstairs is served by a narrow hallway which opens into the four sleeping rooms on the second floor. All rooms have jambs and sashes similar to the first floor, and are generally unpainted.

The chamber at the northwest corner of the house measures nine by twelve feet and is entered through a door immediately at the top of the stairs. Access to the other rooms is gained by passing down a twelve foot long hall. The room at the northeast corner of the second floor measures twelve by thirteen feet. The room at the southwest corner is L-shaped due to the staircase. It measures seventeen by six in the north-south direction and ten by twelve and one-half in the east west oriented portion of the room. The main bed chamber lies in the southwest corner of the second floor. It is twelve and one-half feet wide by seventeen feet long. It is from this room that access to the recessed porch at the top of the tower can be gained.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1893 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The distinctive two-story Eastlake-style house of frame construction in the Green Point area on the northernmost edge of Oregon City, Clackamas County seat, was built in 1893 for local educator George W. Gray, who occupied it for eleven years. The house was passed from an intervening owner to Erwin Charles and Alma Hackett in 1911. Thus, the property is sometimes known as the Gray-Hackett House. Its distinguishing characteristics are a square corner tower with pyramidal roof set at a 45° angle to the plane of the facade, imbricated shingle siding, and a wrap-around veranda decorated with spool turnings. The second story space in the tower is a balcony with circular opening at which E. C. Hackett is said to have appeared to the public on the day of his inauguration as Oregon City mayor in 1916. While the house is among the few remaining historic buildings in the Green Point Addition (it was declared a City of Oregon City Historic Landmark in 1980), and while as a well preserved example of type it is appropriately evaluated under criterion "c," it is primarily significant under criterion "b" for its 27-year association with Erwin Charles Hackett (1851-1938), Mayor of Oregon City, 1916-1918; Chief Deputy Clackamas County Sheriff, 1915-1925; and Clackamas County Recorder from 1925 to his demise in 1938. Hackett was the son of John C. Hackett, Oregon Trail pioneer of 1847 and member of the Oregon expeditionary force raised in 1848 for reprisal of the Whitman Massacre (November 29, 1847) at Waiilatpu. Of interest to historians of the overland migration is the fact that E. C. Hackett donated the nearby site for placement of an "End of the Oregon Trail" marker at Oregon City in 1917 to commemorate the experience of his father and other overland pioneers. Hackett occupied the house until his death, and the property remained in ownership of E. C. Hackett's descendants until 1984. It is now undergoing restoration for compatible commercial use according to plans consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Projects.

Erwin Charles Hackett was born in Park Place, immediately northeast of Oregon City, on December 30, 1851. He was the son of John C. Hackett, born September 10, 1825 in Ohio, who crossed the Plains to Oregon in 1847 at the age of 22. In September 1850, John Hackett married Ellen Johnson, daughter of Universalist minister William Johnson, who took up a Donation Land Claim on Johnson Creek near Milwaukie and for whom the creek was named. With her family, Ellen came over the Oregon Trail in 1846 at the age of 16, and the family stayed at the Whitman Mission from Fall 1856 until Spring 1847, when they traveled the Barlow Road to Clackamas County.

In the Spring of 1848, John C. Hackett and his then future brother-in-law, Jacob Johnson, joined the Indian War Veterans to avenge the murder of Marcus Whitman. Hackett later assisted Joe Meek, Sheriff of the Oregon Territory, in the Oregon hanging of the five Indians convicted of the Whitman Mission Massacre.

John C. and Ellen Hackett lived the early years of their marriage at Park Place, where their son, Erwin Charles Hackett, was born. The family moved to Oregon City in 1861 when Erwin was 10 years of age. John Hackett died December 25, 1895.

As a child, Erwin C. Hackett was educated by Congregational minister George Henry Atkinson, and N. W. Randall, a prominent judge of the time. Hackett worked as a teacher and

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Oregon City, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	1	0
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

Zone	Easting	Northing

D

Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Galbraith (in cooperation with Heritage Investment Corporation)

organization City of Oregon City Planning Department date August 20, 1984

street & number PO Box 631 telephone (503) 657-0891

city or town Oregon City state Oregon 97045

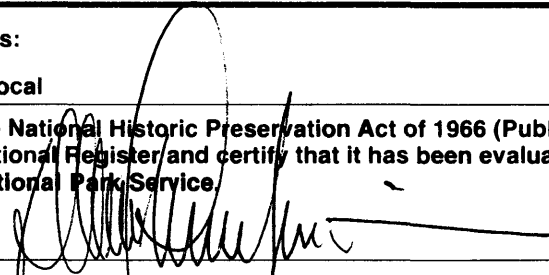
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date January 2, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register



Keeper of the National Register

date 2-14-85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Continuation sheet GRAY-HACKETT HOUSE

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bookkeeper and married Alma Marie Senker, who bore a son, Erwin A. Hackett, on October 2, 1890. They purchased the house at 415 - 17th Street in 1911, shortly before Hackett ventured into city and county politics.

The house was built in 1893 by Indiana-born professor George W. Gray and his wife, Dora (Smith) Gray, on land they purchased that year from H. P. and Melissa Bestow. At the time Gray built the house, he was employed as a teacher at the Park Place School. The Grays owned and lived in the house from 1893 to 1908, when they sold it to a man named Lillie. Lillie sold the house to Erwin C. and Alma Hackett in November, 1911. Erwin's mother, Ellen, also moved into the house, where she died on April 2, 1914.

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In 1915 Erwin C. Hackett became chief deputy of the Clackamas County Sheriff's Office. Shortly thereafter, he was elected Mayor of Oregon City and served for three years from January 3, 1916 to January 1, 1919. When inaugurated as Mayor, Hackett stood in the tower of his home and waved to the people in the parade as they passed by. As Mayor, Hackett donated the site for the End of the Oregon Trail Marker that was placed on Abernethy Green by the Daughters of the American Revolution. On October 13, 1917, Hackett dedicated the marker and in his speech cited the experiences of his pioneer parents. He ended his speech with the following words:

"Time and tide wait for no man," and hence most of the people who assisted in any way in making this trail have passed over that "other trail" from whence none returns. We can serve our country and people in no better way than to emulate what they did and were in those days. Having been born near here in 1851, and having seen the Indian pass from view, do you wonder that I am exceedingly proud to be able to furnish a site for this marker? You are welcome, thrice welcome, to Oregon City, the historic town of Oregon.

He remained in the employ of the Sheriff's Office from 1915 to 1925, and his 1920 Motor Vehicles License lists his occupation as Deputy Sheriff, 68 years of age, 5'8" in height, 185 pounds in weight, with gray hair and blue eyes.

Hackett then became Clackamas County Recorder until his collapse and death on July 12, 1938 at age 86. Buried in the family plot at Oregon City's Mountain View Cemetery, Hackett's funeral records list him as a member of the Abernethy Grange, Sandy Pioneers, Multnomah Lodge #1, International Order of Odd Fellows of Oregon #3, and a 38-year member of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

In July 1917, Hackett's son, Erwin A. Hackett, age 27, married Minnie Boese, age 19, of Boring, Oregon, and the couple moved into the family home on 17th Street. Erwin A. had started a fuel business on the property at the age of 17, and Erwin and Minnie continued to expand it. The Hackett house and property was left to them in Erwin C. Hackett's will and the estate was settled in 1941. Erwin A. Hackett was a prominent city businessman until his death on March 26, 1959 at the age of 68, following a long bout with cancer. In 1958, Erwin A. deeded all of the property to Minnie, who resided there for many years, living only on the first floor of the house in later years. In 1965, the well-known Hackett Barn was demolished following the Christmas Flood of 1964 which had damaged it extensively. The building had been constructed as a hop kiln and was purchased in 1912 by Erwin A. for use as a stock barn for his horse-drawn fuel delivery wagons.

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In 1972, the Enterprise-Courier newspaper featured a front page article with photograph entitled "Hackett House Burns," but only minor damage occurred to the roof.

Minnie Hackett provided a new roof and minor porch repair to the house, which otherwise remained unaltered from the 1920's. Minnie Hackett was placed in a nursing home in late 1983 and died shortly thereafter on April 10, 1984. She was buried in Mountain View Cemetery adjoining the rest of the Hackett family. The heirs partitioned off and sold the vacant house with the property efforts are underway by the present owners.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

HACKETT HOUSE, 415 - 17TH STREET, OREGON CITY

- Deed Records of Clackamas County
- Personal Papers of Minnie Hackett:
 - Will of E.C. Hackett
 - Motor Vehicle Registrations
 - Funeral Documents of E.C. and E.A. Hackett
 - Grange Membership Certificates
 - Marriage Certificate: E.A. and Minnie Hackett
 - Personal Letters
 - Financial Records of E.A. Hackett Fuel Wood, Coal, Gravel, Sand Co.
- Enterprise Courier July 16, 1965
- Enterprise Courier December 5, 1972
- Lynch, Vera Martin. Free Land for Free Men: A Story of Clackamas County. Artline Printing, Portland, OR 1973.
- Vaughn, Thomas, editor. Space, Style and Structure. Volume One: Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon 1974.

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HACKETT PROPERTY: LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Description of a parcel of land located in the George Abernethy Donation Land Claim No. 58, in Section 29, Township 2 South, Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Clackamas County, Oregon:

Beginning at a stone monument at the intersection of centerlines of 14th Street and Main Street; in the Plat of Oregon City, a recorded subdivision in Clackamas County, Oregon, thence North 35° 30' East, tracing the centerline of Main Street 1093.10 feet to a point. Thence South 70° 56' East 346.9 feet to an iron rod driven on the easterly line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way; thence South 62° 45' East, along the northerly boundary of a County Road known as 17th Street 175.15 feet to an iron rod and the True Point of Beginning of the parcel to be described. Thence North 37° 10' East along the westerly boundary of that tract of land recorded as Fee 81-32410 in the County Recorder's Office, 108.00 feet to an iron pipe. Thence North 62° 45' West, parallel with the north boundary of the said 17th Street, 135.00 feet to an iron rod. Thence South 37° 10' West 108.00 feet to an iron rod on the said road right-of-way. Thence South 62° 45' East along the said right-of-way 135.00 feet to the True Point of Beginning. The above described parcel contains 0.3297 acres.