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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 18 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elliott, Marion Reed, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 305 West First Street N/A not for publication
city, town Prineville N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Crook code 041 zip code 97754

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] January 10, 1989
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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] 2/21/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: basalt
walls Weatherboard
roof Asphalt: composition shingle
other Windows: glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

The Marion Reed Elliott House, built in 1908 by prominent local builder Jack Shipp, is Prineville's best-preserved and best designed example of late Queen Anne architecture. In its all-weatherboard siding, its classical veranda colonnade, and its unadorned cornice it shows clearly the influence of the newly-fashionable Colonial Revival style.

The Elliott House is located on West First Street and occupies Lot 2100 of the Monroe Hodges First Addition. Monroe Hodges was the first developer of Prineville. A native of Ohio who had crossed the plains in 1847 with his parents, Monroe Hodges grew up in Benton County. After working for a time in Jacksonville, he came to Prineville from Corvallis in 1871 to join his brother Alexander who had come the previous year and acquired land extending from the present Main Street west to the Crooked River. At that time, the Crooked River ran through what is now downtown Prineville, merging with Ochoco Creek about a block west of the present Deer Street bridge. Late in 1871, Monroe Hodges built the first hotel at the corner of the intersection of Main and Second Streets. Monroe Hodges had the town surveyed and the plat for the town was filed in 1877 at the Dalles, Wasco County seat. The Elliott House is in a R2-zoned neighborhood that retains its residential and historic character with generous lot sizes and mature plantings.

The 2½-story house measures ca. 26x42' in rectangular ground plan. It occupies a generous landscaped lot measuring 80' by 114'. The house is oriented longitudinally to the south, hedged by remnants of historic landscaping. The enormous Blue Spruce to the left of the house was planted at the turn of the century. Other mature plantings took place between 1900 and 1930. A large hedge surrounds the south side of the house to replace the original wooden fence.

The house is dominated by a cross-axial gable roof having pedimented gable ends. The front (south) elevation is distinguished by a projecting parlor pavilion offset to the east which, in turn, is fronted by a two-story polygonal window bay and a wrap-around veranda with rounded corner, Tuscan columns and balustrade. The house rests on a locally-quarried basalt foundation. The crawl space beneath the veranda is screened by lattice.

Excepting the windows in the wide, central bay of the front slant window bay, window openings are characteristically tall and narrow, fitted with double-hung sash and plain surrounds. On the east elevation, the windows are paired in the upper and lower stories of the projecting pavilion. Attic windows in the pedimented gable ends are more nearly square in shape and have eight lights in upper sash and are distinguished by architrave framements. The shutters shown in accompanying photographs are not original.

The interior is organized on the longitudinal plan, with entry stairhall on the west and front parlor on the east. Sliding pocket doors once divided the front parlor from a sitting room behind it to the north. The diningroom is located to the west of the sitting room. The kitchen and pantry, of course, are at the extreme north end. A small, single story bathroom addition projects from the kitchen/utility area on the west elevation of the house. In 1988, the current owners added a guest bedroom to this minor appendage and finished it in matching materials.

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Entering the home from the south veranda, a large wood 6-foot door with an inset beveled glass window greets your entry. In keeping with the tradition of Jack Shipp's high quality building standards, the interior workmanship is noteworthy throughout. The handling of floors, wainscoting, doorway architraves, corner inset cabinets, and windows are all evident of his workmanship.

To the left of the foyer is the stairhall. Located under the staircase is a small storage closet. The foyer measures 6'X9'. To the right are double-leaf glass (French) doors leading to the parlor.

The parlor (measuring 12'X17') has a projecting bay window at the south end, providing a view to the veranda and the surrounding area. The parlor has two eastern windows. The moldings and trims are all original. To the north end of the parlor, pocket doors were in place, but were removed in 1938 when some remodeling took place by the J. F. Daggett Family. The open entry now provides an expansion of the living room into the parlor.

The living room (measuring 12'X15') has a bay window to the east, and the entry door to the right of the bay window allows one to walk onto the veranda. In the north part of the room the fireplace is located. The Elliotts utilized a cook & potbelly stove. During the remodeling of 1938, a fireplace was installed. In 1987, the Dunlaps refurbished the fireplace by adding black marble tile and a wood insert stove.

To the left of the living room a projecting divisional wall divides the living room from the dining room. At the northwest corner of the room an incased corner cabinet is original to the room's decor. A large west window provides the room with evening light. To the right of the room is the entry to the kitchen.

In 1987, the kitchen (measuring 22'X12') was completely remodeled. Originally the room was 28 feet long with a screen porch on the north end. To the right of the room the pantry doors were removed but the incased glass door cabinets still remain. A north window over the sink provides a view of the back yard.

To the left of the kitchen an entry hall leads to the new 12'X16' addition with full bath. A very small bay window to the south in the new addition echoes the architectural style of the home. The entry hall also is the exit to the back utility porch leading to the north. In the basement the basalt stone is visible and where the fruit and vegetable cellars are located.

The second story contains four bedrooms, a full bath, and entrance to the attic. The master bedroom has the southern projecting bay window. These spaces are organized around the central hallway.

To the rear of the property, fronting Claypool Street, is a one-story, gable-roofed garage with horizontal tongue and groove siding. While it is compatible, it is later in date than the house and is not counted as a contributing feature.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1908

Significant Dates
1908

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder

John (Jack) Shipp, Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Crook County Historical Society. The History of Crook County, Oregon
Taylor Publishing Company, 1981.

Juris, Frances. Old Crook County, The Heart of Oregon
Prineville Print Shop, 1975.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.21 (less than one) Prineville, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
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6	7	1	6	3	0
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4	9	0	7	3	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The nominated property is located in NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ Section 6, Township 15S, Range 16E, Willamette Meridian, in Prineville, Crook County, Oregon, and is legally described as Lot 6, Block 5, Monroe Hodges Original Plat of Prineville. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 2100 at said location, Crook County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 15 16 6AA.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The nominated area encompasses the entire 80 x 114-foot city lot historically developed and occupied by Marion Reed Elliott from 1908 onward.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Miller
organization N/A date October, 1988
street & number 522 East Seventh telephone (503) 447-3624
city or town Prineville state Oregon zip code 97754

**United States Department of the Interior
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The historic residence of Marion Reed Elliott, located on West First Street in the Crook County seat, was built in 1908. It is a conservative but commodious two and one-half story Queen Anne-style residence which is the largest and best preserved of three comparable examples locally. Its builder, Jack Shipp, was responsible for another of these Queen Anne houses, namely the Charles Elkins House of 1897, which has been converted to apartment use and is covered with asbestos shingle siding. The third Queen Anne style house, the J. N. Williamson House of 1903, is a lesser, vernacular version which also has been altered. The Elliott House thus meets National Register Criterion C as clearly the leading example of its type in Prineville, Oregon.

The house, located at the southwesterly edge of the city's central business district, is distinguished by its fine, wrap-around corner veranda with rounded corner and Tuscan columns showing the influence of the Colonial Revival. The house is entirely sided with weatherboards, a treatment equally in tune with the Colonial fashion current in 1908. However, the building's asymmetrical composition, its varied bays and projections, solid scroll brackets, pedimented gables, and its rock-faced ashlar ground course are traditional marks of the Queen Anne style.

The interior is finished in the Arts and Crafts tradition with a fine staircase, wainscoting and built-in cabinetry. Sliding pocket doors between front and back parlors were removed in a remodeling of 1938 for subsequent owner J. F. Daggett. Originally, the house had heating and cooking stoves. The parlor fireplace apparently was installed by the Daggetts in 1938. It was remodeled by the current owners in 1987 when a black marble surround was added and a heat stove inserted. The kitchen was renovated also, but the existing built-in cabinetry was retained.

In addition to being the preeminent example of its type, locally, the house is significant as one of an important small group of documented works by local builder John B. Shipp, an English emigre. Of four other buildings erected by Shipp which remain standing, the most notable are the Crook County Courthouse of locally quarried basalt (1909), and the house of banker Thomas M. Baldwin built in 1904. The Baldwin House was earlier listed in the National Register as the best-designed and most finely finished house in Prineville in the full-blown Colonial Revival style.

Marion Reed Elliott (1859-1934), was an Oregon native, educated in law at the University of Michigan, who returned to central Oregon to become one of the prominent attorneys of the district at a time when central Oregon was opened to commercial possibilities by the completion of rail connections in the period 1900-1908. He is understood to have occupied the house from the time of its completion in 1908, to the time of his death in 1934.

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The Queen Anne style house built in 1908 for attorney Marion Elliott is locally significant under Criterion C as the largest and best preserved example of residential construction of this style by local builder John (Jack) Shipp. The house denotes a period of time of Prineville's and Crook County's early success and prosperity.

Although there are a few other homes in the Prineville area of the same period and style, none approaches the scale and high preservation qualities of the Elliott House. Those most nearly comparable are as follows.

- 1) Charles Elkins House - 307 East 7th
A two and one-half story building in the Queen Anne style built in 1897. This house was constructed by Jack Shipp. The house has been severely altered with asbestos shakes and converted into apartments.
- 2) J. N. Williamson House - 599 East 3rd
A two and one-half story dwelling which faces south on the main road through Prineville. The roof is in poor condition and the house has no foundation.

At the turn of the century Prineville was centrally located and easily accessible by pack train and roads from all directions. This was particularly true from the northwest, the principal source of supply and outlet for products. Prineville was the first and, for many years, the only town in 10,000 square miles, bounded by the Dalles on the north, Linkville (Klamath Falls) on the south, Eugene on the west and Canyon City on the east.

Wallis Nash, an English writer and early observer of the Oregon scene, described the community in 1881:

"Prineville is a very lively and bustling place. It is growing fast, several fine buildings recently have been constructed, among them a convenient and substantial church. There are three large general stores supplied with heavy stocks of goods; from this as a distributing center, the stockmen and ranchers for fifty miles and more come in every direction to fetch the necessities of life. In the summertime ten or a dozen heavily loaded wagons may be seen starting along this road for their distant homes."

(Continued)

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Continuation Sheet**

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At the time of incorporation in 1880, Prineville's population was about 400; by 1900 the figure had reached 656; by 1910, 1042. The population figures do not indicate the economic importance, however. It was a trading center for supplies for the ranchmen and the source of legal and banking, and other service facilities.

Two important events occurred in 1900 to help in Prineville's rapid development. One was the completion of the Columbia Southern Railway to Shaniko in May, 1900, which brought good transportation to within sixty miles of Prineville, twelve hours by fast stage. The other was the construction of a power plant. The Yancey Brothers, Steve and Jess, received the contract to move the power plant from Shaniko to Prineville. The power plant was set up in a building which was located east of East Fourth and Belknap Streets. The first water works was located in the same building as the light plant. As a consequence, Prineville people had the luxury of both electric lights and public water.

With the prosperity of the ranchers in the sheep and cattle industries, and the dawning of the age of the lumber mills, Prineville became the community that prospered and, along with it, many of its citizens saw overnight wealth and prosperity.

Marion Elliott was one of the early pioneers and attorneys to Central Oregon.

Marion Reed Elliott was born in 1859 in Dayton, Oregon. His parents had come to Oregon by ship, hiking across the isthmus of Panama. He received his education in Corvallis public schools and graduated from Oregon State College in 1879. Early in his career he taught high school in Mitchell, saving as much money as possible. With these savings he went to the University of Michigan and earned a law degree. After returning from Michigan to Central Oregon, Marion married Matilda Elizabeth Botler and began teaching in the rural schools of Crook and Wheeler Counties. He was principal of the Prineville public school from 1890-1892, at which time he started his law practice. His small law office stood on Third Street which is now the home to Oregon Stationery and Highway 26. In 1891, Marion's and Matilda's only child, Agnes Elizabeth, was born. (Matilda was born in 1849 in the Trout Creek Valley north of Madras).

Marion Elliott first appeared in the capacity of attorney before the Crook County Court in 1889. The Crook County Circuit Court held its first term of court in May, 1883. The circuit courts, which were and presently are major trial courts, held sessions or terms of court twice a year. During a term of court, which normally lasted between five and ten days, excluding Sundays, all the business before the court was conducted. The court then adjourned until the next term. In Crook County, these terms normally were held in May and October. The judge, district attorney and other attorneys traveled from county seat to county seat within the district. The 5th Judicial District contained Crook, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia and Wasco Counties. The district stretched from Astoria to The Dalles to Prineville. Over the years the district shrank. The present district, the 11th Judicial District, is made up of Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Jefferson and Wheeler Counties.

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Marion Elliott's law firm was very successful. The Crook County Courthouse records reveal he represented some of the finest turn-of-the-century companies. The following is a list of such firms:

- Bolton Merchantile Co.
- Crook County Bank
- Central Oregon Transportation Co.
- The Deschutes Irrigation & Power Co.
- Bend Water Light & Power Co.
- Shaniko Warehouse Co.
- The Mine & Smelter Supply Co.
- The Northrop & Sturgis Co.
- Great Western Lumber Co.

The court cases ranged from divorces, insufficient funds, trespassing by cattle, loggers and utility companies on poorly marked lands--cases typical to this period.

The rapid turn-of-the-century growth caused by the completion of the Columbia Southern Railway to Shaniko in 1900 allowed companies to relocate or start up due to a resource available to export products from Central Oregon. The City of Prineville Railway was completed in 1918 to connect the line.

Marion Elliott's house is a true representation of the prosperous years in Crook County. Marion Elliott also was an inspiration and leader to the community by serving 25 years as clerk of the city school board and also serving on the city and county budget boards.

BUILDER

John (Jack) Benjamin Shipp, 1858-1942, was born in Lancaster, England. When he was eleven, his father Charles, and mother Mary Elizabeth, emigrated to Canada where Charles was a cabinet maker. Later they entered the United States, locating in Portland and became United States citizens.

Jack apprenticed in a bakery shop and, even though he later became a lumberman, continued his hobby by baking beautiful cakes and other fancy desserts. He was awarded the contract for the first schoolhouse at Warm Springs Indian Reservation in the 1890's. After this was completed, Charles M. Elkins of Prineville, who was planning on having a new home built, secured the young contractor for the job. Jack rode his bicycle from Warm Springs to Prineville and started working on the home in 1897. This home is still standing on Seventh Street.

Jack Shipp became active in civic affairs and was soon playing a cornet in the local band. He opened a small mill and bicycle shop with Ed Harbin on Fourth and Deer Streets. Shipp, Gardner Perry and L. C. Perry opened a lumber mill two blocks from Fairview and Holly Streets. The planer, shingle mill and dry kiln stood where the Crook County Chamber of Commerce and swimming pool are located.

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Among the many buildings constructed in Prineville by Jack Shipp were the Crook County Courthouse; the family home on Second and Belknap; and their later home on East Third which was lost to fire in 1986. Other residences Jack Shipp constructed included the Baldwin Inn; the Elliott House; and the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches on Third Street. Many other homes in the Crook County area were built by Jack Shipp in his career. The above homes listed are the most significant.

STATUS OF OTHER CROOK COUNTY BUILDINGS BUILT BY JACK SHIPPCrook County Courthouse

Completed in 1909 at a total cost of \$48,590, the building is constructed of native basalt stone. Dominating the skyline of Prineville, the building has been declared a historic monument to Crook County. The firm of Wright and McNeely defaulted on the contract after they had finished the basement and the three flights of steps; also the old frame courthouse had been moved to another location. In April of 1908, Mr. John (Jack) B. Shipp of Prineville agreed to take the contract of finishing the Courthouse. He would continue on with the same kind of stone already used--the black-grey basalt rock from a quarry west of Prineville. The Crook County Courthouse is still used today as the government headquarters for Crook County.

Baldwin Inn

The former Thomas Baldwin House is a colonial revival home built by Jack Shipp in 1907. The architectural firm of Messrs. Bennes, Hendricks and Tobey of Portland, Oregon, was commissioned by Mr. Baldwin to design the structure. It is in excellent condition and has been little altered since its completion and now serves as a Bed & Breakfast. In 1987, the Baldwin Inn was placed on the National Historic Register.

Presbyterian Church (1904)

The Prineville Presbyterian Church was organized in 1900 and the church was built in 1904 on the corner of Third and Elm Streets by Jack Shipp. The location now is occupied by Western Bank.

Charles M. Elkins Home

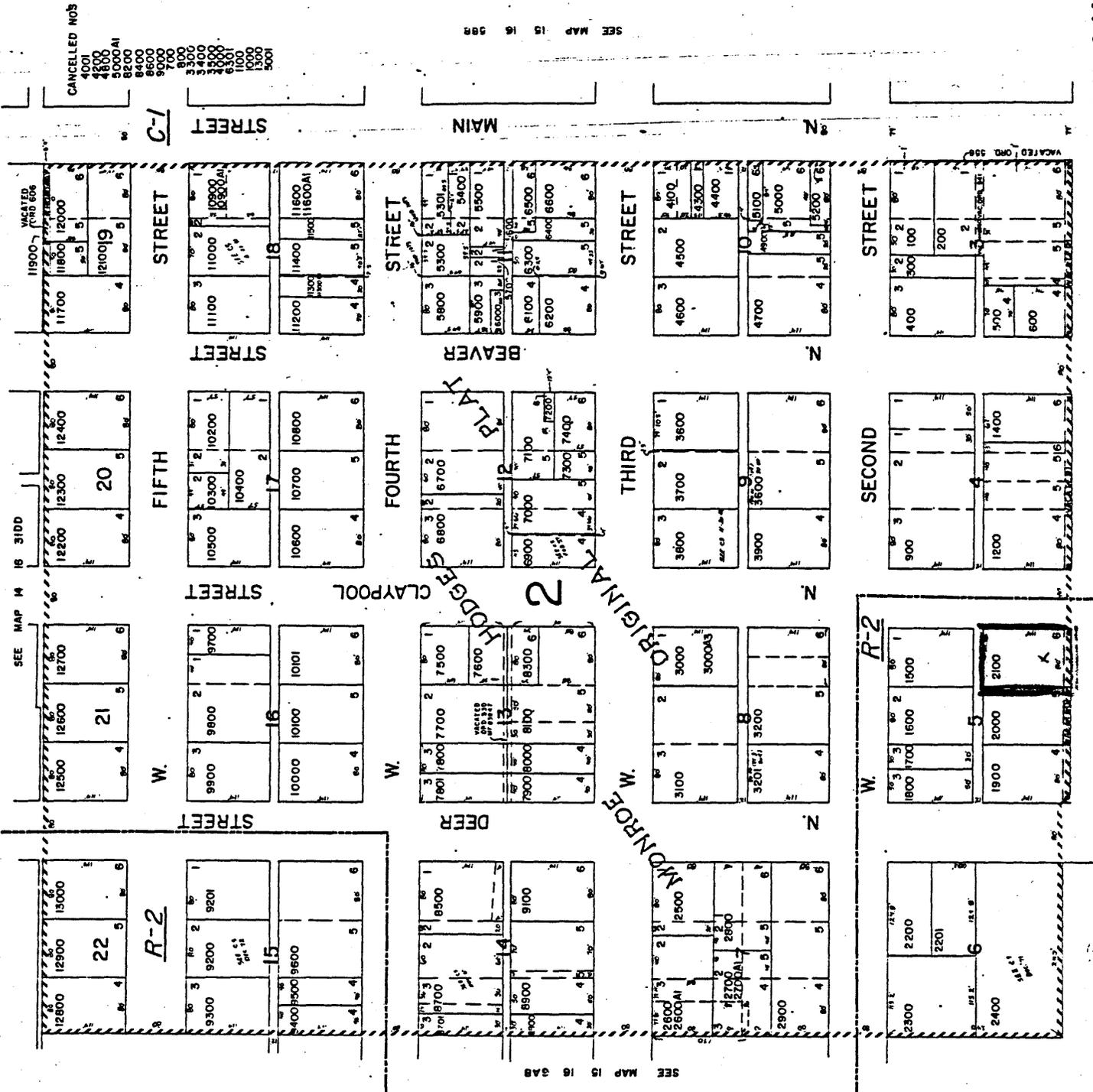
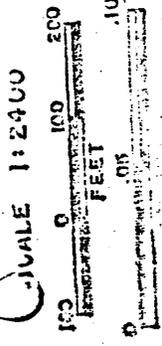
Built in 1897, the former Charles Elkins House is a two story wood frame building in the Queen Anne style. The building has a steep gable roof, one-over-one double hung sash windows, a stone foundation and basement. Projecting window bays are located on the first story. The building now has asbestos shakes. Charles Elkins was a merchant and blacksmith in Prineville.

Methodist Church (1906)

The Methodist Church was organized in 1889 and in 1906 their church building was erected on Third and Court Streets by Jack Shipp. The church no longer stands.

NE 1/4 N 6 SEC. 6 T. 15S. R. 16E. W.M.
CROOK COUNTY

15 6 AA
PRINEVILLE



- CANCELLED NOS
- 4001
 - 4600
 - 5000A1
 - 8200
 - 8400
 - 8600
 - 9000
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 - 1019
 - 1020

SEE MAP 15 16 588

SEE MAP 15 16 588

ELLIOTT HOUSE

HODGES CLAYPOOL
BLATT
2

MONROE W.
ORIGINAL

R-2

R-2

FIFTH

FOURTH

THIRD

SECOND

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

C-1

MAIN

WATER (1983 6/26)

11900	11800	12000
11700	11600	12000
12100	11900	12100

11100	11000	10900
11200	11400	11600
11300	11500	11600A

11200	11400	11600
11300	11500	11600A
11400	11600	11800

5800	5300	5301
5900	5200	5400
5900	5200	5500
6100	6300	6500
6200	6400	6600

4600	4500	4400
4700	4800	5100
4800	5000	5200
4900	5100	5300
5000	5200	5400

400	300	100
500	200	100
600	100	100
700	100	100
800	100	100

SEE MAP 14 16 3100

12500	12600	12700
12800	12900	13000
13100	13200	13300
13400	13500	13600

10500	10300	10200
10600	10700	10800
10900	11000	11100

10600	10700	10800
10900	11000	11100
11200	11300	11400

6800	6700	6700
6900	7000	7100
7000	7100	7200
7200	7300	7400

3600	3700	3800
3900	3600	3600
3700	3800	3900

900	2	1
1200	1	1400
1300	1	1400

12500	12600	12700
12800	12900	13000
13100	13200	13300
13400	13500	13600

9900	9800	9700
10000	10100	10101
10200	10300	10400

10000	10100	10101
10200	10300	10400
10500	10600	10700

WATER (1983 6/26)

7801	7600	7700
7900	7800	8100
8000	8100	8300
8400	8500	8600

3100	3000	3000A3
3200	3200	3200
3300	3400	3500

1800	1700	1600
1900	2000	2100
2200	2300	2400

12800	12900	13000
13100	13200	13300
13400	13500	13600

9300	9200	9201
9400	9500	9600
9700	9800	9900

8700	8600	8500
8800	8900	9100
9200	9300	9400

12600	12500	12500
12700	12800	12900
13000	13100	13200
13300	13400	13500

2300	2200	2201
2400	2500	2600
2700	2800	2900

2300	2200	2201
2400	2500	2600
2700	2800	2900

2300	2200	2201
2400	2500	2600
2700	2800	2900

VACATED (1983 6/26)

W

W



*Type of Residences
Prineville, Ore*

Elliott, Marion Reed, House (1908)
305 West First Street
Prineville, Crook County, Oregon

Undated historic view
South (front) elevation from First Street