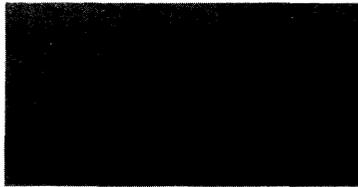


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 Kelty, James M. and Paul R., House

and/or common Kelty House

2. Location

street & number 675 ^{3rd} ~~Third~~ Street N/A— not for publication

city, town Lafayette N/A vicinity of congressional district First

state Oregon code 41 county Yamhill code 071

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input 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 Robert A. Butler

street & number 675 Third Street

city, town Lafayette N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97127

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Yamhill County Courthouse

street & number 5th and Evans Streets

city, town McMinnville state Oregon 97128

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

INTRODUCTION

The Kelty House was a 1-1/2 story Rural Gothic frame house upon completion about 1872 and was rendered a 2 story 20th century "Colonial" by a major remodel in 1934. In the latter year, Paul R. Kelty, son of the original occupant, James M. Kelty, repurchased his boyhood home and converted the old farmhouse into an elegant manor, maintaining the original plan and many of the original features.

Basically, structural changes consisted of the addition of a full concrete basement, raising the roof of the main volume about 4 feet, adding an outside chimney for a living-room fireplace, adding second story double-hung windows with multi-light sash in the main volume, replacing the original front porch with deck with an enclosed pedimented portico, and enlargement of the original east ell as a diningroom/kitchen/bedroom wing with a garage attached at right angles to the east end.

The Kelty House today is among the best known landmarks in the historic town of Lafayette, Oregon. It faces the town's main street from a generous set back shaded by mature trees. Also well known is the Christmas scene set up annually on the front lawn, a tradition started by Paul Kelty. The house is in excellent condition having been restored over the past five years, following years of deferred maintenance, and is used today as a home and office.

SITE

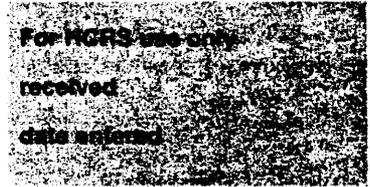
The town of Lafayette lies approximately 35 miles southwest of Portland on U.S. Highway 99W, set in farm and orchard lands on the South Yamhill River. Located at the eastern entrance to town about five blocks from City Hall, the Kelty House presently occupies about 4 acres of the original Kelty property. Of the present holding, slightly over one acre is proposed for nomination to the National Historic Register. The house faces north across the highway to the old Lafayette school, and lies approximately 1/4 mile north of another Lafayette landmark, the Amos Cook House of 1845, a National Register and HABS property. The house is set back from the highway about 60 feet, and the landscaping, as developed by Paul Kelty for the most part, is characterized by stately trees, lawn, foundation shrubbery and hedges, and a front walk newly repaired and scored to imitate the brick pavement of 1934. A brick lined well, probably dug at the time of original construction, is located behind the house. The long missing picket fence which originally enclosed the front of the property was "recaptured" by a replacement picket fence with gateway posts which lines the sidewalk/parking strip.

PLAN

The basic shape of the 1872 house was an "L", common among Willamette Valley farmhouses. This shape was maintained in the 1934 remodel, and was modified to an "S" by addition of a large garage at right angles to the east wing. The main, 2 story portion is 22' across the front and 32' deep, and the 1 1/2 story east wing, set back from the main facade, is 35' across the front and approximately 20' deep including the front porch. The garage is 19' across the front, its facade continuous with that of the east wing, and is 29' in its north-south dimension, opening to the east.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

4

Page

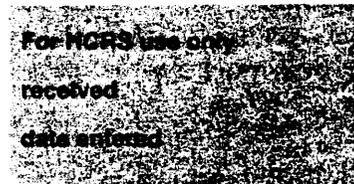
1

Robert A. Butler is purchasing the property on contract from:

Anne Munro
Route 1, Box 181
Carlton, OR 97111

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The main entry to the house is in the northeast corner of the main 2 story portion, leading to a 2 story stairwell with a single flight of stairs set against the central partition. Upstairs, doors lead from the stair hall to two bedrooms in the western corners, a bathroom in the south wall and an attic in the east wing. Below, the stair hall intersects a smaller hall at the axis of the east wing, leading west to the livingroom, east to the diningroom, and to the bathroom and master bedroom along the south wall. The livingroom occupies the entire west end of the house and features a "nook" in the south wall which is set off by a classical entablature and fluted piers. The fireplace, with its molded chimneypiece and paneled overmantel on the west wall is similarly framed. An outside entry to the livingroom opens through a small study in the southwest corner. Across the north face of the diningroom and kitchen wing is a 7' x 18' front porch, a door leads from the front porch directly to the garage. The basement contains small storage rooms, and the garage a small half-bathroom.

BASIC STRUCTURE

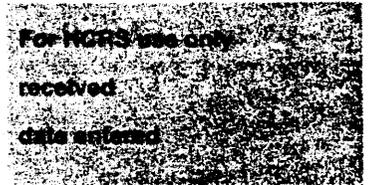
Original exterior walls of 1872 and those added in 1934 are of standard frame construction with continuous diagonal sheathing underlying drop siding on the exterior. Interior partitions are of similar construction, mainly with lath and plaster finish. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation in good condition, and except for the garage is underlain by a full basement, both dating from the 1934 remodel. The deteriorated shingle roof of 1934 was replaced by a new cedar shingle roof in 1980. Gutters and downspouts are of soldered 2' lengths. Structurally, the house is in excellent condition.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS OF 1934

The plans prepared by Lawrence, Holford, Allyn Architects of Portland for the 1934 remodel are extant and aid in determining which portions of the Rural Gothic house of 1872 were retained and which were removed. A 1901 photograph of the facade, obtained from Paul Kelty's daughter-in-law (photo #1), documents the original appearance of the Kelty House. Most of the exterior walls in the main 2 story portion, the study at its southwest corner, the interior partition between the stairwell and the livingroom, the stairwell and stairway, and small portions of the exterior walls in the east wing date from 1872. The 1934 remodel included excavation of the basement and placement of a new foundation, addition of windows in the main portion, removal of partitions once dividing the livingroom, addition of the fireplace, addition of the projecting front entry, removal of practically all the exterior walls in the east wing to allow for addition of the diningroom and master bedroom, rearrangement of other interior partitions in the east wing, addition of the garage, and complete refurbishment of exterior and interior details and physical plant. Inspection of the 1901 photograph indicates that the entire roof was raised approximately 4 feet, and differences in age of roof sheathing, revealed during reroofing, indicate that much of the original 1872 roof was retained during this process. The 1934 plans show window bays in the livingroom which do not appear in the 1901 photo, and which may have been added in the intervening years. The remodel was clearly made with care, and with respect for original features of the client's birthplace and childhood home.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The remodeled Kelty House (photo #5) displays an attractive array of exterior features representative of the 20th century Colonial and English Cottage Styles. The entire house is faced with wooden drop siding (4-1/2" exposed to weather), and has continuous cornerboards, rakeboards, friezeboards and water skirting, and the whole is painted white, with forest green shutters on the windows.

The main 2 story portion is comparatively massive and austere, with expanses of white wall retaining the flavor of the original farmhouse. The roof is a steep gable with boxed eaves. Upstairs windows are uniform and evenly spaced. In the north (front) elevation the downstairs windows are offset by the front entrance in a classical pedimented portico. In the center of the west elevation is the large brick chimney, covered where it tapers halfway up the wall by a transverse shed roof. To its south, the chimney abuts a shed roof bay containing the study. This roof is continuous with the pitch of the main roof, and contains an inverted dormer lighting the upstairs bedroom. The south elevation contains a bank of three typical double hung windows with eight over eight lights lighting the livingroom "nook", and at its west end a shed roofed stoop for the exterior study door.

The east wing is more picturesque and smaller in scale than the main portion. The roof is less steeply pitched, its peak intersecting the main roof just above the eaves. The north elevation contains a triple window to light the diningroom, and to its east the veranda or front porch. The low porch roof is supported by ornate posts of paired two-by-twos with turned spacers, flared rectangular capitals and bases, and scrollwork brackets. These were patterned exactly after those of the original front porch of 1872. The south elevation of the east wing faces away from all view, and displays a more complex character. A large shed roofed square bay contains the master bedroom, and a smaller slant bay provides a breakfast nook in the kitchen. The second rear door is set in a small latticed porch at the angle between the east wing and the garage.

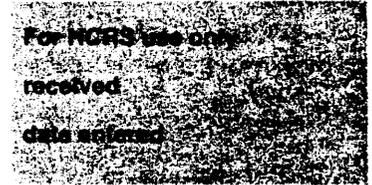
The attached three-bay garage is finished in the same manner as the house. Each bay has a double swinging doors with black, pennant shaped hinges. The roof is a steep gable to the rear, intersecting the east wing roof at the front in a "compound" hip, with the two peaks staggered slightly and offset in height.

INTERIOR FEATURES

Most interior finishes date from the 1934 remodel, and all were carefully restored in 1977-78 to excellent condition. Ceilings and most walls are of lath and plaster, and continuous moulded trim is of clear vertical grained fir, the whole painted white with the exception of the diningroom. Floors are of tongue-in-groove oak, all intact though presently carpeted in some areas. Rooms are well lighted by the many windows. Interior doors contain two tall panels over two small panels, and have brass fittings, locks and individual keys intact. The two front doors contain two small panels over four larger panels, and glazed doors have 12 lights over a single panel. Bathroom fixtures and tiling are original from 1934.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 3

Most features of the high, narrow stairwell remain from 1872. The stair treads and railing are of oak, with turned, laminated oak newel posts on both floors and original turned balusters. Detailed tile work and a bronze threshold at the front door date from 1934.

The large livingroom displays classically-detailed wood trim, including fluted square pilasters and classical architraves framing the fireplace and the southern "nook". Ceiling mouldings here are more massive than elsewhere in the house. The fireplace, centered in the long west wall, has a paneled overmantel. To the left of the fireplace a glazed door with sidelights lead to the study, from which a second glazed door leads to the outside.

The diningroom is finished entirely with vertical, 12" knotty pine boards with moulded tongue-in-groove edges, extending from the baseboards to within 18" of the ceiling, where they are capped with a broad moulding of varnished fir, serving as a continuous plate rail. Above the moulding is a lath and plaster frieze, accented with a narrow, varnished fir ceiling moulding. Doors, baseboards and window frames are also of varnished fir. Glazed double doors to the porch and three windows in the north wall brightly light the room.

The arrangement of rooms on the first floor allows a direct view from the kitchen through the diningroom, hall, livingroom, study door and study to the exterior study window.

Other halls and bedrooms have the same lath and plaster finish with moulded fir trim, all painted white. The entrance to the small unfinished attic in the east wing is through a small cupboarded passageway with an unusual, "half-octagonal" frame. A laundry chute passes from the attic, through the kitchen to the basement, and a wood chute enters the basement from the outside. Interior finish of the basement is rough painted wood and concrete, and of the garage rough lath and plaster with varnished fir trim.

Only the kitchen and portions of the garage have seen any substantial alteration. The 1981 kitchen remodel involved removal of a small partition and installation of a false ceiling. The original cupboards were left intact, but were moved away from the walls and refaced, and a new counter and sink were installed. The northern bay of the garage was partitioned off as an office in 1978.

UTILITIES

Most electrical components are original, including all outlets, high quality three-way switches backed by 1" thick brass plates, flexible "BX" conduit throughout the house, and some light fixtures. Appliance circuits have been modernized.

The original heating system installed in 1934 is intact. A large "Kewanee" brand diesel furnace in the basement heats water, which circulates through radiators behind wall grilles in all rooms. A modern wood stove has been inserted in the fireplace.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 c. 1872, 1934

Builder/Architect Anonymous, 1872

Lawrence, Holford, Allyn, Architects, 1934

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The house at 675 Third Street in Lafayette, Oregon was built for James M. Kelty about 1872 and remodeled for Paul R. Kelty in 1934. It conveys exceptional significance in the historic trading community on the Yamhill River as the ultimate landmark associated with two generations of Kelty men--each a notable figure in his own right, and their wives. It is the singular example in Lafayette of residential remodeling in traditional styles fashionable earlier in the 20th century. The prominently-sited house and its grounds developed by Paul Kelty are well maintained and provide the town of 1200 residents its stateliest property. James Monroe Kelty, an overland pioneer of 1852, began his career in Lafayette as a druggist in 1866 and was twice elected Yamhill County Sheriff. His son, Paul R. Kelty, the esteemed long-time editor of The Oregonian, the state's major metropolitan newspaper, published in Portland, returned to Lafayette to purchase his Rural Gothic boyhood home five years before his retirement in 1939. The remodel design by the noted Portland firm of Lawrence, Holford and Allyn provided expanded living space and resulted in a "Colonialized" two-story main volume with its side wing enlarged by a garage addition somewhat in the picturesque Arts and Crafts vein with clipped gable, multi-paned windows and oversized iron hinges on double leaf doors. Despite the enlargement, the basic configuration and much of the feeling of the original Rural Gothic house were consciously preserved. Above all, the house is significant for its association with the Kelty family whose members figured prominently in Oregon politics, commerce, letters and journalism for nearly a century.

Lafayette, situated at the falls of the Yamhill River on the western edge of Oregon's broad Willamette Valley, was an important trading center in the late 1840s and 1850s. During gold excitement in California and southern Oregon, Lafayette's numerous stores dispatched farm produce by pack train to the gold fields. Platted by Joel Palmer in 1847, the town was the county seat of Yamhill County until 1889. The first circuit court held in Oregon convened at Lafayette under auspices of the Provisional Government, and in 1849, after Oregon achieved Territorial status, Lafayette was the setting of the first U.S. Court session in the Pacific Northwest. Because of these courts and the eloquence of Judges Peter Burnett, Matthew Deady and others, Lafayette was referred to in earlier days as the "Athens of Oregon."

James Monroe Kelty was born in Davies County, Indiana in about 1842. In the early spring of 1852, his family, including his father James Kelty and his brother John D. Kelty, moved to Oregon and settled on a farm west of Carlton in Yamhill County. His mother and one sister died on the trip. James Kelty grew up on the farm and, following a tour of military duty during the Civil War, moved to Lafayette in 1866 where he established himself as the local druggist.

Kelty married Sarah Maria Scott on June 23, 1869, in Lafayette. (According to the widow of their grandson, she was commonly called by her first and middle names, which she pronounced Sarah Mar-eye-yah). His bride was the youngest daughter of John Tucker Scott, also a pioneer of 1852. The Scotts were prominent Lafayette intellectuals

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ca. 1.2 acres

Quadrangle name Dayton, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	9	1	3	7	0	5	0	0	9	7	6	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 The Kelty House occupies Tax Lot 501 in the easterly half of Block 46 of the Original Town of Lafayette in Yamhill County, Oregon. The area proposed for nomination measures 160 x 320 feet and includes also portions of vacated Monroe and Second Streets and the northerly 60 feet of the easterly half of Block 47 of said (Cont.)

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Samuel C. Lowry

organization N/A date January 21, 1982

street & number 135 South Davis Street telephone (503) 472-6305

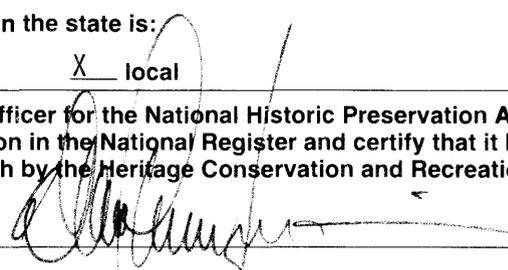
city or town McMinnville state Oregon 97128

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

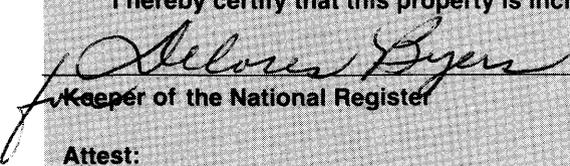
title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date August 13, 1982

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 9/23/82

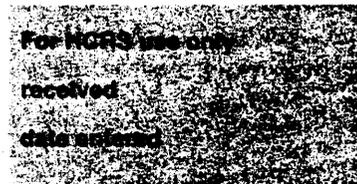

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

active in promoting the cause of temperance and in the other affairs of the town.¹ Sarah Maria's brother, Harvey W. Scott, distinguished himself as the pioneer editor of the Portland Oregonian, and her sister, Abigail Jane Scott Duniway achieved still greater prominence as a writer, speaker, poetess and suffragette. Remnants of the Duniway farmhouse are said still to exist on one of the hills above the town. Sarah Maria's eldest sister, Mary Frances Scott Cook (known as Fanny) was married to Amos Cook, a well known Lafayette pioneer, farmer, businessman and temperance worker who came to Oregon with the "Peoria party" in 1840, was a member of the Champoeg convention in 1843, and was described by Paul Kelty as ". . . one of the most competent men I have ever met."²

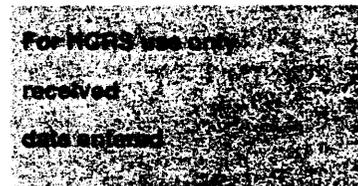
James M. Kelty's brother, John D. Kelty, also was a prominent figure, moving to Polk County in the early 1850s, where he married Sarah Harvey (daughter of Amos and Sarah Harvey, pioneers of 1841), settled in Bethel as a mercantilist, and later served as postmaster, school director, and chairman of the board of Bethel College. John Kelty's son, George, was a well known Newberg resident who served on the board of education and on the city council, while another son, Oscar, was lynched in 1887 for murdering his wife. A daughter, Ethel Kelty Brown, was married to Walter T. Brown, and their daughter, Maurine Brown Neuberger, became well known as a U.S. Senator.

James and Sarah Maria Kelty built their house in Lafayette some time between their marriage in 1869 and the birth of their son, Paul, on March 27, 1872. The one remaining photo of the original house taken about 1901, shows a structure, striking in its simplicity, with a single Gothic pointed arched opening onto the second story deck of the front porch. From her new house, it is said, Sarah Maria would signal to her sister Fanny at the Cook residence across the river, a house which has been entered into the National Register. James Kelty continued his business, and was twice elected Yamhill County Sheriff, which position he held in the 1880 census. According to the diaries of a prominent Lafayette citizen of the time, A. R. Burbank, Mrs. Kelty was elected during this time to the Lafayette School Board. She was the first woman in the town's history to have held such a position. She showed her writing abilities in an 1890 Oregonian article describing the early adventures of Amos Cook. The Keltys sold the house in 1892 or 1893 and moved to Portland.

When James M. and Sarah Maria Kelty's son, Paul R. Kelty, repurchased the house on August 17, 1934, he had become well known and respected as the editor of The Oregonian, following by his own efforts the footsteps of his uncle, Harvey Scott. He had moved to Portland in 1889 at the age of 17, had taken a job as "cub" reporter with the Evening Telegram (then owned by The Oregonian) in 1896, was made city editor by 1903, and managing editor shortly thereafter. He moved to Los Angeles with his wife Clara Jeter Kelty, in 1905 to work for the Los Angeles Examiner, but returned to Portland in 1908 as night editor and news editor of The Oregonian. He digressed again in 1924 to purchase the Eugene Guard with his son, Eugene Scott Kelty; briefly attempted retirement at his cabin at Rockaway, on the Oregon coast, in 1927; returned as editor of the Eugene Register in 1928; and finally accepted an invitation to write editorials for The Oregonian in 1930. He soon became executive news editor, and on August 1, 1931 was named editor.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Every word written about Paul Kelty describes him as an outstanding newspaperman: "...one of the very few men who can never be forgotten in the annals of Oregon journalism."³ He was described as a news writer and editor of great integrity, a stickler for perfection, a craftsman and stylist, uncompromising in upholding professional standards, a restless and tireless man of well defined opinions, progressive, occasionally disliked for unpopular political views and stands on current issues, but actuated by the highest ideals of journalism. Known from his first days as city editor in 1903 as "P.K.", from the initials with which he always signed his notes, he was considered instrumental in making The Oregonian a respected and influential paper. A very active and very liberal member of the Republican party, he was ardent and outspoken advocate of free speech and freedom of the press. For several years, beginning in 1933, the Paul Kelty cup was awarded annually to the weekly Oregon newspaper with the outstanding editorial page.

Paul Kelty retired from The Oregonian on January 31, 1939, and moved to the Lafayette home he had purchased five years earlier. Contemporary descriptions of the newly remodeled house refer to it as "... a place of modern beauty", "... a show place . . .", "... a wayside beauty spot . . .", and "... an attractive dwelling whose white walls and wide lawns catch the eye of every traveller along the . . .highway."⁴

Paul Kelty devoted his retirement years to work for the Republican party and for the State Parole Board, of which he was chairman, and to his Lafayette home. A library occupied the livingroom, and Kelty's study was a small room which opened off the southwest corner of the livingroom. His Victrola record player, along with two secretary desks and other furniture, is still in the house. He carefully developed and maintained the landscaping, and began work on the colorfully painted Christmas scene of wooden cutouts to adorn the front lawn. Paul Kelty died on March 11, 1944, in McMinnville. The house was acquired by his caretaker, James Robb, who at Kelty's request completed the Christmas scene and insisted that subsequent buyers set it up each year. The house was sold to a Mr. and Mrs. Mishler, and in 1977 to the present owner, Robert A. Butler. The original Christmas scene is intact, and Paul Kelty's tradition of setting it up each year is continued.

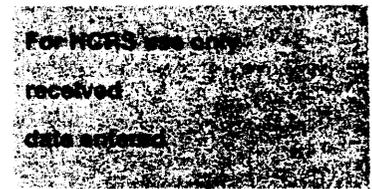
Paul Kelty's widow, Clara, died in Portland in 1967. Photos of the house and family were passed to their son, Eugene, a prominent Oregon lobbyist, and upon his death in 1969 to his widow, Kay Meriwether Kelty, presently living in Salem.

Plans for the 1934 remodeling of the Kelty House in Lafayette were produced by the Portland firm of Lawrence, Holford and Allyn. Initials on the plans indicate that the partners involved in the details of design and supervision were Holford and Allyn.

Ellis Fuller Lawrence (1879-1946), founder of the firm, was a native of Malden, Massachusetts. He was trained in architecture at MIT and studied in Paris for a time following conferral of his M.S. degree in 1902. En route to California in 1906, he stopped in Portland, Oregon and was persuaded to stay and enter into partnership (MacNaughton, Raymond and Lawrence) with his friend E. B. MacNaughton. In 1911 Lawrence formed a longer-lasting partnership with William G. Holford, and as time went on the firm added two other partners, the first of whom was Frederick S. Allyn. The firm's major works included the Masonic

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 3

Temple (1911-1912), Elsinore Theater (1926), and State Tuberculosis Hospital (1939-1942) in Salem; in Portland, the Albina Branch Library (1912), Westminster Presbyterian Church (1912-1914), University of Oregon Medical School (1917-1922), and Public Market (1933); and in Eugene, Gerlinger Hall (1919-1920), Museum of Art (1929-1930), and Library (1935-1936), all on the University of Oregon campus.

Ellis F. Lawrence is a figure of exceptional importance in the architectural history of Oregon as founder of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon. While at the same time maintaining his private practice, Lawrence remained dean of the school and university architect from 1914 until his death in 1946. With W. R. B. Wilcox, whom he recruited from Seattle in 1922 to become the head of the department of architecture, Lawrence pioneered a method of architectural education which abandoned the system of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Earlier, Lawrence had been an organizer of the Portland Architectural Club, in 1908, and the Oregon Chapter of the AIA, in 1911. He was chiefly responsible for the formation in 1909 of the Pacific Coast Architectural League, a coalition of West Coast clubs and AIA chapters. As patron of the Portland atelier, Lawrence pursued the objectives of the parent group, the American Architectural League, to provide studio training for younger draftsmen. The Portland atelier folded shortly after the state school of architecture was formally organized by Lawrence at Eugene in 1914.

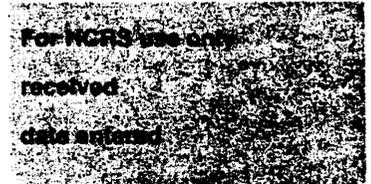
The oldest son of Ellis F. Lawrence, Henry Abbott Lawrence (1906-1967), joined the firm as draftsman intermittently while completing his post-graduate education at the University of Oregon and MIT from 1929-1932. At MIT, where he was awarded an M.S. in 1932, the younger Lawrence received the Ion Lewis Traveling Fellowship which allowed him to study abroad for a year. After working with Arthur Middlehurst as a draftsman 1933-1934, H. Abbott Lawrence returned to his father's firm in Portland and worked there as a draftsman to 1941. In 1944 father and son joined in partnership under the firm name Lawrence and Lawrence, followed by Lawrence, Lawrence, Tucker and Wallman. The firm of Lawrence, Tucker and Wallman continued for many years upon the death of the elder Lawrence in 1946.

William Grodon Holford (1878-1970), a native of New Haven, Connecticut, received both B.S. and M. S. degrees at MIT and studied architecture abroad 1905-1906. After working several years with firms in New York and Pennsylvania, where he gained experience in residential work for well-to-do clients, Holford came to Portland and joined Ellis F. Lawrence in partnership.

1. Helen Krebs Smith, Presumptuous Dreamers, a Sociological History of the Life and Times of Abigail Scott Duniway, 1834-1915 (Lake Oswego, Oregon: Smith, Smith and Smith Publishing Company, 1974), p. 28.
2. Paul Kelty, Address Before the Oregon State Grange, Portland, 1935, Reprinted in the Oregon Grange Bulletin, Vol. 23 (June 20, 1935), p. 17.
3. Eulogy of Paul Kelty, in The Oregonian, 13 March 1944, p. 4.
4. From The Oregonian, 27 January 1939, sec. 1 p. 3; 12 March 1944, pp. 1 & 14; 13 March 1944, p. 4.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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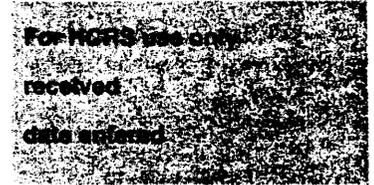
Item number 9

Page 1

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2. Butler, Robert A. Interviews: December, 1981; January, 1982; Lafayette, Oregon.
3. Clark, R.C. History of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1927.
4. Kelty, Kay Meriwether. Interview: January 15, 1982; Salem, Oregon.
5. Kelty, Paul R., Address Before the Oregon State Grange, Portland, 1935. Reprinted in the Oregon Grange Bulletin, Vol. 23 (20 June 1935) pp. 17-18.
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7. Oregonian, The. Editorials, obituaries, etc. Various dates.
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11. Corning, Howard McKinley, ed., Dictionary of Oregon History, Portland: Binford and Mort, 1956, 138.
12. McIntyre, Jo, "Lafayette's Kelty House Nominated as Historic Site," The Oregonian, April 27, 1982, MW1.
13. Records of the American Institute of Architects, Portland Chapter.
14. Records of the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon.
15. Records of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
16. Records of the Yamhill County Courthouse, McMinnville, Oregon
17. History of Oregon, Chicago, Portland, The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922. Ellis F. Lawrence, 219-220; William Gordon Holford, 432-433. Re: William Holford, see also obituary article, Oregon Journal, September 17, 1970, page 3, col. 6.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

Plat. The parcel, located in Sec. 7, T. 4S., R. 3W., of the Willamette Meridian, is more particularly described as follows.

Beginning at a 2 inch iron pipe at a point North 73° West 150.8 feet and South 17° West 25.32 feet from the intersection of Third and Monroe Streets in the City of Lafayette; thence South 16°51' West 320.00 feet; thence South 73°36' East 160.00 feet; thence North 16°51' East to a point on the secondary right-of-way line of State Highway 99W which is South 73°36' East 160.00 feet from the point of beginning; thence North 73°36' West 160.00 feet to the point of beginning, containing 1.2 acres, more or less.

