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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Richardson-Ulrich House
other names/site number Richardson, Robert M. and Anna, House
Ulrich, George C. and Minnie, House

2. Location

street & number 636 Conger Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Klamath Falls N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Klamath code 035 zip code 97601

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>3</u>	<u> </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>3</u>	<u>0</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 of certifying official [Signature] July 5, 1988
Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
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. Entered in the National Register 8-11-88
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] 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)

20th Century American Movements/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood/shingle waterskirt
walls wood/weatherboards

roof wood shingles
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Section number 7 Page 1

The Richardson-Ulrich House stands on the east bank of the Link River, about one-half mile north of the intersection of Conger Avenue and Main Street in Klamath Falls, Oregon. The house, with Queen Anne/ Shingle and Craftsman Style exterior elements, retains fine Arts and Crafts interior details. Designed in 1908 for Robert M. and Anna Richardson, and purchased by George and Minnie Ulrich in 1920, the house has seen little alteration. The dates and extent of changes do not compromise the house's relationship to the period of historical significance. In excellent condition, the building and landscape retain full integrity and effectively convey historic associations with the development of Klamath Falls between 1905 and 1930.

Located in Township 38 South, Range 9, Section 32 (Lot 23), the large lot on which the Richardson-Ulrich House stands slopes gently toward the Link River. The pronounced west wall of the canyon rises at the rear of the property. Oriented in a north-easterly direction, the house faces Conger Avenue, once a busy thoroughfare leading to the Buena Vista Addition. The route has been superceded by U.S. 97 which lies a short distance away and conveys traffic across Klamath Falls. Private residences stand on either side of the Richardson-Ulrich House on large tree-shaded lots.

Alterations to the original farmhouse were accomplished within the period of significance and contribute to the property's distinction. Constructed about 1885 as a farmhouse, the resource's current appearance was established in 1908, and reveals characteristics of the Queen Anne/Shingle Style and the Craftsman Style. Particularly noteworthy is the quality and condition of interior details in the Arts and Crafts tradition. Queen Anne/Shingle Style elements include the combination of roof shape -- hipped, pitched, and octagonal tower-- in combination and irregular plan and massing created by the tower, large porch and projecting bays. Craftsman elements include the extensive use of both river rock and volcanic rock for foundations, porches and the massive exterior chimney, a hipped porch roof, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and decorative brackets, multi-paned windows, and shed-roofed dormers. The combined use of rustic surface materials including wood siding, shingles, and rock also suggests the Craftsman Style.

The interior reveals the Arts and Crafts tradition exemplified by the built-in cabinetry with exposed joinery, wall panelling, boxed ceiling beams, bold masonry fireplace, curvilinear archway

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braces, wrought iron curtain rods, strap iron hinges, door and window hardware.

All major additions to the 19th century farmhouse, including the tower, the porch, bays, dormers and extension with the massive chimney were executed by the Richardsons before 1910. Under the Ulrich's ownership some minor alterations were accomplished between 1925 and 1930. (*) They glassed in the porch and replaced the wood front steps with a stone and cement set that matched established steps. They added a one-story laundry room addition continuing the use of rock for the foundation.

The two-story Richardson-Ulrich house is irregular in shape, of wood frame construction, and measures 44 feet by 56 feet. The 30 inch high foundation is composed of native volcanic and river rock and encloses a partial daylight basement under the northern, or fireplace, extension. Exterior wall surfaces include four-inch horizontal beveled siding, and shingle siding. The wood-shingled roofs on the original house and northern extension are pitched and a hipped roof covers the front porch. A massive river rock exterior chimney, six and one-half feet wide, stands on the north elevation. A second brick interior chimney rises above the kitchen.

The irregularly shaped structure is composed of the original T-shaped farmhouse, a two-story tower with octagonal roof, the northern extension or fireplace wing, the front porch, and two bays that project from the facade wall. One large bay contains the front entry; the second smaller bay allows light to the dining room. A projecting hood over the main entry is supported by brackets and a shed dormer on the second story over the front entry leads to small balcony. The steps to the main entry and to the former front porch are composed of volcanic rock and cement steps.

The common style windows in the original portion of the structure are one-over-one light with double hung sashes. They remain evident on exposed wall surfaces on both stories and in the north extension and laundry room addition. The tower and the central projecting bay casement windows have diamond shaped leading. Casement windows in the projecting entrance bay have multi-lights. One large window on the rear elevation has a

(*) Testimony of Kathryn Ulrich Walker, October 28, 1987.

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single light, the other has a single light with double-hung narrow side windows. A small extending bay on the second story of the rear elevation has casement windows with a diamond shaped wood lattice. There are six exterior doors. The wood front entry door and the door to the front porch are composed of many small lights. Three on the rear elevation and one on the north elevation are wood panelled with glass lights. The former front porch has fixed glass windows.

The entire house has closed soffits and boxed cornices. Wide plain molding trims exterior windows and doors and a wooden sill plate delineates the foundation. Entries on the facade and on the laundry room extension have cement and rock porch steps. Wood steps lead to the front porch on the rear elevation.

The interior of the Richardson Ulrich House is arranged in an irregular plan. Lower floor rooms consist of an entry hall, parlor or music room, dining room, den, kitchen and breakfast room. Upper rooms include a large hall, three bedrooms, and the tower room. Ceilings are nine feet high. Floors are hardwood. Wood cornices trim windows and doors throughout the house.

Outstanding details of the den, or fireplace extension, include panelled walls, oak parquet flooring, a wood ceiling cornice, boxed ceiling beams, curvilinear archway braces, panelled walls, a massive stone fireplace with a two-inch thick wood mantel and rock hearth. The mason's rock is visible at the base of the fireplace. A recessed window seat with lid seat provides access to a wood lift from the basement. Other details include massive cast iron andirons, wrought iron light fixtures, and strap hinges on cabinets.

The dining room is distinguished by panelled wainscoting, dentils, an original brass light fixture with amber glass panels and a wooden heater grate. French doors led from the dining room to the kitchen and a small pantry with built-in cabinets. Pocket doors lead from the dining room to the foyer. The foyer has wainscoting, a wood door with multi-lights and iron hinges, leaded glass, attached wood lamp stand, and a panelled and boxed beamed ceiling.

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The sitting room, or music room as the Ulrich's knew it, has a curved wood entry wall with decorative post rails bearing small cut-outs. Curved steps lead from the sitting room to the enclosed dog-leg stairs. The closed string stair has large square newel posts, a wood rail and wood square balusters. The hall and bedrooms are comprised of lath and plaster wall surfaces and the tower room has shingled walls.

Two associated structures, a garage and a shed, stand a short distance from the house at the rear. Both were constructed about 1925. The outbuildings are approximately 24 feet by 16 feet and have gable roofs. The garage has a combination of board and bat and lap siding and double leaf doors. There are two casement windows in the garage with diamond patterned lattice work. The shed is constructed of vertical planks. Both have open eaves and exposed rafters.

Lawn expanse and mature trees are outstanding features of the the extensive front and rear grounds. A circular drive leads from Conger Avenue across the front of the property. Low cement retaining walls edge the northern boundary of the drive. Fir and maple trees shield the house from the street. A pond that once existed near the road in the front yard was filled in about 1952. The rear grounds extend to the Link River and maple, apple, and prune trees proliferate on the property. An apple tree grafted to seventeen varieties by George Ulrich still bears fruit. A three foot high dry rock wall extends along the northern boundary of the property from the garage to the river's edge.

The Richardson-Ulrich House is distinctive architecturally and historically in Klamath Falls. It retains both character and integrity, thus enhancing its contribution as an important resource that conveys historic associations with the period of intense development in that community.

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)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1908-1925

1908

Community Planning and Development

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

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

The commodious two-story shingle and weatherboard-clad house on Conger Avenue, overlooking the Link River in Klamath Falls, Oregon was built in 1885 as a vernacular farmhouse. It was remodeled with an octagonal tower, veranda and living room wing in the Craftsman style for Robert M. Richardson between 1908 and 1910. The residence is of considerable distinction locally, but not for its size and the quality of its landscaped grounds alone.

The house meets National Register Criterion C in the category of architecture for the quality and state of preservation of its 1908 interior carried out in the Arts and Crafts tradition. Its built-in cabinetry with exposed joinery, its wall paneling, boxed ceiling beams, curvilinear archway braces, boulder and tuff chimneypiece, and well-crafted wrought iron curtain rods, strap hinges, door and window hardware, make an unusually replete array of Arts and Crafts finish work in southern Oregon. The slatted staircase railings with their geometric pierced, or cut-out work, are reminiscent of the more refined Arts and Crafts interior features of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The name of the carpenter builder and the source of the design are as yet unknown. It is tempting to speculate there was some connection to California's building industry in light of the Richardsons' origins, but no evidence to substantiate the design source has come to light.

The property is considered significant also under Criterion A. Conversion of the rural farmhouse to a suburban residence is illustrative of the changing land use in Klamath Falls after the turn of the century. The Buena Vista Addition, wherein the nominated property is located, was platted by the Klamath Falls Land and Transportation Company in 1906. Expansion of residential tracts into the Link River canyon outlying the central business district was prompted by such signal developments as the Klamath Basin Irrigation project, construction of connections to main line railroads, and the rise of a base industry in the manufacture of lumber.

Robert Richardson, who transformed the farmhouse beginning in 1908, was a native of California who arrived in Klamath Falls in 1906 and pursued what appears to have been a prosperous career as a minor court official and U.S. Commissioner. He and his wife entertained Klamath Falls society in the house they made

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Acreage of property c. 0.65 acres

1:62500 Klamath Falls, Oregon-California

UTM References

A

1	1	0	5	9	9	6	5	1	0	4	6	7	5	0	5	1	0
Zone			Easting						Northing								

B

Zone			Easting						Northing								

C

Zone			Easting						Northing								

D

Zone			Easting						Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 32, Township 38S, Range 9E, Willamette Meridian, in Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lot 23 of the Buena Vista Addition to Klamath Falls and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 2100 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire river front parcel of 28,530 square feet occupied and developed successively by Robert Richardson and George C. Ulrich in the period 1908 to 1930. The contributing features are a farmhouse remodeled in the Craftsman style in 1908-1910, a Craftsman style automobile garage of about 1925 and a garden shed of similar date.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood

organization N/A

date December 15, 1987

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fashionable until ill health intervened in 1913. The Richardsons' son sold the house in 1920 to George C. Ulrich, prominent businessman and horticulturist, who was responsible for development of the grounds as well as enclosure of the veranda and certain other historic alterations. A Craftsman-style, board-and-batten clad automobile garage and a shed, both constructed for Ulrich about 1925, are contributing features of the nominated area.

The construction of the Richardson-Ulrich House closely parallels the commencement of a period of pronounced growth in Klamath Falls. In 1905 extensive agricultural development and the railroad's arrival brought potential residents and investors flooding into the area. Located in the Link River Canyon on the stream's east bank, the land on which the house stands was assimilated into the Klamath Falls Land and Transportation Co.- sponsored Buena Vista Addition in 1906. The transformation of the late 19th century farmhouse into a sophisticated residence signalled the rapid conversion of canyon farmland to desirable residential tracts. During the next twenty-five years Klamath Falls continued its rapid expansion and the Richardson-Ulrich House served as a social, educational and cultural gathering place in the community.

The residence is distinct in the context of Klamath Falls architecture with its combination of Queen Anne/Shingle and Craftsman Style characteristics and replete array of Arts and Crafts interior details. The nearby Riverside and North residential districts contain several houses with elements of either the Queen Anne or Craftsman Style. The Richardson-Ulrich House, however, its architectural evolution evident, reveals the changing economic and social structure of Klamath Falls during this critical period.

Linkville, as Klamath Falls was first called, was established in 1867 when George Nurse opened a trading post and ferry on the Link River, a short stream which connects Upper Klamath Lake with Lake Ewauna. (1) When the post office opened in 1871

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Linkville had a store, hotel, blacksmith shop, feed stable, several homes and approximately 40 residents. (2) Lake County was formed in 1874 and Linkville was named the temporary county seat. In 1876 Joseph Conger bought 120 acres from George Nurse in the Link River Canyon and farmed the large holding. Early residents soon found that Linkville was well situated at an important navigational point on the lake system with good access to north-south and east-west roads.(3)

On November 11, 1882 Klamath County was formally recognized with Linkville as the county seat. By the time the city charter was granted in February, 1889, the town had 384 people. (4) The economy thrived, but a series of disastrous fires between September, 1889 and July, 1894, devastated the town, now known as Klamath Falls. The fires' destruction effectively ended development during the last decade of the century.

The new century brought new life to Klamath Falls. A power plant was built on the east bank of the Link River and the Klamath Addition was platted in 1900. (5) The same year the Klamath Basin Irrigation project brought the promise of extensive agricultural development in rural areas. During 1901-1903 the first railroad to enter the county was constructed to serve lumber mills. (6) In 1904 one million acres of public land was made available for agricultural purposes, and construction of a railroad line from Weed, California to Klamath Falls was announced for the following year. New additions were platted and soon eighty buildings were under construction including two large schools, a hotel, and several commercial buildings. (7) A Southern Pacific firm, the Klamath Development Company, acquired large tracts of local land in anticipation of the boom that would follow. (8) A rival organization, the Klamath Falls Land and Transportation Company, bought and promoted the Buena Vista Addition in northern Klamath Falls. (9)

The population of Klamath Falls, which had numbered 447 in 1900 was counted at 2,758 by 1910. (10) Lumber companies and box factories were steadily constructed. By 1913 there were 39 sawmills and eight box factories employing 4200 people in the Klamath Basin.

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In April, 1908 Robert and Anna Richardson purchased property on Conger Avenue in the Buena Vista Addition from Alex Martin. (11) At the same time the Klamath Falls Land and Transportation Co., deeded some additional land to Anna Richardson. (12). Although now encompassed by the new addition, the Richardson's land had long been in private ownership. Andrew M. and Emma Peterman, who purchased the property in October, 1885 constructed a T-shaped farmhouse on the site. (13) The Petermans lived there until April 20, 1899 when they sold it to Daniel Van Brimmer, a Merrill, Oregon resident. (14) Van Brimmer sold the property on July 25, 1904 to businessman Alex Martin-- "a portion of fractional section 32 in Klamath Falls, being a parcel on the right bank of Link river and commonly known as the Peterman place." (15)

Soon after acquiring the house from Martin in 1908 the Richardsons began improvements. They added a tower, a wing with a massive rock chimney, several bays, and a front porch. Fine interior details, including, panelling, leaded windows, and wrought iron fixtures were selected for the interior. (16)

Robert M. Richardson, born in New York in 1871, married Anna M. Richardson, a Missouri native in 1893. Their only child, Robert Henry Pocock Richardson was born in 1898 in California. (17) A court reporter, Robert Richardson was chosen as election judge for Klamath Falls soon after his arrival in the spring of 1906. By December of that year he was appointed official court reporter, to serve Judge Henry L. Benson (18)

Robert Richardson soon won recognition as a thoughtful man of integrity. In September, 1908 he was appointed referee in tax case of the California and Oregon Land Co. versus Klamath County and publicly cited by Judge George Noland as one of the "fastest and most accurate [court reporters] in the state." (19) In October, 1908 Richardson was named official court reporter for the First Judicial District and the following month was appointed U.S. Commissioner by Charles E. Wolverton, U.S. District Judge. (20) Robert Richardson was a charter member of the Klamath Falls Elks Lodge and a member of the Commercial Club. Anna Richardson was an active member of community society and her home was a center of frequent gatherings. (21)

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In 1913 the Richardsons faced severe crises. Robert Richardson suffered a nervous collapse and moved with his family to southern California to recover. Although he felt ready to return to his Klamath Falls court post by late November, Circuit Court Judge Henry Benson encouraged him to remain in California until completely recovered. (22) At the same time, Anna Richardson contracted a devastating illness and sought expert medical help. After her husband's return to Klamath Falls in the summer of 1914, Mrs. Richardson went east to Evanston, Illinois to be with relatives. Their sixteen-year-old son accompanied her and enrolled at Northwestern University. In November, 1914 Mrs. Richardson died in Evanston. The Klamath Falls Semi-weekly Herald wrote:

Court reporter R.M. Richardson received the sad intelligence that his wife died Monday at Evanston, Illinois after a prolonged illness. It was in hope of curing her malady that they left here about a year ago. All in vain. . . Mrs. Richardson, prior to her illness, was active in local social circles and esteemed by all. . (23)

At a retirement dinner in his honor, Judge Benson, assembled attorneys and county officers of Lake County passed a resolution of condolence to Robert Richardson. The condolence statement, published in the Evening Herald, reflected the great respect and affection with which Richardson was held. (24)

In late December, 1914 when Judge Benson left for Salem and his seat on State Supreme Court bench, Robert Richardson left with him to consider a new position and to make a fresh start. Mrs. Henry Benson and her children stayed in the Richardson home in Klamath Falls until school was finished for the year. (25) Robert Richardson did not return to Klamath Falls to live.

The ensuing years witnessed continued growth in Klamath Falls. By 1919 the town, which had experienced a housing shortage, saw its biggest building year since 1911. One hundred-and-twenty-seven residential building permits and twenty-nine business building permits were granted during 1920. The population reached 4,801 that year. (26)

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Expanding population and business demands brought George C. Ulrich to Klamath Falls in late 1914 as district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. When his wife and children followed in June, 1915, the family arranged to live in the Richardson home. They moved in to discover that the Richardsons had left much of their furniture behind including brocade draperies, carpets, birdseye maple and solid oak furniture, and fine lighting fixtures. (27) Anna Richardson had left the home on Conger Avenue to her student son and on March 31, 1920, young Mr. Richardson, an Evanston resident, sold the home to George Ulrich for \$2,000. (28)

George C. Ulrich was born in Godfrey, Illinois July 24, 1874. After education at Alton, Illinois and business college in St. Louis, Missouri, he found employment as a farm worker, school teacher and later at the Alton Roller Milling Co. He and Minnie L. Rudershausen were married June 16, 1901. After ten years as an accountant for the Western Cartridge Company George Ulrich moved to Meford, Oregon in 1910 where he served four years as manager of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. (29)

After arrivng in Klamath Falls George Ulrich soon established himself as a leading citizen, professionally and avocationally enriching the community. Ulrich served on the Legal Advisory Board, the World War I Victory Loans campaign, and headed bond drives during World Wars I and II. A member of several fraternal organizations, George Ulrich was also a knowledgeable conservationist and horticulturist and the Ulrich gardens at 636 Conger were known throughout the community. George Ulrich died at his home on Aug. 24, 1951. Minnie L. (Rudershausen) Ulrich was born July 31, 1880 at Alton, Illinois. Educated at Alton High School and Principia College, she was an accomplished pianist and pursued a lifelong interest in music. Always supportive of commuity and school activities, Minnie Ulrich frequently offered their home for meetings, fund raisers and social events for both adults and children. She died December 14, 1953 at her home. (30)

During the Ulrich's first decade of ownership of the house, 1920 to 1930, Klamath Falls experienced its most dramatic growth. The population grew from 4,801 in 1920 to 16,093 in 1930. (31) Several factors contributed to the surge in residents. The Green Springs Highway between Klamath County and the Rogue

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Valley was opened on an all-year basis. Miles of highway between Klamath Falls and Bend, Oregon were completed, and the rail line between Weed, California and Eugene, Oregon through Klamath Falls was finished. In 1930 Klamath Falls stood briefly as the 4th largest city in Oregon.(32)

Between 1920 and 1928 the Ulrichs made some changes in the house. They converted the back porch to a breakfast room and added a laundry room at the rear of the house. Harsh Klamath winters encouraged the family to install glass on the large front porch. They replaced the wood steps to the porch with rock and cement steps that matched existing ones. (33)

The transformation of the late-19th century farmhouse into a home with Queen Anne/Shingle Style and Craftsman design elements and Arts and Crafts interior, was accomplished by the Richardsons who owned the house for twelve years. This improvement paralleled Klamath Falls' intensely progressive years with the opening of farmland, establishment of railroad transportation and the construction of several mills and box factories. The Richardson's choices also reflected their tastes and economic status.

Between 1920 and 1930 when even more dramatic growth took place in Klamath Falls, the George Ulrichs assumed ownership of the house and established themselves in the professional, cultural, educational and social structure of the community. The house, only slightly altered by its new owners, and richly landscaped by George Ulrich, expressed the Ulrich's commitment and contribution to the community. Used continually as a residence, the house is the sole representative of both families in Klamath Falls.

Purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Nicholson from the Ulrich family, the resource retains its integrity of location and setting. The quality and integrity of the materials and craftsmanship is evident on both the exterior and interior of the Richardson-Ulrich House. In its feeling and association the resource evokes the sense of the period in which it gained historic significance.

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END NOTES

- 1) McArthur, Lewis A., 1974. OREGON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society), p. 433.
- 2) AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF CENTRAL OREGON, EMBRACING WASCO, SHERMAN, GILLIAM, WHEELER, CROOK, LAKE AND KLAMATH COUNTIES, STATE OF OREGON. 1905.(Spokane, Washington, Western Publishing Company), p. 977.
- 3) Dicken, Samuel N., Emily F. 1985. THE LEGACY OF ANCIENT LAKE MODOC: A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE KLAMATH LAKES BASIN. pp. I-13; I-14.
- 4) Good, Rachel Applegate, 1940. HISTORY OF KLAMATH COUNTY, (Klamath Falls, Oregon), p. 63.
- 5) KLAMATH ECHOES No. 4, Centennial Issue, (1967) p. 59.
- 6) Dicken, pp.3-11; 4-22.
- 7) Tonsfeldt, Ward. Klamath Falls Cultural Resource Survey, 1986, p. 60.
KLAMATH ECHOES, No.16, (1975-1976), pp. 44 ff.
- 8) Tonsfeldt, p.24.
- 9) KLAMATH ECHOES, No.5 , Centennial Issue Part II, (1967), p.78.
- 10) "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957," (Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 106.) p. 4.
- 11) Klamath County Deeds, Volume 24, page 20.
- 12) Klamath County Deeds, Volume 29, page 55, (April 23, 1908). The Klamath Falls Land and Transportation Company had recently acquired all the surrounding property and also wished to retain access to a pump on the Richardson's property.

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- 13) Klamath County Deeds, Volume 2, page 406, October 20, 1885, \$700.
- 14) Klamath County Deeds, Volume 11, page 588.
- 15) Klamath County Deeds, Volume 16, page 359. Alex Martin owned a residence in Oakland California, but spent most of his time in Klamath Falls. Aged 78, he was president of the First National Bank at the time of land sale to the Richardsons.
- 16) Looserly, Willeska. 1974. Oregon Historical Landmarks of Southern Oregon, (Drain, Oregon: Daughters of the American Revolution), pp. 57-8
- 17) United States Census, Klamath County Oregon, April 18, 1910.
- 18) Evening Herald (Klamath Falls) June 15, 1906; Klamath Republican (Klamath Falls) December 6, 1906.
- 19) Klamath Republican, September 3, 1908 2:4; 4:3.
- 20) Ibid., October 15, 1908 4:4
Henry Benson was elected Circuit Court Judge for the First Judicial District in 1898. He retired in 1908 to enter private practice and Judge George Noland was appointed to succeed him for the remainder of a two-year term. Benson returned to the First Judicial District and served until 1914 when he was elected Justice of the State Supreme Court. Noland again succeeded Benson who took office on January 1, 1915.

Klamath Republican, November 26, 1908, 4:2; February 4, 1909, 6:6.
- 21) Klamath Republican April 14, 1910 8:1; December 14, 1911.
- 22) Ibid., November 27, 1913, 5:5.
- 23) Semi-Weekly Herald, (Klamath Falls), November 30, 1914, 2:2.
- 24) Evening Herald, December 14, 1914, 4:1,2.
- 25) Ibid., December 31, 1914, 1:4,5; Ibid.

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- 26) "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1857."
Evening Herald, January 7, 1921.
- 27) Ibid., June 14, 1915 4:7
Walker, Kathryn Ulrich, April 28, 1987
- 28) Klamath County Deeds, Volume 52 page 352. Apparently the Ulrichs rented the house for four years before purchasing it from R.H.P. Richardson.
- 29) CAPITOL'S WHO'S WHO FOR OREGON, 1948-1949, (Portland, Oregon: Capitol Publishing Company, 1948), p. 563.
- 30) Ibid.; Walker, Kathryn Ulrich, April 28, 1987.
- 31) "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957."
- 32) Dicken, 5-4.
- 33) Walker, Kathryn Ulrich, April 28, 1987.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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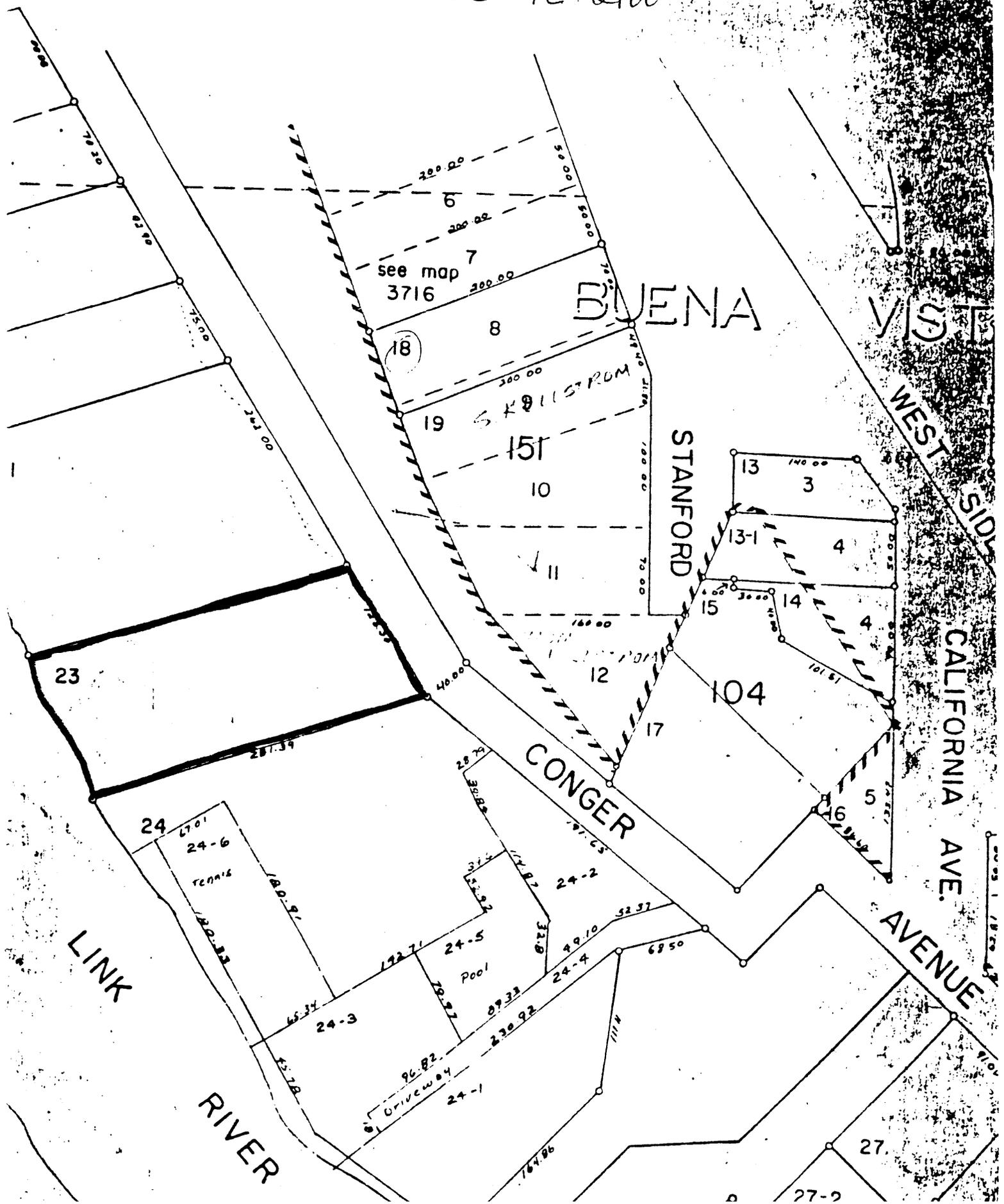
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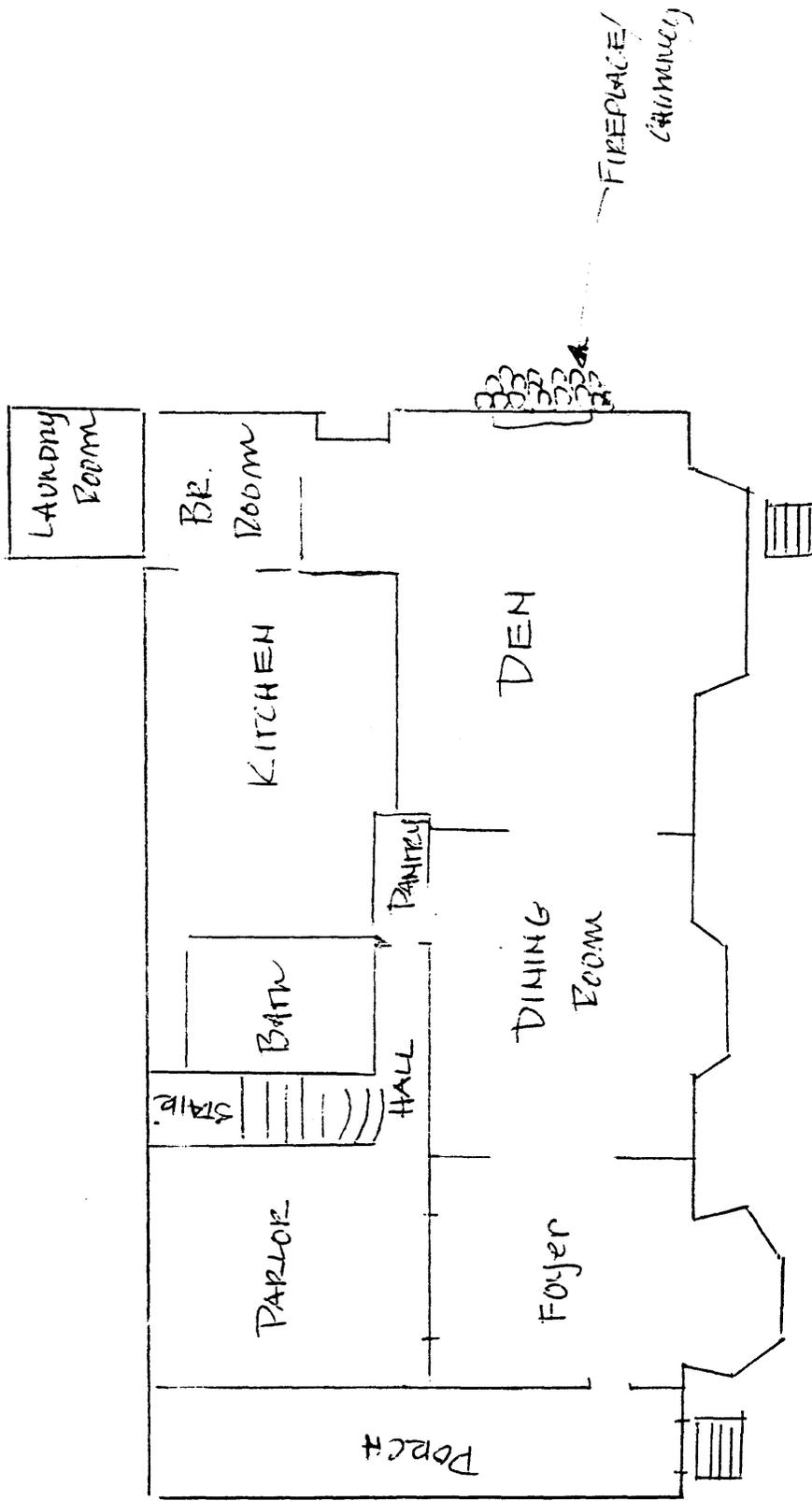
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GROUND FLOOR
 RICHARDSON - VIRICH HOUSE
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