NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

1590

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SEP 24 1990

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: Clark, Elizabeth, House

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 812 John Adams Street — N/A not for publication

city, town: Oregon City — N/A vicinity

state: Oregon code: OR county: Clackamas code: 005 zip code: 97045

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[X] building(s)	1		buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district			sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site			structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure			objects
	[ ] object	1	0	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 [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

James M. Hamrick — September 15, 1990

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:

[X] 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:)

Entered in the National Register

Deloris Byers — 10/25/90

for Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Dometsic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof slate
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

[X] See continuation sheet

The Elizabeth Clark House, completed in 1930, was designed by Portland architect Morris H. Whitehouse. The lighting fixtures in the dwelling are attributed to Fred Baker, a Portland area craftsman noted for his exquisite design of lighting fixtures. The house is designed in a modernistic version of the Georgian style and is in excellent condition, retaining integrity of design, materials and workmanship.

The building is located in the McLoughlin neighborhood in the city of Oregon City, Oregon, in northern Clackamas County. The area immediately surrounding the dwelling is predominantly residential in character, many of the houses dating from the 1920s and 1930s. The Clark House is sited on the northeast corner of the intersection of John Adams Street and Eighth Avenue. There are late Victorian-era dwellings on southeast and southwest corners. A small masonry commercial building occupies the fourth corner. Bungalow dwellings dating from the second and third decades of this century are located adjacent to the subject dwelling.

Oriented to the west, the Clark dwelling is set back approximately 40 feet from the street on a gently sloping lot landscaped with mature firs, camellias, rhododendrons, laurel and boxwood hedges. An uncoursed basalt retaining wall delineates the north, west (front) and south lot lines. The wall rises to a maximum height of approximately 6 feet on the front elevation, where it is broken by a set of broad stone steps that turn twice before entering the yard. The backyard is entered through a handsome iron gate beneath an arbor; the gate is framed a retaining wall. In the backyard a rock garden and small concrete pond parallel the east property line.

A one-story masonry garage, contemporary with the house, is attached to it by an enclosed service porch on the dwelling's south elevation.

The Clark House is a two-story masonry building with exterior walls of red brick. The bricks are coated with stucco on the south walls of the house and the garage. The dwelling is rectangular in plan with a recessed entrance on the west elevation. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a full basement. The broadly pitched, intersecting gable roof has close eaves and is covered with slate shingles. (Originally the shingles were salmon color; they have darked with age to a charcoal color.) Prominent brick exterior chimneys project from the north and south elevations. In addition, a full-width shed roof porch extends across the north elevation.

The most prominent feature of the main elevation is the colossal moderne arch which frames the primary entrance. Two courses of header-bricks top the arch and continue around the entire building at the sill level of the second-floor windows. Header-bricks are also used at the heads of the second floor windows and sills of the first floor windows.

Windows throughout the building are primarily large, multi-light double-hung sash: eight-over-eight on the second floor and eight-over-twelve on the north (side) elevation and the primary facade. The larger windows are enhanced by molded, wood panels below the sill. These panels match those of the front door and garage door. The south (side) wall, which faces Eighth Avenue, features two distinctive openings--a bull's eye window at the first floor level of the chimney and a cluster of 20 cruciform openings which illuminate the downstairs half-bathroom room and coat room. The east (rear) elevation features two sets of large multi-light windows. Each set is composed of a 20-light fixed sash windows flanked by four-over-six double-hung sash windows. Molded, panels similiar to those on the front and north side are found beneath the three-part windows across the rear. The windows of the service porch are small, multi-light fixed sash type.

Interior

The spatial arrangement of the Clark House remains intact as built. The first floor of the building consists of five major rooms--living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry and bathroom--which are entered from a hall extending across the front of the house. A round-arched opening separates the living room from the

hall, and a paneled pocket door leads to the dining room. Access to the second floor is via a finely crafted open staircase which graces the front hall. The second floor consists of six rooms: master bedroom, bath and dressing room, two smaller bedrooms, and bathroom.

All interior walls are lathe and plaster. With the exception of the dining and living rooms, millwork is limited to simple, molded baseboards and door and window trim. In the living and dining rooms, molding is also used as cornice and low chair rail. Molded panels are used beneath the living and dining room windows, matching the treatment on the exterior. With the excetion of the bathrooms and kitchen, all floors are of Siberian oak.

Other imported elements of the house include the antique, marble living-room fireplace, which was purchased by Clark in Italy while touring Europe while the house was under construction. The kitchen counter-tops are marble from Tennessee.

Perhaps one of the most distinctive elements in the dwelling are the colored bathroom fixtures. In each case the bathroom is fitted with wide, pedestal sink and two-piece toilet. The upstairs bathrooms have tub and shower fixtures.

Major alterations are limited to the replacement of the kitchen window with an aluminium slider.

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	1930	1930

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Morris H. Whitehouse and Associates

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

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet

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 # _____

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 0.32 acres Oregon City, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	10	531180	5022460
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in the NE¼ NE¼, Section 31, Township 2S, Range 2E, Willamette Meridian in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lots 5 and 6, Block 100, Oregon City plat, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 14700 at said location. Clackamas County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 2-2E-31AA.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary reflects the legally recorded urban lot lines historically associated with this property, including the original two-story building, attached garage and landscape features.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Morrison

organization Koler/Morrison date March 12, 1990

street & number PO Box 445 telephone (503) 654-2786

city or town Oregon City state Oregon zip code 97045

The Elizabeth Clark House in Oregon City, Oregon occupies a generous site of about a third of an acre at the southwest corner of the intersection of John Adams and Eighth streets in a fashionable residential section on the city's upper level. The house, completed in 1930 from a design by the prominent Portland firm of Morris H. Whitehouse and Associates, meets National Register Criterion C as an example of Early Modern architecture in the Georgian style which is on par with Frederick Fritsch's Georgian Fruit and Flower Mission, a celebrated project completed in Portland two years earlier (the Fruit and Flower Day Nursery was listed in the National Register in 1986).

The essence of the kind of modernized historicism represented by the Clark House is a superb state of equilibrium between historical precedent and abstraction. The Clark House has been long regarded as the best of residential work by Whitehouse and Associates. It was invariably named by the firm in lists of its important commissions of any kind.

Morris H. Whitehouse (1878-1944) was born in Portland and was apprenticed to local firms before completing work for a degree in architecture at MIT. He spent a year of post-graduate study at the American Academy in Rome and returned to Portland to open his practice in 1908. Glenn Stanton and Walter E. Church joined Whitehouse as associates in the 1920s before becoming full partners. Each of the firm's designers had been well trained in the Beaux Arts tradition and were adept in their interpretation of the classical styles. As work on the Clark House was nearing completion, the firm was embarked on one of its major works of the Depression era, the new United States Courthouse on Main and SW Sixth Avenue in downtown Portland, which would be a landmark in the Stripped Classical style.

The two-story Clark House takes the traditional form of its 18th Century archetypes. It is a brisk, rectilinear mass with gable roof ridge paralleling the street facade. The mass is flanked by low, broad outside end chimneys. Exterior elevations are finished with brick laid up in a common bond having a high string course of header brick at the sill line of the second story windows. The proportion of window opening to wall space is extremely conservative. Typically, frameless window openings are fitted with double-hung, multi-pane sash. The tautness of the wall plane is emphasized on the north end elevation, which is half blind and coated with rough-cast cement. The end wall is pierced by a bull's-eye opening in chimney and by a modest expanse of punched-out geometric grillework. Openings in the private, or garden elevation on the west include two French window assemblies that light the living room and dining room.

The building's front door, offset to the north end of an otherwise symmetrical facade, is especially noteworthy. It is recessed in a deep reveal which, in turn, is surrounded by a wide, straight-topped tabernacle framement of rusticated brick. It is the quintessence of understatement, but at the same time satisfactorily marks the principal entry.

A gable-roofed, single-story garage wing matching the main block in finish treatment extends from the northwest corner, parallel with the long axis of the main volume.

The interior of the Clark House is a simplified and restrained evocation of the historic period of Georgian England. It is notable for the thinness of its architraves. Other woodwork, including well-proportioned six-panel doors, is well crafted but decidedly not lavish. The focal feature of the living room is a classically-detailed marble chimneypiece. The house is fitted throughout with fine bronze lighting fixtures undoubtedly from the studio of the firm's frequent collaborator, Frederick C. Baker, a master designer in his field.

The Elizabeth Clark House is locally significant under criterion c as a well-preserved and excellent example of the work of prominent Portland architect Morris H. Whitehouse. The house was designed in 1929 and constructed was completed in 1930. The design received an award by House Beautiful magazine in 1935.

The house is secondarily significant as a singular example of the Early Modern style in Oregon City. The date of construction is based on the architect's records and confirmed by tax assessment records. An early city survey identified the house incorrectly as the Clarke House; legal records confirm the spelling of the name as listed on the architect's job list.

Morris H. Whitehouse was born in Portland, Oregon, on March 21, 1878. Whitehouse received his early education at the Bishop Scott Academy. He went on to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in architecture. He was awarded the school's first traveling fellowship, the Guy Lowell Fellowship, for his outstanding design work. Whitehouse toured Europe and then attended the American Academy, Rome, in 1907. In Frozen Music, authors Gideon Bosker and Lena Lencek conclude that Whitehouse's "sojourn in Italy sharpened his eye for forms that would be peculiarly responsive to the light and moody rhythm of Oregon's atmospheric conditions." Evidence of the architect's "sharpened eye" and creative skill is found throughout the house.

Whitehouse returned to Portland in 1908 and began an uninterrupted professional career with a number of distinguished

partners. Originally associated with Bruce Honeyman, Whitehouse later established a professional relationship with Edgar M.azarus and J. Andre Fouilhoux. After World War I, Fouilhoux joined a New York firm. Whitehouse operated without named partners from 1919 until 1932, for the latter half of that period as Morris H. Whitehouse and Associates. Whitehouse joined with A. Glenn Stanton and Walter E. Church to form Whitehouse, Stanton and Church (1932-1935), later Whitehouse and Church (1935-1941) and finally Whtehouse, Church, Newberry and Roehr (1942-1949).

Early in his career Whitehouse was widely known as a gifted architect. Bosker and Lencek assert that by 1915 Morris Whitehouse, A.E. Doyle and Frederick A. Fritsch had become Portland's "architectural specialists." Fritsch, who was the firm's senior draftsman during the period with Fouihoux, was noted for his social and service buildings. Whitehouse was known for his design of clubhouses many of which were constructed in the Portland metropolitan area, including the Waverley Club (1912), the Multnomah Althetic Club (1910), the University Club (1913) and the Oswego Country Club (1923). During the same period he also designed several public buildings, including Lincoln and Jefferson High Schools.

Whitehouse began the decade of the 1920s with the design of the Columbia Gorge Hotel, which would later be called "the strongest expression of [his] immersion in Italian architecture . . . ." Whitehouse's collaboration with Herman Brookman, Harry Herzog and John V. Bennes led to the construction of Temple Beth Israel in Portland: "[A]n architectural triumph. . .[which] reflects Whitehouse's talent for brick ornamentation." (Bosker: 1985)

In the years following the Clark commission, Whitehouse went on to design another prominent religious building, two major civic facilities and numerous residences. In 1931 he designed the "monumental and finely detailed Sixth Church of Christ Scientist," which R. W. Sexton calls a "religious edifice designed along modern lines." (Bosker:1985) The church also reflected, again, Whitehouse's artistry with brick.

Bosker goes on to state Whitehouse' civic projects "evidenced Whitehouse's fluency with the Art Deco style that was rapidly making inroads into the designs for America's public buildings." The Federal Courthouse was Whitehouse's first foray into this design type. "[H]e gave even freer expression to the precepts of 'Moderne' design with [New York architects] with whom he

collaborated in drawing plans for the Oregon State Capitol Building in 1938 in Salem." With regard to the Capitol Building, Bosker and Lencek continue: "Moderne elements were discreetly underplayed to emphasize the proportions and the stripped down geometric composition so markedly derivative of classical morphologies."

There has been relatively little research on Whitehouse's residential work. The architect's photograph records and job lists are part of the Oregon Historical Society's collection. These records indicate that 93 residences were designed by Whitehouse between 1908 when he began practice and his death in 1944. The City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory has more detailed information regarding a few of his residential designs. Of the 29 dwellings designed by Whitehouse on the Inventory, two are designed in the any style related to the 20th century classical revival architecture. (A more comprehensive analysis of the architect's extant 20th-century historic period residences, is includedin Appendix A.)

When the Alumni Association of the Rome School*honored Whitehouse in 1935 he selected the Elizabeth Clark House as one of three buildings representative of his work. About that same time Whitehouse received an award from **House Beautiful** magazine for "for the fine Mediterranean type home...of Miss Elizabeth Clark in Oregon City. ...[It] is one of 50 outstanding designs to make up the traveling exhibition". (Oregonian: 1935)

The Elizabeth Clark House is significant as one of Whitehouse's finest residential designs. Here, Whitehouse merged a popular period revival style with the stripped classicism that would characterize his later work. The house is also significant as a rare and excellent example of the Georgian style in Oregon City.

*American Academy in Rome

APPENDIX A

Comparative Analysis

Architect: Morris Whitehouse
Property Type: Domestic Buildings--Single Family
Style: Colonial Revival, Georgian and Cape Cod
Period: 1919 - 1944

The following is a limited review of the residential designs of Morris Whitehouse and his associate firms from 1919 until his death in the early 1940s. The period was selected in order to place the Elizabeth Clark House within the context of similar work of the architect. It was hoped that by this analysis one might understand the qualities of Whitehouse' work several years before he designed the subject dwelling and to identify any trends which may be illustrated by subsequent work. The review was limited geographically and stylistically. Specifically only dwellings in the greater Portland metropolitan area that display an influence from classical architecture were included.

Methodology

A list of properties was compiled from the job lists, experts and local inventories. Job lists and photographic records were searched for Whitehouse and all associated partnerships. Architectural historian Elisabeth Walton Potter was consulted and the Clackamas County Cultural Resource Inventory, the Portland Historic Resource Inventory and the Washington County Cultural Resource Inventories were investigated. The compilation of all sources yielded a list of 93 residential buildings which were designed from 1909 to 1944. Addresses for dwellings constructed between 1919 and the architect's death were found using Polk Directories and the three local inventories noted above.

To determine the appropriate classification current-view photographs were taken. Stylistic categories were then identifed according to Architecture: Oregon Style (Clark: 1985) and A Field Guide to American Houses (McAlester and McAlester: 1989). Colored slides were then taken of those residences which displayed any influence from classical architecture. These buildings generally fell into one of four categories or sub-types: Colonial, Colonial Revival including Garrison Colonial, Georgian and Cape Cod.

Findings

In addition to the Elizabeth Clark House there are sixteen known, extant dwellings designed by Whitehouse and/or his associate firms between 1919 and 1944 that fall into the appropriate stylistic category. All located were in the vicinity of the city of Portland with the exception of the Clark House.

The following is a brief description of the extant buildings include in this review. This review and the accompanying slides are arranged chronologically.

1. The Mrs. Lawrence Wheeler House at 2657 S.W. Gerald Avenue was designed in 1919 by the firm of Whitehouse and Church. The Wheeler House is a simple two-story dwelling with low-pitch hip roof and a central entrance framed by a cornice supported by Doric columns. The building is clad with shingles. Windows are primarily the multi-light double-hung sash type; doors are paneled. A dentil course embellishes the entrance and the eaves.

2. The Ignatz Lowengart House at 1975 S.W. Montgomery Drive is believed to have been designed in 1922 by Morris Whitehouse. The Lowengart House is a large, two-and-one-half story dwelling with a gable roof, pierced by a trio of pedimented, gable dormers. The house has a central entrance sheltered by a single-bay porch. Classical details include dentil courses, turned balustrade and multi-light windows. The building also has several attachments including a full-height polygonal bay and sleeping porch. The house has a large exterior end-wall chimney.

3. The Alexander J. and Cornelia Lewthwaite House at 1728 N.E. Knott Street was designed in 1928 by Morris Whitehouse. The Lwethwaite House is a two-and-one-half story gabled building with a central single-bay porch, which like the Lowengart House has a deck above the entrance. The house is partially encircled by a double verandah which has a wrought-iron balustrade and stout simple columns. The house has a simple, buff-colored chimney and multi-light windows.

4. The Oscar S. Driskell House at 1910 S.W. Myrtle Street was designed by Morris Whitehouse in 1925. The large two-and-one-half story dwelling is covered by multiple, truncated hip roofs, and pierced by hipped dormers. Like the previously described buildings it has a projecting, single-bay entrance supported by classically inspired columns and deck. A second porch is located on the side elevation above a sun room. A large brich end-wall chimney is also located on the side elevation.

5. The Alexander J. Lewthwaite House at 1715 S.W. Montgomery Drive was designed by Morris Whitehouse in 1928. The masonry dwelling is covered by a truncated, hip roof, pierced by round-headed dormers. The entrance is recessed and highly decorated with sculpted consoles, medallion and lamp. Elaborate detail is also found in the typanum of the projecting full height bay on the facade. Other ornament include wrought-iron balustrades, operable shutters and finials on the roof. A bank of windows on a minor elevation appears to be an alteration.

6. The Elizabeth Clark House at 812 John Adams was designed in 1929 by Morris Whitehouse and Associates. The brick house is a simple two-story dwelling with gable roof. The offset entrance is recessed and framed by a oversized brick surrounds. Large brick chimneys are located on either side elevation. A cluster of small cruciform openings on the south wall illustrate Whitehouse's decorative use of brick.

7. The Jesse J. and Mabel L. Ross House at 2925 S.W. Fairview Boulevard was designed in 1931 by Morris Whitehouse and Associates. This simple two-and-one-half story dwelling is clad with horizontal wood siding. The tall hip roof is pierced by a massive brick chimney. Alterations to the building include unpainted wood porch on the rear elevation.

8. The George T. and Irene H. Gerlinger House at 1741 S.W. Highland Road was designed by Whitehouse, Stanton and Church in 1933. The house is arranged symmetrically around a central entrance but departs from earlier examples with several features: a mixture of exterior wall materials and use of shallow bay windows. The second floor is clad with horizontal lap siding, the first level is of wide, flush boards. The Gerlinger House is the first example to use polygonal bay windows. Other noteworthy elements include the massive central chimney.

9. The Robert T. and Mary E. Catlin House at 4222 S.W. Warren's Way was designed by Whitehouse and Church in 1937. Like the Gerlinger House, the Catlin House employs a mixture of surfacing materials, shallow window bays and central chimney. This dwelling is the first to feature shallow eaves and gabled wall dormers. It form and massing, as well as details reflect the influence of the Arts and Crafts style.

10. The Harlow G. and Charlotte E. Davis House at 3833 S.W. Greenleaf Drive was designed by Whitehouse and Church in 1938. Similar to the Catlin House, the Davis House has shallow eaves, gabled wall dormers, a mixture of wall surfacing materials and a shallow window bay. The designers used brick on facade of the first floor and wide, wood siding on the rear elevation.

11. The Arthur E. and Odette A. Watson at 3814 S.W. Greenleaf Drive was designed in 1938 by Whitehouse and Church. The Watson House is a two-story dwelling clad with wide, wood shingles. Although it is similar to the Davis and Catlin House for its use of large, central chimney, wall dormers and bay windows, but the shallow eaves have been replaced with overhanging eaves.

12. The Hermes H. and Fay Wrightson House at 5258 S.W. Humphrey was also designed by Whitehouse and Church in 1938. The house has recently been altered by retains many original features including the recessed entrance which is framed by a simple wood lintel and pilasters; the large end-wall chimney; wall dormers; and overhanging eaves.

13. The F. Douglas and Harriet Wright House at 2930 S.W. Periander Street was designed by Frank Roehr of Whitehouse and Church in 1938. This one-and-one-half story house displays many of the features common to the other dwellings which date from 1938, however, it departs from the others in size and scale. The Wright House resembles the type that is commonly referred to as a Cape Cod.

14. The S. Blake and Susannah G. Hopwood at 4145 S.W. Council Crest Drive was designed by Whitehouse and Church in 1939. The Hopwood House may have also been designed by Roehr for its resembles the Wright House is many ways. It is diminutive in size, simple in detail, and possesses the form typical to the type as well as the common features: central chimney, central entrance and gabled dormers.

15. The Dr. and Mrs. Carl Ashley House at 141 N.W. 48th Avenue was designed by Whitehouse and Church in 1941. The two-story dwelling has an offset entrance, framed by wood lintel and shutters. It also has a large internal chimney, shallow bay window and gabled wall dormers. It also has a shed roof porch which extends across the full width of the side elevation.

16. The Alfred and Jane Krohn House at 01100 S.W. Palatine Hill Road was designed in 1941 by Whitehouse and Church. Like the previous three the it is small is scale, although this one-story building does possess many of the features typical of the Colonial Revival type it does illustrate the transitional to the Northwest Regional style.

Conclusion

Whitehouse was fluent in many 20th century period revival styles. He designed a number of dwellings in the classical revival tradition. In the context of his classically inspired architecture, the Clark House is distinctive for its clean lines and bold geometric forms. Further, this understated dwelling has no comparison in the Oregon City vicinity.

Whitehouse was especially proud of the Elizabeth Clark House and five years after it was constructed, Whitehouse selected it--and two non-residential designs--to represent his work in an international exhibition.

APPENDIX B

E. Walton Potter, compiler
10-20-89

MORRIS HOMANS WHITEHOUSE (1878-1944)

BIOGRAPHY

Downs, Winfield Scott, editor, Encyclopedia of Northwest Biography. New York: The American Historical Company, Inc., 1943.

Obituary articles: Journal, April 5, 1944, p. 6: Oregonian, April 5, 1944, p. 5; editorials: Journal, April 6, 1944, Sec. 2, p. 2; Oregonian, April 6, 1944, Sec. 1, p. 8.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, eds., Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased. Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Placzek, Adolf K., ed.-in-chief, Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects, New York and London: The Free Press (a division of Macmillan Publishing Co.) and Collier Macmillan Publishers, 1982, 4 vols.

PARTNERSHIPS

Whitehouse and Honeyman	1908-1909	
Lazarus, Whitehouse and Fouilhoux	1909-1910	
Whitehouse and Fouilhoux	1910-1919	
Morris H. Whitehouse	1920-1925	
Whitehouse and Brookman	1925	
Morris H. Whitehouse and Associates		1925-1931
Whitehouse, Stanton and Church		1932-1935
Whitehouse and Church		1935-1941
Whitehouse, Church, Newberry and Roehr		1942-1949

REPRESENTATIVE WORKS

1910 Jefferson High School, Portland, Oregon
1911 Lincoln High School (Old), Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, Portland, Oregon
1913 University Club, Platt Building, Apartment Building at 705 Davis Street, Portland, Oregon
1913 Waverly Country Club, Portland, Oregon
1918 Eastmoreland Country Club, Portland, Oregon

1921 Columbia Gorge Hotel, Hood River, Oregon
1923 Gearhart Hotel, Gearhart, Oregon
1924 Oswego Country Club, Lake Oswego, Oregon
1927 Temple Beth Israel, Portland, Oregon (associated with Herman Brookman and Bennes and Herzog)
1929 First Presbyterian Church, Salem, Oregon
1929-1930 Elizabeth Clark House, Oregon City, Oregon
1930-1933 United States Courthouse, Portland, Oregon
1931-1933 Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, Portland, Oregon (C. H. Wallwork consulting)
1936-1938 Oregon State Capitol, Salem, Oregon (associated with Francis Keally and Trowbridge and Livingston)
1938-1939 Oregon State Library, Oregon State Heating Plant, Salem, Oregon

Bachelor, Mrs., unrecorded interview with Elizabeth Lawhead, May 21, 1989.

Bosker, Gideon, and Lena Lencek. Frozen Music: A History of Portland Architecture. Western Imprints: Portland, 1985.

Downs, Winifred Scott, editor, Encyclopedia of Northwest Biography. New York: American Historical Company, Inc., 1943.

Oregon City Historic Resource Inventory, 1982.

Oregon Historical Center, Reference Library, Manuscript Collection. Portland, Oregon.

Oregon Historical Center, Reference Library, Photograph Collection. Portland, Oregon.

Oregon Journal, April 5, 1944, p. 6

Oregon Journal, April 6, 1944, Sec. 1, p. 8.

Oregonian, unknown date and page, 1935.

Oregonian, April 5, 1944, p. 5

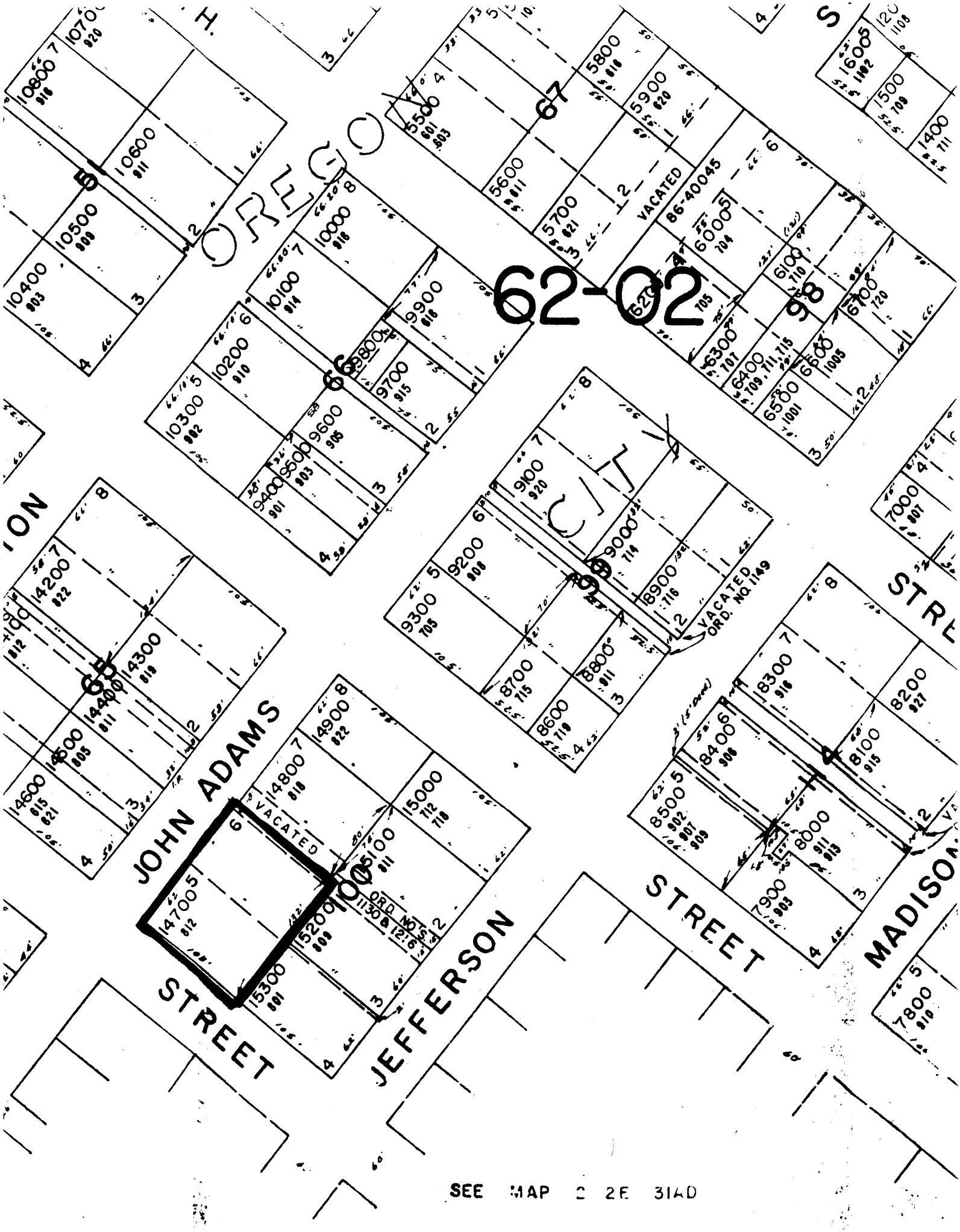
Oregonian, April 6, 1944, Sec. 1, p. 8.

Portland Historic Resource Inventory. Portland, Oregon.

Potter, Elisabeth Walton, unrecorded interview with Robin Gregory, January 29-30, 1990.

TICOR Title Company Records. Portland, Oregon.

Potter, Elisabeth Walton, "Morris Homans Whitehouse (1878-1944)," a selected bibliography, partnership chronology and list of major works, October 20, 1989. (Appendix B)


62-02
OREGON
JOHN ADAMS
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JEFFERSON
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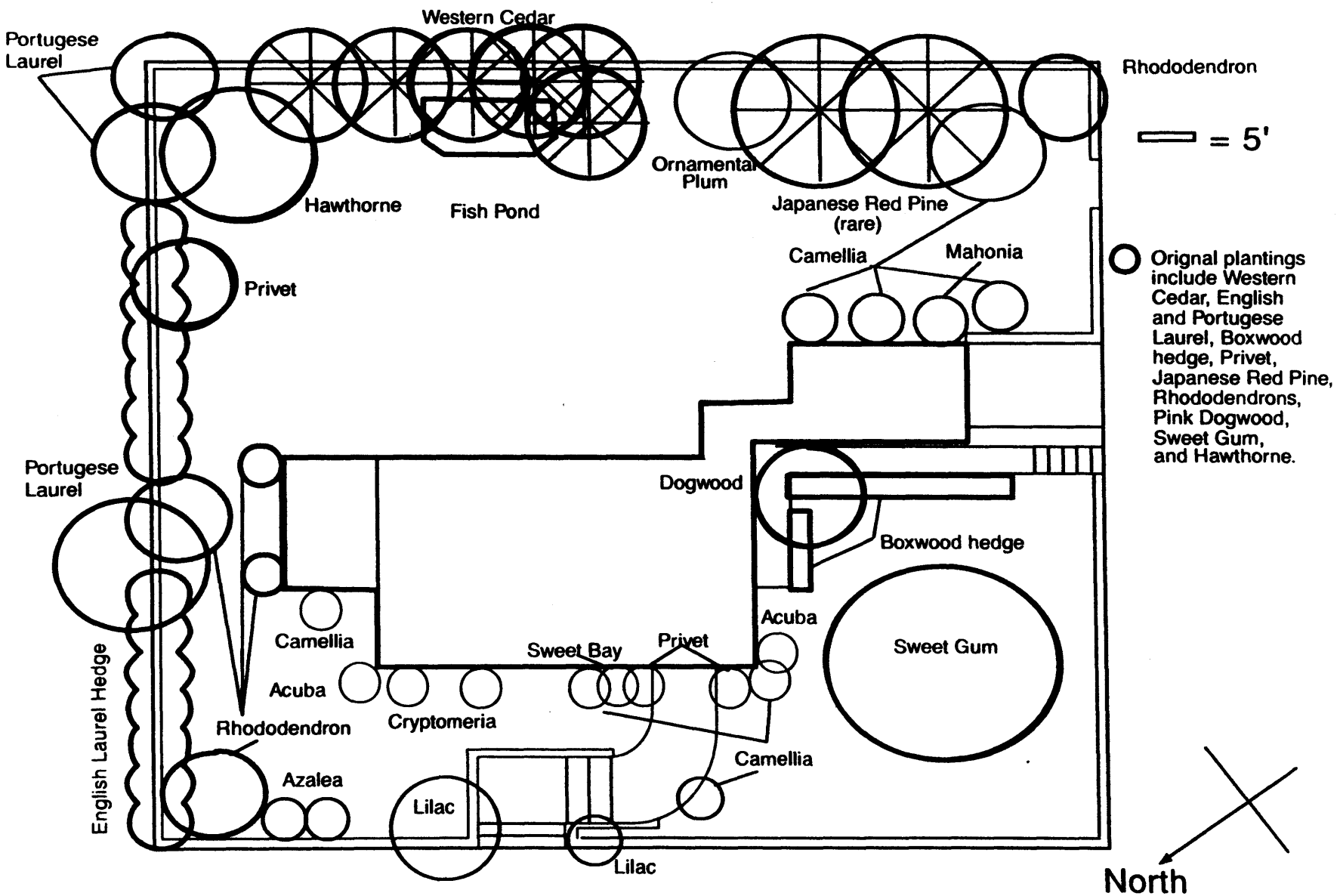
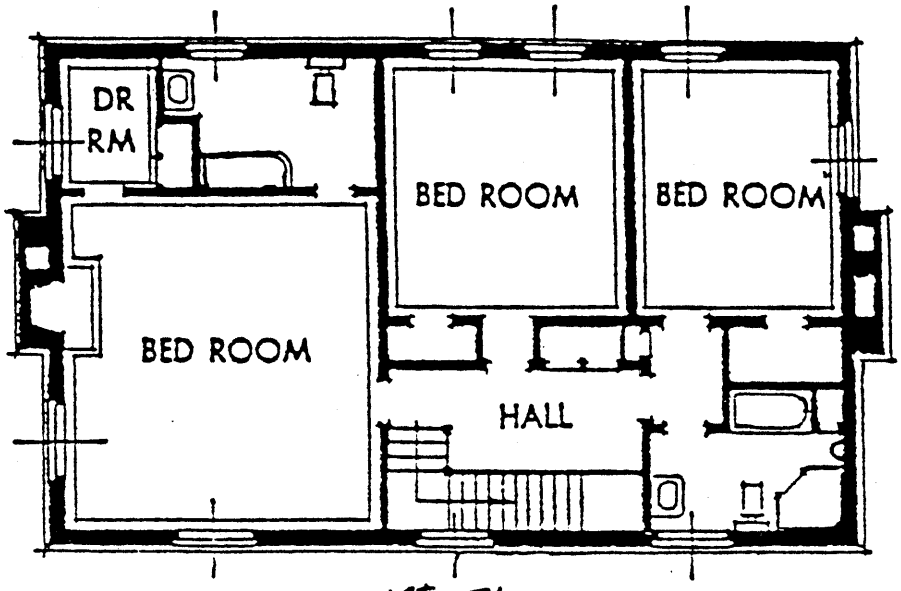
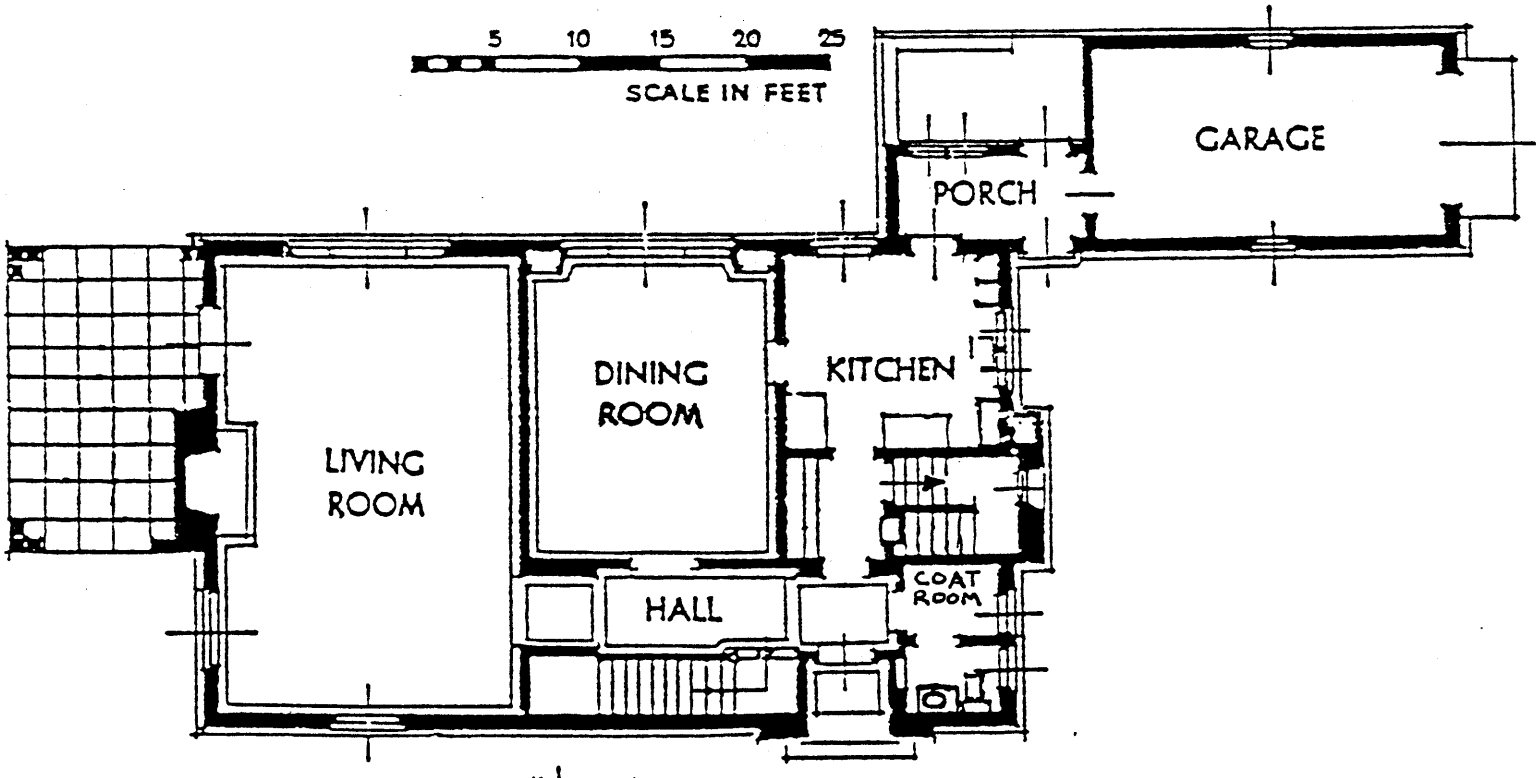

Portugese Laurel
Western Cedar
Rhododendron
= 5'
Ornamental Plum
Hawthorne
Fish Pond
Japanese Red Pine (rare)
Camellia
Mahonia
Privet
Orignal plantings include Western Cedar, English and Portugese Laurel, Boxwood hedge, Privet, Japanese Red Pine, Rhododendrons, Pink Dogwood, Sweet Gum, and Hawthorne.
Portugese Laurel
Dogwood
Boxwood hedge
Acuba
Sweet Gum
Camellia
Sweet Bay
Privet
Acuba
Cryptomeria
Rhododendron
Camellia
English Laurel Hedge
Azalea
Lilac
Lilac
North



1st Floor



2nd Floor

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. West (Front) Elevation
7. 1 of 12

8th ST
JOHN ADAMS ST

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. S.W. Corner
7. 2 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. South Elevation
7. 3 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. East (Rear) Elevation
7. 9 of 12

812

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Entrance Detail
7. 5 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Iron gate to Backyard (South side)
7. 6 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Gutter and Downspout Detail
7. 7 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Interior - Downstairs Hallway
7. 8 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Dining Room Pocket Door
7. 9 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Interior - Living Room fireplace
7. 10 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon city, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon city, Oregon
6. Interior - Downstairs Bathroom
7. 11 of 12

1. Clarke, Elizabeth, House
2. Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon
3. Gene Balcomb
4. March 10, 1990
5. Robert Lawhead
   812 John Adams
   Oregon City, Oregon
6. Interior - Upstairs Hallway
7. 12 of 12