

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
 OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR 97310

County Clackamas



Name _____

Name (Common) Alder Lea

Historic) Sam Jackson Log House

Address 14999 S. Springwater Road

Oregon City, Oregon 97045

Present Owner Jay T. and Karen E. Waldron

Address _____

Original Use Summer Residence

Date of Construction 1912-1915

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

This property is one of the largest, log residences remaining in the United States. The structure, situated on 5.8 wooded acres is two stories and contains a lodge-like living room measuring 1,092 sq. ft. with a 25 foot ceiling. There are three interior balconies and three exterior balconies and two exterior decks. The house, originally located on 40 acres, was completed in 1915. It was originally built and used as a summer residence for Mr. and Mrs. C.S. "Sam" Jackson. Sam Jackson entertained his close friend, President Woodrow Wilson at the residence and Mrs. Jackson entertained numerous celebrities, including Jack Dempsey. The house contains striking examples of wood craftsmanship, including split log stairs and lodgepole cathedral ceilings. The logs themselves are 8 to 15 inches thick.

Sam Jackson was born in Virginia in 1860, emigrated to Oregon and bought a half interest and became publisher of The East Oregonian in Pendleton in 1882. He built it into an institution in Eastern Oregon. He became publisher of the four-month old Oregon Journal in 1902. He built it into a strong and influential newspaper and housed it in the Jackson Tower in downtown Portland, He died on December 12, 1924.

continue on back if necessary

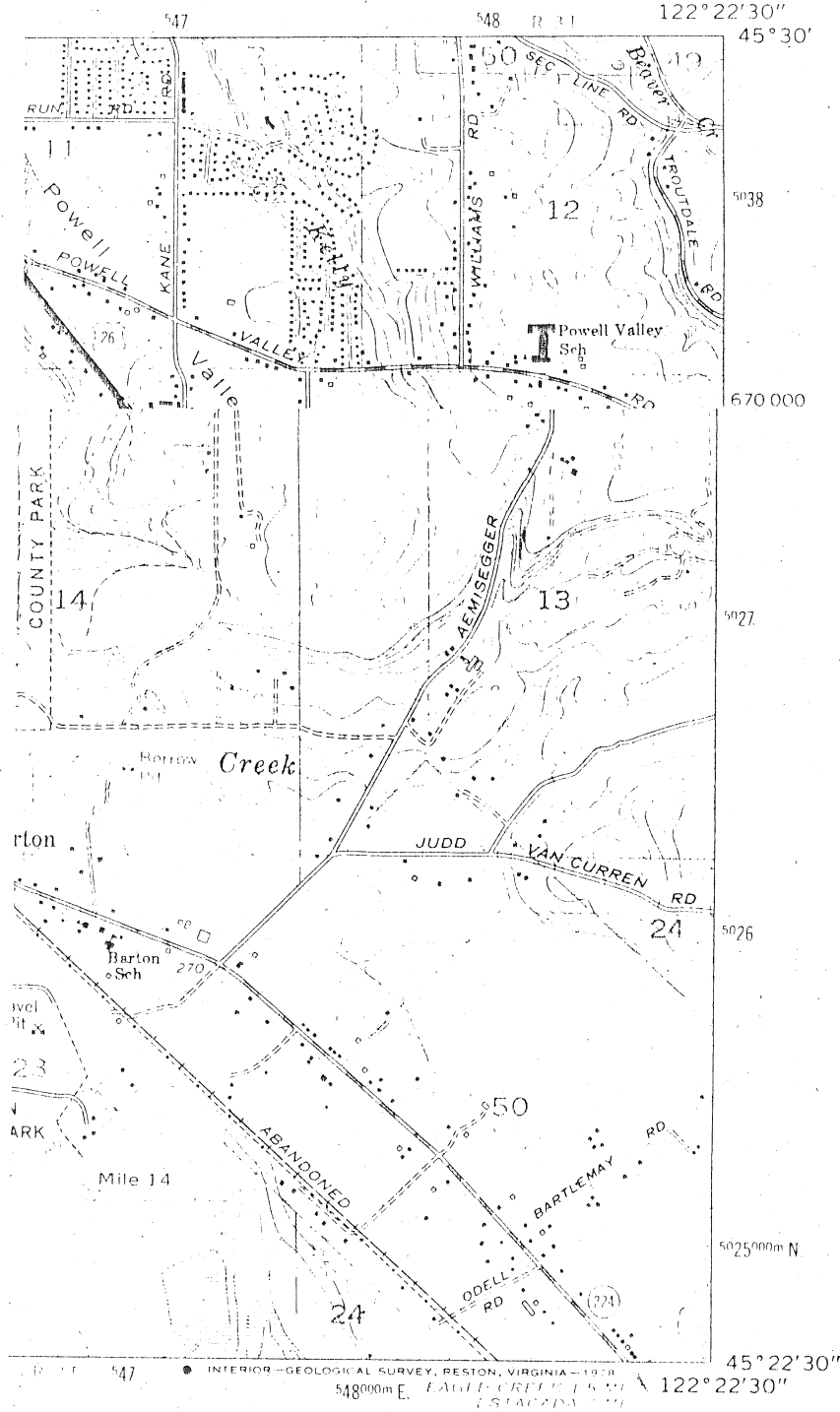
Recorded by Karen E. Waldron Date 1980

Sources consulted (continue on back if necessary):

Please enclose map. Township 2 ^N _S 3E ^E _W Section 18C

DAMASCUS QUADRANGLE
 OREGON
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
 NW/4 SANDY 15' QUADRANGLE

1575 III SE
 (WASHOUGAL)



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Medium-duty Light-duty
 Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route

JACKSON (SAM) LOG HOUSE

DAMASCUS, OREG.

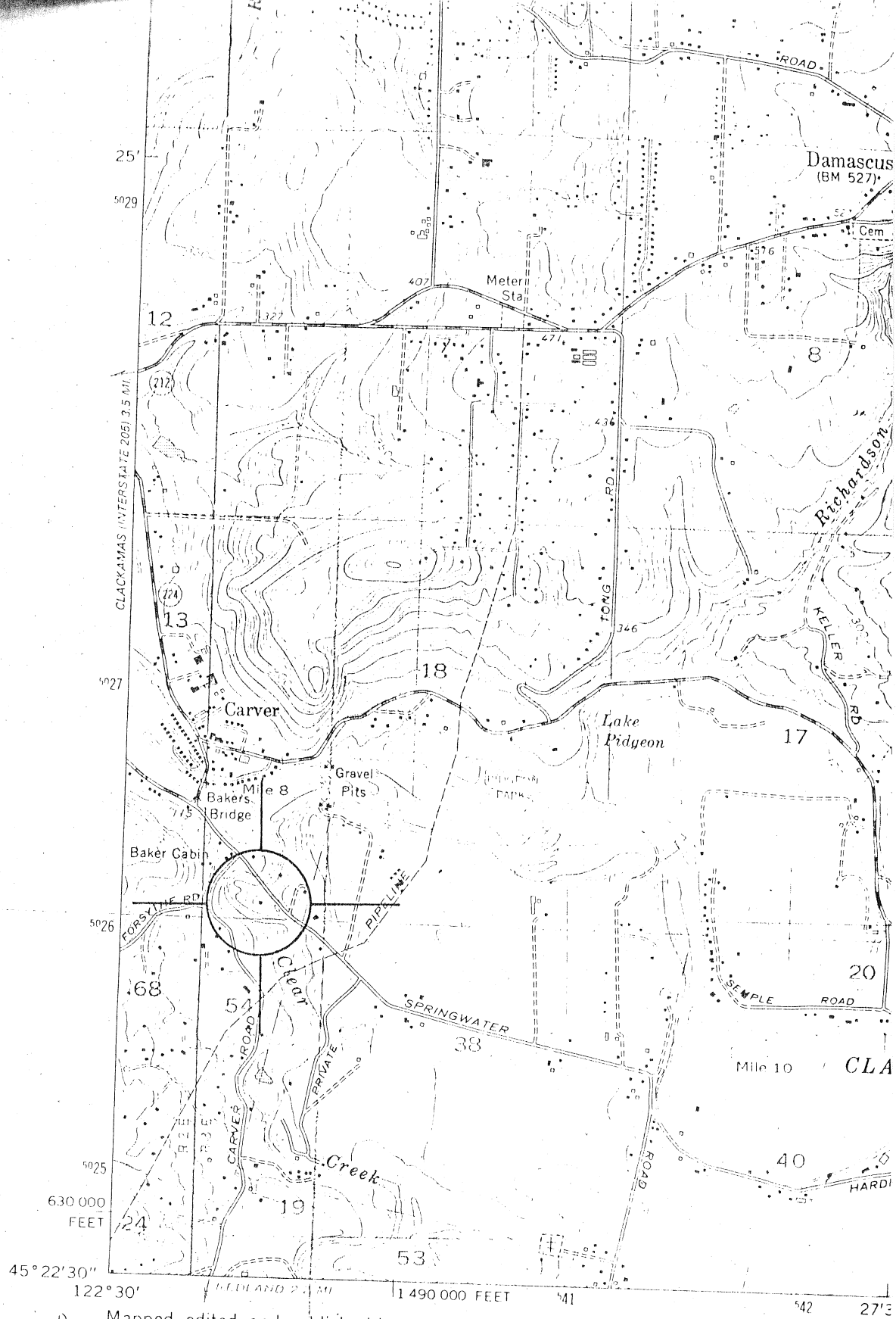
NW/4 SANDY 15' QUADRANGLE
 N4522.5—W12222.5/7.5

1961

PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1976
 AMS 1574 IV NW—SERIES V892

10/539260/5026070

(ESTACADA)
 1574 IV SE



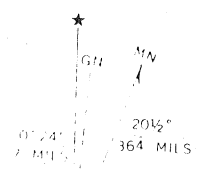
OREGON CITY
1:574 1 SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA, and State of Oregon

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1960. Field check 1961

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 10, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate...



UTM GRID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Cultural Resource Survey Form

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

T. D. NUMBER _____

PHOTO INFORMATION:

ROLL: LXXVII
FRAME: 13

STUDY AREA: CEF

LEGAL: T. 2S R. 3E SEC. 18C

TAX (LOTS): 2300

ZONE _____ SIZE 5.80

NATIONAL REGISTER: Yes

IDENTIFICATION:

COMMON/HISTORICAL NAME: SAM JACKSON LOG HOUSE

ADDRESS: 14999 S. Springwater AREA: Carver

CURRENT OWNER: JAMES and KAREN WALDRON USE: Residence

OWNER'S ADDRESS: Same Oregon City 97045

ORIGINAL OWNER: _____ USE: _____

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: TOWN: _____ COUNTY: _____ CITY: _____ NATION: X

HISTORIC INTEREST:

THEME: _____ DATE: _____

DESCRIPTION: _____

--- (SEE ATTACHED NATIONAL REGISTER FORM) ---

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

STYLE: _____ STORIES: _____

DATE: _____ CONDITION: _____ ARCHITECT: _____

SIDING: _____

ROOF: _____

DOORS: _____

WINDOWS: _____

MAIN ENTRANCE: _____

NOTES:



BIBLIOGRAPHY:

DATE: August 1984
RECORDER: Altier/Hayden

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY 1989-92

HISTORIC NAME: JACKSON, SAM, LOG HOUSE
COMMON NAME: Alder Lea Log House
PROPERTY ADDRESS: 14999 S. Springwater
OWNER: Waldron, James T. and Karen E.
OWNER ADDRESS: 14999 S. Springwater Road, Oregon City, Oregon
97405
RESOURCE TYPE: Building
PRESENT USE: Residential
ORIGINAL USE: Residential
THEME: Culture: Architecture, Conservation, and Social
Programs; Commerce and Industry: Communication
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Maria C. Jackson, designer; William and Milo
Mumpower, Andy Johnson, Gerber, builders
COUNTY: Clackamas
QUAD: Damascus
T/R/S: 2 3E 18C
TAX LOT: 2300
ADDITION: N/A
BLOCK: N/A
LOT: N/A
LOT SIZE: 5.80 Acres
ZONE: RRFF-5/CR

SETTING: The Jackson Cabin is located on the south side of
Springwater Road, near the intersection of Hattan Road. The
property is heavily wooded. The area is primarily in rural
residential use.

NOTEWORTHY LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Mature deciduous and coniferous
trees; native plantings

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None

RECORDED BY: Koler/Morrison
DATE: August 1991

Inaccessible

HOUSE

DATE BUILT: 1915
STYLE: Oregon Rustic *Adirondack Rustic*
PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE: Rectangular
NO. OF STORIES: 2
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Stone and cement
BASEMENT: Yes
ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS: Wood shakes
WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME: Wood/none
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Multi-light fixed sash and casement
EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Log
DECORATIVE FEATURES: Stickwork balustrade; Dutch door
OTHER: Shed roof dormers; full-width porch w/ log supports
CONDITION: Good
EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE): Roof replaced (1975)

Inaccessible

GARAGE

DATE BUILT:
STYLE:
PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE:
NO. OF STORIES: 2
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:
BASEMENT:
ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS:
WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME:
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE:
EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS:
DECORATIVE FEATURES:
OTHER:
CONDITION: Good
EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE):

Inaccessible

CARETAKER'S HOUSE

DATE BUILT:
STYLE:
PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE:
NO. OF STORIES:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:
BASEMENT:
ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS:
WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME:
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE:
EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS:
DECORATIVE FEATURES:
OTHER:
CONDITION: Good
EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE):

Inaccessible

STABLE

DATE BUILT:
STYLE:
PLAN/TYPE/SHAPE:
NO. OF STORIES:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:
BASEMENT:
ROOF FORM AND MATERIALS:
WALL CONSTRUCTION/STRUCTURAL FRAME:
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE:
EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS:
DECORATIVE FEATURES:
OTHER:
CONDITION: Good
EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS (DATE):

SITE PLAN AND VICINITY MAP

Address: 14999 S. Springwater
Historic Name: **JACKSON, SAM, LOG HOUSE**

The Sam Jackson Log House is located at Carver, within the original Horace Baker donation land claim. The subject property is located on the eastern bank of the Clear Creek, at the point where Springwater Road transverses the stream. It is less than three-quarters of a mile from Barlow Road, and a quarter mile from the Clackamas River.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The earliest settlers in the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill area was the Phillip Foster family. Phillip Foster, an immigrant merchant from Maine, arrived in Oregon by sea with his business partner Francis W. Pettygrove in 1843. They established a mercantile in Oregon City that same year. Foster settled in the area near what would later be known as Eagle Creek. According to local legend, Foster learned of the area from a Native American. At Eagle Creek, Foster staked a land claim, built a large log cabin, planted fruit trees from seeds brought from Maine, and erected a grist mill along Goose Creek, which bisected his claim.

Foster was an influential man in early Oregon affairs. He was elected Treasurer of the Provisional Government, which included the future states of Washington, Idaho, parts of Montana, and Wyoming. He was also a partner of John McLoughlin and others in the Willamette Cattle Company. Foster may be best known for his participation in the establishment of the Barlow Road.

"The single most important road building project during this period was the construction of the Barlow Road, the western segment of the Oregon Trail. Upon receiving funds and a license from the Provisional Government in 1846, Samuel K. Barlow formed a partnership with Phillip Foster and constructed a wagon road around Mount Hood, creating the first major overland option to the Columbia River passage. When completed, the road covered 80 miles. In July of 1846, former fur trapper Reuben Gant became the first person to drive a wagon over the new toll road" (Koler/Morrison: 1990).

The presence of the Barlow Road contributed to the development of Clackamas County and the Pacific Northwest. The Barlow Road, which evolved into a number of present day thoroughfares, became a Territorial Road and it would retain its status as a primary east-west thoroughfare. Today portions of the road are state highways 26, 212 and 224.

The Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill area was subject to more intensive and early settlement than any other location in the

county for two reasons: (1) the land was suitable for farming and (2) it was on or near the Barlow Road. Many settlers traveling along this early road would identify a desirable place and then file a claim in Oregon City. Others went directly to Oregon City and later "shopped" for a suitable location. Settlement patterns were also determined by family units or former neighbors, who would lay claim to adjacent property.

Local school records indicate that other settlers following Foster were: John Church, William Endersby, T. Forrester, Peter H. Hatch, John P. Glover, and Doctor Reed. Later claimants included Bell, Douglas, William Howlett, F. and William Johnson, Judd, and Smith.

After the passage of the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, numerous others settled in the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill study area. N. Lamb claimed the land on the north side of the Clackamas River west of present-day Barton. On the land between Eagle Creek and Estacada on the north side of the river were the claims of Thomas Forrester at Deep Creek; Joseph Church, J.P. Glover, James Foster, and Phillip Foster at Eagle Creek; E. Olcott; George W. Weston; John B. Chiles; J. Young; Charles A. Wade; R.P. Young; George Currin at Currinsville; Henry Wehrheim; J.H. Miller, and Hugh Currin at Morrow; S. Torrence; and Thomas Lee.

On the south side of the Clackamas River, from Carver on the north to south of Estacada, were the claims of Horace Baker at Carver; William Arthur, Mark Hatton, Solomon Wheeler, John Foster, Ambrose Foster at Deep Creek; Alwin M. Harding at Harding, later Fischer's Mill; Joseph Church, Isaac Eastwell, Isaac M. Foster, Isaac H. Chase, C.E. Tracy, Nathan Marks and Robert Arthur at Logan; W. Harper, Ora Mattoon, Thomas Waterbury, Z.C. Norton, R. Mattoon and A. Mattoon at Viola; Asa Stone; James Brown; Orland Bidwell; Frederick Helms; Henry Rowleed; J. McCord; P. Warnock; Frederick Wallenstein; M. Folsom; J. Stephenson; H. Brown and Samuel Hughes.

Flanking either side of Redland Road, west of Viola, were the land claims of William McConnell, William Fosdyke, Ridelash Mettoll, and A. Wright at Redland; Matthew Richardson, David Cutting, Barney Briock, G. Hichinbotham, and A.J. Wright at Four Corners; D. Moster and Nicholas Wells at Viola.

The first settlement in the vicinity was at Eagle Creek, named for the preponderance of eagles which inhabited the area where Foster had established the grist mill, as well as the first store and hostelry west of the Missouri River on the Oregon Trail. Foster supplied overland immigrants with fresh food and supplies. After taking over the management of the Barlow Road from Barlow, Foster extended several immigrant trails which radiated from his donation land claim.

The intensive settlement of the area caused social improvements to occur relatively early. In 1850 area residents petitioned the Probate Court of the Provisional Government to establish a public school at Eagle Creek. The size of the initial school district was immense by current standards. The petitioners assembled at John P. Glover's house. The following year a frame schoolhouse was constructed.

Other political matters occurred during the Settlement, Statehood and Steampower period (1847-1865) which had a significant impact on the development of the Eagle Creek area. In 1854 the Provisional Government saw the need to reduce the size of the Clackamas District, one quarter of the Oregon Country. The elected representatives proposed to create the county of Multnomah out of the Clackamas District. Residents north of the Clackamas River favored the river as the boundary. According to newspaper accounts, Foster was sent by his neighbors to convey their preference, however, due to injury to his horse and generally inclement weather, Foster's arrival was delayed until after the vote was taken. The part of Clackamas County on the north side of the Clackamas River remained Clackamas County rather than becoming part of Multnomah County.

The population of the county during the Settlement, Statehood and Steampower period was primarily made up of English, Irish and German immigrants, many of who had lived in Missouri or Kentucky.

Mid-19th century dwellings were often of log or simple wood-frame construction. Some exhibited an influence from the Classical Revival style of architecture, although generally this influence was limited to symmetrical facade arrangements and suggestions of a cornice at the eave line and corner boards.

Like their residential counterparts, agricultural buildings from the period were generally simple buildings. Due to the nature of farming practices, barns and sheds were low-profile broad buildings. Few houses and no agricultural buildings are known to survive from this earlier period.

After the Civil War, during the period known as the Railroads and Industrial Growth period (1866-1883), the area experienced slow but steady growth. Both Eagle Creek and the community of Clear Creek established post offices in 1867. Foster was named the post master of Eagle Creek, and Oliver P. Mattoon was the post master of Clear Creek. In 1876 Clear Creek was renamed Viola for Violet O. Harding, wife of pioneer Alwin M. Harding.

Alwin Harding constructed a mill, later to be known as Fischer's Mill, on Clear Creek in the 1860s. This enterprise was purchased by Mathias Carl Kirchem in 1867. The mill was sold in 1889 to August Fischer, whose descendents operated the facility through the historic period.

Also in 1869, a church, to be later known as the Viola Church, was constructed along present-day Springwater Road. Nearly 20 years later the church was moved to the place known as Viola.

At the future site of Carver, a slack-line ferry was put into operation by Horace Baker in 1872. The ferry would operate until it was taken out by a flood in 1882. That year a bridge was constructed at Baker Ferry, and the place-name changed to Baker Bridge.

Horace Baker also contributed in other ways to the transportation history of Clackamas County and the state of Oregon. Baker supplied the stone for the construction of the locks at the Willamette Falls (1868).

The construction of the Oregon-California Railroad, the single most important transportation improvement of the period, did not serve the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill community directly. However, despite the inaccessibility to the area, the rural population continued to expand. With the exception of the more hilly areas, farms were established throughout the study area.

During the Railroads and Industrial Growth period, subsistence farming was the norm throughout the county, as well as in the study area. Livestock and cereal grains were raised and lumber complemented the rural economy. Kitchen gardens were essential. Toward the end of the period, oats began to surpass wheat as the number one crop and potatoes attained the rank of number three crop. Increasing numbers of livestock corresponded with an increase in hay production. The total number of acres in cultivation tripled from 1866 to 1883.

Lumber was an important part of the local economy. Saw mills and grist mills dotted the landscape.

Dwellings from the Railroads and Industrial Growth period were simple wood-frame buildings; many showed an influence from the Gothic Revival style of architecture. The most common style was the Vernacular or Western Farmhouse. In contrast to earlier dwellings, the buildings of this period had a vertical emphasis: windows were taller and roof pitch was steeper. Drop siding was the most popular exterior wall material, although some buildings were clad with primitive lap siding. Windows had multiple lights or panes. The windows of earlier buildings (circa 1860s) typically had six lights or panes in each sash. As window glass became more readily available, panes became larger and the number of lights became fewer. By the end of the period, four lights per sash became common.

In general, agricultural buildings continued to be low, broad buildings. Improvements in farm practices and building technology, however, caused changes to agrarian buildings. Beginning in the 1870s, barns began to be taller to accommodate machinery, such as hay fork lifts.

During the Progressive Era (1883-1913), the population of Clackamas County tripled from 9260 to almost 30,000. The land claimed during the previous periods was subdivided and more intensively farmed. Farms increased in raw numbers and in total production. The Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill vicinity experienced expansion in commerce, industry and social institutions. Baker's Quarry is a notable example of the industrial development. It provided the stone for several buildings during this period including the Pioneer Post Office/Courthouse (1872) the Portland Hotel (1896) in Portland, and the Tillamook Lighthouse. Other early industrialists operated sawmills.

Throughout the country and in the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill area, the public demanded better roadways. As a result of the agitation of farmers via the Grange and other organizations, the enabling legislation was passed in 1893 authorizing road improvement districts. The establishment of the Rural Free Delivery mail program also stimulated farmers to spend funds for rural road improvements.

A post office was established at Logan in 1884. The community was named for Major General John Logan during the year Logan was a candidate for the office of United States Vice-President. Logan was a career military officer, a diplomat, a statesman, and an author, who apparently was the choice of voters and residents of this tablelands area of Clackamas County. Lafayette Humiston was named postmaster of the Logan post office. The post office operated until 1903, when it became a victim of the extension of rural free delivery.

In 1892 a post office was established at Redland on the David Cuttings land claim, a place that would also be known as Four Corners during the historic period. Redland was approximately six miles east of Oregon City and named for red soil. William J. Johnson was the first post master. The post office was closed in 1903, another victim of rural free delivery.

The Harding Grange was established in 1894. Within two years, the Grange Hall was built at the intersection of Harding and Springwater roads. The Buenker German Methodist Church was constructed in 1895 near the Harding Grange, at what was later referred to as Upper Logan.

A flour mill was built by Ernest H. Burghardt, one of the early settlers, near Deep Creek. The community, composed of the flour mill, a store and a post office (established in 1896), was named Barton, after Burghardt's hometown in Wisconsin.

The first federal fish hatchery in Oregon was established at the outlet of Clear Creek at the Clackamas River. This facility was only the second of its kind in the United States. From the late 1890s until 1920s, the community of Baker Bridge was known as

Stone. One source says this place was named in honor of the first superintendent of the fish hatchery, Livingstone Stone. The Oregon Geographic Names, however, states the name came from the number of large boulders in the locality. During the same period, a post office was established at Stone. The name of this community was again changed to Carver when a town site at Stone was surveyed and platted by Stephen S. Carver (1866-1933) in 1915. The post office of Carver was established about 1924.

At the close of the period, industrial, agricultural and commercial expansion continued. Changes in agriculture and other industries, and a trend toward urbanization marked the period. Technological advancements in agriculture continued, resulting in higher productivity.

Specialized farming changed the landscape and the economy. Income related to dairying doubled during the period. The Cheese Factory produced cheese on a commercial scale near Fischer's Mill. Truck farming near urban centers increased. Lumber began to decrease in importance in the lower elevations. However, in hilly areas, the cutting of timber continued well into the 20th century.

Social improvements, such as the construction of schools and churches, were also being undertaken throughout the period.

Interurban railroads sought to fill the demand for better transportation systems and entrepreneurs took advantage of the situation. Electric railroads were constructed to serve the northern portion of the study area.

In 1902, the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company incorporated. Initially serving the population between Portland and Gresham, the line was extended to the Clackamas River when a second power plant was constructed at Boring. Service continued to Estacada in 1907, upon the completion of the Cazedero dam.

Several towns were founded in anticipation of greater development. Boring Junction was platted in 1902 at the intersection of the railroad right-of-way and the north fork of Deep Creek. The plat was amended in 1906.

In 1904, Barton and Eagle Creek, just east of the study area, were plotted. Both towns were never developed as planned and the plots were vacated in 1906.

Other places, such as Fischer's Mill, Harding, Logan, Springwater, and Viola were never envisioned as fully developed towns, but they maintained their role as the focal points of dispersed communities because of their social/cultural or industrial institutions.

Vernacular buildings continued to be popular in the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill vicinity, although in rare instances more

varied styles were constructed. The eclectic styles of the late 19th century were more popular in cities; rural folk adapted modest forms of the ornament typically associated with the urban designs. The availability of machine-made ornament, such as turned posts and balustrades, jigsaw brackets, and patterned shingles, allowed a modicum of decorative treatments to be used on even the most remote farmhouse.

At the turn-of-the-century innovative American styles came into being. The most popular in Clackamas County was the Craftsman-Bungalow. The designers of this type rejected the machine-made ornament and instead embraced the handmade look and natural materials. This building type would continue to be the most popular through the following period.

Agricultural buildings changed dramatically during the Progressive Era. By the turn-of-the-century barns had become quite tall. Most barns were equipped with devices to raise hay to a second floor or to a higher loft. Barns began to be designed in a variety of shapes, including Gambrel and Gothic Gambrel.

During the Motor Age (1914-1940), transportation improvements and growth in population continued to fuel agricultural activity. By the 1920s specialized crops, such as fruit and nut cultivation and dairying, began to supplant general farming in the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill vicinity.

An additional interurban railroad was constructed during this period. Stephen Carver envisioned a rail service that would emanate from the urban areas and serve the lower Clackamas River Valley. Fighting against more powerful financiers and industrialists, and the tide of automobiles, Carver constructed a rail line that was never fully realized. Service was established in 1923, six years after he founded the town of Carver. The company was incorporated into a larger railroad, and the line eventually went to Viola where lumber was the major commodity carried. Service ceased in 1940.

During the Depression and the years following, the population remained steady. The towns continued as agricultural centers.

The Craftsman-Bungalow style continued to be the most popular style although a variety of Period Revival styles were introduced from Europe after World War I.

Changes in agricultural buildings continued. Large barns were still constructed, but the most notable change was the introduction of outbuildings for large-scale specialized farming.

After World War II, the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill area witnessed dramatic changes. Changes occurred in agricultural practices. Growing grass for seed became an important agricultural product. More recently, the cultivation of

Christmas trees has become the most visible component of the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill landscape. Suburban development has also intruded into parts of the study area.

SUBJECT PROPERTY

The following text is taken from the National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form:

'Alder Lea' a two story log house is in the Adirondacks Rustic Style, was constructed in 1915 and used as a summer residence by C.S. "Sam" Jackson and Maria Clopton Jackson and their sons, Francis C. Jackson and Philip L. Jackson. The Jackson's winter residence was located on Salmon Street in Portland across from the present Multnomah Athletic Club. The town house is no longer standing, having been displaced by a high rise apartment building.

According to family tradition, Maria Jackson herself designed the house, patterning it after a house in a lea, a meadow which she observed while traveling through Sweden one summer. There is no recorded information on this point, but Mrs. Jackson is said to have consulted a Scandinavian architect and to have supervised the construction herself. The logs were either cut at the site or brought down from Mt. Hood. The Rustic Style lawn furniture still in use at "Alder Lea" was built from logs on the property.

The house is situated on a 5.8 acre holding heavily wooded with alder, fir, cedar and yew trees. The property has been left in a natural state, and even the circular driveway is unpaved. A three-car garage with two rooms above (which were used also as a caretaker's residence until 1949), is 170 feet from the house and is also of log construction. The tennis court and swimming pool made by a cement retaining wall of 100 feet along Clear Creek were built immediately after the completion of the house and remain in their original configuration, but in need of repair. Next to the tennis court is a stone fireplace and chimney, 15 feet high, which is the remains of the guard house torn down in the later 1940s. Clear Creek flows by the house and surrounds the property on three sides. The stream varies in width from 10 to 60 feet and from two to six feet in depth in its channel. Gravel banks, which steelhead trout use for spawning, are located at the edge of the property on Clear Creek, along with several beaver dams. Heron and deer are frequently seen from the back porch of the house.

The two story log house is 35 feet high over a full cement and stone basement measuring 2313 square feet. It is lighted by ten full windows and contains a laundry room workshop, and a separate room which contains sawdust when the house was originally built. The sawdust furnace was converted to a woodburning furnace in the early 1950s and was converted to an oil furnace in the late 1950s.

The first story contains a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a long paneled hall, a kitchen, a butler's pantry and a walk-in storage pantry. The living room has 1092 square feet and a 25-foot-high ceiling with three interior balconies and two exterior decks off the balconies. There is a 444 square foot log column-supported porch outside the dutch-door front entrance. The entire house, as well as the living room, is constructed with 8 to 15-inch logs inside and out, split and doweled in the center (no nails), caulked with oakum and moss. The 25-foot-high stone fireplace was constructed by Milo Mumpower. The ceiling is constructed of logs with a shake roof above. There are 28 windows and 3 glass doors. The floor is tongue and groove oak. Everything is original, including all the hand-made cast-iron light fixtures and cowhide light fixtures.

Contained in a wing on the west side of the house are two bedrooms of similar construction and flooring. The cast-iron candle light fixtures and switches are original. The bathroom has the original sink, toilet, claw foot tub and log mirror and is located on the south side between the kitchen and one bedroom.

The hall leading from bath and bedrooms to the living room on the north and to the kitchen on the east, is lined with cedar panelling. The kitchen is the only room which has been altered.

In the kitchen the chimney which housed the original wood cooking stove was replaced with a wood burning stove. The old cabinets were replaced ten years ago with knotty pine cabinets, new sink, stove and refrigerator. A new tile floor was installed, and the south wall between the kitchen and entry porch was removed; but the outside log walls of the entry porch were kept intact and the windows were replaced. A large walk-in pantry of log construction with original pine shelves and drawers adjoins the kitchen, all original. Between the kitchen and living room is a butler's pantry of log construction with glass and wood door cabinets, shelves and drawers with cast iron light fixtures. Everything in this pantry is original. A new 666 square feet cedar deck was built, replacing the back porch which overlooks Clear Creek. The first story is 2313 square feet (interior).

The second story of the living room has three balconies, and the large center balcony is used as a study. There is one bedroom with a cathedral ceiling, which is log construction, with original light fixtures, and a large hallway with two walk-in closets and a bathroom with a cathedral ceiling and original fixtures. There is also a sleeping deck off the hallway which measures 740 square feet and overlooks Clear Creek. This too has a cathedral ceiling and the original light fixtures. The original metal beds belonging to the

Jacksons are still on the porch. The second story is 970 square feet inside and 740 square feet outside.

The shake roof was replaced five years ago, but is identical to the original roof. Log gutters are being replaced with identical gutters and are now in the process of being made. Water is obtained through a well, and the pump is located in the garage.

The log construction was done by William Mumpower, Milo Mumpower, Andy Johnson, and a member of the Gerber family of Logan area, all of whom are now deceased.

The garage is located 170 feet west of the house. The first story is a three car garage and work shop area measuring 660 square feet. It is of log construction with sliding wood doors, all original. The logs were hauled from Mt. Hood. The windows have steel bars which were made for the Jackson's son, Philip, who collected and restored antique cars. The upstairs is 660 square feet and was used as a caretaker's apartment. It has a tin roof and is 22 feet high. This building needs repairs.

Also on the property is a two-stable horse shed located next to the swimming hole, which is southwest.

Much of the original furniture has been located. Mrs. Jackson had the house decorated in colorful Swiss Style. The furniture was painted blue and orange. The only original chair in the original colors of blue and orange is still on the premises. The furniture in situ includes: dining room table with eleven leaves, original painted chair, log picnic tables and benches, several chairs which Mr. Jackson brought with him in 1882 from Tidewater, Virginia, three metal beds, child's rocking chair, and all lawn furniture. Walt and Edith Kall have a rocking chair and dry sink. Mrs. Betty Zuiches has a victrola which has been refinished. Mrs. E.L. Carden has all the original wicker furniture which she is willing to return to the property. Her husband was employed by Mrs. Jackson until Mrs. Jackson's death in 1956.

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'Alder Lea,' the log house completed as a summer retreat on a 40-acre tract on the Clackamas River for pioneer Oregon

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One of the largest private retreats of its type in the Pacific Northwest, the house contains striking examples of wood craftsmanship, including split log stairs and lodgepole cathedral ceilings. The logs are 8 to 15 inches thick. The Jacksons brought many friends and notables to 'Alder Lea' to be entertained. Among these were President Woodrow Wilson, Jack Dempsey (after he first won the heavyweight title) and Lillie Pons, the opera singer, who was a long-time friend of Mrs. Jackson.

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Maria Clopton Jackson was also born in Virginia in 1861 and married Sam Jackson in 1886. Her mother came to Oregon to teach at St. Helens Hall, and Mrs. Jackson was in the first graduating class in 1881. Her great, great, great grandfather, William Claiborne, was the secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Colony. Her great grandfather, Major Henry Tatum, was an officer of the Continental and Revolutionary Army, and her father's father was Judge John B. Clopton, the first secretary of the Virginia Historical Society.

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Mrs. Jackson kept the original 40 acres of the property in a park-like atmosphere and retained its natural setting. She even had a log treehouse with a spiral staircase constructed in a large cedar tree for her children. She died in 1956, but her benefaction to Oregon continues through charitable trust funds of the Jackson foundation.

In the Carver-Eagle Creek-Fischer's Mill study area, 2 of the 64 residences on the inventory are designed in the Oregon Rustic style. The Sam Jackson Log House is the only Oregon Rustic style residence in the study area constructed during the Motor Age (1914-1940).

The Sam Jackson Log House is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a Clackamas County Landmark.

Bibliography: Waldron, Karen E., "National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form," 1980.

SITE PLAN AND VICINITY MAP

Address: 14999 S. Springwater

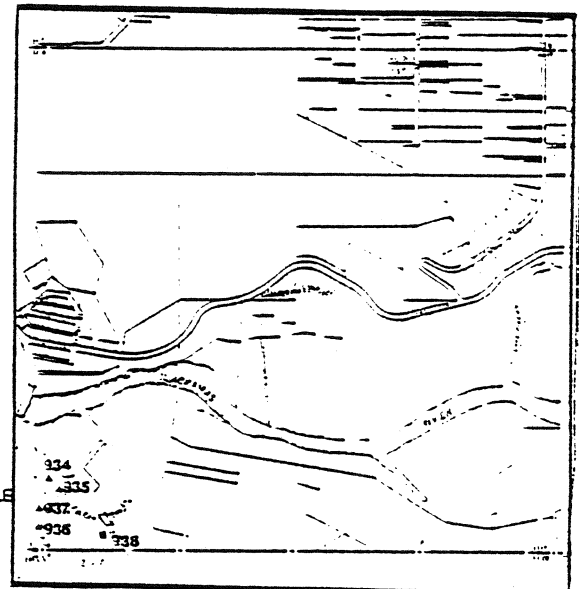
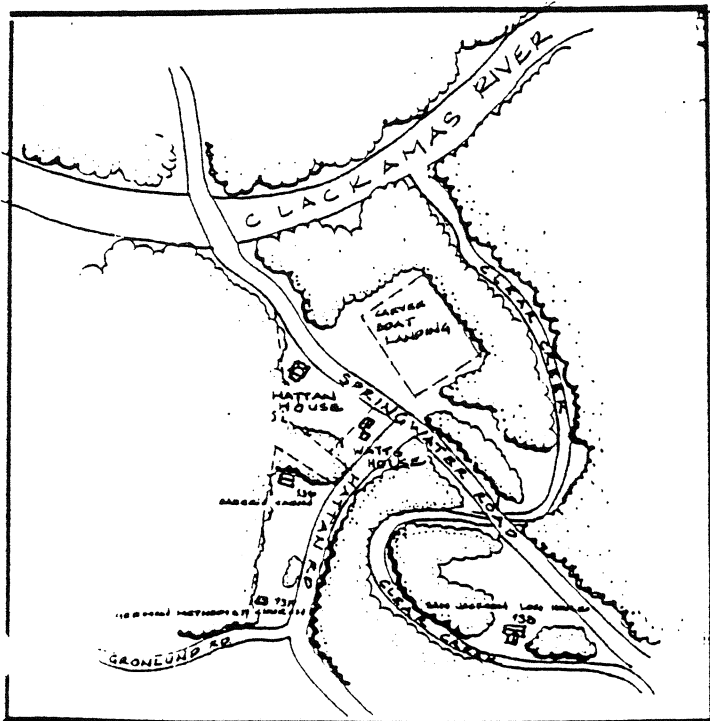
Historic Name: **JACKSON, SAM, LOG HOUSE**

Inaccessible

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Address: 14999 S. Springwater
Historic Name: JACKSON, SAM, LOG HOUSE

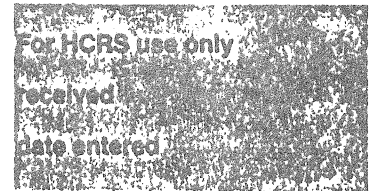
Inaccessible



SHPO NO.: 938

**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 Jackson, C. S. "Sam", Log House, "Alder Lea"

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 14999 So. Springwater Road not for publication

city, town Oregon City X vicinity of congressional district second

state Oregon code 41 county Clackamas code 005

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name James T. and Karen E. Waldron

street & number 14999 So. Springwater Road

city, town Oregon City vicinity of Carver state Oregon 97045

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clackamas County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Oregon City state Oregon 97045

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

"Alder Lea" a two-story log house in the Adirondacks Rustic Style, was constructed in 1915 and used as a summer residence by C.S. "Sam" Jackson and Maria Clopton Jackson and their two sons, Francis C. Jackson and Philip L. Jackson. The Jacksons' winter residence was located on Salmon Street in Portland across from the present Multnomah Athletic Club. The town house is no longer standing, having been displaced by a high rise apartment building.

According to family tradition, Maria Jackson herself designed the house, patterning it after a house in a lea, a meadow which she observed while traveling through Sweden one summer. There is no recorded information on this point, but Mrs. Jackson is said to have consulted a Scandinavian architect and to have supervised the construction herself. The logs were either cut at the site or brought down from Mt. Hood. The Rustic Style lawn furniture still in use at "Alder Lea" was built from logs on the property.

The house is situated on a 5.8-acre holding heavily wooded with alder, fir, cedar and yew trees. The property has been left in a natural state, and even the circular driveway is unpaved. A three-car garage with two rooms above (which were used also as a caretaker's residence until 1949), is 170 feet from the house and is also of log construction. The tennis court and swimming pool made by a cement retaining wall of 100 feet along Clear Creek were built immediately after the completion of the house and remain in their original configuration, but in need of repair. Next to the tennis court is a stone fireplace and chimney, 15 feet high, which is the remains of the guard house torn down in the later 1940s. Clear Creek flows by the house and surrounds the property on three sides. The stream varies in width from 10 to 60 feet and from two to six feet in depth in its channel. Gravel banks, which steelhead trout use for spawning, are located at the edge of the property on Clear Creek, along with several beaver dams. Heron and deer are frequently seen from the back porch of the house.

The two story log house is 35 feet high over a full cement and stone basement measuring 2313 square feet. It is lighted by ten full windows and contains a laundry room, workshop, and a separate room which contained sawdust when the house was originally built. The sawdust furnace was converted to a woodburning furnace in the early 1950s and was converted to an oil furnace in the late 1950s.

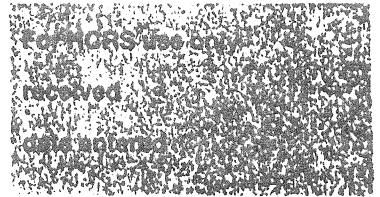
The first story contains a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a long paneled hall, a kitchen, a butler's pantry and a walk-in storage pantry. The living room has 1092 square feet and a 25-foot-high ceiling with three interior balconies and two exterior decks off the balconies. There is a 444 square foot log column-supported porch outside the dutch-door front entrance. The entire house, as well as the living room, is constructed with 8 to 15-inch logs inside and out, split and doweled in the center (no nails), caulked with oakum and moss. The 25-foot-high stone fireplace was constructed by Milo Mumpower. The ceiling is constructed of logs with a shake roof above. There are 28 windows and 3 glass doors. The floor is tongue and groove oak. Everything is original, including all the hand-made cast-iron light fixtures and cowhide light fixtures.

Contained in a wing on the west side of the house are two bedrooms of similar construction and flooring. The cast-iron candle light fixtures and switches are original. The bathroom has the original sink, toilet, claw foot tub and log mirror and is located on the south side between the kitchen and one bedroom.

The hall leading from bath and bedrooms to the living room on the north and to the kitchen on the east, is lined with cedar panelling. The kitchen is the only room which has been altered.

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

In the kitchen the chimney which housed the original wood cooking stove was replaced with a wood burning stove. The old cabinets were replaced ten years ago with knotty pine cabinets, new sink, stove and refrigerator. A new tile floor was installed, and the south wall between the kitchen and entry porch was removed; but the outside log walls of the entry porch were kept intact and the windows were replaced. A large walk-in pantry of log construction with original pine shelves and drawers adjoins the kitchen, all original. Between the kitchen and living room is a butler's pantry of log construction with glass and wood door cabinets, shelves and drawers with cast iron light fixtures. Everything in this pantry is original. A new 666 square feet cedar deck was built, replacing the back porch which overlooks Clear Creek. The first story is 2313 square feet (interior).

The second story of the living room has three balconies, and the large center balcony is used as a study. There is one bedroom with a cathedral ceiling, which is log construction, with original light fixtures, and a large hallway with two walk-in closets and a bathroom with a cathedral ceiling and original fixtures. There is also a sleeping deck off the hallway which measures 740 square feet and overlooks Clear Creek. This too has a cathedral ceiling and the original light fixtures. The original metal beds belonging to the Jacksons are still on the porch. The second story is 970 square feet inside and 740 square feet outside.

The shake roof was replaced five years ago, but is identical to the original roof. Log gutters are being replaced with identical gutters and are now in the process of being made. Water is obtained through a well, and the pump is located in the garage.

The log construction was done by William Mumpower, Milo Mumpower, Andy Johnson, and a member of the Gerber family of Logan area, all of whom are now deceased.

The garage is located 170 feet west of the house. The first story is a three car garage and work shop area measuring 660 square feet. It is of log construction with sliding wood doors all original. The logs were hauled from Mt. Hood. The windows have steel bars which were made for the Jacksons's son, Philip, who collected and restored antique cars. The upstairs is 660 square feet and was used as a caretaker's apartment. It has a tin roof and is 22 feet high. This building needs repairs.

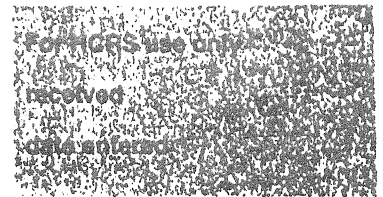
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Continuation sheet

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Page 2

Following her husband's death, Mrs. Jackson held the property until 1949, at which time she gave it to Walt and Edith Kall. Walt was a boyhood friend of her grandson, Sam Jackson who was killed in a helicopter crash in 1948. The Kalls did not live in the house and sold it to Betty Zuiches in 1956 for \$22,000. The 5.8-acre property was acquired by the present owners for \$150,000 in 1979.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1915

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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Maria Clopton Jackson was also born in Virginia in ¹⁸⁶¹1861 and married Sam Jackson in 1886. Her mother came to Oregon to teach at St. Helens Hall, and Mrs. Jackson was in the first graduating class in 1881. Her great, great, great, great grandfather, William Claiborne, wa

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

the secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Colony. Her ^{great} grandfather, Major Henry Tatum, was a officer of the Continental and Revolutionary Army, and her father's father was Judge John B Clopton, the first secretary of the Virginia Historical Society.

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9. Major Bibliographical References:

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 5.80

Quadrangle name Damascus, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	0	5	3	9	2	6	0	5	0	2	6	0	7	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 C. S. "Sam" Jackson House is located in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, T. 2S., R. 3E., W.M., in Clackamas County, Oregon. The property is legally identified as Tax Lot No. 2300, Map No. 2-3E-18-C, and comprises 5.80 acres bounded by the oxbow of Clear Creek and Springwater Road (Market Road No. 28).

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen E. Waldron

organization date August 1980

street & number 14999 So. Springwater Road telephone (503) 631-2338

city or town Oregon City state Oregon 97045

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 7, 1981

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

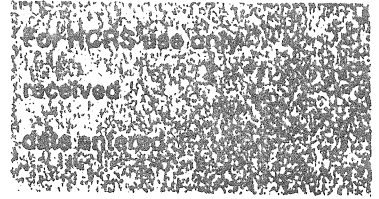
Attest

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 9

Page 1

McNab, Gordon. A Century of News and People in the East Oregonian, 1875-1975. East Oregonian Publishing Company, 1975.

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Knight, Wm. W., Oregon Journal. February 6, 1956.

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Biographical Sketch by Don Sterling, no date.

Interviews:

Mrs. Albridge, Pendleton, Oregon, September 14, 1980.

Walt and Edith Kall, Lake Oswego, Oregon, September 16, 1980.

Don Sterling, Editor, Oregon Journal, September 10, 1980.

Maureen Matsen, Secretary to Don Sterling, Oregon Journal, September 10, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

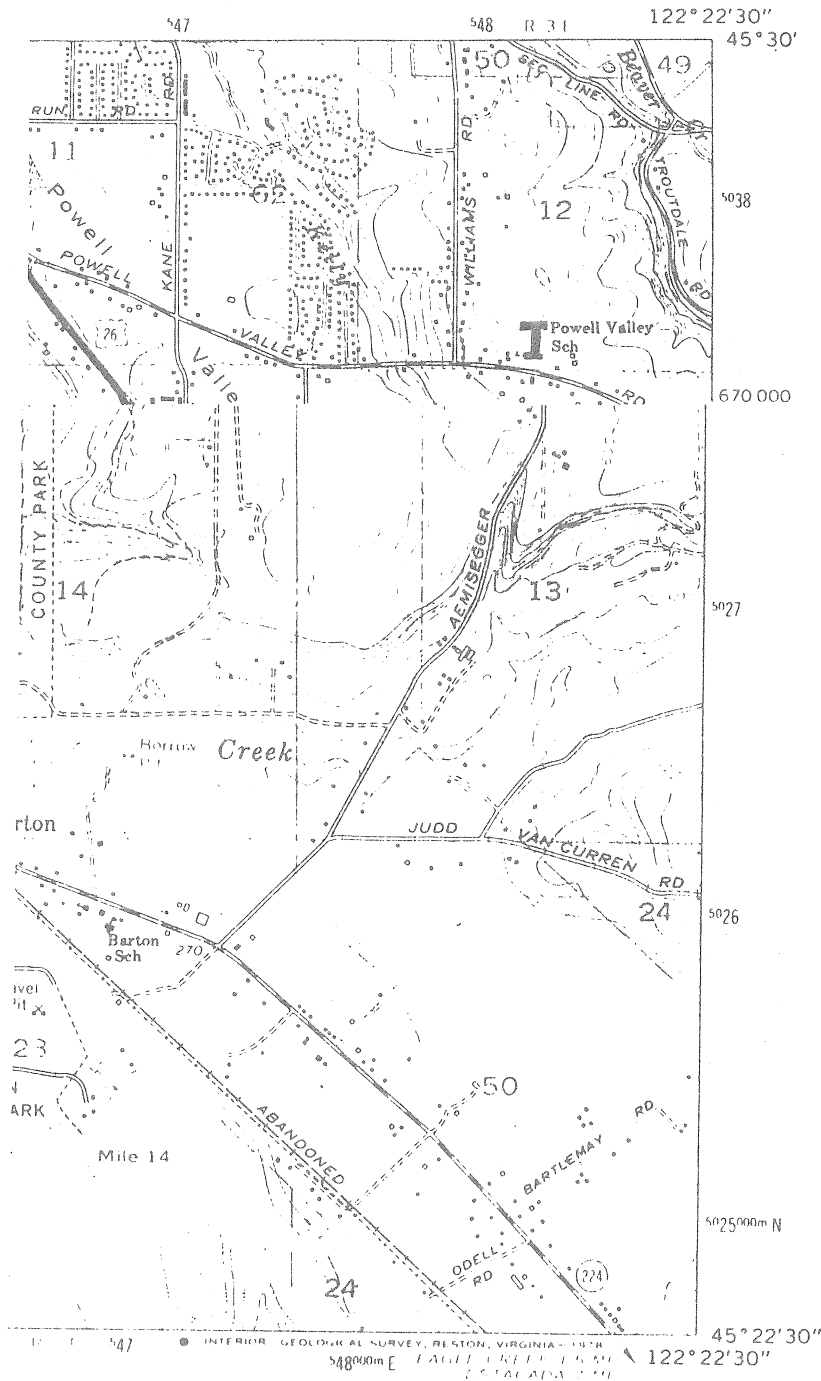
Telephone Interviews:

Marion Charrier - grandfather built log house
 Elton Hattan - took part in construction of log house
 Bessie Weaver - brothers took part in construction of log house
 William W. Knight, President, Journal Publishing Company and Publisher of Oregon Journal, retired nine years ago. Long time friend of Jackson family.
 David Lloyd Davies, attorney for Mrs. Jackson and personal friend.
 Gordon Tretheway, former trustee of Jackson Foundation.
 Steve Miller, trustee of Jackson Foundation
 Donald Sterling, Editor of Oregon Journal
 Tom Vaughan, Director, Oregon Historical Society
 Mrs. George Kerr, stepdaughter of Philip Jackson
 Mrs. Mary Winch, close personal friend of Mrs. Jackson
 Mrs. E. L. Carden, close personal friend of Mrs. Jackson

DAMASCUS QUADRANGLE
 OREGON
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NW/4 SANDY 15' QUADRANGLE

1575 III SE
 (WASHOUGALI)



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Medium-duty ——— Light-duty ———
 Unimproved dirt - - - - -

U. S. Route State Route

JACKSON (SAM) LOG HOUSE

DAMASCUS, OREG.

NW/4 SANDY 15' QUADRANGLE

N4522.5—W12222.5/7.5

1961

PHOTOREVISED 1970 AND 1975
 AMS 1574 IV NW—SERIES V892

10/539260/5026070

(ESTACADA)
 15-24 IV SE