



MEMORANDUM

TO: Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners (BCC)
FROM: Gary Schmidt, County Administrator
RE: Oregon Geographic Names Board Proposal – Stone Butte
DATE: May 14, 2024

REQUEST: Does the Board want to comment on a proposal currently under consideration by the Oregon Geographic Names Board to name an unnamed butte in the City of Happy Valley.

BACKGROUND: Through a public proposal process, geographic features in the United States are officially named by the United States Board on Geographic Names, based on recommendations from state-level geographic naming boards. The Oregon Geographic Names Board is currently considering a proposal, submitted by the City of Happy Valley, to name a butte approximately ½ mile northeast of Carver. The name would be Stone Butte. The butte is currently unnamed and is located within Happy Valley's jurisdiction.

As part of the recommendation process, the Oregon Geographic Names Board is required to solicit comment from the County, local historical societies, Native American tribes, affected landowners, and government land management agencies. Any comments received will be considered when the Oregon Geographic Names Board makes its recommendation to the US Board on Geographic Names that will make the final decision. Staff are not aware of any comments from any other organizations on the proposed name, other than a letter of support from the landowner. Naming the geographic feature is not expected to have any effect on the local community.

The Board may support this name change, oppose this name change, or take no action.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends the Board take no action on the proposed name.

Attachments:

- April 19, 2024 Letter from the Oregon Geographic Names Board
- The Board on Geographic Names Domestic Names Committee Proposal – Stone Butte



OREGON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES BOARD
Oregon Historical Society
1200 SW Park Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97205

April 19, 2024

To: Clackamas County Board of Commissioners
Re: Proposal to name a butte in Clackamas County
From: Oregon Geographic Names Board

The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) is responsible for supervising the naming of geographic features within Oregon and making recommendations to the United States Board on Geographic Names which has final approval authority. We have received a proposal from The City of Happy Valley to name an unnamed butte near the community of Carver. The proponent, Michael Walter, AICP, is a planner with the city. He proposes the name Stone Butte because at one time there was a Stone Post Office in the vicinity of this feature.

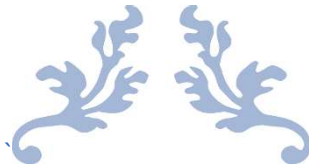
The OGNB is required to obtain written comments concerning this proposal from interested parties, including; county governments, local historical societies, Native American tribes, affected landowners, and government land management agencies.

We have included the proposal for your review and would appreciate your written response to this letter within the next 60 days. Please indicate whether Clackamas County supports the proposed name Stone Butte, opposes the proposed name, or has no opinion. Additional comments about this proposal are welcome.

Your response can be made either by e-mail or postal mail. Please direct your email to ognb@ohs.org or if your response is by letter, send it to the postal address in the heading of this letter.

Respectfully,

Bruce Fisher, President, Oregon Geographic Names Board



THE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE PROPOSAL FORM

This document is for those interested in proposing:

1. **A new name for a currently unnamed geographic feature, or**
2. **A change to an existing name, spelling, or where a name is applied.**

By submitting this form, the proponent acknowledges the [BGN Policies](#) and agrees to work with BGN staff regarding their proposal.



Domestic Geographic Name Proposal Form

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) is responsible for standardizing the names of geographic features within the 50 States and in other areas under the sovereignty of the United States. The BGN retains the legal authority to promulgate all official names and locations of natural features (e.g. mountains, rivers, valleys), as well as canals, channels, reservoirs, and other select feature types.

This form is to propose a new name or name, spelling, or application change for a geographic feature for Federal use. A proponent should carefully review the proposal prior to submission to ensure that it is consistent with the [BGN policies](#). Please note all fields with a red outline are required prior to submitting this form.

The proponent should also be aware that the entire proposal—including personal identifying information and any associated correspondence—is in the public domain and may be made publicly available at any time.

Submit
Proposal:

1. Download and email this form and supporting documentation to:
BGNEXEC@usgs.gov

OR 2. Send by mail to:
U.S. BGN Executive Secretary, Domestic Names
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS-523
Reston, VA 20192

Contact Us:
BGNEXEC@usgs.gov

i. Save PDF using this format:
'State_GeographicNameProposed'
ii. Email Subject: *ST_GeographicName*

Please note that anything submitted by mail will be delayed.

Naming Basics

Proposed Name:

Stone Butte

Is this to change an existing name? Y N

If yes, please provide the official name and Feature ID as it appears in [the Geographic Names Information System \(GNIS\)](#).

Is this name in current local use? Y N

What is the Feature Type?

Summit

GNIS Name:

GNIS ID:

Location Basics



Where is the feature?

Latitude: (38.94741)

Longitude: (-77.36839)

For Linear Features (e.g. stream or valley):

Mouth/Confluence

Latitude: (38.94741)

Longitude: (-77.36839)

Source/Headwater

Latitude: (38.94741)

Longitude: (-77.36839)

General Location:

State:

County:

City/Town/
Township/
Borough:

Public Land Survey System:

Section(s), Township, Range, Meridian

Feature Description

Physical shape, length, width, etc. (Maps can be submitted separately by email)

300 foot high horseshoe shaped butte that sits above the town of Carver. see attached maps.

Name Details

Name information:

Please provide relevant information about the proposed name, such as origin, meaning, how long it has been in current use, as well as current or historical significance. Also include why you believe the feature requires a name or name change and why the proposed name is appropriate. Describe any documents that you will be submitting (separately by email) to support your proposal.

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 Livingstone Stone, the first superintendent of the fish hatchery at Clear Creek and the Clackamas River. The Oregon Geographic Names, however, states the name came from the number of large boulders in the locality. Basalt rock was quarried from the hills in the immediate area and barged down the Clackamas and Willamette Rivers to Portland to be used on building construction at the time. Some were used to build the Tillamook Lighthouse on the Oregon coast and the locks at Willamette Falls. 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. During the same period, a post office was established at Stone. See articles submitted by the Oregon Historic Preservation Office. (URLs below)

Please provide a list of supporting documentation, including any web links:

Examples: Published sources showing the proposed name or letters of support (local government, historical society, etc.).

<https://bakercabin.org/carver-area-history/>

https://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/index.cfm?do=v.dsp_siteSummary&resultDisplay=29971

Is the name [commemorative](#)? Does the name honor or refer to a person or persons? Y N

Please note that the BGN will only accept proposals for names that are intended to honor a person or persons deceased at least five years. The BGN will disapprove names that could be construed to honor living persons. The person being honored should have had either (1) some direct or long-term association with the feature, or (2) have made a significant contribution to the area, community, or State in which it is located; or (3) have outstanding national or international recognition. The BGN discourages the use of an individual's full name except to avoid ambiguity.

If yes, please provide the following:

Honoree's Date of Birth:

Honoree's Date of Death:

Short biography and significance or association with the geographic feature: *(list any additional honorees here)*

Is the feature in a Wilderness Area or Wilderness Study Area? Y N Unknown

If yes, please provide your justification for making an exception to [the Wilderness Policy](#):

Please note that the BGN will not approve new names for unnamed features within wilderness areas or wilderness study areas, unless an overriding need can be demonstrated by the proponent.

Is the name you are proposing intended to honor Native Americans, their language, or culture? Y N

If yes, to ensure that the proposed name is appropriate, the BGN strongly advises proponents to work with Tribal Leaders, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and/or Native American linguists or other expert(s) associated with the Tribe to determine the acceptability of the proposed name and application. Please review [the BGN's Cultural Sensitivity for Native American Names guidance](#).

Proponents should also seek letters of endorsement from the governments (e.g., Tribal Councils) of any affected Tribes. Please indicate below, or in documentation submitted separately (with this proposal or any time after the proposal is submitted), any efforts to solicit Tribal input.

Additional Information +

Is there any local opposition or conflict with the proposed name? Y N

If yes, please explain and describe any opposition:

None known.

Additional notes, including any Tribal input details

The butte is privately owned by a single landowner and he is 'supposedly' in favor of the proposed name but has not given the City of HV a definitive answer.

Proponent Information


Please provide one form of contact (email preferred):

 Proponent's Name: Michael Walter, AICP


Agency or Organization, if applicable:

City of Happy Valley, OR

 Email: michaelw@happyvalleyor.gov

 Mailing Address: Happy Valley City Hall
16000 SE Misty Drive
Happy Valley, OR 97986

 Phone: 503-783-3800

 Are you completing this form for someone else? Y N

If yes, please fill out the following:

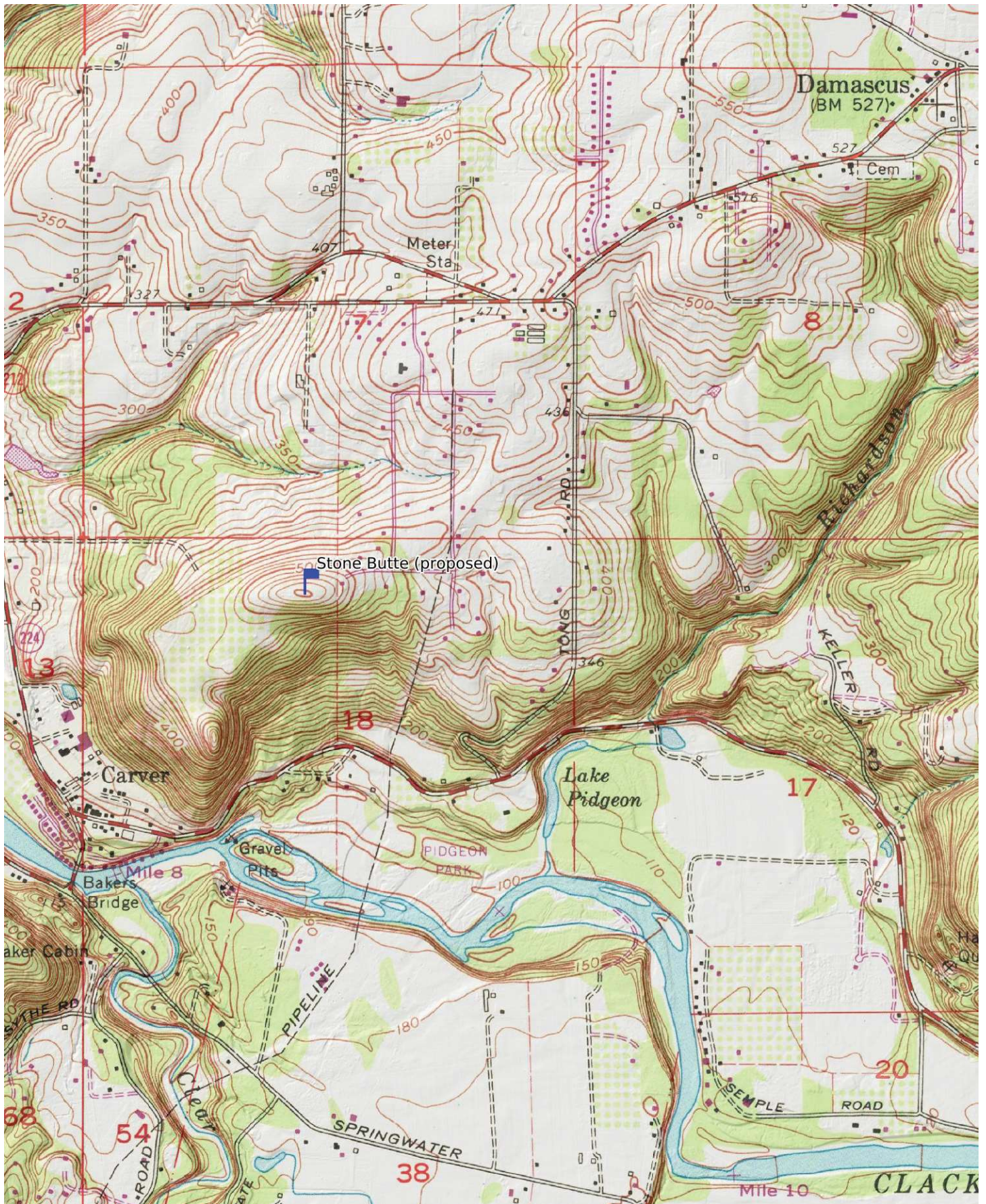
Completed by:

Full Name: Bruce Fisher

Email: bruce.j.fisher@gmail.com

Mailing Address:

Phone: 503 319-1714



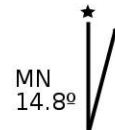
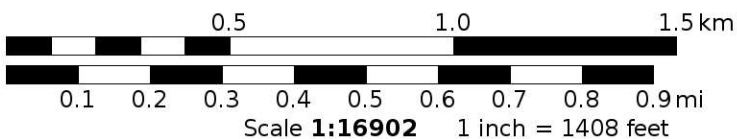
Mercator Projection
 WGS84
 UTM Zone 10T
 CALTOPO





Stone Butte (proposed)

Mercator Projection
WGS84
UTM Zone 10T



Stone Post Office (historical)

Post Office (Historical): Post Office (Historical)
FEATURE_ID: 1164704.0
FEATURE_NAME: Stone Post Office (historical)
COUNTY_NAME: Clackamas
ALPHA by County: B-G
LAT_DEC: 45.3929
LONG_DEC: -122.4970
ELEV_IN_FT: 89.0
MAP_NAME: Damascus
unnamed (1): empty

Location
45°23'34"N 122°29'49"W

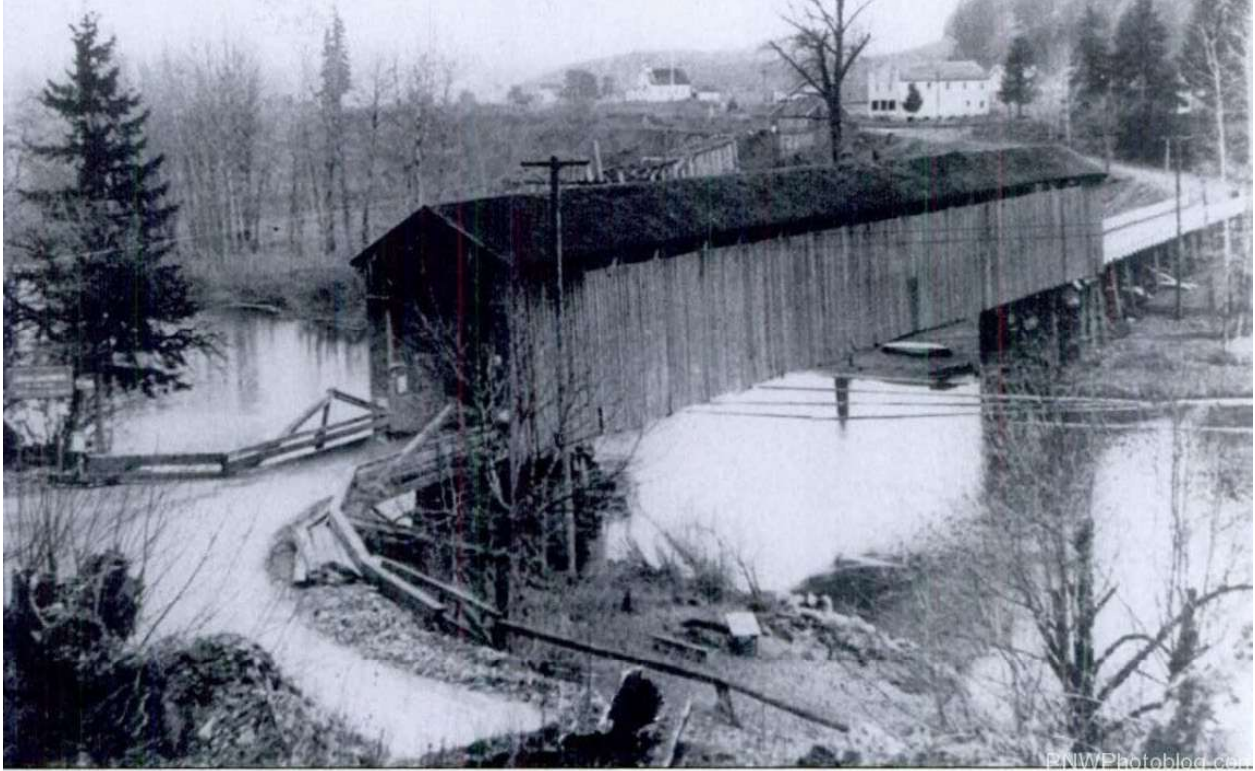
Post Office (Historical)
Post Office (Historical)

FEATURE_ID
1164704

FEATURE_NAME
Stone Post Office (historical)

COUNTY_NAME
Clackamas

Location of the Post Office on the north side of the Clackamas River



1900 photo of the Baker Bridge, Clackamas River at Stone (later Carver) Oregon.

Courtesy NWPhotoblog.com

History

PIONEER CHURCH HISTORY

Home History Get Involved



BAKER CABIN

Venue Rental Location Contact



Carver (Stone), Oregon

The Bakers chose the area, now known as Carver, for their 503-acre Donation Land Claim due to a basalt rock formation to the west of the cabin. Horace Baker was a stone mason by trade and being a very enterprising man he could envision this area as one of great promise. (The basalt rock is very high grade and 3 – 8 million years old).

Soon Horace Baker was very busy quarrying rock from this area. The quarry became a thriving business. At that time the area was known as “Baker’s Quarry” and held that name for many years. Horace also ran a slack-line ferry across the Clackamas River where the bridge is now located. This ferry allowed the areas of Springwater, Logan, and Upper Logan to develop.

In the area which is now the Carver Boat Ramp the quarried rock was loaded onto barges and during high water was floated six miles down the Clackamas River to Oregon City and distributed from there. Rock from the quarry provided the materials to build the Oregon City Locks, the Tillamook Light House, Portland’s Pioneer Post Office, the Portland Hotel (since torn down), and numerous rock walls throughout the Oregon City area.

The Bakers lived at the site for ten years prior to building the cabin. Since Horace was occupied with business the story is that neighbors took pity on Jane Hattan and constructed the Cabin out of squared timbers originally destined for the California Gold Mines. The timbers were hand hewn from Douglas Fir logs harvested from the property. There are no records of the temporary dwelling that they used prior to the Cabin's construction. (It was fall of 1846 when they arrived in Oregon, and as most pioneers did, they lived out of their wagon the first year.) No pegs or nails fasten the lap-jointed logs. The cantilevered design is common to the East Coast but seldom seen on the West Coast. The second floor is accessible by the outside stairs.

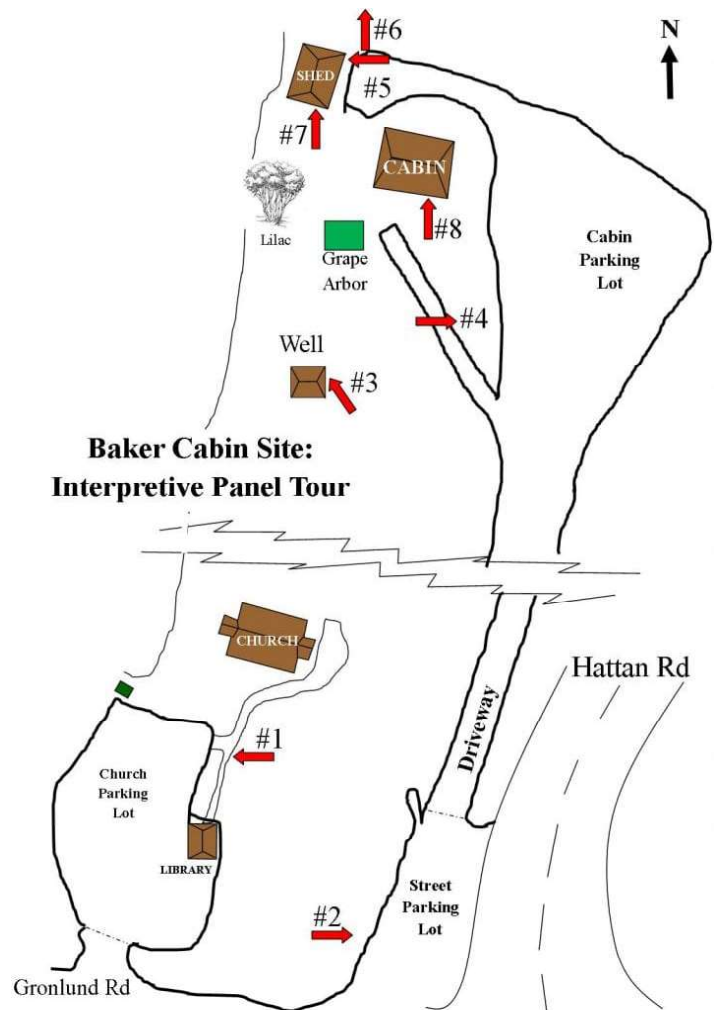
Baker descendants lived in the cabin until 1901. At that time the building was abandoned.

Later the area of their land claim became known as "Stone". Named, not after the quarry, but after Livingstone Stone the first superintendent of a fish hatchery located near the confluence of Clear Creek and the Clackamas River. The land for the hatchery was donated by Horace and Jane Baker. This was only the second fish hatchery in the nation, and the first in Oregon.

The area of "Stone" was renamed "Carver" after Steven Carver who platted the first development in the area and built a railway to service the town. His hopes for founding a true town fell short of the mark, but the Carver area did develop several businesses including a Creamery, grocery, Elementary school, among others.

Horace Baker died in 1882 at the age of 80 and is buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Oregon City. Jane died 16 years later, 79 years old, and is buried in Pleasant View Cemetery, Logan.

After the Baker's deaths the Cabin remained mostly vacant except for short periods when family members occupied the site. Additions were built onto the west end of the Cabin and housed the kitchen. However, additions burned down twice and were not rebuilt. Luckily the cabin itself was saved and restored to the present condition by the Old Timers Association. The Association was



formed in 1937 to restore the structure. Most of the Association members were direct descendants of the area's pioneers and over the course of several years they repaired the crumbling structure.



Mailing Address

Baker Cabin Historical Society
P.O. Box 741
Oregon City, Oregon 97045

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[f Facebook Log Cabin](#)

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Oregon Historic Site Record

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME			
address:	14999 S Springwater Rd Oregon City vcty, Clackamas County (97045)	historic name:	Jackson, C S Sam, Log House
assoc addresses:		current/other names:	Alder Lea
location descr:	Carver	block/lot/tax lot:	N/A / N/A / 02300
		twshp/rng/sect/qtr sect:	2S 3E 18 C
PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS			
resource type:	Building	height (stories):	2.0
elig evaluation:	eligible/significant	total elig resources:	3
prim constr date:	1912	second date:	1915
		total inelig resources:	
NR Status:		date indiv listed:	12/09/1981
primary orig use:	Single Dwelling	orig use comments:	
second orig use:		prim style comments:	
primary style:	Rustic	sec style comments:	
secondary style:	Bungalow (Type)	siding comments:	
primary siding:	Round Log	architect:	Jackson, Maria
secondary siding:	Wood:Other/Undefined	builder:	Mumpower, William
plan type:	Bungalow		
comments/notes:			
County records lost in 1996 flood - see National Register form SHPO. Historic yew recognized as CC Heritage Tree 2008.			
GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS			
Survey/Grouping Included In:	Type of Grouping	Date Listed	Date Compiled
Clackamas County Historic Landmarks	Survey & Inventory Project		2008
SHPO INFORMATION FOR THIS PROPERTY			
NR date listed:	12/09/1981	Special Assessment	106 Project(s): None
ILS survey date:	09/27/2007	Status	Federal Tax Project(s): None
RLS survey date:	12/09/1981	Term	
		End Yr	
		Closed	2nd
		Closed	1st
			2022
			2006
ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION			
<i>(Includes expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings and alterations)</i>			
<p>ROOF FORM & MATERIALS: Low-pitched gable with shed dormer, exposed-end log beams. PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Multi-light wood, fixed and casement</p> <p>DECORATIVE FEATURES: Exposed log ends, rafters and columns; full-width front porch on north façade with shed roof and log columns; shed dormer on north façade with ribbon of windows continuing onto knee walls; shed dormers on east and west facades on ell roof; cantilevered decks with exposed log supports and rustic log railings on east, west and south facades; wrap-around decks with exposed log supports and rustic log railings on south and west facade; stone columns on south façade; exposed stone chimney on west façade; heavy plank Dutch-door with hand-wrought hardware on north façade; heavy plank door with 9-lights on south façade; hand-wrought iron hardware and light fixtures throughout. ALTERATIONS: Roof replaced 1975 by sandwiching false, insulated roof between exposed cedar shingles on interior ceiling and cedar shingles cladding exterior roof. Kitchen was altered in 1970 by incorporating the rear entry porch into the kitchen and replacing porch windows with reproduction wood windows. A new and larger back deck was added to the south façade. Garage: STYLE: Oregon Rustic PLAN TYPE/SHAPE: Rectangle NO. OF STORIES: 1.5 FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Concrete and stone ROOF FORM & MATERIALS: Low-pitched gable, exposed-end log beams. WALL CONSTRUCTION: Log, round STRUCTURAL FRAME: Log, round PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Multi-light wood, fixed and casement EXTERIOR SURFACING MATERIALS: Log, round lower with cedar shingle upper walls DECORATIVE FEATURES: Exposed log ends, rafters; cantilevered deck with exposed log supports and rustic log railings on south facade; reproduction multi-light double garage doors; hand-wrought iron hardware and light fixtures throughout. Tennis courts exposed; swimming hole overgrown, gatehouse and horseshed demolished. LANDSCAPE: Natural landscape of the heavily wooded, park-like setting, surrounded on three sides by Clear Creek, a tributary of the Clackamas River. Paths wind around the house and down to an open, sloping lawn to the creek's bank. Historic yew recognized as CC Heritage Tree 2008. The Sam Jackson Log Cabin sits to the southwest of Springwater Road, away from the busy, rural two-lane thoroughfare, and lightly screened by mature trees. Before emptying into the Clackamas River, Clear Creek circles around three sides of the 5.8-acre property, part of which is a protected wetlands. Across Clear Creek to the southwest is undeveloped forestland.</p>			
HISTORY			
<i>(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)</i>			
<p>SUBJECT PROPERTY "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 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 2 to 6 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 wood burning furnace in the early 1950s and was converted to an oil furnace in the late 1950s. The first story is 2313 square-feet (interior) and 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</p>			

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 paneling. 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 in 1970 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-foot cedar deck was built, replacing the back porch which overlooks Clear Creek. 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 in 1975, but is identical to the original roof. Log gutters were replaced with identical gutters. Water is obtained through a well, and the pump is located in the garage. The original 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 workshop 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 was restored in 2000. Also on the property was a two-stable horse shed located next to the swimming hole, which is southwest of the main house. 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 [1980] 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. The Jacksons originally purchased their 40-acre tract on Clear Creek in the early 1900s for \$16,000. 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 James T. and Karen E. Waldron for \$150,000 in 1979. Completed as a summer retreat on a 40-acre tract on the Clackamas River for pioneer Oregon newspaper publisher, C. S. Jackson, in 1915, "Alder Lea" is significant as the outstanding private resort in the Rustic Style now standing in the state. Sited on a 5.8-acre parcel formed by the oxbow of Clear Creek, a tributary of the Clackamas River, the property includes a three-car garage in the Rustic Style, historic tennis courts and swimming pool, and remnants of the stone chimney of the original gatehouse. The natural landscape qualities of the wooded site are an important part of the retreat's feeling and association. Despite family tradition that Jackson's wife, Maria, designed the house after a building seen during a summer trip to Sweden, the house, with its log walls, peeled log porch posts and railings, log corbels supporting balconies sheltered by broad, gable overhangs, and its wide shed-roofed dormer, is as much a derivative of the type of Adirondacks Rustic retreat pictured frequently in "The Craftsman" magazine in the period before the First World War. The house and most of its furnishings are intact, having been maintained by Jackson's widow until 1949. The well-preserved retreat embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Adirondacks Rustic Style and it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with influential newspaperman C. S. "Sam" Jackson, publisher of the Pendleton "East Oregonian" (1882-1902) and Portland's "Oregon Daily Journal" (1902-1924). 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 lodge pole 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 won the first heavyweight title) and Lillie Pons, the opera singer, who was a long-time friend of Mrs. Jackson. Charles Samuel Jackson was born in Virginia in 1860 and was educated in public schools and business college at Baltimore, Maryland. After emigrating to Oregon in 1880, he bought a half interest in the "East Oregonian" in Pendleton in 1882, building the weekly into a daily institution in Eastern Oregon. In 1902, he became publisher of the four-month-old "Oregon Journal", which he built into a strong and influential newspaper of statewide circulation, housed in the Jackson Tower inn downtown Portland. After his death in 1924, the paper continued under the management of Jackson's son, Philip. Jackson advocated many social, political and economic reforms, including initiative and referendum, direct primaries, and woman's suffrage. He was one of the leading public figures of his day in Oregon. He is considered one of those responsible for promoting the early Oregon highway system and is one of the original eight inductees into the "Newspaper Hall of Fame" in Coos Bay. Though he refused to seek political office, he exercised considerable influence on the political and public affairs of Oregon throughout his career. Maria Clopton Jackson was born in Virginia in 1862 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 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. She was affectionately known as "the little mother of the 'Journal' ". She and her husband's father donated 118-acres of land known as Sam Jackson park for the medical Center in Portland which contains OHSU and the Veterans Administration Hospital. As a member of "Save the Myrtle Woods, Inc", she helped save a 7-acre myrtle wood grove located in the heart of Coos County for the public in May of 1946. The preserve was added to the Oregon State parks system as Coquille Myrtle Grove State park in 1950. She was instrumental in the campaign to preserve the "Battleship Oregon", and was selected Portland's first citizen in 1944. 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. 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, Soloman 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 Brock, 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 descendants 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 ~~Carver~~ 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 Cazadero 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 platted. 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.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

✓ Title Records	Census Records	✓ Property Tax Records	✓ Local Histories
Sanborn Maps	Biographical Sources	SHPO Files	✓ Interviews
✓ Obituaries	✓ Newspapers	State Archives	✓ Historic Photographs
City Directories	Building Permits	State Library	

Local Library:

Historical Society:

University Library:

Other Repository:

Bibliography:

National Register Nomination 12/9/1981 prepared by Karen E. Waldron

Letter of Support

February 19, 2024

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RE: Letter of Support for proposed name "Stone Butte"

Dear Michael Walter,

I am writing on behalf of our family to express our full support for the proposed name, "Stone Butte", as recommended by the Oregon Geographic Naming Board (OGNB).

It is our understanding that the naming of the geographical feature as "Stone Butte" is a decision made solely for the purpose of accurately identifying and preserving its unique characteristics, and we agree that it accurately reflects the geographical features of the area in question and trust this name will serve its intended purpose without hindering any future developments or initiatives in the area.

We fully acknowledge and understand that the use of the name "Stone Butte" is entirely separate and independent from any potential future development and will not impede or restrict any future developments in the area, including those that may bear the term "Stone."

Thank you for considering our input and for your efforts in preserving the integrity of our local geography. If you require any further clarification or information from our end, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Bridgette Francis
Co-Trustee / Lowell E Patton 2017 Trust