

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House

Name of Property

Benton Co., OR

County and State

15000045

NR Reference Number

Amendment:

NRIS # 15000045

Listed Date: (24 February 2015)

The Hannah and Eliza Gorman House located [REDACTED] was listed as part of a Multiple Property Submission in the National Register in 2015 (NRIS# 15000045), under the *Settlement-era Dwellings, Barns and Farm Groups of the Willamette Valley, Oregon, 1841-circa 1865* Multiple Property Document (MPD), with the property identified as of local and state significance, under Criterion A, for its association with Exploration/Settlement and Ethnic Heritage. In the 2015 nomination, the property is identified as “the only identified extant residence in Benton County that was owned and occupied by former African American slaves who crossed the Oregon Trail during the settlement period.”ⁱ

This National Register amendment for the Hannah and Eliza Gorman House associates the property with the *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002* MPD by demonstrating the Gorman House’s eligibility under Criterion D, at the local level, in the area of archaeology. The amendment also explains that the property meets the general and property-type registration requirements of the MPD.

Additional documentation provided herein amends the following sections of the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Section 7, and Section 8. Additional figures and current photographs are also provided.

Section 5 is amended to add one contributing site to the number of resources within the property boundaries. The total is now 1 contributing building (house), 1 contributing site, and 1 noncontributing building (garage).

Section 7 is amended to describe the physical and cultural setting of the site to provide archaeological context and illustrate the integrity of the site.

Section 8 is amended to add the area of significance ARCHAEOLOGY under Criterion D. The amendment revises the Narrative Statement of Significance to include that the building meets the general and property-type registration requirements for archaeological properties in accordance with Multiple Property Documentation Form *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002* and explains that the property has the potential to yield information about the lives of Oregon’s early black pioneer residents, women in particular, during the settlement period and the era of exclusion laws.

No other changes have been made to the previously prepared nominations’ period of significance, area of significance, criteria, and nominated area boundary.

ⁱ Liz Carter and Chris Ruiz, “Hannah and Eliza Gorman House” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2015).

United States Department of the Interior
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Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
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State Agency Certification:

I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal name change meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

Signature of Certifying Official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date of Action

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
		buildings
1		site
		structure
		object
		Total

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: WOOD; BRICK

walls: WOOD; WEATHERBOARD; SHIPLAP

roof: ASPHALT; COMPOSITION SHINGLE

other _____

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The circa 1857-1866 Hannah and Eliza Gorman House is located at [REDACTED], Benton County, Oregon. Sited mid-block on a 75' x 100' city lot, the modest 925-square-foot building comprises two volumes built in two phases creating an upright-and-wing form with Gothic Revival stylistic influences. A non-contributing, twentieth century garage is the only other building on the property. The site is simply landscaped with street trees, lawn, and foundation plantings. The site includes artifacts associated with the mid-19th-century to early 20th-century that potentially, with further research, could yield information about the residency of the Gorman family and Hannah and Eliza's businesses as a washerwoman and a seamstress. Since the individual listing in 2015, no alterations have been made to the property and the presence of cultural deposits and structural remains below topsoil and modern driveway gravels indicate that there is a mostly intact stratigraphic layer unique to the Gorman habitation period and is free from significant cultural or natural alteration.

Narrative Description

ENVIRONMENT

The Hannah and Eliza Gorman House is located at [REDACTED], Benton County, Oregon, in an urban neighborhood several blocks north of Corvallis' downtown commercial core, on the east side of [REDACTED]. The legal location of the house is in [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]. The location was historically the northern edge of downtown Corvallis, bordering on farmlands, but the area slowly developed into a residential neighborhood between the 1850s and 1920s.

The property is located in Oregon's Willamette Valley which is a broad depression that is 125 miles from the Columbia River to Cottage Grove.² Topographically, the valley floor features broad alluvial flats that gently slope north along its length interspersed with small groups of low-lying basalt hills (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The vegetative cover of the valley is characterized by forest stands, tree groves, and savanna dominated by oaks (*Quercus kelloggii* and *Q. garryana*) or grasslands. Climatically, the region is dry during the summer months, followed by mild wet winters. Soils mapped in the Gorman House vicinity are Willamette Silt Loam, 0 to 3 percent slope (NRCS n.d.: Map Unit No. 606WeA).³ This soil derived largely from catastrophic terminal Pleistocene floods (Missoula Floods) that filled the Willamette Valley and today form a higher landform surface above the Holocene-age terraces.

TIME PERIOD OF OCCUPATION OR USE

The property is associated with Hannah and Eliza Gorman during the period of 1857 -1875 when they owned all of the lots upon which the original house wing and addition were built. The Gormans lived at this location from approximately 1857 until Eliza's death in 1869, at which time Hannah moved away, but

² Jerry F. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness, *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1988), 15-16.

³ "Web Soil Survey," US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, accessed September 12, 2022, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House

Name of Property

Benton Co., OR

County and State

continued to own the property along with her son, Hiram Gorman, who took ownership of Eliza's portion of the property upon her death.

PERSONS, ETHNIC GROUPS, OR ARCHEOLOGICAL CULTURES

Clovis fluted points, associated with radiocarbon dates elsewhere in North America from about 11,000 years ago, have been reported as isolated surface finds in the Willamette Valley.⁴ While no dates of such antiquity have been recorded with cultural material in the valley, geoarchaeological work in [REDACTED] in the upper valley has indicated that people were using the resources of the floodplain here over 10,000 years ago.⁵ At the opening of the nineteenth century, Kalapuyan speakers occupied all of the Willamette Valley.⁶

Hannah and Eliza Gorman came across the Oregon Trail in 1844. The Gormans were identified on the "list of ladies" of Captain John Thorpe's wagon train as, "Aunt Hannah, negress," and "Eliza, mulatto girl".⁷ Thorpe and his family (including Eliza and Hannah) settled in Polk County to the north of Corvallis, where Thorpe established a 320-acre homestead. The Gormans are listed in the 1850 Federal Census as Eliza and Hannah Thorpe. At some unknown point after arriving in Oregon, Hannah and Eliza took the last name of Gorman; the origin of the Gorman name has not been established. By 1856, four years before the American Civil War, Hannah and Eliza Gorman had relocated to Corvallis.

Beginning in 1857, The Gormans began to purchase property in northern Corvallis. Eliza Gorman [REDACTED].⁸ The following year Hannah Gorman purchased adjoining lots from Isaac Moore and Weyman St. Clair.⁹ In 1866, Eliza Gorman purchased [REDACTED] from Louis Belfile.¹⁰ This final purchase completed the Gormans' purchase of properties that would make up [REDACTED]. The 1860 census indicates that Hannah worked as a "washwoman" and Eliza as a "seamstress."¹¹ However, in 1869, Eliza died due to a fatal illness. Her death notice in the *Corvallis Gazette*, Corvallis, Oregon, July 17, 1869, indicates that the Gormans were well regarded in the Corvallis community. Hiram Gorman, (Hannah's son) took ownership of [REDACTED] following Eliza's death in 1869. Even though they continued to own the Corvallis property, by the 1870 census, Hannah was living in Portland, Oregon and Hiram Gorman in Salem, Oregon. In 1875, Hiram Gorman filed a quit claim deed relinquishing the Corvallis property to Hannah.¹² Days later, Hannah sold lots [REDACTED] to Peter Polly.¹³

The series of land transactions offers supporting evidence of the initial construction date of the house in circa 1857, following the purchase of lot [REDACTED]. Evidence of a second building phase in circa 1866 is

⁴ Steven Allely, "A Clovis Point from the Mohawk River Valley, Western Oregon," in *Archaeological Studies in the Willamette Valley*, (Eugene: University of Oregon, Department of Anthropology, 1975), 549-552. Thomas Connolly, "Paleo Point Occurrences in the Willamette Valley, Oregon," in *Contributions to the Archaeology of Oregon, 1989-1994*, edited by Paul W. Baxter (Eugene: Association of Oregon Archaeologists, Occasional Papers No. 5, 1994) 81-88. Rick Minor, "Paleo-Indians in Western Oregon: A Description of Two Fluted Projectile Points," in *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 19, no. 1, (1985): 33-40.

⁵ Brian L. O'Neill, Thomas J. Connolly, and Dorothy E. Freidel "The Long Tom and Chalker Sites: A Holocene Geoarchaeological Record for the Upper Willamette Valley." "Eugene, Oregon: Report of the State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, 1999) on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, Oregon.

⁶ Melville Jacobs, "Historic Perspectives in Indian Languages of Oregon and Washington." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* No. 28, 55-74. (Seattle, Washington: Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington, 1937) 66.

⁷ May D. Dasch, "Hannah and Eliza J. Gorman: Early Afro-American Pioneers in Benton County, Oregon", (Benton County, Oregon: Benton County Historical Society, 2004).

⁸ Benton County Deed Records: William Dixon to Eliza Gorman, April 27, 1857.

⁹ Benton County Deed Records: Weyman St. Clair to Hannah Gorman, November 1858; Isaac Moore to Hannah Gorman, November 1, 1858.

¹⁰ Benton County Deed Records: Louis Belfile to Eliza Gorman, May 4, 1866.

¹¹ U.S. Census, Corvallis, Benton County, 1860.

¹² Benton County Deed Records: Hiram Gorman to Hannah Gorman, March 25, 1875.

¹³ Benton County Deed Records: Hannah Gorman to Peter Polly, March 30, 1875.

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House

Name of Property

Benton Co., OR

County and State

supported by the purchase of lot [REDACTED] in that year. A Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1890 (Figure 3) shows that the building configuration dating to the 1860s is largely intact except for the northernmost portion of the original wing, removed sometime between 1927 and 1949, the location of which is now part of a gravel driveway leading to a garage built sometime after 1949.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RESULTS

Archaeological investigations were conducted in the area of a 20th-century garage that is located within the NRHP boundary. The one-story garage measures 18×16-ft. and is sited approximately 10 feet from the rear northeast corner of the house. The garage is sheathed in drop siding and features a poured-in-place concrete perimeter foundation with an unpaved parking surface. The garage appears to have been built in the early 20th century, well after the period of significance (1857-1875), and is considered a non-contributing resource. Archaeological test excavations examined the area around the foundation, below the garage floor, and in the modern gravel driveway that provides access to the garage.¹⁴ The archaeological testing investigation was conducted during the Spring and Fall of 2015 by the University of Oregon-Museum of Natural and Cultural History. (Figure 1) The archaeological investigation involved excavating 11 50×50 cm test units and 1 m×50 cm trench unit. (Figure 2) Additionally, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) study of the garage area, adjoining driveway, and adjacent backyard was conducted on April 9, 2015, before the excavation. (Figure 3) Test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels to a minimum depth of 70 cm upon request from the landowner or two sterile levels. Excavated material was passed through a 1/8" steel mesh screen. The GPR study identified some radar anomalies including in the driveway area which Sanborn maps indicate was once the location of a nonextant portion of the house. (Figure 4)

Test units excavated a total of 1.7 m³ of fill in the study area. Excavations encountered some mixing of modern and historic-age artifacts in the upper 20 cm in most units. Below 20 cm intact historic-age deposits were encountered. A surprisingly varied assemblage of mid-19th-century to early 20th-century artifacts were recovered, particularly 19th-century clothing buttons. (Figure 5) Based on available information, we know that Hannah and Eliza had businesses as a washerwoman and a seamstress, respectively. Some of the buttons may relate to the Gorman family businesses. One brick structural feature was partially excavated that appears to be part of a foundation system associated with a no longer extant wing of the house. (Figure 6) Artifacts associated with this feature date to the mid-19th century, consistent with the time frame in which the Gorman family lived and worked at the house.

Although none of the 19th-century material could be definitively associated with the Gorman family, the fact that there are well-preserved archaeological deposits underscores the potential that further investigations will identify archaeological remains definitively associated with the Gorman household. Based on the density of artifacts in the relatively small scale of the study, it is highly probable that the archaeological site on the property will yield significant information regarding the Gorman family's occupation.

The Gorman House site is one of the few known African American-related sites in Oregon from this period that retain an original dwelling. As such, the site offers unique opportunities to learn about the daily life of Oregon's earliest African American residents. The Gorman House site also offers the rare opportunity to learn from the architectural elements of the building itself. Although some exterior elements of the building have been altered, much of the substructure of the building appears to date to the period that the Gormans owned the house. There is a high probability that elements of the building may reflect African American architectural traditions that were carried to Oregon from the eastern United States. The house and associated site have the potential to provide significant information about the African

¹⁴ Ruiz, Carter, and O'Grady. 14.

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House

Name of Property

Benton Co., OR

County and State

American women's settler experience in Oregon that is not readily available from other sites, previous archaeological studies, or previous scholarly work.

The archaeological study at the Gorman House site, including ground penetrating radar geophysical study and archaeological test excavations, suggest that the site will likely yield information important to the early history of Black pioneers in Oregon. Four grids on the subject property were surveyed with GPR and all produced evidence of subsurface anomalies.¹⁵ The extant building may also contribute to the data potential under Criterion D as the structural makeup of the building itself may reveal information about building methods and architectural forms that migrated across the continent with Black pioneers.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

As the previous archaeological investigations at the Gorman House site were limited in scope and location, future investigations on the property are likely to yield additional information about previous inhabitants of the property, including Hannah and Elizabeth Gorman. Future investigations on the property should consider the following research questions:

- Do anomalies located during GPR survey represent extant features such as a privies, structural remains, or refuse pits? Are there buried structural remains or cultural deposits located in areas not surveyed by GPR?
- Can the size and potential boundaries of the former addition be established through additional excavation?
- If additional cultural materials are identified through further excavation, what do they tell us about the Gorman Family and other past occupants? Do the material remains represent distinct periods of occupation?
- What do the material remains associated with members of the Gorman Family tell us about their economic status or access to goods?
- Are there personal artifacts present that are diagnostic to Hannah or Elizabeth Gorman or their subsequent family members?
- What is the relationship between artifacts and features found around the garage with artifacts and features potentially present around other parts of the house? If new materials are identified, are they representative of distinct or similar activities?
- How does the Gorman House site assemblage compare with other mid-nineteenth century homesteads of the Willamette Valley? How does the assemblage compare with other known sites related to African American History in Oregon during the mid- nineteenth century?

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Hannah and Eliza Gorman House is located in Oregon's Willamette Valley which is a broad depression that is 125 miles from the Columbia River to Cottage Grove.¹⁶ Topographically, the valley floor features broad alluvial flats that gently slope north along its length interspersed with small groups of low-lying basalt hills (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The vegetative cover of the valley is characterized by forest stands, tree groves, and savanna dominated by oaks (*Quercus kelloggii* and *Q. garryana*) or grasslands. Climatically, the region is dry during the summer months, followed by mild wet winters. Soils mapped in the Gorman House vicinity are Willamette Silt Loam, 0 to 3 percent slope (NRCS n.d.: Map Unit No. 606WeA).¹⁷ This soil derived largely from catastrophic terminal Pleistocene floods (Missoula Floods) that filled the Willamette Valley and today form a higher landform surface above the Holocene-

¹⁵ Ruiz, Carter, and O'Grady, 22.

¹⁶ Franklin

¹⁷ "Web Soil Survey"

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

age terraces. The property is located at [REDACTED], Benton County, Oregon, in an urban neighborhood several blocks north of Corvallis' downtown commercial core, on the east side of N [REDACTED]. The legal location of the house is in [REDACTED], Willamette Meridian, on [REDACTED] (the current NRHP boundary). [REDACTED]. The east boundary line is [REDACTED]. The property has landscaping elements including a grass lawn, flower borders, and large trees. The north edge of the property features a [REDACTED].

The modest 925-square-foot building comprises two volumes built in two phases creating an upright-and-wing form with Gothic Revival stylistic influences. The earlier volume is a vernacular one-story wing, built by or for the Gormans circa 1857. Attached to the wing, is a Gothic Revival 1 1/2-story front gabled upright, built using the box construction method about 1866.¹⁸ At some point between 1927 – 1949, a portion of the wing was removed at the north end of the house, creating room for a driveway and garage. The one-story garage was built sometime after 1949. It measures 18×16-ft. and is sited approximately 10 feet from the northeast (rear) corner of the house. The garage is sheathed in drop siding and features a poured-in-place concrete perimeter foundation with an unpaved parking surface. The garage was built well after the period of significance (1857-1875) and is considered a non-contributing resource.

LIKELY APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY DURING ITS PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION OR USE

The extant house remains in its original location from the ca.1857 – ca.1866 period of construction and appears much as it did during the Gormans' time of residence, retaining its historic mid-nineteenth century location, form, and plan, as well as a number of its original interior and exterior architectural features.¹⁹ Ground penetrating radar and archaeological test excavations indicate that a portion of the north wing of the house was removed at some point between 1927 and 1949. Sanborn maps reflect this finding; this portion of the house was likely identical to the extant remainder of the house's north wing. Sanborn maps also indicate that at one time there were other buildings on the property, but it is unclear of any of them dated to the time period of occupation by the Gormans.²⁰

INTEGRITY

As an archaeological site, the Gorman House retains the integrity aspects of location, setting, feeling, design, association, and materials. The archaeological work to date has documented the spatial parameters of the site and its research potential, clearly defining the property's physical features and identifying its significance, and today, those physical qualities remain sufficiently intact at the site to retain integrity.

Integrity of location is evident, as current research does not indicate that the property was relocated, in whole or in part, from another site. The residential setting of the site is much as it was since the early- to mid-20th century but has changed a bit since the period of significance, since the area would have been less developed and populated. Despite this, the site has rich and well-stratified archaeological deposits dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, and the property's surrounding physical environment illustrates a similar residential setting and feeling that conveys a historic sense of the property during its period of significance to reflect its significance.

The property retains integrity of association through the information gathered from the 19th and 20th

¹⁸ Carter and Ruiz, 3.
¹⁹ Carter and Ruiz, 3.
²⁰ Carter and Ruiz, 10.

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House

Name of Property

Benton Co., OR

County and State

century artifacts that demonstrate a strong potential to answer research questions related to the Gorman family habitation and how Hannah and Eliza Gorman's businesses operated at this site. Additionally, the presence of cultural deposits and structural remains below topsoil and modern driveway gravels indicate that there is a mostly intact stratigraphic layer unique to the Gorman habitation period and is free from significant cultural or natural alteration.

The site also retains its integrity of materials and design through the material remains unique to the time period of occupation. The varied assemblage of mid-19th-century to early 20th-century artifacts recovered from the site, particularly the 19th-century clothing buttons, potentially yields further information regarding the Gorman Family business. Further, in identifying the brick structural feature that appears to be part of a foundation system associated with a no longer extant wing of the house, the intra-site artifact and feature patterning of this site is consistent with the time frame in which the Gorman family lived and worked at the house, thus retaining the relationship of the buildings and discrete activity areas at the site.

CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The Gorman House property contains one contributing building (house), one non-contributing building (garage), and one contributing archaeological site.

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHAEOLOGY

Period of Significance

c. 1857 - 1875

Significant Dates

c. 1857: 1st construction

c. 1866: 2nd construction

1875: House sold out of Gorman ownership

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Black/African American

Architect/Builder

Not known

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of circa 1857 – 1875 reflects the initial construction date of circa 1857 and closes with the sale of the property by Hannah Gorman to Peter Polly in 1875. This period also captures what the archaeological record has the potential to inform us through research questions about what is not yet known about the Gorman family and properties associated with patterns of Black Migration to Oregon.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Gorman House is eligible under the *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002* MPD. The Hannah and Eliza Gorman House meets all of the general and property-specific registration requirements established by the MPD, and it is locally significant under Criterion D, in the area of archaeology, for its potential to yield significant information about the lives of Oregon's early black pioneer residents, women in particular, during the settlement period and the era of exclusion laws. Archaeological investigation in 2015, conducted in the area of the 20th-century garage demonstrated the property's potential to yield significant information. The period of significance under Criterion D is circa 1857 – 1875, reflecting the construction date of the house and concluding with the sale of the property by the Gorman family.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The 2015 Gorman House nomination did not apply Criterion D to the nomination, but the nomination acknowledged that "Criterion D is not being applied in this nomination, but with more conclusive archaeological study, the Gorman House may prove to have significance under that Criterion in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Ethnic History, and Archaeology."²¹ A subsequent archaeological investigation in 2015, conducted in the area of a 20th-century garage located within the NRHP boundary has determined that the Gorman House property has the archaeological potential to yield significant information and meets registration requirements under Criterion D for the *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002* MPD.²²

Application of the *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002* MPD Requirements

General Registration Requirements

The Gorman House also meets all of the General Registration Requirements of the *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002* MPD in that:

1. Properties must have a significant association with Oregon's Black history.

The Gorman House meets this requirement as it "is the only identified extant residence in Benton County [Oregon] that was owned and occupied by former African American slaves who crossed the Oregon Trail during the settlement period."²³

2. The property's significance must have occurred within the period of significance for the MPD (1788-2002).

The Gorman House meets this requirement as its period of significance is c. 1857 – 1875, reflecting the construction of the house through the Gorman family's ownership, placing the property's significance within the MPD's period of significance.

3. The property must be located within the boundaries of the State of Oregon, but not within Portland's 2019 city limits. Properties within those city limits fall under the African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD.

²¹ Carter and Ruiz, 16.

²² Chris Ruiz, Liz Carter, and Patrick O'Grady, "Hannah and Eliza Gorman House Garage Archaeological Reconnaissance, Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon," (Eugene, Oregon: Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Museum Report No. 2023-025, 2023), 26.

²³ Carter and Ruiz, 14.

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

The Gorman House meets this requirement as it is located in Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon and outside the 2019 Portland, Oregon city limits.

4. A property must possess sufficient physical integrity to effectively convey its appearance during its identified period of significance. It does not need to retain its original function.

The Gorman House meets this requirement as it retains sufficient physical integrity to effectively convey its appearance during its identified period of significance. The

Property-Type Registration Requirements

In addition to meeting the above General Registration requirements, the Gorman House meets the property-type specific requirements for property type #3, Properties Associated with Patterns of Black Migration to Oregon, outlined in *Black Historic Resources in Oregon Outside of Portland, 1788-2002*. As a note, property-type requirement numbers 3, 4, and 5 do not apply to this resource as this amendment is not making an argument for Criterion C (#3), the house was not constructed by a known architect/engineer/builder (#4), and it is not a linear resource (#5). All other requirements for this property type do apply and are justified as follows:

1. The property must be directly associated with events or trends related to patterns of migration and settling of Black people in Oregon.

The Gorman House is directly associated with African Americans moving to and settling in Oregon as a part of the initial settlement of Oregon between 1843 and the 1860s. Hannah and Eliza Gorman came across the Oregon Trail in 1844, settling in the Willamette Valley, and ultimately in Corvallis.

2. The property should, at a minimum, retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association sufficient to convey its appearance during the specific period of significance identified for the property. Older properties (for example, those that pre-date 1890) that are sufficiently rare need not have a high level of integrity of setting to be eligible.

The Gorman House retains the integrity aspects of location, setting, feeling, design, association, and materials sufficient to convey its appearance during the specific period of significance identified for the property (c. 1857 – 1866).

6. The property's importance to the Black community and the length of time of that importance must be compared to other similar properties in order to establish its importance relative to other resources of similar type, function, age, and association.

The 2015 Gorman House nomination identified that the property was one of six remaining settlement period resources in Corvallis and one of fourteen in Benton County. However, in the context of archaeological sites significant for Patterns of Black Migration to Oregon within Corvallis and Benton County, the Gorman House appears to be unique. To date, no other comparative properties are known within this local context.

7. Archaeological resources should possess sufficient archaeological context(s) (e.g. spatial and stratigraphic arrangement of features, artifacts, ecofacts, and use surfaces) to inform research questions important to understanding the Black community in Oregon.

Archaeological resources possess sufficient archaeological context to inform research questions important to understanding the Black community in Oregon. The archaeological investigation in 2015, conducted in the area

Gorman, Hannah & Eliza, House
Name of Property

Benton Co., OR
County and State

of a 20th-century garage, determined that the Gorman House property retained an archaeological component that could yield information to important research questions.²⁴ The initial research potential will likely provide insight into questions related to habitation patterns, occupations, and economic status. There is greater potential that with further study, one might learn more about how the site assemblage compares with other nineteenth and early twentieth century known sites related to African American History in Oregon.

²⁴ Chris Ruiz, Liz Carter, and Patrick O'Grady, "Hannah and Eliza Gorman House Garage Archaeological Reconnaissance, Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon," (Eugene, Oregon: Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Museum Report No. 2023-025, 2023), 26.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hannah and Eliza Gorman House

City or Vicinity: Corvallis

County: Benton **State:** OR

Photographer: Chris Ruiz

Date Photographed: _____

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 2:** Amendment_OR_BentonCounty_HannahandElizaGormanHouse_0001
Overview of House, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 2 of 2:** Amendment_OR_BentonCounty_HannahandElizaGormanHouse_0002
Overview of Garage, camera facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House

Name of Property

Benton Co., OR

County and State

15000045

NR Reference Number

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1.** 2015 excavation along the south wall of the Gorman House garage.
- Figure 2.** Overview of Gorman House property showing location of 50 x 50 cm test units.
- Figure 3.** Location of GPR grids at the Gorman House overlaid on survey map of the property.
- Figure 4.** 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the configuration of the house and property. The red polygon shows the archaeological study area, which includes the location of a no longer extant portion of the house.
- Figure 5.** Examples of artifacts found at the Gorman House Garage project that likely date to the 19th century.
- Figure 6.** View of test units 10/11 and 12 showing the brick features.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Figure 1. 2015 excavation along the south wall of the Gorman House garage.

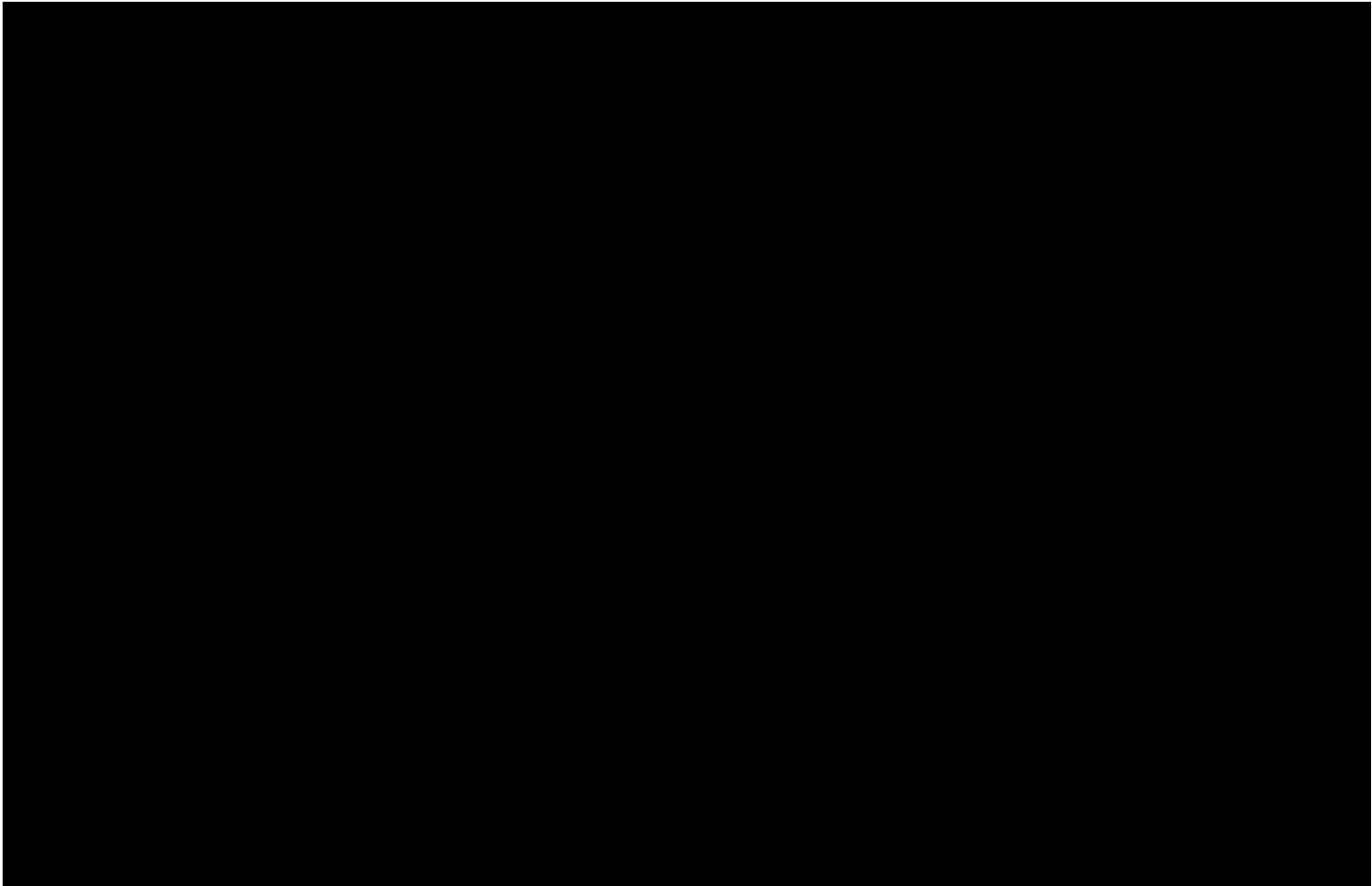


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Figure 2. Overview of Gorman House property showing location of 50 x 50 cm test units.

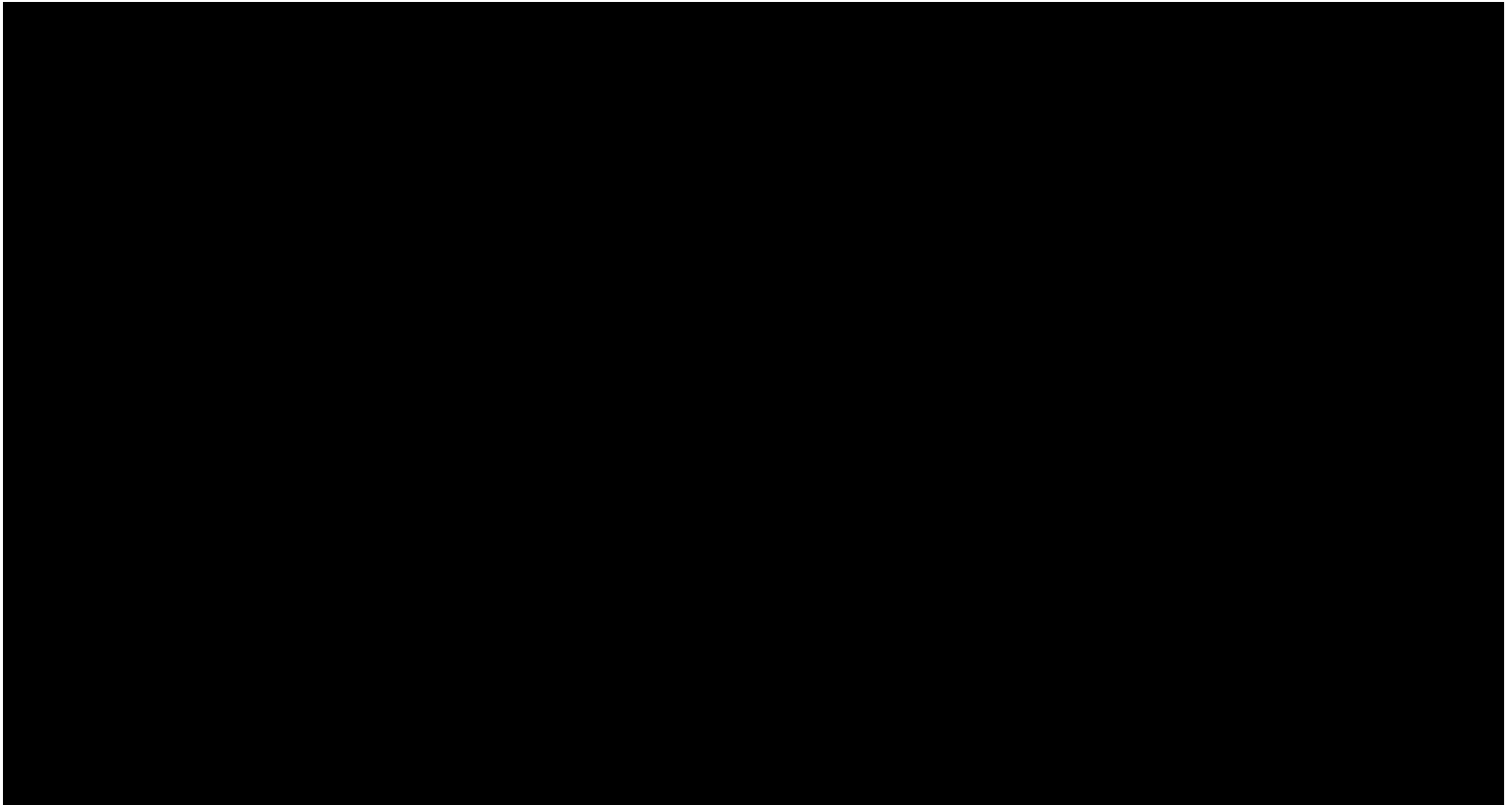


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Figure 3. Location of GPR grids at the Gorman House overlaid on survey map of the property.

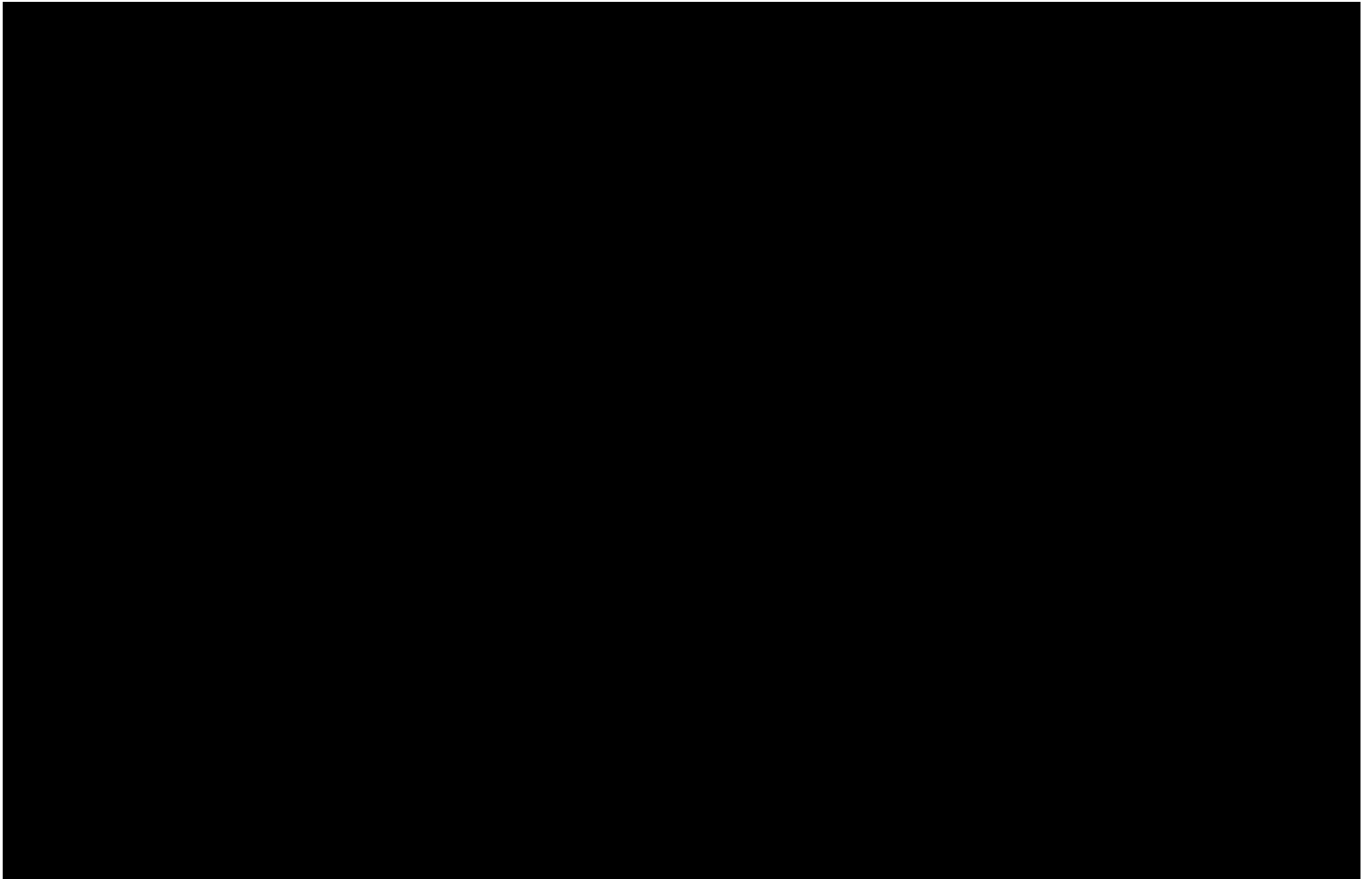


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Figure 4. 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the configuration of the house and property. The red polygon shows the archaeological study area, which includes the location of a no longer extant portion of the house.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Figure 5. Examples of artifacts found at the Gorman House Garage project that likely date to the 19th century.

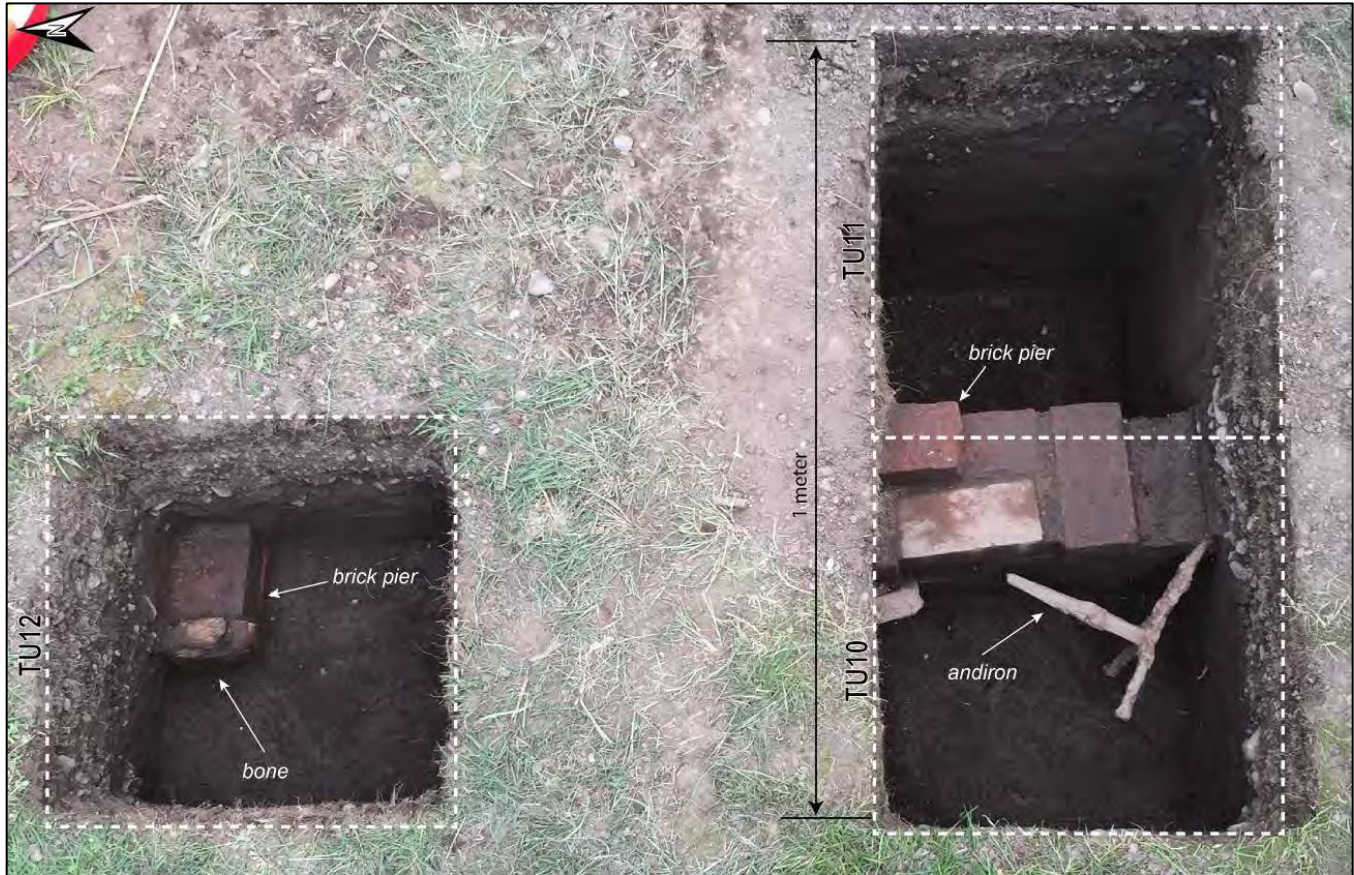


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Name of Property
Benton Co., OR
County and State
15000045
NR Reference Number

Figure 6. View of test units 10/11 and 12 showing the brick features.



**Hannah and Eliza Gorman House
Benton County: OR**



Photo 1 of 2: Amendment_OR_BentonCounty_HannahandElizaGormanHouse_0001
Overview of House, camera facing southeast.



Photo 2 of 2: Amendment_OR_BentonCounty_HannahandElizaGormanHouse_0002
Overview of Garage, camera facing north.