



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Federal |

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | district    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		site
3		structure
		object
4	1	<b>Total</b>

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

None

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: wood

roof: asphalt

other: brick

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
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 1902-1904 Charles Henry Carey House is located at 1950 S. Carey Lane (also identified as 200 S.W. Carey Lane) in an unincorporated area of Multnomah County, Oregon, about five miles south of downtown Portland and a little over two miles north of Lake Oswego. Situated in the Riverdale neighborhood, the two-story Colonial Revival house has an attic and a basement, with a total of over 4,600 square feet of living space. This wood-framed building retains its as-built form and massing, and nearly all of its original, character-defining elements, including clapboard and shingle siding; various wood-sash windows, doors, and trim; porch and eave details; and most of its original interior layout, features, and materials. As a result it continues to present its original appearance and character, and would be easily recognized by its original owner. Included within the nominated area, which consists of the entirety of the 1.6-acre tax lot 300 (Figures 2-5), are one contributing building (the Carey House), several historic contributing landscape features and structures (the circulation system, the perimeter stone wall and iron fencing, and the tea pavilion), and one non-contributing building (a new garage building with an apartment above). Overall the Carey house and surrounding property remain much as they were built or conceived by Judge Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey at the turn of the twentieth century, and would be easily recognized by those who historically resided on or visited the property.

---

## Narrative Description

### Setting

The Carey House is situated in an unincorporated area of Multnomah County, south of downtown Portland and north the community of Lake Oswego. The property occupies a trapezoidal, sloping, 1.6-acre tax lot that is the eastern half of Block 3 of the Riverdale neighborhood, and has been in Carey family ownership since 1897. The Willamette River forms the eastern tax lot boundary.<sup>1</sup> The northern boundary is S.W. Carey Lane, and the western and southern property lines abut separate tax lots, some of which remain in the family's ownership (Figures 2 and 5). The house fronts east overlooking S. Riverside Drive (also identified as S.W. Macadam Avenue and State Highway 43) with filtered views of the Willamette River and Mt. Hood.

Conceived and platted in 1888 by R.L. Durham, the wooded Riverdale neighborhood is laid out in a grid pattern, with four large lots (Blocks 1-4) comprising the eastern side of the plat, and a series of smaller lots laid in a grid pattern in the western portion of the neighborhood (Figure 11). The eastern portion of the plat, where the Carey House is situated, primarily includes a variety of late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century residential architecture. The Carey House is among the oldest of the approximately forty residences in Riverdale, although only one property within the neighborhood is included in the State Historic Preservation Office database.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The tax lot on which the Carey House is situated is sectionized into three parts: one large western section that includes the house and all contributing features, and two smaller sliver sections between Riverside Drive and the Willamette River. The tax lot is crossed twice, once by S. Riverside Drive/Highway 43 and again by the Portland and Willamette Valley Railway/former Red Electric rail alignment.

<sup>2</sup> The only Riverdale property included in the Oregon Statewide Inventory is the 1897 Harry Fox house at 10609 S.W. Riverside Drive, evaluated as "Eligible Contributing." Other nearby houses, outside of Riverdale, include a "Not Eligible/Non-contributing," 1938 residence at 10400 S.W. Riverside Drive northeast of the Carey House, and the National Register-listed Dr. A.E. and Phila Jane Rockey House, built in 1913, located just north of the Riverdale plat boundary at 10263 S.W. Riverside Drive.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

The historic, formal approach to the house was from the front, or east side, via a curving drive that is marked by stone posts and decorative wrought-iron fencing that is visible along S. Riverside Drive. Access to the house is also possible from the rear, or west side, via a short lane off of S. Summerville Avenue (Figures 3 and 4). Seasonally, glimpses of the house are possible from S. Riverside Drive and S. Carey Lane, but mature landscaping can obscure much of the building from clear street views.

### *Exterior Description*

The 1902-1904 Colonial Revival-style Charles Henry Carey House was designed by Portland architect Edgar Lazarus. It is two stories in height with a finished attic and an unfinished basement. The Carey House was built in two closely timed stages: the main, front volume of the house was built in 1902, and a two-story rear library wing was added soon after, in 1904. The outside dimensions of the L-shaped dwelling measure approximately 57 feet wide by 72 feet deep, with an additional full-width front porch on the east façade and a porte cochere that extends from the building's southeast corner (Figures 5 and 6; Photos 1 and 2).

The stately residence has a boxy form and rests on a parged, poured concrete perimeter foundation. The unfinished basement is associated with the earlier volume of the house and does not extend under the library wing. The square piers supporting the porch and porte cochere columns are also finished with parging, and display chamfered corner details. The wood-framed walls are clad in clapboard siding on the first floor with shingle siding above. The slight flare at the bottom of the second floor exterior wall forms a subtle belt course that provides visual separation between the two floors and their respective siding types. All windows appear to date to the historic period, and nearly all are original. The most dominant window type is one-over-one double-hung wood sash with simple moulded wood trim, and there are also wood-framed single-pane, diamond-pane, leaded-glass casement windows, and multi-paned French doors. Of particular note are the leaded- and colored-glass doors and windows in the 1904 library wing, some of which are unattributed but are of an age and design that suggest they could be Povey Brothers glass.<sup>3</sup> Those have a vertically emphasized tulip design in clear, milk, and gold-colored glass, a motif carried throughout all of the large and small leaded-glass windows in the library wing.

Fenestration on the front (east) façade has symmetrical spacing but varied opening sizes, and centers on the main entrance, which consists of a single half-light door with beveled glass, flanked by wide, single-pane beveled-glass sidelights. Two, one-over-one double-hung windows on the south side of the entry illuminate the living room, and two sets of French doors provide light and access to the dining room from the veranda on the north side of the main entrance. This basic arrangement is echoed on the second floor. In the slight projection at the center of the façade, two sets of French doors open onto an upper balcony, and one-over-one double-hung windows are situated on either side of the doors. At the attic level, a hip dormer with paired six-over-one casement windows is centrally positioned on the east roof slope (Photos 1 and 2).

On the north- and south-side façades fenestration is balanced but not symmetrical, and includes a mix of one-over-one double-hung sash, wood-framed single-pane casement windows, diamond-paned wood casements, ribbons of leaded-glass and colored-glass windows, and paired multi-paned French doors (Photo 3). An oriel window on the south elevation displays an asymmetrical arrangement of recessed solid panels and a set of diamond-pane wood casement windows with a matching fixed transom. The north side of the house has similar fenestration, but also includes a glass-enclosed kitchen porch with a sleeping porch above, and an oval, Colonial-style window on the upper floor (Photos 5, 6, and 11). A large single-pane fixed window lighting the kitchen, at the northwest corner of the house, may be a later change.

<sup>3</sup> For information on the Povey studio, see Leslie S. Heald, "History and preservation of stained glass in the Pacific Northwest: The Povey Bros. Glass Co. of Portland, Oregon." (Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon Masters Thesis, Historic Preservation Program, December 1999).



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

The rear, west elevation is dominated by the library wing and the enclosed kitchen and sleeping porches. On the exterior, the library addition of 1904 blends seamlessly into the initial 1902 construction; the foundation finish, siding, and eave and roof details all flow uninterruptedly between the two volumes creating a cohesive whole. Windows in the library wing differ from those in the front volume, and consist of varying sized colored-glass casement windows on the first floor, and diamond-pane leaded-glass and wood casement windows on the second floor. Diamond-pane windows were utilized in the design of the original volume, and the type carried into the library wing built two years later. Two of the second-floor diamond-pane casements on the west wall may have been original to the lower level of the west wall (prior to the library wing), and moved to their current location (Figure 17; Photos 4 and 5). Apart from the window variations, there is little exterior distinction between the 1902 and 1904 sections to suggest that the library wing was a slightly later building episode (Photos 3 and 4). It is not known whether Lazarus also designed the library, but it would be a logical assumption based on the continuity of design. The western end of the library wing is symmetrical in appearance, with the large external brick chimney flanked by casement windows on both the first and second floors. On the south side, three pairs of tall, narrow, colored-glass casement windows sit below two sets of elongated diamond-pane, leaded glass casement windows. North-side windows consist of smaller colored-glass windows below diamond-pane, leaded glass casements.

Opening onto the small courtyard created by the building's L-shape, the kitchen porch is enclosed with large windows, including a ribbon of double-hung sash with fixed sash above. The sleeping porch above is a post-1902 feature, and likely was screened originally but now is enclosed with large fixed-pane and sliding sash glass windows, a change that may have occurred at the time the kitchen was remodeled (in the mid-twentieth century) (Figure 17; Photos 5 and 6).

The building's intersecting hip roof is very slightly bell-cast, and has broad overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and a tongue-in-groove board soffit. Roofing is asphalt composition shingles. The attic is lit by three small, bell-cast-hip dormers with six-over-one casement sash on the east, north, and west roof slopes.

A generous, full-width porch, or veranda, spans the front (east) façade of the house; the roof structure extends beyond the main volume of the house to form a porte cochere at the southeast corner (Photos 1, 2, and 8). Historic images indicate that the porch did not originally span the building's full width, leaving the northern end an open patio accessed from the dining room's French doors (Figures 16, 18, 19). The date of the change is unknown, but the porch roof extension may have occurred around the time of the library addition. Classically detailed, the porch has no railing save two small sections of open, Chippendale-type rail at the northern end. Details typical of the entire porch include the parged concrete piers with chamfered corners, and Tuscan columns supporting a full entablature (with architrave, frieze, and cornice), and a shallow overhang on the flat roof. At the second floor, paired multi-light French doors provide access to a smaller roof balcony delineated by a low balustrade of square posts with square balusters, which is mimicked on the yet smaller balcony at the attic dormer above.

There are three chimneys on the Carey House, two that serve four fireplaces and one for the kitchen stove that is no longer in place. Both fireplace chimneys are exterior structures of smooth red brick with beaded mortar joints. One is situated on the south elevation for the living room fireplace and one in the bedroom above, and the other is on the west end of the library wing to serve the fireplace in the library and one in the master bedroom above. The kitchen stove chimney is necessarily smaller and no longer functions, but remains in place and is visible above the roofline.

### *Interior Description*

The Carey House encompasses a total of 4,712 square feet of living space: 2,066 square feet on the first floor, 2,086 on the second, and 560 square feet in the attic. The 1,583-square-foot basement is unfinished. In the main living spaces, typical features include natural-finished fir floors, walls and ceilings

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

of lath and plaster, moulded window and door trim with mitered corners, and a number of fixed ceiling light fixtures.

The center-hall plan, common in Colonial Revival houses, is reflected on both the first and second floors. The first floor includes five major rooms: the dining room and living room on either side of the generous center stair hall, the library, and a kitchen, as well as a butler's pantry and a small bathroom (Figure 6). The second level includes five bedrooms: two on either side of the central hall and staircase, and a large master bedroom over the library, a sewing room, and three bathrooms (Figure 7). The 560-square-foot finished attic contains the first library, a small bedroom and closet, and a small bathroom (Figure 8).

### Center Hall

Carrying the classical motif of the front porch to the interior, the central hall provides a grand entrance into the house, the centerpiece being the shallow U-shaped stair with clear-finished, fluted, Ionic column newel posts, painted turned balusters on the open balustrade, and clear-finished handrails (Photo 13). The space has fir floors, wide baseboards, plaster walls, and picture rail moulding.

### Living Room

To the left (south) of the center hall is the spacious living room/parlor, the focal point of which is the large fireplace framed by full-height pilasters and displaying a classical surround including slim, fluted, engaged columns supporting the mantel. According to the current owner, some or all of the fireplace surround may have come from the Carey's previous residence on 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue. An oriel window and window seat are situated adjacent to the fireplace on the south wall. Expanses of built-in, half-height and floor-to-ceiling bookcases span the north side of the room, opposite the fireplace. The historic colored glass pendant light fixtures may be unmarked Tiffany or Povey designs.<sup>4</sup> Overall room finishes include fir floors, plaster walls, wide moulded door and window trim, picture-rail moulding, and coved ceilings (Photo 14).

### Library

The two-story, 1904 library wing extends west from the living room, and downstairs, the library is distinguished from the rest of the house by its predominantly Craftsman/Arts and Crafts style design elements. The library's character is marked by the rich, naturally finished mahogany woodwork, expanses of built-in bookcases, and cabinetry with original brass hardware along perimeter walls (Photo 15). The sections of exposed wall (those not covered with built-in features) and the ceiling are finished with plaster painted a warm sienna color that complements the woodwork. The salmon-colored brick fireplace centered on the east end wall, the colored-glass windows throughout, and the impressive collection of books housed in the bookcases—many related to Oregon and Pacific Northwest history—all provide visual and atmospheric texture and warmth to the room. As noted previously, the colored-glass windows may be the work of Portland's Povey Brothers (Photos 7 and 16).

### Dining Room

Large windows, painted surfaces, and a large built-in sideboard characterize the dining room, which is on the north side of the house, opposite the living room. The classically detailed sideboard has multiple leaded-glass cupboard doors and original hardware. The original pass-through to the adjacent butler's pantry has been painted closed, but is scheduled for restored function. All woodwork in the dining room is painted, including the baseboards, paneled wainscot, picture rail, and moulded door and window trim. The room is well lit by a large bay window and two sets of French doors that open onto the front porch, and a large central Tiffany or Tiffany-type colored-glass light fixture hangs from the ceiling (Photo 17).

<sup>4</sup> No manufacturer name for either the colored glass windows or any of the light fixtures is available, but family history suggests that some of the fixtures—particularly the dining room fixture—may be unmarked or unsigned Tiffany fixtures.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

Consistent with the details in the rest of the house, the dining room has plaster walls and ceilings, and fir floors.

### Butler's Pantry and Kitchen

As is customary, the butler's pantry is situated between the dining room and the kitchen. It retains much of its original character and features, including original lower cabinets, upper cupboards with full-height (to the ceiling) glass doors, and original hardware throughout (Photo 18). A fixed, three-pane window at the north end of the galley-shaped room provides natural light onto a small service sink and counter, and into the pantry. The sink and faucet may be original, but the laminate counter and backsplash with aluminum banding appear to date to the 1940s or 1950s, possibly having been installed at the time the kitchen was updated. The butler's pantry has a linoleum floor similar to that in the kitchen, and the exposed walls are plastered.

Adjacent to the butler's pantry, the kitchen is relatively small and punctuated with four doors and large corner windows. Cabinetry consists of two sections of wooden lower cabinets, one of which forms the base for the original, long, double-drain-board sink (Photo 19). Two small, metal, upper cabinets appear to date to a later, mid-twentieth century kitchen update project. Both kitchen windows also appear to be later changes; one is fixed and the other a large tripartite picture window consisting of a large central fixed pane with flanking multi-paned casement sash. Window and door trim in both the kitchen and the pantry are simple, flat boards. The unembellished walls are plastered and the floors covered in linoleum or linoleum tile.

From the kitchen the kitchen porch, now enclosed with glass, is accessible, and there are also doors to a small half bathroom, the back hall, and into the dining room (Figure 6).

### Upstairs Bedrooms and Bathrooms

All five bedrooms are located on the second floor, four of which are arranged around the center stair hall (Figure 7). As on the first floor, typical features of the upstairs rooms include fir flooring, plaster walls, four-panel wood doors with transoms and original hardware, wide moulded window and door trim, and cornice moulding (Photo 20). The large master bedroom suite is situated above the library, and features a tiled fireplace with a simple, classically influenced surround including paneled pilasters supporting a full-entablature mantel (Photo 21). Other bedrooms are modestly detailed with fir floors, four-panel doors with transoms, one-over-one double-hung windows, plaster walls, and baseboard and picture rail trim. Several original ceiling light fixtures remain in place and functional, and at least two have been replaced with newer fixtures with ceiling fans.<sup>5</sup>

Two of the bedrooms, including the master bedroom, have en suite bathrooms with hexagonal tile flooring, plaster walls with subway-type tile wainscot, and original or historically compatible fixtures. The common bathroom (not associated with a bedroom) was updated in the mid-twentieth century, and retains the tile and accoutrements of that period (Photos 22 and 23).

From the second floor a narrow winder stair leads to the 520-square-foot attic, which includes two rooms, a bathroom, and storage space. The larger room served as Judge Carey's original library prior to the construction of the library wing, and retains its built-in bookcases (Photo 24). The second, smaller room was the bedroom for the family's hired help.

Overall the Carey House has a distinctly elegant horizontal emphasis accentuated by the lines of the front porch roofline, the belt course that visually separates the first and second levels, and the deep, overhanging eave of the slightly bell-cast hip roof. Architectural details descriptive of the period and reflective of the Colonial Revival style are evident in the rectangular form, classical references in the

---

<sup>5</sup> According to the owner the removed fixtures likely are stored somewhere in the house or elsewhere on the property.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

porch details, the small oval and diamond-pane casement windows, the center-hall plan, and the painted interior woodwork. The building also exhibits some Arts and Crafts/Craftsman design elements, namely in the broad overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and the colored glass windows and interior treatment of the library.

### *Landscape*

The lush landscape surrounding the Carey House includes a variety of mature trees and plantings, designed features, and sections of lawn and wooded areas. No formal landscape plan has been discovered to date, but according to family tradition, Judge Carey was responsible for, or at least directly involved in the design with "its expanse of well kept lawns, splendid trees and rambling walks."<sup>6</sup> Built elements on the property that are counted as contributing features include the circulation system (the serpentine drive, concrete walkways, and stairs leading to and around the house), the stone and wrought-iron perimeter walls and retaining walls, and a concrete tea pavilion.

The historic primary approach to the Carey House was from Riverside Drive. The heavy stone piers with wrought-iron gates frame the east-side entrance and serpentine drive to the house; the iron fencing extends for approximately 200 feet along the west side of Riverside Drive (Photo 10). Most if not all of the wrought-iron fencing remains in place along this length, with large sections intertwined with roses and ivy. Once past the house, the driveway extends directly west to intersect with S. Summerville Avenue (Figures 3-5).

Along Carey Lane, the northern property boundary is marked by a rubble stone retaining wall that extends the entire length of the subject tax lot and beyond, to a point approximately 350 feet west of Riverside Drive. The wall, ranging from about two to six or seven feet high along its length and partially covered with vegetation, appears to be in reasonably good condition. Two sets of concrete steps along the northern property line provide pedestrian access to paved and gravel paths leading to the house from Carey Lane, one of which is marked by a wrought-iron gate and handrail (Figure 5; Photo 11).

The octagonal tea pavilion is situated across the driveway, built into the hillside in a shady spot about fifty or sixty feet to the southeast of the house, and historically would have had views of the Willamette River and Mt. Hood (Figure 5; Photo 9). Built primarily of concrete, there may have been some marble components originally.<sup>7</sup> The tea pavilion is in deteriorated condition, but retains a high degree of design integrity including the concrete floor, small central table of concrete, and the heavy concrete balustrade on five of the eight facets of the octagon. The feature was briefly noted in the *Oregonian* in 1908: "Under the trees a tea table had been arranged with a great bowl of blue Canterbury bells as a centerpiece."<sup>8</sup>

To the east of the house across Riverside Drive, access to the river was historically provided by a path and series of stairs, which led to a dock at the river's edge (Figure 23). None of those features are fully intact, although remnants of the original path, stairs, and dock pilings remain in a ruinous state and help to describe the property's historical relationship to the river.<sup>9</sup>

### *Alterations*

The Carey House and property have few obvious exterior alterations. On the exterior, the most significant change from the building's initial construction is the addition of the rear library wing, which was built only two years after the original volume. Originally the front porch spanned about two-thirds of the front façade, but was extended to its current full-width span possibly around the time the library was added. The upper balcony railing has been truncated, but retains the height and general design of the

<sup>6</sup> "Society," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, July 5, 1908, p. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Mrs. Carey Rockey Evans, personal communication with author, 2019.

<sup>8</sup> "Society," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, July 5, 1908, p. 2.

<sup>9</sup> Elizabeth Evans, personal communication with author, March 2022.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

original (Figures 16, 17, 19; Photos 1 and 2). The kitchen porch has been enclosed with glass, and a sleeping porch was constructed above, both changes occurring at unknown dates but during the historic period.

Interior changes have also been subtle and are relatively few. These are limited to mid-twentieth-century updates to the kitchen and bathrooms, possibly some changes to the windows in the kitchen and sleeping porches, and the replacement of several light fixtures. No significant changes to the floor plan or interior finishes are discernible.

Alterations to the landscape appear to be limited to the inevitable growth of the trees and plantings, and storm damage that resulted in the loss of two large trees in 2020. The built features of the landscape—the tea pavilion, stone piers and fencing, stairs, and walkways—remain essentially unchanged from their historic design. The stairs and paths leading to the Willamette River are overgrown and in ruins, but identifiable to family members. The historic dock and pilings have been removed.

### *Conclusion*

The Carey House and immediate surroundings are largely intact, and retain a high degree of integrity in all areas. The house remains in its original location and in an essentially unaltered setting (apart from the maturation and natural changes of the landscape around it). The property's physical features—design, materials, and workmanship—are clearly evident, retain a high degree of integrity, and remain in very good condition. Integrity of feeling and association are also evident, with few significant changes to the landscape, and ownership that remains with Charles Henry Carey's descendants. As such it is well able to convey its historical appearance, Colonial Revival style, and overall character, and thus its association with Judge Charles Henry Carey and his significant historical contributions during the period 1902-1933.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
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.)

Law

Social History

Politics/Government

### Period of Significance

1902-1933

### Significant Dates

1902 - construction date

1904 - construction of library wing

1933 - Charles Henry Carey moved from house

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Charles Henry Carey

### Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

n/a

### Architect/Builder

Edgar Lazarus

### Period of Significance (justification)

Under Criterion B, the Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House has a period of significance of 1902, the date of first construction, through 1933, the last year Judge Carey occupied the house. The house was the Carey family's primary residence during this period, and it is the building most closely associated with Charles Henry Carey, which he occupied during most of his significant professional, civic, and social activities and endeavors.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

n/a

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
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 1902-1904 Judge Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House has statewide significance under Criterion B for its association with Judge Charles Henry Carey in the areas of Law, Social History, and Politics/Government. Judge Carey, a noted attorney, historian, and active citizen, made significant and lasting contributions in a variety of fields, many of which he accomplished in the thirty-one years he occupied the house. Carey purchased the subject property in 1897, and the house was the Carey family's primary residence from time of its construction in 1902 until Judge Carey's retirement from law practice in 1933, the years that form the period of significance for this nomination. Carey's consequential work included legal representation of several major railroad and corporate interests in the Pacific Northwest; close involvement in the organization and founding of the Multnomah Law Library, the Oregon State Bar, and the Oregon Historical Society; vice-presidency of the American Bar Association; authorship of several notable books about Oregon history and significant contributions to the body of knowledge in that area; and numerous additional positions and accomplishments in local, state, national, and international politics and in the arts. Given the breadth of his activities and influence beyond his professional practice, his primary residence is the building that best captures and represents elements of all of these areas of significance. The house retains a high degree of historical integrity, would be easily recognizable by Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey today, and it remains in family ownership and occupancy to the present day.

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

The Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House has statewide significance under Criterion B in the areas of Law, Social History, and Politics/Government in association with the accomplishments and contributions of Judge Charles Henry Carey (1858-1941), a prominent Portland attorney who was also involved in a wide array of consequential legal, civic, social, and political endeavors that have impacted and enriched the lives of many citizens of Oregon.<sup>10</sup>

Judge Carey practiced law in Oregon from 1883 until 1933, and during that time made several lasting contributions in the area of **Law**. He served as a municipal judge in Portland from 1892 to 1895, and although he did not sit on the bench again, the title stuck for the remainder of his career. His work as an attorney had clear impacts on the profession in Oregon via several avenues. During the time he resided at this house (at that time identified as 200 Carey Lane), between 1902 and 1933, Judge Carey was active as an attorney for a number of corporate and private clients. He was Oregon general council

...for the Northern Pacific Railroad for several years, when, in 1906, that company, jointly with the Great Northern Railway Co., undertook the construction of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad along the north bank of the Columbia River, and subsequently they built or acquired other railways and steamship lines, including the Oregon Trunk, the Oregon Electric, the Inland Empire, the Pacific & Eastern, the United Railways and several others....<sup>11</sup>

All of these, as well as many of the principal industrial and banking corporations operating in Oregon, were critically important to the economic and industrial growth of the natural resource-rich region, and all were represented by the firm of Carey & Kerr, which was established in 1907.<sup>12</sup> Judge Carey served as a vice president of the American Bar Association for two decades between 1894 and 1914. For several years prior to 1900 he was secretary of the Oregon Bar Association (now known as the Oregon State Bar), which he had

<sup>10</sup> It would be impossible to fully outline and discuss all of the activities and contributions of Judge Carey in the limited context of this National Register nomination, so the only most illustrative highlights will be discussed, particularly those that occurred during Carey's occupancy of the house that is the subject of this nomination.

<sup>11</sup> James T. White (publisher), *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*... (New York: James T. White & Company, 1918, 1937), 285.

<sup>12</sup> Joseph Gaston, *Portland, Oregon, Its History and Builders*...Vol. II (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1911), 256.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

helped organize in 1890, and accepted various committee assignments, including a seat on the Bar's executive committee, starting in about 1900; he was chosen as the organization's president twice, in 1912-1914 and again in 1922-1923. For nearly his entire professional life, Judge Carey served the Multnomah Law Library that he proposed and helped found in 1890; he was its secretary for thirty years from 1890 until 1920, and was its president for another twenty-one years from 1920 until his death in 1941. He "was instrumental in reorganization of judicial administration, procedures, and methods in Oregon," in part through his conception, involvement in, and 1921-1922 chairmanship of the State Commission on Reform in Judicial Procedure.<sup>13</sup>

In the area of **Social History**, Charles Henry Carey's significant activities were many and diverse during the time he occupied the subject house. He was involved in and contributed to the body of knowledge related to Oregon and Pacific Northwest history, particularly early Oregon Territory and Statehood years. He served on the Board of the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) for twenty-five years and was the institution's president from 1927 to 1937. An art collector and promoter, Carey was an avid supporter of the arts in Portland. He was one of the founders of the Arts and Crafts Society in 1907 and its president from 1910-1912, and was a prominent supporter of the Portland Art Association, serving as a trustee for many years, as its president from 1928-1935, and often lending the family's privately-owned works for exhibitions there.<sup>14</sup> He was known as a "connoisseur" of art who "himself [did] interesting work in water color and modeling."<sup>15</sup>

As an historian and author, Judge Carey is known for his several written works, namely the historical narrative portion of the three-volume, 1922 *History of Oregon*, which was later re-worked and published as a two-volume *General History of Oregon Prior to 1861* in 1935 and 1936. His work *The Oregon Constitution and proceedings and debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1857* was completed in 1926, and he also contributed numerous articles related to the state's early history published in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly*. Carey's extensive historical map collection is now part of the Oregon Historical Society archives, as is a large portion of his Oregon history library.

As in the other areas mentioned, in the area of **Politics/Government** Charles Henry Carey engaged in several important activities and organizations. On the national and international legislative and political fronts, he was active in the Republican party, serving as delegate at the local, county, state, and national levels from 1893 until 1932, including as a member of the Republican National Committee during 1904-1908 and as a presidential elector from Oregon in 1928 and 1932. According to historian Joseph Gaston, Judge Carey was "recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the republican party of Oregon...."<sup>16</sup> He was also actively involved in organizations focused on peaceful settlement of international disputes, including the League to Enforce Peace, the League of Nations Association, the Oregon World Court Committee of which he was chairman in 1925, and the Institute of Pacific Relations.<sup>17</sup> Through the League to Enforce Peace, in 1919 Carey was one of 250 "leading Americans [...] men and women of national reputation" (four from Oregon) who signed a petition to the U.S. Senate to ratify an international peace agreement—which became the League of Nations—at the end of World War I.<sup>18</sup> He was counsel for the Institute of Pacific Relations, and was one of 45

<sup>13</sup> Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers...Biographical Notes"; "Commission to Study Judicial Reforms To Be Bar's Suggestion," *Oregon Daily Journal*, November 23, 1916, p. 5.

<sup>14</sup> Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey..." 2; George F. M. Nellist, "Charles Henry Carey," *Pan-Pacific Who's Who* (Honolulu, Hawaii: Honolulu Star-Bulletin Ltd., 1941), 99; Albert Nelson Marquis, *Who's Who in America 1934-1935*, Vol 18 (Chicago: The A.N. Marquis Company, 1934), 485.

<sup>15</sup> "Portland Folk Give Art Books To School," *Eugene Daily Guard*, November 15, 1922, p. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Gaston, *Portland, Oregon, Its History and Builders...*, 255.

<sup>17</sup> The Oregon World Court Committee appears to have been Oregon's state-level committee organized to encourage America's formal entry to the World Court, now known as the International Court of Justice, the judicial arm of the United Nations. Judge Carey was its chairman in 1925. The League to Enforce Peace was active from 1915-1923 in response to concerns about the outbreak of World War I. "The Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) was an international NGO established in 1925 to provide a forum for discussion of problems and relations between nations of the Pacific Rim." "Public Opinion..." *Corvallis Gazette Times*, November 12, 1925, p. 1; "Taft Peace..." *Oregon Daily Journal*, December 15, 1915; Wikipedia, "Institute of Pacific Relations" and "League to Enforce Peace."

<sup>18</sup> "Leading Americans Petition Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty," *Oregon Daily Journal*, September 15, 1919, p. 1. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson won a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to establish and promote the League of Nations, but the Senate failed to ratify it and the U.S. never joined. Wikipedia, "League of Nations"; U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian, "The League of Nations, 1920." <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/league>> Accessed November 2021.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

representatives from the United States to attend their third conference in Kyoto, Japan in 1929.<sup>19</sup> Closer to home, Carey held the office of president of the Oregon-Japan Society from 1928 to 1932.<sup>20</sup>

Judge Carey's many involvements, contributions, and influence were far-reaching and well-recognized, and continue to be felt through the institutions and literature that Oregon's citizens enjoy today.

## Contextual Background

### *Geographical and Historical Context of the Carey Property*

The Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House is located in an unincorporated area of Multnomah County about five miles south of Portland near the county's southern edge. Prior to nineteenth century colonization, the Tualatin Kalapuya and Clackamas people lived in this region of the lower Willamette Valley. By the early nineteenth century their population had dwindled significantly due to the diseases brought by white explorers and trappers. These already diminished numbers were further impacted when British and American occupiers began settling in the vicinity in the 1830s, American emigrants began taking land claims in the area starting in the 1840s, and the Native people were forcibly removed to reservation lands in the 1850s. The Carey property is located within the bounds of the claim of William S. Torrance, a 26-year-old New Englander who settled in 1849 (Figures 9 and 10).<sup>21</sup> By 1850, a ferry was operating across the Willamette River between the Torrance claim and the nascent town of Milwaukie. The communities nearby the Torrance claim and future Carey property were established early, and included Portland, named in 1845 and incorporated in 1851, and located about five miles north; Lake Oswego, founded in 1850 about two miles to the south; and Milwaukie, an early settlement of 1849 across the Willamette River to the east/southeast. All were historically part of Clackamas County until in 1854 Multnomah County was created from portions of Clackamas and Washington Counties, becoming Oregon Territory's thirteenth county.<sup>22</sup>

In order to provide access to these areas south of Portland, in 1863 the Macadamized Road Company formally established a route, known as the Macadam Road, along the west bank of the Willamette River between Portland and the Milwaukie ferry (and eventually to Lake Oswego).<sup>23</sup>

Known to have been a trail used by Indians and trappers in the 1830s, it was in 1862 graded, straightened and hard-surfaced (or 'Macadamized,' hence its name.) During the late 1807s [sic], 1880s and 1890s Macadam was known colloquially as 'White House Road,' in recognition of a roadhouse, 'The White House,' near the south end of Macadam, which had by 1885 become popular as a course for sport and pleasure driving. Today the stretch of Macadam in the vicinity of [the Carey House] is officially named SW Riverside Drive.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Wikipedia, "Institute of Pacific Relations"; Quincy Wright, "The Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations," *The American Political Science Review* Vol. 24 No. 2 (May 1930) (American Political Science Association, 1930), 451; Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey...," 1; Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers...Biographical Notes."

<sup>20</sup> Online search for the "Oregon-Japan Society" revealed no information, and it appears this was likely the Japan-America Society of Oregon, a non-profit established in 1907 to foster business, educational, and cultural relations between Oregon and Japan. Japan-America Society of Oregon website, "Home," <<https://jaso.org>>

<sup>21</sup> Genealogical Forum of Portland, "Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims" Volume 1 (Portland, Oregon: The Forum, 1957), 30.

<sup>22</sup> Oregon Secretary of State, "Multnomah County History," from *Oregon Blue Book*. <<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/records/county/Pages/multnomah-history.aspx>> Accessed September 2021.

<sup>23</sup> George Kramer, "Macadam—The White House Road to River View Cemetery," The PreserveOregon Blog. January 3, 2013. <<https://thepreserveoregonblog.blogspot.com/search?q=Macadam>> Accessed September 2021.

<sup>24</sup> Virginia Guest Ferriday, "Rockey, Dr. A.E. and Phila Jane, House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form." (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1985), 8:3. The "White House Road" was so named for the large, white, apparently somewhat disreputable roadhouse ("place of questionable attractions") near its terminus. The White House was located at the Sellwood ferry landing on the west side of the river. Kramer, "Macadam..."; Laura O. Foster, *Lake Oswego* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2009), 21; Marylou Colver, "Mechanical Horses," *The Centennial*, Issue 3 of 4 (Lake Oswego, Oregon: Marylou Colver, July 1, 2020), p. 2; Portland *Oregonian*, October 5, 1901, p. 6; Oregon *Daily Journal*, July 16, 1914, p. 7.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

By the 1880s significant developments began occurring in the area. Riverview Cemetery, north of the Carey House, was established in 1882.<sup>25</sup> In 1887, the Riverside neighborhood was platted, and a year later the Riverdale plat was filed, apparently carved from the easternmost portion of the larger Riverside neighborhood, both of which were filed by Richard L. Durham.<sup>26</sup> That same year, the Riverdale School District was formed, and the Portland & Willamette Valley Railway built a narrow-gauge rail line parallel to and between the river and Southwest Macadam.<sup>27</sup> In 1890, Southern Pacific purchased the rail line, electrified it, and operated it as the Southern Pacific Red Electric Railway, also known as the "Red Electric." This efficient and convenient public transportation system spurred the development of Riverdale and areas south toward Lake Oswego, which had for years been a favorite recreational area for Portlanders.<sup>28</sup> By the turn of the twentieth century, Torrance's former land claim encompassed the areas known as Abernethy Heights, Palatine Hill, Dunthorpe, Riverwood, and Riverdale, locations of the large homes of many of Portland's elite.<sup>29</sup>

### *Judge Charles Henry Carey*

Judge Charles Henry Carey was a prominent member of Portland society in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and in addition to his consequential work as a lawyer over nearly five decades, he was instrumental in the establishment of several key cultural institutions including the Oregon Historical Society and the Portland Art Museum. Carey was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended public schools and then Denison University, from which he graduated in 1881.<sup>30</sup> His higher education continued when engaged in a course of law study at Cincinnati College of Law, during which time he worked as librarian of the law library.<sup>31</sup> After receiving his law degree in 1883 and subsequently being admitted to the Ohio Bar, the 26-year-old Carey almost immediately traveled by steamer to Portland, arriving in September of that same year "just after the celebration of driving the last spike in the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad under Henry Villard."<sup>32</sup> Establishing himself in Oregon, Carey was admitted to practice law in this state in November of 1883, and "at once entered upon the active practice of law and for a time was in the office of the old firm of [W.W.] Thayer & [Richard] Williams."<sup>33</sup>

Mary Noble Bidwell was born in Springfield, Ohio in 1858. Her father, Captain Lawson Bidwell, died in 1863 near Vicksburg, Mississippi while an officer in the Union Army, and the family stayed on in Ohio until about 1880.<sup>34</sup>

In 1881, while attending school [at Ohio Wesleyan University] at Granville, O., Mary Bidwell became engaged to Mr. Carey, who was attending Denison university in that city. After graduating from the law school of Cincinnati college in 1883, Carey came to Portland... Miss Bidwell came to Portland the following year [and] they were married [on] September 24, 1884.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Riverview Cemetery, <https://www.riverviewcemetery.org/about-us/historical-tour>.

<sup>26</sup> Multnomah County Surveyor's Office, Riverside plat map (1887); Riverdale plat map (1888). Accessed July 2021 from <<https://www3.multco.us/H5V/?viewer=surveysail>>

<sup>27</sup> Ferriday, "Rockey, Dr. A.E. and Phila Jane, House," 8:4; Riverdale School District [Portland, Oregon], "Our History." No date. <<https://www.riverdaleschool.com/Page/79>> Accessed August 2021.

<sup>28</sup> Ferriday, "Rockey, Dr. A.E. and Phila Jane, House," 8:3-4.

<sup>29</sup> Michelle L. Dennis, "Lewis, C. Hunt & Gertrude McClintock, 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), 13.

<sup>30</sup> Gaston, *Portland, Oregon...*, 255.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.; Thomas B. Stoel and George H. Fraser, *Stoel Rives LLP: A History, 122 Years in the Law, 1883-2005* (Portland, Oregon: Thomas B. Stoel and George H. Fraser, 2005), 17.

<sup>33</sup> Carey was admitted to practice law in Oregon in 1883, but the official association of the Oregon State Bar was not established until 1890. Gaston, *Portland, Oregon...*, 256; Omar C. Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey, Citizen Lawyer, Artist, Historian," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, March 1942, Vol. 43, No. 1 (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, March 1942), 3.

<sup>34</sup> "Death Takes Mrs. Carey," *Portland Oregonian*, January 30, 1928, p. 16; Gaston, *Portland, Oregon...*, 256; Findagrave, "Mary Bidwell Carey," <<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/95043379/mary-carey>> Accessed August 2021.

<sup>35</sup> "Death Takes Mrs. Carey," *Portland Oregonian*, January 30, 1928, p. 16. Mary Bidwell Carey may have traveled to Portland with her mother Jane Harrington Bidwell (1837-1896) and brother Forrest A. Bidwell (1860-1926), both of whom are buried at River View Cemetery just north of the Carey house. Findagrave, "Mary Bidwell Carey."

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

The Careys had three daughters, Louise Harrington Carey (1885-1911), Alice Bidwell Carey Rockey (1890-1983), and Evelyn Carey Donworth (1892-1934).<sup>36</sup> Mary B. Carey was involved in numerous social activities, including support of the Portland Art Museum, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution.<sup>37</sup> All three of the Carey girls attended East Coast finishing schools, and traveled in the well-to-do social circles of Portland's elite (Figure 25). Their calendar of social events was full and varied, including summer getaways on Oregon's north coast, parties, and debutante balls.<sup>38</sup>

Charles H. Carey practiced law with Thayer & Williams until 1885, when he entered a partnership with Albert H. Tanner (Tanner & Carey), which lasted until 1887.<sup>39</sup> He then left Oregon for a period of time between 1887 and 1889, living and practicing law in Michigan.<sup>40</sup> On returning to Oregon, he became associated with Portland attorneys Richard and E.B. Williams, forming the firm Williams & Carey.<sup>41</sup> Around this time, Carey began writing about Oregon's history, and is credited with having contributed "substantial portions" to both Elwood Evans' 1889 *History of the Pacific Northwest* and Harvey W. Scott's 1890 *History of Portland*.<sup>42</sup>

Soon Carey began cultivating interests and projects beyond just serving his clients' legal needs. One of his first major accomplishments in the legal field in Oregon was the compilation and publication in 1888 of a compendium of Oregon Supreme Court findings—the first compilation of its kind in Oregon—for use in legal research, known as the Digest of Oregon and Washington Reports. Two years later, in 1890, he proposed the organization and served as secretary of the Multnomah Law Library starting, a position he held until 1920, followed by over twenty years as the Library's president.<sup>43</sup> The Library today continues to provide access to a wide variety of legal materials to all members of the legal community and the public. During the decade of the 1890s he was president of the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering & Manufacturing Company.<sup>44</sup> He served as a municipal judge in Portland from 1892 to 1894, and thereafter he carried the title for the rest of his life.<sup>45</sup> Carey was active in the American Bar Association for decades and was one of its vice presidents for twenty years, starting in 1894. He was instrumental in establishing the Oregon Bar Association, the organization that regulates the legal profession and supports the fair administration of justice in Oregon, and served as its secretary for many years, and its president twice, from 1912 to 1914 and again a decade later, in 1922-1923.<sup>46</sup>

By 1896 Carey's law firm had evolved from Carey, Idleman, Mays and Webster (Cicero M. Idleman, Franklin P. Mays, and Lionel R. Webster) to just Carey & Mays, a partnership that persisted until 1907.<sup>47</sup> In the course of working on condemnation cases on behalf of his largest client, the Northern Pacific Railroad, Carey worked with that company's assistant general counsel James B. Kerr who was headquartered in Vancouver but conducted much of his business from Carey's Portland office.<sup>48</sup> In 1907, (five years after moving into the

<sup>36</sup> The property is currently owned and occupied by the Careys' great-grandchildren, having been passed down from Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey to their daughter Alice Carey Rockey and her husband Dr. Eugene W. Rockey, to the Rockeys' daughter Carey Rockey Evans and her husband Charles Samuel Evans, finally to their daughter, current occupant Elizabeth Evans (trustee of the estate).

<sup>37</sup> "Death Takes Mrs. Carey," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, January 30, 1928, p. 16.

<sup>38</sup> "Society, C.H Carey returned...", *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, January 15, 1911, p. 2; "Society, Miss Beatrice Nickel...", *Portland Morning Oregonian*, January 26, 1913, p. 2; "Belles Visit City," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, July 9, 1913, p. 10. See also various entries, Society section, *Portland Morning Oregonian* and *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, 1910-1918.

<sup>39</sup> Gaston, *Portland, Oregon...*, 256.

<sup>40</sup> Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers, 1896-1940, Biographical Notes." <<http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv38994>> Accessed August 2019 and June 2021.

<sup>41</sup> Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey...", 3; Polk's Portland City Directory, 1890; "Richard Williams, 77, Attorney, Dead," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, June 20, 1911, page 11.

<sup>42</sup> Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey...", 5; H.W [Harvey] Scott, *History of Portland, Oregon...* (Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Company, Publishers, 1890), 5-6.

<sup>43</sup> Carey served as the Law Library's president from 1920 until his death in 1941. Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey...", 1.

<sup>44</sup> Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers..."

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.; Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey...", 4.

<sup>46</sup> Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers..."; Oregon State Bar, "About the Oregon State Bar." <<https://www.osbar.org/about.html>> Accessed September 2021. The Oregon State Bar was formed in 1892.

<sup>47</sup> Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers..."; Portland City Directories, 1895 to 1907.

<sup>48</sup> Stoel and Fraser, *Stoel Rives LLP*, 21.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

family's new house in Riverdale), he and Kerr established the firm Carey & Kerr and became general counsel for the Spokane Portland and Seattle Railroad, which had established its headquarters in Portland.

A joint venture between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Company, both controlled by railroad financier James J. Hill, the SP&S railway was conceived to provide a direct link between Portland and Hill's transcontinental lines. When the line was completed, Carey was given the honor of striking the first blow on the ceremonial golden spike. For the law firm, "Carey's blow driving home the golden spike served as a glittering metaphor for the tie between the railroad's fortunes and those of Carey & Kerr," and for the next fifty years Carey & Kerr and its successor firms would be known as a "railroad firm."<sup>49</sup>

As the railroads completed their construction projects, Carey & Kerr continued to represent the Northern Pacific Railroad, SP&S, and other "Hill lines" in Oregon, and added to their client pool timber companies moving into the region from the Midwest, as well as livestock, fishing, commercial, and banking companies. They hired several other attorneys to help with the increasing caseload, including Charles A. Hart, Omar C. Spencer, and Charles E. McCulloch. By the time of Carey's 1930s retirement, Kerr had died and the partnership was known as Carey, Hart, Spencer & McCulloch.<sup>50</sup>

Handling civil rather than criminal cases, Carey's practice,

...included matters requiring counsel and advice as well as litigation in the courts. In his later years he was sometimes referred to as a corporation lawyer, but throughout his practice he represented and advised with clients whether they were individuals or corporations... He participated actively in many of the legal battles of the Pacific northwest involving large stakes or important issues. Among these may be included the Pittock will contest [1919-1922], the opposition by competing railroads to the extension of the northern lines from Spokane to Portland and through the interior of Oregon [mid-1890s-1908], and the constitutionality of Oregon's initiative and referendum law [approximately 1902-1913].<sup>51</sup>

Carey seemed tireless in his lucrative career as an attorney, but he also became well-known as an historian and author, and was actively engaged in a number of social, business, and arts organizations, as well as various personal endeavors (Figures 26 and 27).

While maintaining a prestigious practice in the region, Carey organized local banks, drew manufacturing enterprises to Portland, and fostered arts associations when he was not spearheading international peace movements or penning a 1,000-page history of Oregon. In addition to the many community organizations of which he was a member, Carey's presidencies included those of the Oregon State Bar, Oregon Law Review Digest, Multnomah Law Library, Oregon-Japan Society, Oregon War Industries Board (World War I), Oregon Writers' League, Portland Drama League, Portland Art Association, Arts and Crafts Society, Oregon Historical Society (10 consecutive years), and Pacific International Livestock Exposition. Carey seemed almost embarrassed by the scope of his skills—an avid landscape painter, he would conceal his watercolors inside a tackle box and sneak away on family vacations to paint unobserved [Figure 24].<sup>52</sup>

He served twenty-five years on the board of the Oregon Historical Society (1916-1941) and ten consecutive years as its president (1927-1937). The Carey Collection in the Society's archive holds many of the maps and books on Oregon and Pacific Northwest history that he collected over his lifetime of study of the region's history. His work as the author of several books related to Oregon history is well known and he is respected

<sup>49</sup> Stoel and Fraser, *Stoel Rives LLP*, 20-21; Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers...."; Gaston, *Portland, Oregon...*, 256; Carey Rockey Evans, 2019 interview.

<sup>50</sup> Oregon Historical Society/Archives West, "Charles Henry Carey Papers...."; Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey....," 3; Stoel and Fraser, *Stoel Rives LLP*, 28-31, 191. The date of Carey's retirement is unclear, and is given by these various sources as 1931, 1933, and 1938. It is believed he retired from active legal practice in 1933.

<sup>51</sup> Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey....," 4 and 19.

<sup>52</sup> Stoel and Fraser, *Stoel Rives LLP*, 25.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

as “one of the outstanding writers of Oregon history.”<sup>53</sup> Carey’s first book publication was the 1888 compilation of legal cases adjudicated in Oregon and Washington by the Supreme Court of Oregon, information not previously assembled in readily accessible form but deemed important to the effective practice of law in the state.<sup>54</sup> This was followed by his substantial contributions to Elwood Evans’ *History of the Pacific Northwest* (1889) and Harvey W. Scott’s *History of Portland* (1890).

Several decades later, while living in the Carey Lane house, Carey wrote the history portion (one volume) of the three-volume *History of Oregon*, which has been described as holding “first rank among the histories of the Pacific northwest since its publication....”<sup>55</sup> Evidently, his original role in this project was to edit a manuscript “...furnished by competent writers to be provided by the publisher. It turned out that the manuscript submitted for his editing was not satisfactory to him...[so] he saw no other course than to take complete charge of preparing the historical volume and assuming full responsibility for its writing and accuracy.”<sup>56</sup> In 1926 Carey completed a history of the Oregon Constitution, including a recounting of the debates of the 1857 Constitutional Convention.<sup>57</sup> His final and perhaps best-known work was the two-volume *History of Oregon Prior to 1861*, published in 1935 and 1936 and met with positive reviews. “Out of his strenuous life as corporation commissioner for the State of Oregon, not to mention multifarious other duties of a private and public nature, Charles H. Carey has found time, heaven knows how, to rewrite his History of Oregon.”<sup>58</sup> Essentially a re-examination and re-working of his earlier history but with greater focus on Oregon’s earlier years, this later version was described as “...one of the finest histories of Oregon...” and “...a crowning achievement....”<sup>59</sup> Over fifty years after Carey’s first *History of Oregon* was published, it was touted as “the authoritative history of the state through the turn of this [the 20<sup>th</sup>] century” and it remains an important source for Oregon history today.<sup>60</sup>

In addition to his published books, Judge Carey wrote a number of articles related to early Oregon and Pacific Northwest history for the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* (then the *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*). He also made introductory notes for various *Oregon Historical Quarterly* entries, and provided reviews, most in the 1930s, for nearly two dozen new books. A handful of articles were included in other publications such as the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, the *American Bar Association Journal*, and at least one in the *Yale Law Journal*.<sup>61</sup> In the course of his life Judge Carey amassed an impressive library related to regional history, including some 100 historical maps of the Pacific Northwest (and elsewhere), on which he relied for his historical research and writing. Much of that collection was donated to the Oregon Historical Society and is now part of the Charles H. Carey Collection.

Judge Carey’s work in politics included involvement as a staunch supporter of and delegate for the Republican party at the local, state, and national levels. A member of the Republican National Committee during the period 1904-1908, he subsequently served as a delegate to “various national Republican conventions,” and was a Republican presidential elector from Oregon in 1928 and 1932.<sup>62</sup> He served as a 1904 delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, which convened at the St. Louis World’s Fair.<sup>63</sup> He held

<sup>53</sup> “Death Calls, Judge Carey Dies Suddenly,” *Portland Oregonian*, August 27, 1941, pp. 1 and 15.

<sup>54</sup> “The chief use...of such a work is to afford ready means of turning to a case wanted.” Charles H. Carey, *Index-digest of the Oregon and Washington reports, including volumes 1 to 14 Oregon, and 1 and 2 Washington* (San Francisco, California: Bancroft-Whitney, 1888), iii.

<sup>55</sup> Robert Carlton Clark, “Reviewed Work: A General History of Oregon, Prior to 1861 by Charles H. Carey,” *Oregon Historical Quarterly* Vol. 36 No. 2 (June 1935) (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1935), 205.

<sup>56</sup> Spencer, “Judge Charles H. Carey...,” 2 and 6. According to this source, he completed the work to his satisfaction with help from his friend Albert Hawkins. Carey wrote a note in the Preface of Volume 1 that is on file with the Oregon Historical Society stating “I am responsible for the volume of history, but not for the biographical volumes that are a part of the publisher’s edition.” Charles Henry Carey, *History of Oregon*, OHS call number 979.1 C188h.

<sup>57</sup> Charles Henry Carey, ed., *The Oregon constitution and proceedings and debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1857* (Salem, Oregon: State Printing Department, 1926).

<sup>58</sup> Richard G. Montgomery, “Reviewed Work: A General History of Oregon, Volume 1,” *Washington Historical Quarterly* Vol. 26, No. 3 (June 1935) (Seattle, Washington: University of Washington, 1935), 225.

<sup>59</sup> “Death Calls...,” *Portland Oregonian*, August 27, 1941, pp. 1 and 15; Montgomery, “Review...,” 226.

<sup>60</sup> Russell Sadler, “Oregon histories offer new vistas,” *Portland Oregonian* (December 12, 1983), 16.

<sup>61</sup> This information was gleaned from a search for “Charles H. Carey” at <https://www.jstor.org>. November 2021.

<sup>62</sup> Spencer, “Judge Charles H. Carey...,” 2.

<sup>63</sup> Of the nearly 1,000 members of the Congress who had been named by various governments, the U.S. State Department,

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

membership in several international organizations including the League to Enforce Peace, the League of Nations Association, the Oregon World Court Committee, and the Institute of Pacific Relations. His involvement with the first two of these groups may have been at least partially influenced by the fact that he was a childhood friend of president William Howard Taft, who was president of the League to Enforce Peace.<sup>64</sup> As one of four Oregon signatories to a non-partisan address to the U.S. Senate that was presented via the League to Enforce Peace, Carey joined 250 other nationally known leaders and politicians in urging the U.S. government to pursue peace over war.<sup>65</sup> Judge Carey's involvement with the latter two groups included general chairmanship of the Portland World Court committee, and serving as a representative at the third international conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1929.<sup>66</sup>

Carey retired from law practice in 1933, and at about that time he moved from the subject house to the first cottage he had initially built on the property in 1897.<sup>67</sup> He continued to be identified as a senior partner in the firm, and city directories included his office address at the Yeon building address until 1940. Although "retired," in 1933 Carey accepted a gubernatorial appointment (by then-governor Julius Meier) to serve as the State's Corporation Commissioner, a position he held until 1937. In 1935 and 1936 he published his *General History of Oregon Prior to 1861*, and around this time he donated his extensive map collection to the Oregon Historical Society. That collection of more than one hundred maps was "selected to show the gradual development of geographical knowledge of the Northwest Coast."<sup>68</sup>

Charles Henry Carey's death on August 26, 1941 came suddenly following a brief illness. He was interred next to his wife Mary Bidwell Carey (who died in 1928) and daughter Louise Harrington Carey at Riverview Cemetery (Figures 28 and 29). In addition to obituaries printed in many Oregon newspapers, his death was noted in newspapers around the country, from Florida to Washington State.<sup>69</sup> Longtime legal partner Omar Spencer wrote the following for the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* in 1942, a year after Judge Carey's death. It serves as a more complete listing of accomplishments than can be discussed in detail in this nomination, and provides a picture of the breadth and depth of Carey's interests and involvements over his lifetime, many of which were being exercised during the time Carey and his family occupied the subject house.<sup>70</sup>

If one were to prepare a conventional biographical sketch for this article, it would contain, in substance, the following:

Charles Henry Carey, lawyer, historian, and interested in various activities; born Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1857, son of Samuel Doak Carey and Martha Louisa (Fenton) Carey. Schools: Educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio; Farmer's College, Ohio; Denison University, Ohio, Ph.B., 1881; LL.D. (honorary), 1931; law school of Cincinnati College of Law, LL.B., 1883; **University of Oregon, honorary degree for public service, M.A., 1927**. Fraternities: Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa. Married Mary Noble Bidwell, of Springfield, Ohio, at Portland, Oregon, in 1884 (deceased 1928); three daughters, Louise (deceased), Evelyn (Donworth) (deceased), and Alice (Mrs. E.W. Rockey).

Prior to entering Denison University taught school two years and later had some experience in journalism in Cincinnati. Admitted to Ohio bar 1883, Oregon bar 1883; resident of Oregon since 1883;

---

bar associations, advocacy groups, and universities and schools of law, Judge Carey was the only representative from the state of Oregon. "The expressed objects of the Congress were the consideration of the history and efficacy of the various systems of jurisprudence and the discussion of those questions of international, municipal, and maritime law which concern the welfare of all civilized nations...." Secretary of the Congress, "Official Report of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists...1904" (St. Louis: Executive Committee, 1905), v-vi.

<sup>64</sup> "League to Enforce Peace Launched," *New York Times*, June 18, 1915, p. 4; Wikipedia, "William Howard Taft." Following his 1909-1913 term as U.S. President, Taft remained involved in politics by engaging in efforts to achieve peaceful resolutions to international conflict through the League to Enforce Peace, and was a supporter of the League of Nations.

<sup>65</sup> "Leading Americans Petition Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty," *Oregon Daily Journal*, September 15, 1919, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> "Society, Teacup Topics," *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, August 11, 1929, p. 36; *Capitol's Who's Who for Oregon* (Portland, Oregon: Capitol Publishing Co., [1937?], 107; Nellist, *Pan-Pacific Who's Who*, 99.

<sup>67</sup> Elizabeth Evans, personal communication with author, September 2021.

<sup>68</sup> "The Carey Map Collection, The News Department," *Washington Historical Quarterly* Vol. 26, No. 4 (October 1935), 307.

<sup>69</sup> Death notices or obituaries were printed in newspapers throughout the Pacific Northwest, as well as in California, Texas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New York, and even Ontario, Canada.

<sup>70</sup> Those entries in bold text (this emphasis added by author) occurred while Carey occupied the subject house.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

practiced law either alone or as member of various partnerships down to retirement, which occurred on January 1, 1933. Corporation Commissioner of Oregon, 1933-1937.

Proposed organization of Multnomah Law Library, **served as its secretary, 1890-1920, and its president, 1920 to date of death.** Served as **chairman (later member) Board of Editors, Oregon Law Review.** Member of American Society of International Law; **League to Enforce Peace; League of Nations Association; General Commission of National World Court Organization; Counsel of Institute of Pacific Relations; was delegate to Third Biennial Conference, Kyoto, Japan; president Oregon-Japan Society, 1929-1932. Delegate to International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, 1904.**

**Active in organizing banks and in encouraging manufacturing enterprises in Portland and Oregon.**

Author of the following: Digest of Oregon and Washington Reports, 1888; **History of Oregon, 1922; History of Oregon Constitution, 1926;** General History of Oregon (2 volumes), 1935-1936. **Edited: Theodore Talbot's Journals (with notes), 1931; The Emigrant's Guide to Oregon and California, by Lansford W. Hastings (with notes and historical introduction), reprint, 1932.** Contributed to History of Pacific Northwest, 1889; History of Portland, Oregon, 1890.

Life member of Portland Press Club; **member Oregon Writers' League, president, 1924-1925, honorary president, 1928 to date of death; chairman Oregon War Industries Board during first World War. Presented with golden plaque by Fraternité des Artistes of France in recognition of war service, 1916.**

Delegate to many local, county and state Republican conventions from 1893 until conventions superseded by direct primary law; **member of Republican National Committee during 1904-1908, and delegate to various national Republican conventions since that time; Republican presidential elector from Oregon, 1928 and 1932.** Former municipal judge, Portland; at one time member municipal water committee; **chairman Oregon Commission to revise judicial organization and procedure.**

Served for many years as vice president Pacific Livestock Exposition. **Overseer Whitman College, 1928-1930. President Portland Art Association, 1928-1935. One of founders of Arts and Crafts Society and president, 1910-1912.** Member and one-time president Portland Drama League and Garden Club. **Director Oregon Historical Society, 1916-1941, president, 1927-1937. Vice president American Bar Association, 1894-1914; president Oregon Bar Association, 1912-1913 and 1922-1923.** Member of Century Club, New York City, **Arlington Club and University Club, Portland, Oregon; 32<sup>nd</sup> degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Shrine.**<sup>71</sup>

### *The Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House*

After their marriage in 1884, the Careys lived in Portland at 356 12<sup>th</sup> (until 1887) and 46 21<sup>st</sup> N. (from 1889 until 1898) before moving to Riverdale.<sup>72</sup> In September of 1897 Carey purchased property south of Portland identified as Block 3 of the Riverdale plat, for the sum of \$2,000.00 from Margaret A. Stevens, widow of Ward S. Stevens, and their children.<sup>73</sup> Alice Carey Rockey, middle daughter of Charles H. and Mary B. Carey, remembered the area as "...a dairy neighborhood, with a big barn and horses, and cows running freely....," with several houses surrounding the Carey property, including the Emmons house (to the south), the "...old Huddleson place and the barn on the north side," and several small cottages to the west.<sup>74</sup> She further recalled that her father "owned a horse, which he was very fond of, which he kept at the Nicol Riding Academy in Portland, and he bought this property to build a barn on, really, for that horse."<sup>75</sup> That barn and the earlier

<sup>71</sup> Spencer, "Judge Charles H. Carey..." 1-2.

<sup>72</sup> The current address of the 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue house is 102 N.W. 21<sup>st</sup>. City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1981; Donovan & Associates and Prohaska & Associates, Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Multnomah County, 1991. Portland City Directories, 1883 to 1898.

<sup>73</sup> Multnomah County Deed Records, Margaret A. Stevens (and children) to Charles H. Carey, Book 244, pages 333-334.

<sup>74</sup> Alice Carey Rockey, oral history interview with Linda Brody, January 23, 1981. Transcript on file with the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon, call number SR9574.

<sup>75</sup> Alice Carey Rockey, oral history interview, 1981.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

house, one or both of which were constructed around 1896 or 1897, initially served as the Carey's summer residence.<sup>76</sup> Both buildings still exist in altered condition and are located west of the subject house on a separate tax lot; at the owner's request they are not included in this nomination.

The Carey house was designed by Portland architect Edgar Marks Lazarus.<sup>77</sup> It was built to its current configuration between 1902 and 1904, with the main volume of the building being constructed first, and the library wing, which housed at least a portion of Carey's impressive collection of books, completed in 1904. The house has a Carey Lane address, but fronts east with a view eastward toward the Willamette River and Mt. Hood, with a pair of stone piers marking the curved drive up to the house from the Riverside Drive. In the early period (1880s through the first part of the twentieth century), Carey Lane was named Laurel Avenue; the name change was made at the Carey's request sometime in the early to mid-twentieth century, prior to his death.<sup>78</sup> At the time of its construction, the Carey house was one of a handful of prominent residences in the vicinity, and within five years Riverdale was being advertised as "...the only exclusive suburban district near the river..." with lots selling for \$1,100 to \$1,500.<sup>79</sup> Nearby houses (in the vicinity but not necessarily part of Riverdale) included that of R.L. Durham to the north (which bore a striking resemblance to the Carey House), the 1892 Swiss chalet of A.C. Emmons, the Charles E. Ladd summer house, the William M. Whidden residence, and the home of Peter Kerr to the south.<sup>80</sup>

In 1903, a year after it was built, the *Oregonian* described the Carey residence:

The residence of Charles H. Carey, situated at Riverdale, five miles out on the White House road, stands on a wooded prominence, on the first bench of the hills that run up close to the Willamette. Judge Carey has done extensive landscape gardening, and now has one of the most beautiful suburban homes among those lying between the cemetery and Riverside. It overlooks the Willamette in both directions, and the long level stretch extending to the Cascades [Figure 16].<sup>81</sup>

A year later, another description of the house (along with highlights of several others) was published:

Vieing with the Emmons home in point of advantageous location is the residence of Judge Charles H. Carey. The large, roomy house sets far back from the drive and high up on the hillside. Its red walls seen through the trees are in bright contrast with the clean, light yellow of the Emmons house, its next-door neighbor. Plenty of trees and shrubbery have been left in the grounds to make them appear as Nature meant them to—a thing so necessary to the effectiveness of a hillside home [Figure 18].<sup>82</sup>

The Careys lived and entertained at the property for at least two decades. In addition to hosting teas, luncheons, receptions, and honorary gatherings, the Carey's held garden parties and country dances that were written up in the *Oregonian's* society pages in the early years of the twentieth century.<sup>83</sup> Guest lists were a "who's who" of Portland, including the well-known names of Mrs & Mrs. Henry Ladd Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Lewis, the Dolphs, Honeymans, Foulhouxs, Kerrs, architect Edgar Lazarus, Louis A. McArthur, George Dekum, Harry Failing, and many others.<sup>84</sup> One autumn event was described in glowing terms:

<sup>76</sup> Carey Rockey Evans, interview with author, 2019; Elizabeth Evans, personal communication with author, 2019-2021.

<sup>77</sup> According to Alice Carey Rockey, and Mrs. Robert Latta, a Lazarus family friend, the house was designed by Lazarus. Alice Carey Rockey, oral interview, 1981; Teague, "Edgar M. Lazarus," no page.

<sup>78</sup> Elizabeth Evans, personal communication with author, September 2021; Charles F. Metsker, "Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County" (Portland, Oregon: Charles F. Metsker, 1927 and 1944).

<sup>79</sup> "New Today, Riverdale," *Oregon Daily Journal* advertisement, May 2, 1908, p. 12.

<sup>80</sup> "Picturesque Hillside Homes of Beautiful Portland," *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, June 19, 1904, p. 32. The Kerr house is listed in the National Register. It is unclear which of the other houses listed in this article are extant.

<sup>81</sup> "Residence of Charles H. Carey, At Riverdale," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, November 9, 1903, p. 3.

<sup>82</sup> "Picturesque Hillside...", *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, June 19, 1904, p. 32.

<sup>83</sup> "Mr. and Mrs. Carey Treat...", *Oregon Daily Journal*, May 13, 1906, p. 10; "Mrs. Charles H. Carey was hostess...", *Oregon Daily Journal*, May 22, 1921, p. 42; "Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Carey will entertain...", *Oregon Daily Journal*, November 6, 1922, p. 10; among other numerous entries in Portland newspapers between 1904 and about 1926.

<sup>84</sup> "Society...Miss Louise Carey...", *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, September 19, 1909, 3.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

There are few homes in Portland more ideally suited for entertaining, and...the scene was exceptionally attractive, the broad gallery and spacious lawn being covered with Turkish and Persian rugs, and the balcony and trees hung with scores of electric lights, encased in brightly hued Japanese lanterns. The Oswego local leaving at 7:45 conveyed most of the guests out, though many drove or motored. A large oval table was placed under the trees where [guests were served]. [...]

The dining and drawing-rooms were used for dancing, while supper was served on the lawn.<sup>85</sup>

The Careys also occasionally hosted well-known and even famous guests at their house, including American Impressionist painter Childe Hassam (1908), American sculptor A. Phimister Proctor (1922), U.S. Vice President Charles Dawes (1925), Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the former U.S. President (1926), and noted American artist and illustrator Howard Chandler Christie (1926).<sup>86</sup>

Mary Bidwell Carey passed away in 1928, and after that time, with both daughters married, fewer social events took place at the Carey home. Judge Carey continued with a variety of social and civic activities involving his historical research, support of the arts community and Portland Art Society and Museum, and travel, with occasional gatherings at the house through the 1930s.

From the time of the land purchase in 1897 until the present day, Carey family members have occupied the property. In 1914 the second Carey daughter, Alice, married Dr. Eugene W. Rockey, and the couple eventually lived "up [on] the back of my father's property, where the original cottage was re-built for us."<sup>87</sup> The Rockey's address in 1915 was "Ewahwe sta[tion]," the nearest stop on the Oregon Electric line immediately east of the property; they continued to be listed at that location (or Riverdale station) until 1932 when they were listed at 250 Carey Lane.<sup>88</sup> By 1933 it appears they were living in the subject house (address 200 Carey Lane), and Charles H. Carey had moved to the smaller cottage, where he remained until his death in 1941.<sup>89</sup> Judge Carey was buried at River View Cemetery next to Mary Bidwell Carey. Their daughter Alice Carey Rockey lived in the house until 1983, at which time her fourth daughter, Carey Rockey Evans, married to Charles Samuel Evans, took ownership and resided in the house until her death in 2019. Her daughter—Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey's great-granddaughter—owns and resides in the house today.

### *Architect Edgar Marks Lazarus*<sup>90</sup>

Although no direct evidence, such as signed architectural drawings, has yet been uncovered, two sources name the architect of the Carey House as Edgar Lazarus. Alice Carey Rocky, the Careys' second daughter, indicated in a 1981 oral interview that Lazarus designed the building. Mrs. Robert Latta was a member of Lazarus' family and social circles, and she also stated that the Carey House was a Lazarus design.<sup>91</sup> These two contemporary sources would have had first-hand knowledge of the architect's name, and their testimony is currently the basis for attributing the work to Lazarus.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> "Society...Childe Hassam...", *Portland Morning Oregonian*, November 8, 1908, p. 2; "Society News," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, September 8, 1925, p. 30; "Mrs. Taft Arrives...", *Oregon Daily Journal*, August 26, 1915, p. 1; "Society News," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, November 20, 1926, p. 12.

<sup>87</sup> Alice Carey Rockey, interview, 1981. Dr. Eugene W. Rockey grew up nearby in the family house, now listed in the National Register and located at 10263 S.W. Riverside Drive.

<sup>88</sup> Portland City directories 1915-1932.

<sup>89</sup> Portland City directories 1932, 1933; Elizabeth Evans, personal communication with author, October 2021.

<sup>90</sup> Much of the information about architect Edgar Lazarus is from Edward H. Teague, "Edgar M. Lazarus, Architect: Life and Legacy." (Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon, 2011; updated June 16, 2015). <<https://pages.uoregon.edu/ehteague/lazarus/>> Accessed July 2021.

<sup>91</sup> "In the MDR [Marion Dean Ross Papers at University of Oregon] archives is a letter from Mrs. Robert Latta who identifies the Carey house and others as a Lazarus work. As someone who knew Lazarus, and was the daughter in law of his friend John Latta, Mrs. Latta has a great deal of credibility." Teague, "Edgar M. Lazarus," no page.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

Edgar Marks (or Marx, or possibly Morey) Lazarus was born in Baltimore Maryland in 1868.<sup>92</sup> After attending public schools there, he attended college to study architecture, graduating from the Maryland Institute of Art and Design in 1888. Lazarus secured a job in Washington D.C. working with the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps designing utilitarian buildings for the military, a position from which he eventually resigned, and in 1891 or 1892 he arrived in Portland, Oregon.<sup>93</sup> He began working with William Ellicott that year in a partnership that lasted until 1895.<sup>94</sup> Following the dissolution of the Ellicott & Lazarus firm, Lazarus practiced alone until 1910.<sup>95</sup> He returned to civil service “as a Superintendent of Construction of Public Works for the federal government” where he was the onsite manager of a number of small scale federal construction projects such as post offices, courthouses, and quarantine stations. In addition, he served as the supervising architect for the U.S. Custom House, and designed the addition for the Pioneer Courthouse. Lazarus is perhaps best known for his design of the Vista House at Crown Point in the Columbia River Gorge, completed in 1918 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2000.<sup>96</sup>

“Lazarus was certainly a man about town who enjoyed being a member of various clubs and who’s life can be tracked in Portland’s Society news.” He was actively involved with the Portland Hunt Club (previously known as the “Hare and Hounds Club”), and owned at least one locally well-known and successful race horse.<sup>97</sup> He was among the charter membership of the local branch of the American Institute of Architects, which formed in 1911, and served as its president in 1912-1913.<sup>98</sup>

Lazarus’ early residential designs in Portland were dominated by the Shingle style that was popular on the East Coast at that time. After the turn of the century, his design focus shifted to include the increasingly popular Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as seen on the Carey House. Although not being nominated under Criterion C for its architectural qualities, the Carey House displays many features of the Colonial Revival style that was emerging in the architectural landscape of early twentieth century Oregon, and which, according to Virginia McAlester, “...was the dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century.”<sup>99</sup> William J. Hawkins indicates that in Portland, the early Colonial Revival houses “...were designed with axial, central-hall plans, their facades reflecting their formal arrangements. They had hipped roofs, sometimes a widow’s walk, symmetrically placed brick chimneys, and a profusion of shuttered windows.”<sup>100</sup>

On the Carey House, the most visible of these characteristic elements include the symmetrical front façade with centrally positioned front door and sidelights, double-hung windows with multi-paned glazing, an oval colonial-type window, and various classically influenced features and details on the front porch and central hall and staircase. McAlester describes the particular subtype of the style as seen on the Carey House—a “hipped roof with full-width porch”—as follows:

About one-third of Colonial Revival houses built before about 1915 are of this subtype, which is sometimes called the classic Box. These have a one-story, full-width porch with classical columns, which is added to a symmetrical, two-story house of square or rectangular plan. Sometimes these are American Four-Square in form, while others strongly resemble the four-

<sup>92</sup> “...the record of the Scottish Rite in Portland has the name Edgar M. Lazarus with the name Edgar Morey written below. Without other documentary evidence to the contrary this is assumed to be correct as this information would have been directly from him in 1892.” Michael Robinson, “Edward Morey Lazarus,” Oregon Scottish Rite website (June 22, 2018), np. <<https://oregonscottishrite.wordpress.com/2018/06/22/edgar-morey-lazarus-by-michael-robinson-32-kcch/>> Accessed August 2021; Teague, “Edgar M. Lazarus...,” 2. <<https://pages.uoregon.edu/ehteague/lazarus/>> Accessed July 2021.

<sup>93</sup> Teague, “Edgar M. Lazarus,” 2; Robinson, “Edward Morey Lazarus,” np; Richard Ellison Ritz, *Architects of Oregon* (Portland, Oregon: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002), 247.

<sup>94</sup> Ritz, *Architects of Oregon*, 247.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Prior to its recognition as a NHL, Vista House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

<sup>97</sup> “Following the Scent,” *Portland Sunday Oregonian*, January 6, 1901, p. 25.

<sup>98</sup> “Local Branch Formed,” *Portland Sunday Oregonian* (June 25, 1911), p. 9; “E.M. Lazarus Heads Chapter,” *Portland Morning Oregonian* (November 17, 1912), p. 8.

<sup>99</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 414.

<sup>100</sup> William J. Hawkins III and William F. Willingham, *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon, 1850-1950* (Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 1999), 216.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

square but have an added central hall. Two-story pilasters are common at the corners; dormers, hipped or gabled, are usually present.<sup>101</sup>

Less common to the style is the broad, overhanging, open eave with exposed rafter tails, and the mix of horizontal board and shingle siding, both design elements perhaps more often found on Craftsman or Prairie style buildings.

It appears that Lazarus had both a professional and a social relationship with the Careys. Newspaper accounts indicate that Carey served as Lazarus' attorney in suits to gain payment for design services rendered for the Multnomah County Courthouse addition.<sup>102</sup> He was also included on guest lists for parties at the Carey house soon after it was constructed.<sup>103</sup>

Lazarus' architectural career ended after several professional disputes resulted in the termination of his AIA membership in 1919.<sup>104</sup>

## Comparative Discussion

There remain two other buildings associated with Judge Charles Henry Carey's life in Portland, but the subject house is the one most significantly associated with his life achievements and contributions. The house occupied by the Careys between 1884 and 1887 is no longer extant. Their next residence, located at 102 N.W. 21<sup>st</sup> Street, remains standing and is currently in either residential or commercial use; it appears to retain a high degree of exterior architectural integrity (Figure 12). That house is National Register-listed as a contributing property in Portland's Alphabet Historic District for its architectural merit, with no mention of the Carey's occupancy made in the nomination.<sup>105</sup> The family's tenure there was nine years (1889-1898), and thus the list of Carey's accomplishments while he was associated with that location is shorter (and perhaps less consequential) than that associated with the Carey Lane house.

For the second half of Judge Carey's legal career, his firm's offices were located in offices 1410-1417 of the Yeon Building at 522 S.W. Fifth Avenue, which is also listed in the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C for its architectural significance, association with early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial development in Portland, and association with John B. Yeon.<sup>106</sup> The law firm of Carey & Kerr, which was established in 1907, moved from offices in the Chamber of Commerce building (demolished in 1934) into the Yeon Building upon its completion in 1910, and Carey's firm(s) remained there through the end of his career and beyond.<sup>107</sup> While that building was the center of Judge Carey's professional legal work for over twenty years, it also has associations with a number of other business entities that were located there (Carey and/or Carey & Kerr were not the building owners or the only tenants), and it does not effectively, comprehensively represent the broader totality of his numerous interests, activities, and contributions in the way his primary residence of over thirty years does. Further, the building storefronts and interior have been altered and updated, most recently in 2011.<sup>108</sup> Although some original interior elements remain, "[t]he office rental space throughout the building has received much renovation through the years..."<sup>109</sup>

<sup>101</sup> McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 409.

<sup>102</sup> "Injunction Suit Argued," *Portland Morning Oregonian*, September 12, 1902, p. 14 and September 19, 1902, p. 8.

<sup>103</sup> "Mr. and Mrs. Carey Treat Hunt Club Riders," *Oregon Daily Journal*, May 13, 1906, p. 10.

<sup>104</sup> Teague, "Edgar M. Lazarus," 6.

<sup>105</sup> Michael Harrison et al, "Alphabet Historic District..." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2000), 7:314-315.

<sup>106</sup> George Sheldon and Richard E. Ritz, FAIA, "Yeon Building" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1993).

<sup>107</sup> "Chamber of Commerce Building, circa 1912," Vintage Portland.

<<https://vintageportland.wordpress.com/2011/02/17/chamber-of-commerce-building-circa-1912/>> Accessed September 2021.

<sup>108</sup> Angela Webber, "Yeon Building renovation to bring back 'art deco feel'," *Daily Journal of Commerce*, August 23, 2011. Accessed November 2021. <<https://djcoregon.com/news/2011/08/23/renovation-for-yeon-building-to-bring-back-art-deco-feel/>>; SERA Architects, <<https://www.seradesign.com/projects/yeon-building/>>.

<sup>109</sup> Sheldon and Ritz, "Yeon Building" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 7:8.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

Given that Judge Carey's significance extends beyond his professional practice as a lawyer, that it is likely he engaged in many of his other activities from his home rather than his law office, and that the high level of integrity of the Carey House (which he owned and occupied for over thirty years) exceeds that of his offices at the Yeon Building, it seems clear that the house stands as the building most closely associated with the bulk of Judge Carey's accomplishments.

## Conclusion

The Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House is the building most closely and significantly associated with Judge Carey's significant activities, as it served as the family's primary residence for over thirty years, during which time the bulk of Carey's notable legal, political, literary, and social accomplishments occurred. The house retains a high degree of historical integrity in all areas, and appears today much as it did during the family's occupancy. As such, the house meets National Register Criterion B for its association with attorney and historian Judge Charles Henry Carey.

Due to the sheer amount of activity in which Judge Carey was engaged, the broad scope of his interests and influence, and the impacts of this work, gauging his significance is somewhat challenging: it seems simultaneously obvious and difficult to grasp. Few of his colleagues seem to have pursued so much, for so long, with such notable success. National Register Bulletin 32, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons," indicates that one method by which a person's significance may be measured is whether they appear in "Who's Who" publications.<sup>110</sup> Judge Carey's biographical information was published in *Capitol's Who's Who for Oregon*, 1936-1937, as well as *Who's Who in America* from 1924 to 1940, and *Pan-Pacific Who's Who* in 1940-41. While several of Carey's colleagues and peers were also listed in these publications, a review of many of those entries reveals that none has the length of description or involvement in such a wide variety of notable activities. The other individuals reviewed were significant principally for pursuits related to their respective professions (most in law, politics, or business), and while they were noted for several activities, none were noted for their involvement in such a diverse list of contributions in law, politics, business, art, history, and writing.<sup>111</sup>

Judge Carey's inclusion in these State and national publications, as well as his selection as an Oregon delegate to political conventions and international peace conferences, are indications of not only his abilities and the esteem in which he was held by his peers, but also of the merit of his efforts. Much of the work has had lasting impacts on the practice of law in Oregon: the establishment of the Multnomah Law Library, the Oregon State Bar, and the Commission on Reform in Judicial Procedure all continue to influence and support the practice of law in Oregon today. His historical research, writing, and contributions to the Oregon Historical Society continue to contribute to and promote an understanding and appreciation of Oregon history (authorship of several books on Oregon history, contribution of material to the Oregon Historical Society). His active participation in state and national politics and international peace efforts was consequential during his lifetime, and probably beyond. He certainly had colleagues in his efforts, but even his peers seemed awed by his productivity ("heaven knows how" he found time...).<sup>112</sup> In aggregate, the breadth and significance of Carey's societal contributions is hard to dispute, and much of his work resulted in lasting legacies that Oregonians enjoy today.

With regard to the significance of the Carey House in association with Judge Carey's contributions, the building meets the "Association Guidelines" as outlined in the National Register Bulletin 32 as follows:<sup>113</sup>

<sup>110</sup> Beth Grosvenor Boland, National Register Bulletin 32: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, nd), 10.

<sup>111</sup> The individuals reviewed were listed in the 1930 edition of Marquis' *Who's Who in America*. They were from Portland and included (among others) Carey's law partners James B. Kerr and Omar C. Spencer; lawyer, businessman, civic leader, and politician Julius L. Meier; writer and publisher Leslie M. Scott; and public utility executive Guy Webster Talbot.

<sup>112</sup> Montgomery, "Reviewed Work...", 225.

<sup>113</sup> Boland, National Register Bulletin 32..., 10 and 25.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

- Judge Charles Henry Carey made contributions and played roles that have been justified as significant in the state of Oregon in the areas of Law, Politics/Government, and Social History.
- The multi-dimensional nature of Carey's contributions is unusual. Comparing any one or two of his roles or contributions with his contemporaries could result in some reasonable comparisons. When his life's accomplishments are taken in total, however, it seems Charles Henry Carey is virtually without peer. As legal counsel for "the Hill lines" in Oregon, which were critical components in Oregon's early twentieth century development, as leader in reforms of legal and judicial practice in Oregon, as historian and author, as political representative for Oregon in national politics and international peace efforts, and as promoter and supporter of the arts in Portland, Judge Carey's involvements and contributions were remarkable and in aggregate, essentially unmatched.
- Judge Carey is directly associated with the nominated property in that it was his and his family's primary residence from 1902 until 1933 (and beyond that period for later generations).
- The house is associated with much of Charles Henry Carey's productive life, with a preponderance of his significant accomplishments and contributions having taken place during the thirty-one years he occupied the house (the longest he lived at one location in Oregon).
- The nominated property represents Carey's significant contributions in that it was his sole place of residence during the period in which he engaged in so many of his significant activities. No other building remains as a better, more closely associated property reflective of Carey's life and work.
- In comparison with other properties that were associated with Charles Henry Carey in some way (as residence or place of work), the Carey House is the one most intimately associated with Charles H. Carey's life overall. Although the Yeon Building (listed in the National Register in 1993) was the location of his law office for over twenty years, the firm did not own the building or the office space from which they worked, the building has been altered, and many of Carey's other activities did not necessarily center on this location. In contrast, the subject house was owned by Judge Carey, has had only minor alterations in its 120-year history, and represents the stable core of Carey's professional, political, and social life, which enabled him to participate in and contribute to such a wide variety of endeavors.
- The Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House retains a high degree of historical integrity from the period of its significant associations.

In the fifty-eight years he lived in Portland, and the thirty-one years he occupied the subject house, Judge Charles Henry Carey was involved in the creation, management, and/or sustaining of an almost-unbelievable number of consequential projects and organizations at the local, state, and national levels. His books on Oregon history remain well-respected and well-referenced sources, and his legacy in the areas of law, Oregon history, politics, and the Portland art world continue to be appreciated and enjoyed by countless citizens of the State of Oregon.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Boland, Beth Grosvenor. "National Register Bulletin 32: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, nd.

Capitol Publishing Company. *Capitol's Who's Who For Oregon, 1936-1937*. Portland, Oregon: Capitol Publishing Co., [1937?].

Carey, Charles Henry. Index-digest of the Oregon and Washington reports, including volumes 1 to 14 Oregon, and 1 and 2 Washington. San Francisco, California: Bancroft-Whitney, Law Publishers and Law Booksellers, 1888.

----- *History of Oregon, Illustrated*, Volume I. Chicago—Portland: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1922.

----- *A General History of Oregon Prior to 1861*, Volumes I and II. Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press, 1935 and 1936.

Carey, Charles Henry, ed. *The Oregon constitution and proceedings and debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1857*. Salem, Oregon: State Printing Department, 1926.

Clark, Robert Carlton. "Review, A General History of Oregon Vol. 1 by Charles H. Carey," *Oregon Historical Quarterly* Vol. 36, No. 2. Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1935, pp. 205-206.

Colver, Marylou. "Mechanical Horses," *The Centennial*, Issue 3 of 4. Lake Oswego, Oregon: July 1, 2010. <[https://www.ci.oswego.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/publicaffairs/webpage/13678/centennial\\_july2010.pdf](https://www.ci.oswego.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/publicaffairs/webpage/13678/centennial_july2010.pdf)> Accessed August 2021.

Dennis, Michelle L. "Lewis, C. Hunt & Gertrude McClintock, 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.

Dodds, Gordon B. and Cathy Croghan Alzner. *Serving Justice: A History of the Oregon State Bar 1890-2000*. Oregon State Bar, 2004.

Evans, Elizabeth (property owner). Communications with author, August 2019 through January 2022.

Evans, Carey Rockey. Interview with author, August 22, 2019.

Ferriday, Virginia Guest. "Rockey, Dr. A.E. and Phila Jane, House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1985.

Findagrave. <<http://www.findagrave.com>>

"Judge Charles Henry Carey." Accessed July 2020.  
<<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126704304/charles-henry-carey>>

"Carey Rockey Evans." Accessed July 2021.  
<<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/229130379/carey-evans>>

"Mary Bidwell Carey." Accessed July 2021.  
<<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/95043379/mary-carey>>

"Jane A. Harrington Bidwell." Accessed August 2021.  
<<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/136854627/jane-a-bidwell>>

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

"Forest [Forrest] A. Bidwell." Accessed August 2021.  
<<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/136854578/forest-a-bidwell>>

Foster, Laura O. *Lake Oswego [Images of America]*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

Fulton, Ann. *Iron, Wood & Water: An Illustrated History of Lake Oswego*. San Antonio, Texas: Historical Publishing Network, 2002.

Gaston, Joseph. *Portland, Oregon, Its History and Builders... Vol. II*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1911.

Genealogical Forum of Portland. "Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims." Portland, Oregon: The Forum, 1957.

Harrison, Michael, et al. "'Alphabet Historic District..." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2000.

Hawkins, William J. and William F. Willingham. *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon, 1850-1950*. Portland, Oregon: Timber Press, 1999.

Heald, Leslie S. "History and preservation of stained glass in the Pacific Northwest: The Povey Bros. Glass Co. of Portland, Oregon." Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon Masters Thesis, Historic Preservation Program, December 1999.

Japan-America Society of Oregon. Website. <<https://jaso.org>>.

Kramer, George. The PreserveOregon Blog, "Macadam—The White House Road to River View Cemetery." January 3, 2013. <<https://thepreserveoregonblog.blogspot.com/search?q=Macadam>> Accessed September 2021.

Marquis, Albert Nelson, ed. *Who's Who In America*. Chicago: The A.N. Marquis Company, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938-1939, 1940-41.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014.

Metsker, Charles F. "Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County." Portland, Oregon: Charles F. Metsker, C.E., 1927 and 1944. Accessed August 2019 via <<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/29642>>.

Montgomery, Richard G. "Review, A General History of Oregon Vol. 1 by Charles H. Carey," *The Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (July 1935). Seattle, Washington: University of Washington, 1935, pp. 225-226.

Multnomah County Surveyor's Office. <<https://www3.multco.us/H5V/?viewer=surveysail>> Accessed January-August 2021.

Multnomah Law Library. "History." 2020. <<http://www.multlawlib.org/history.html>> Accessed October 2021.

Nellist, George F. M. ed. *Pan-Pacific Who's Who*. Honolulu, Hawaii: Honolulu Star-Bulletin Ltd., 1941.

Oregon Bar Association. "Proceedings of the Oregon Bar Association at Its Annual Meeting, 1891." Portland, Oregon, October 17, 1891.

----- "Proceedings of the Oregon Bar Association at Its Second Annual Meeting." Portland, Oregon: F.W. Baltes and Company, Printers, 1892.

----- "Proceedings of the Oregon Bar Association at Its Sixth and Seventh Annual Meetings [1896 and 1897]." Portland, Oregon: C.L. Haynes & Co., Printers, 1897.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

----- "Proceedings of the Oregon Bar Association at Its Eighth and Ninth Annual Meetings [1898 and 1899]."  
Portland, Oregon: Commercial Printing Co., Printers, 1900.

----- "Proceedings of the Oregon Bar Association at Its Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Meetings [1900, 1901, 1902, 1903]." Portland, Oregon: Commercial Printing Co., Printers, 1904.

----- "Proceedings of the Oregon Bar Association at Its Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Meetings [1904, 1905, 1906]." Portland, Oregon: Commercial Printing Co., Printers, 1907.

Oregon Historical Society/Archives West. "Charles Henry Carey Papers, 1896-1940, Biographical Notes."  
Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society/Archives West.  
<<http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv38994>> Accessed August 2019 and June 2021.

Oregon Secretary of State. "Multnomah County History."  
<<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/records/county/Pages/multnomah-history.aspx>> Accessed August 2021.

Oregon State Bar. "About the Oregon State Bar," <<https://www.osbar.org/about.html>> Accessed September 2021.

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. Oregon Statewide Inventory, "Historic Sites Database."  
<<http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/>> Accessed January-September 2021.

Portland City Directories, 1883-1943.

Portland, Oregon: Gill, J.K. and Company, 1883, 1884.

Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk and Company, Publishers, 1885-1943-44.

Ritz, Richard Ellison. *Architects of Oregon*. Portland, Oregon: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002.

Riverdale School District. "Discover Riverdale/Our History." No date.  
<<https://www.riverdaleschool.com/Page/79>> Accessed July 2021.

Riverview Cemetery. "Historical Tour: Explore Portland's Rich History." No date.  
<<https://www.riverviewcemetery.org/about-us/historical-tour>> Accessed August 2021.

Robinson, Michael. "Edward Morey Lazarus." Oregon Scottish Rite website, June 22, 2018.  
<<https://oregonscottishrite.wordpress.com/2018/06/22/edgar-morey-lazarus-by-michael-robinson-32-kcch/>> Accessed August 2021. *Note that much of the biographical information in this article is taken directly or verbatim from Edward H. Teague's work (see below).*

Rockey, Alice Carey. "Oral History Interview with Alice Carey Rockey." Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1981, call number SR9574.

Scott, H.W. *History of Portland, Oregon...* Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Co., Publishers, 1890.

Sheldon, George and Richard E. Ritz, FAIA. "Yeon Building," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1993.

Spencer, Omar C. "Judge Charles H. Carey, Citizen Lawyer, Artist, Historian," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, March 1942, Vol. 43, No. 1. Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, March 1942, pp. 1-9.

Stoel, Thomas B. and George H. Fraser. *Stoel Rives LLP: A History, 122 Years in the Law, 1883-2005*. Portland, Oregon: Thomas B. Stoel and George H. Fraser, 2005.

Teague, Edward H. "Edgar M. Lazarus, Architect: Life and Legacy." Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon, 2011. Updated June 16, 2015. Accessed July 2021. <<https://pages.uoregon.edu/ehteague/lazarus/>>



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

Tess, John with Richard E. Ritz, FAIA. "Corbett, H.L. and Gretchen Hoyt, 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, 1991.

United States Bureau of the Census. "United States Federal Census." Washington, D.C.: National Archives. Accessed August 2020 via <http://www.ancestry.com>.

Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.  
Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910.  
Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920.  
Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.  
Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940.

United States Department of State. Office of the Historian. "The League of Nations, 1920." <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/league>> Accessed November 2021.

Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, Secretary of the Congress. "Official Report of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists...1904" St. Louis: Executive Committee, 1905.

Vintage Portland (website). A project of the City of Portland Archives and Records Center. <<https://vintageportland.wordpress.com>> Accessed September 2021.

White, James T. (Publisher). *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, being the history of the United States as illustrated in the lives of the founders, builders, and defenders of the Republic... Volume XVI*. New York: James T. White & Company, 1918, 1937.

Wikipedia. Accessed November 2021.

"Institute of Pacific Relations," <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute\\_of\\_Pacific\\_Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_of_Pacific_Relations)>  
"League to Enforce Peace," <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League\\_to\\_Enforce\\_Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_to_Enforce_Peace)>  
"League of Nations," <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League\\_of\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations)>

Wright, Quincy. "The Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations," *The American Political Science Review* Vol. 24 No. 2 (May 1930). American Political Science Association, 1930.

## Newspapers

Corvallis *Gazette-Times* [Corvallis, Oregon].

"Public Opinion Regarding World Court Solicited," November 12, 1925, p. 1.  
"Oregon Historian Dies in Portland; Was 84," August 27, 1941, p. 2.

*Daily Journal of Commerce* [Portland, Oregon]

Angela Webber, "Yeon Building renovation to bring back 'art deco feel'," August 23, 2011.

Eugene *Daily Guard* [Eugene, Oregon].

"Portland Folks Give Art Books To School," November 15, 1922, p. 6.

*New York Times* [New York, New York].

"League to Enforce Peace is Launched," June 18, 1915.

New York Tribune [New York, New York].

"Paris Artists Call on U.S.," October 5, 1914, p. 7.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

*Oregon Daily Journal* [Portland, Oregon].

- "White House Road Will Be Widened," May 14, 1904, p. 8.
- "Mr. and Mrs. Carey Treat Hunt Club Riders," May 13, 1906, p. 10.
- "New Today, Riverdale [advertisement]," May 2, 1908, p. 12.
- "Tomorrow afternoon Miss Louise Carey will be hostess...", July 1, 1908, p. 6.
- "Judge Carey and Direct Legislation," November 22, 1908, p. 42.
- "Dissolution of Partnership," February 12, 1910, p. 7.
- "Judge Carey Heads Bar Association," November 20, 1912, p. 6.
- "Property Owners on Riverside Drive Will Fight For Pavement," July 16, 1914, p. 7.
- "Ex-President Taft, on his arrival in Portland...", August 23, 1915, p. 1.
- "Mrs. Taft Arrives With Party To Spend The Day In Portland," August 26, 1915, p. 1.
- "Car Big and Roomy--So Was Taft," August 29, 1915, p. 18.
- "Leading Americans Petition Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty," September 15, 1919, p. 1.
- "Taft Peace Scheme Now Submitted to the Local Chamber," December 15, 1915, p. 5.
- "Charles H. Carey, Republican Candidate for Delegate...", (campaign ad), May 18, 1916, p. 9.
- "Commission to Study Judicial Reforms to Be Bar's Suggestion," November 23, 1916, p. 5.
- "Somewhere in France," May 30, 1918, pp. 1 and 10.
- "Leading Americans Petition Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty," September 15, 1919, p. 1.
- "Charles H. Carey's Friends Urge Him as Minister to China," April 29, 1921, p. 1.
- "Mrs. Charles H. Carey was hostess...at Avalon...", May 22, 1921, p. 42.
- "Judge Carey to Succeed Stimson on International," November 25, 1921, p. 17.
- "Big Fees in Pittock Case," February 17, 1922, p. 1.
- "Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Carey will entertain...", November 6, 1922, p. 10.
- "Luncheon is Given For Visitors / A brilliant throng attended the tea given by the Art Museum...", November 8, 1922, p. 12.

*Oregon Sunday Journal* [Portland, Oregon]

- "Intends to Attend Peace Convention," May 14, 1916, p. 7.

*Portland Morning Oregonian* [Portland, Oregon].

- "Personal: Mr. Charles H. Carey...", November 20, 1883, p. 3.
- "Changed Name of Station," May 26, 1888, p. 5.
- "The Southern Pacific Company are going to lay a third rail...", February 25, 1890, p. 4.
- "Hunt Club Elects Officers," December 31, 1900, p. 5.
- "Daily City Statistics, Real Estate Transfers," Ladd to Carey, May 8, 1901, p. 10.
- "Better Riverside Drive..., Viewers recommend the name Riverdale Boulevard," October 3, 1901, p. 7.
- "'White House Road' was good enough...", October 5, 1901, p. 6.
- "Injunction Suit Argued," September 12, 1902, p. 14.
- "Architect to be Paid," September 19, 1902, p. 8.
- "Residence of Charles H. Carey, At Riverdale," November 9, 1903.
- "Harmony In Laws," August 24, 1908, p. 7.
- "Flays Initiative and Referendum...", November 19, p. 12.
- "Plan for Reform Is Most Sweeping," November 23, 1908, p. 9.
- "Society...The younger set has danced...", July 10, 1910, p. 2.
- "Richard Williams, 77, Attorney, Dead," June 20, 1911, p. 11.
- "E.M. Lazarus Heads Chapter," November 17, 1912, p. 8.
- "Society...Miss Beatrice Nickel...", January 26, 1913, p. 2.
- "Belles Visit City...", July 9, 1913, p. 10.
- "System Needs Improvement," July 26, 1913, p. 6.
- "Society...Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Carey returned...", September 14, 1913, p. 2.
- "Richard Williams, 77, Attorney, Dead," June 20, 1914, p. 11.
- "Authority on International Law Oregon Delegate to Peace League," May 18, 1916, p. 3.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

- "Land Syne Frolic Recalls Old Days," July 18, 1918, p. 6.  
"Swiss Minister and Prominent Citizens Who Welcomed Him to Portland...", August 25, 1921, p. 6  
"Society, Tonight Judge and Mrs. Charles Henry Carey...", November 8, 1922, p. 12.  
"Society News...Charles G. Dawes...", September 8, 1925, p. 30.  
"Society News," November 20, 1926, p. 12.  
"Death Takes Mrs. Carey," January 30, 1928, p. 16.  
"Mrs. Mary B. Carey," January 31, 1928, p. 14.  
"Pacific Forum Subject," April 15, 1930, p. 11.  
"It's the Birthday of Charles H. Carey...", October 27, 1930 p. 9.  
"Carey to Succeed Mott...Corporation Chief," February 24, 1933, p. 12.

Portland *Oregonian* [Portland, Oregon].

- "Death Calls, Judge Carey Dies Suddenly," August 27, 1941, pp. 1 and 15.  
"Old history book offers vast information...", (Richard G. Montgomery) September 26, 1971, p. 72.  
"Oregon histories offer new vistas," (Russell Sadler) December 12, 1983, p. 16.  
"Lawyer Charles Carey, newspapers disclose the details of drafting Oregon Constitution,"  
posted on OregonLive website, September 17, 2011, updated January 10, 2019.  
<[https://www.oregonlive.com/O/2011/09/lawyer\\_charles\\_carey\\_newspaper.html](https://www.oregonlive.com/O/2011/09/lawyer_charles_carey_newspaper.html)>

Portland *Sunday Oregonian* [Portland, Oregon].

- "Tribute to Judge Carey...", July 1, 1894, p. 5.  
"Following the Scent," January 6, 1901, p. 25.  
"Honored by the American Bar Association," August 25, 1901, p. 17.  
"Picturesque Hillside Homes of Beautiful Portland," June 19, 1904, p. 32.  
"Society by Nancy Lee, Three Miniatures of Judge Carey's Daughters," December 16, 1906, p. 26.  
"Society," July 5, 1908, p. 2.  
"The dancing and garden party given...by Judge and Mrs. Charles H. Carey...", July 12, 1908, p. 26.  
"Childe Hassam, America's greatest impressionistic artist...", November 8, 1908, p. 2.  
"Society...Miss Louise Carey...", September 19, 1909, p. 3.  
"Society by Ethella S. Stearns, C.H. Carey returned...", January 15, 1911, p. 2.  
"Bank Officers Are Well Known In Northwestern Affairs," February 1, 1914, p. 2.  
"Railroad Board Named," February 18, 1917, p. 14.  
"Law Reforms Studied," May 6, 1917, p. 7.  
"Teacup Topics, A Party of Portlanders plan to leave...for a visit to Japan," August 11, 1929, p. 36.  
"New Books of the Week: Judge Charles H. Carey Revises His Oregon History," June 23, 1935, p. 33.  
"Judge Carey's History," June 23, 1935, p. 10.

*Daily Capital Journal* [Salem, Oregon].

- "Hughes Carries State...", May 20, 1916, p. 1.  
"Judge Carey Dies in Portland," August 27, 1941, p. 3.

*Statesman Journal* [Salem, Oregon].

- "The old 'White House Road'...", October 6, 1901, p. 4.  
"Work will begin on the White House road...", April 13, 1901, p. 5.

Sellwood *Bee* [Sellwood/Portland, Oregon]

- Beck, Dana, "Back when what's now Sellwood Park was 'City View Race Track,'" March 6, 2020.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1.6 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	45.449076	-122.659088	3		
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2			4		
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located at 1950 S. Carey Lane, Portland, Multnomah County, in Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Section 26. The nominated area includes the map/tax lot 1S1E26CC00300 in its entirety, which includes the house and all associated built and landscape elements. The entire tax lot encompasses 1.6 acres.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area boundaries are the current legal bounds of tax lot 300, map 1S1E26CC. The entire tax lot is being nominated in order to include the house and all features on the tax lot historically associated with the residence.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Liz Carter	date	March 28, 2022
organization		telephone	541-343-6499
street & number	1375 E 22 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	email	lizcarterhp@gmail.com
city or town	Eugene	state	OR zip code 97403

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

### 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:	Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell Carey House		
City or Vicinity:	Portland		
County:	Multnomah	State:	Oregon
Photographer:	Liz Carter		
Date Photographed:	November 13, 2019; July 16, 2020; October 25, 2021		

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

Photo 1 of 24:	View toward house looking west from driveway. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0001
Photo 2 of 24:	View of south and east sides and porte cochere, looking northwest. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0002
Photo 3 of 24:	View of west (rear) and south (side) elevations, looking east. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0003
Photo 4 of 24:	View of west end of library wing, looking east. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0004
Photo 5 of 24:	View of west end of house, looking east. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0005
Photo 6 of 24:	View of north elevation, looking southeast. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0006
Photo 7 of 24:	Detail view of library colored-glass windows, looking north. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0007
Photo 8 of 24:	Detail view of front porch from porte cochere, looking north. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0008
Photo 9 of 24:	Tea pavilion, looking east. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0009
Photo 10 of 24:	Entrance gates and stone pillars, looking northeast onto S.W. Riverside Drive. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0010
Photo 11 of 24:	Stone retaining wall and stairs to house from S. Carey Lane, looking south. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0011
Photo 12 of 24:	New garage building with apartment above (2019), looking north. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0012
Photo 13 of 24:	Entrance hall and stairway, looking west from front door. OR_MultnomahCounty_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse_0013

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., Oregon  
County and State

- Photo 14 of 24:** Living room, looking west toward library.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0014
- Photo 15 of 24:** Library, looking west from living room.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0015
- Photo 16 of 24:** Interior detail view of library colored-glass windows, looking southwest.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0016
- Photo 17 of 24:** Dining room, looking north/northwest.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0017
- Photo 18 of 24:** Butler's pantry, looking north.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0018
- Photo 19 of 24:** Kitchen, looking northwest.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0019
- Photo 20 of 24:** Second floor hallway, looking east.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0020
- Photo 21 of 24:** Master bedroom, looking southwest.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0021
- Photo 22 of 24:** Bedroom and ensuite bathroom, looking west.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0022
- Photo 23 of 24:** Main second-floor bathroom, looking northwest.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0023
- Photo 24 of 24:** Attic bedroom, former library, looking east.  
OR\_MultnomahCounty\_CharlesHenryMaryBidwellCareyHouse\_0024

**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

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 36

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

## 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.** USGS topographic map detail, showing Riverdale and approximate location of Carey House.
- Figure 2.** Multnomah County assessor tax map with subject property (tax lot 300) indicated.
- Figure 3.** Area map with Judge Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey house location indicated. Courtesy Google.
- Figure 4.** Aerial photo of Judge Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey property and environs. Courtesy Google.
- Figure 5.** Site plan of Judge Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey House.
- Figure 6.** First floor plan of Carey House.
- Figure 7.** Second floor plan of Carey House.
- Figure 8.** Attic floor plan of Carey House.
- Figure 9.** Detail of General Land Office map, 1852, with approximate location of Carey House indicated.
- Figure 10.** Detail of General Land Office map, 1860, showing Torrance claim and approximate location of Carey House.
- Figure 11.** Detail of "Map of Riverdale," 1888.
- Figure 12.** Early Carey family residence (1889-1898) at 102 N.W. 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue (formerly 46 N.W. 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue).
- Figure 13.** 1901 portrait of Judge Charles H. Carey, Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, August 25, 1901.
- Figure 14.** Undated portrait of Judge Charles H. Carey, Oregon Historical Society, October 24, 1929.
- Figure 15.** Portrait of Judge Charles H. Carey, circa 1942.
- Figure 16.** Early view of Carey House before porch extension, 1903. Portland *Morning Oregonian*, November 9, 1903.
- Figure 17.** Early view of rear (west) side of Carey House, 1902 or 1903.
- Figure 18.** Early view of Judge Charles H. Carey House, 1904. Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, June 19, 1904.
- Figure 19.** Early view of Carey House, east (front) elevation from driveway, unknown date.
- Figure 20.** Early view of Carey House, south side, unknown date (post-1904).
- Figure 21.** Early view of Carey House, east elevation from driveway.
- Figure 22.** View looking east toward Willamette River from near front of Carey House, no date.
- Figure 23.** View looking east toward Willamette River from lower driveway, no date.
- Figure 24.** Carey House, watercolor by Charles Henry Carey, no date.
- Figure 25.** "Three Miniatures of Judge Carey's Daughters," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, December 16, 1906.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 37

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

- Figure 26.** Judge Carey served on board of directors for Northwestern National Bank and Portland Trust and Savings Bank. Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, February 1, 1914.
- Figure 27.** Judge Carey and reception committee with former president Taft in Portland, 1915. OHS #373G0201
- Figure 28.** Mary Bidwell Carey's obituary. Portland *Oregonian*, January 30, 1928.
- Figure 29.** Charles Henry Carey's obituary. Portland *Oregonian*, August 27, 1841.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 38

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1. USGS topographic map detail, showing Riverdale and approximate location of the Judge Charles Henry Carey House.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

n/a

---

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2. Multnomah County assessor tax map with subject property (tax lot 300) indicated. Note that the tax lot extends across Riverside Drive and the rail alignment to the Willamette River.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 40

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3. Area map with Judge Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey house location indicated. Courtesy Google.

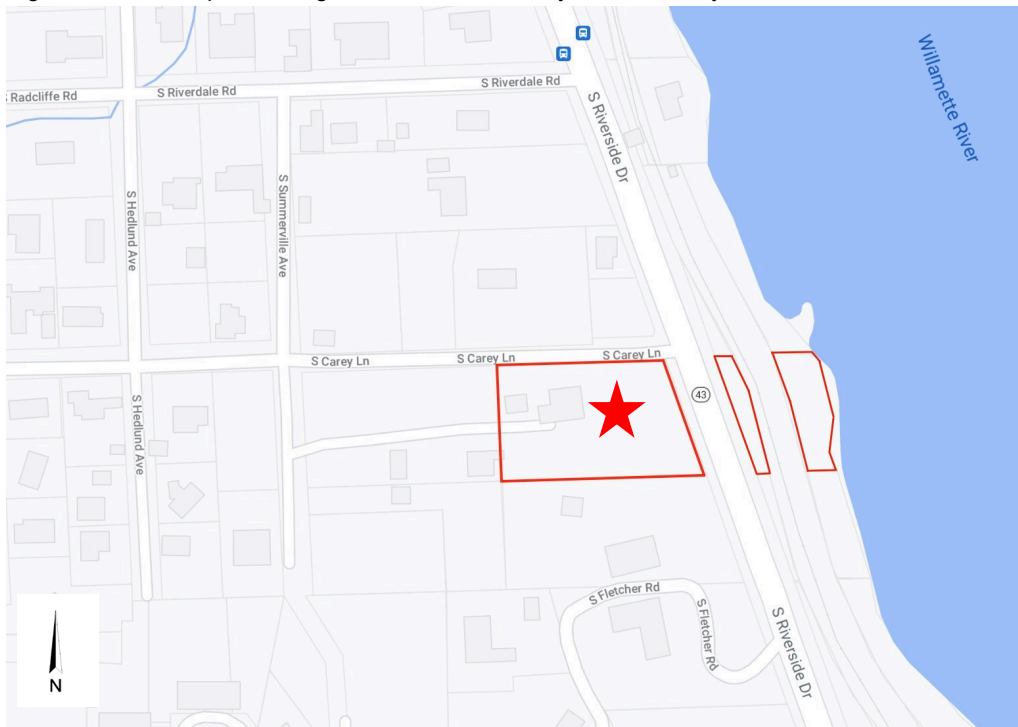
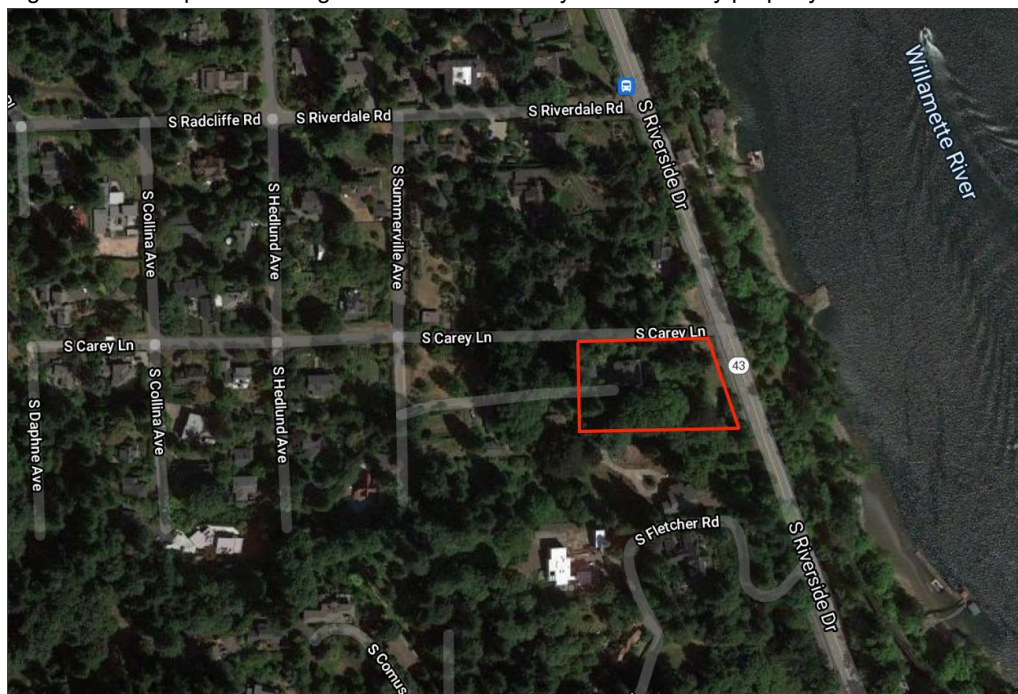


Figure 4. Aerial photo of Judge Charles H. and Mary Bidwell Carey property and environs. Courtesy Google.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 41

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5. Site plan of Carey House property (no scale).

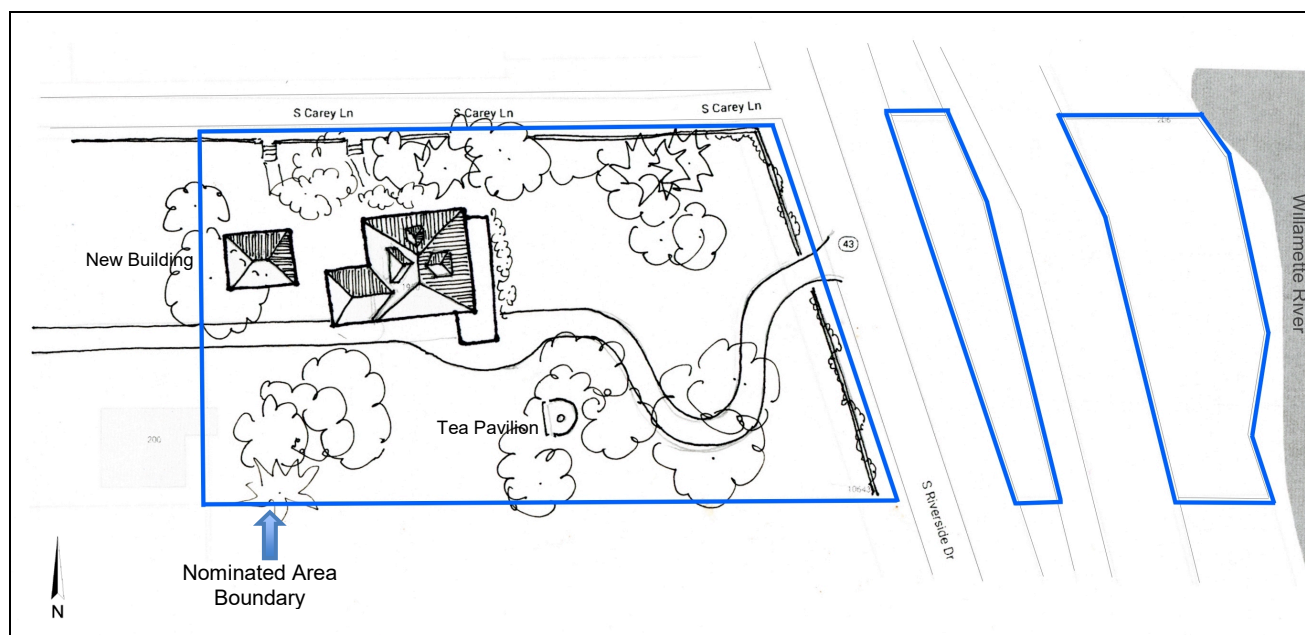
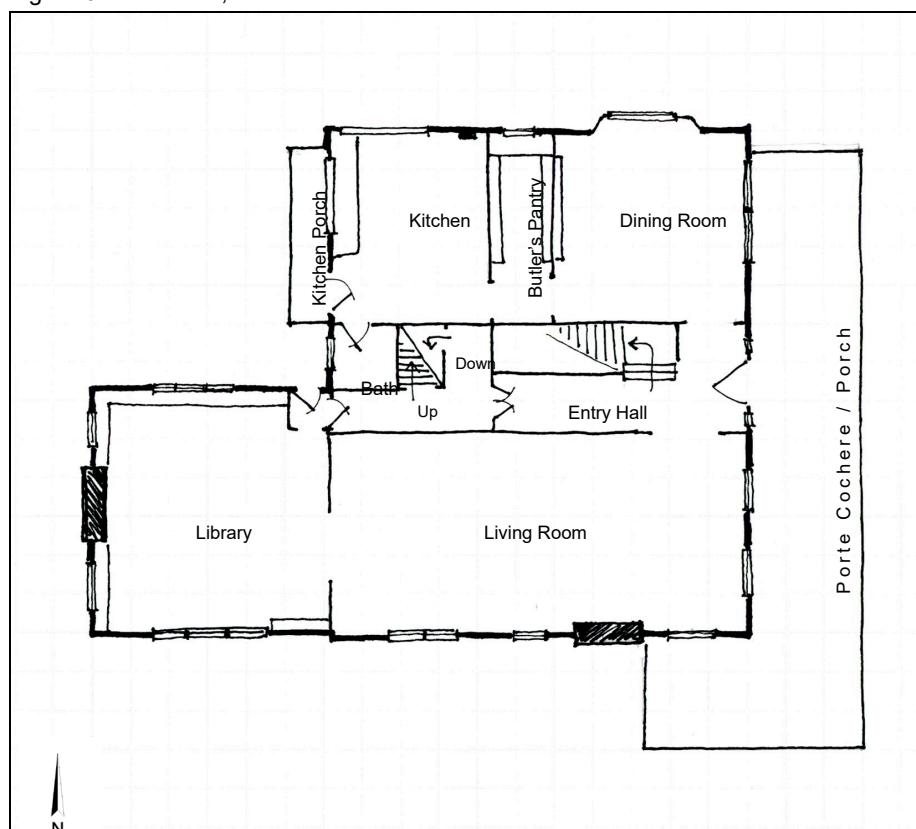


Figure 6. Floor Plan, 1<sup>ST</sup> Floor.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 42

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7. Floor Plan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor.

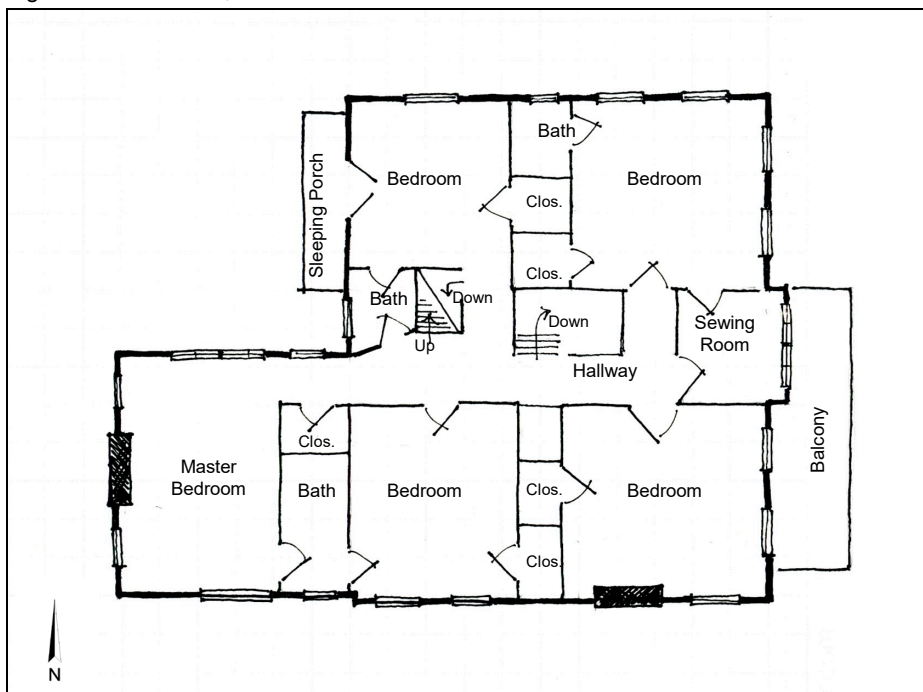
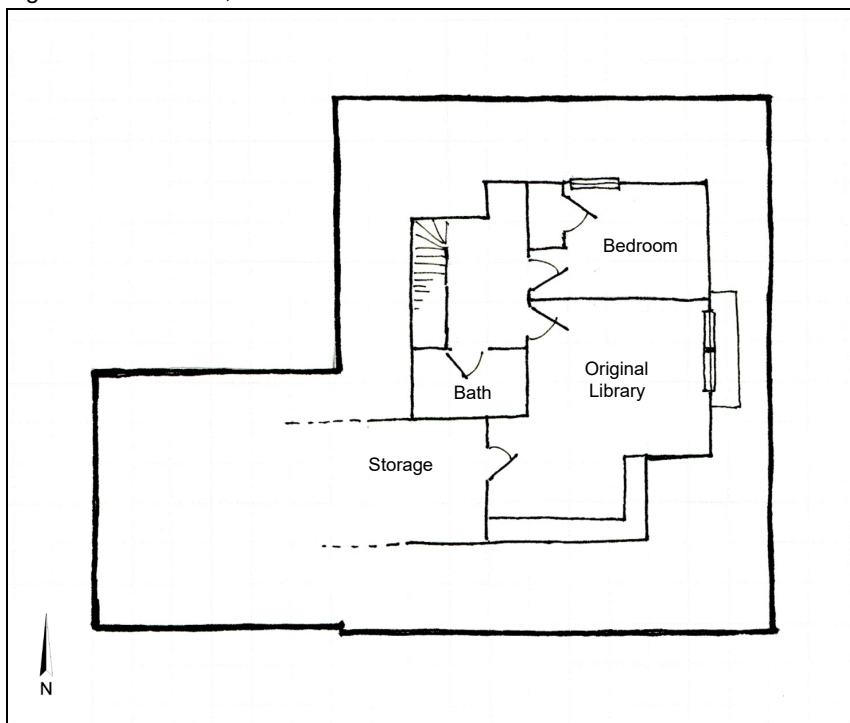


Figure 8. Floor Plan, Attic.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 43

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9. Detail of General Land Office map, 1852, with approximate location of Carey House indicated.

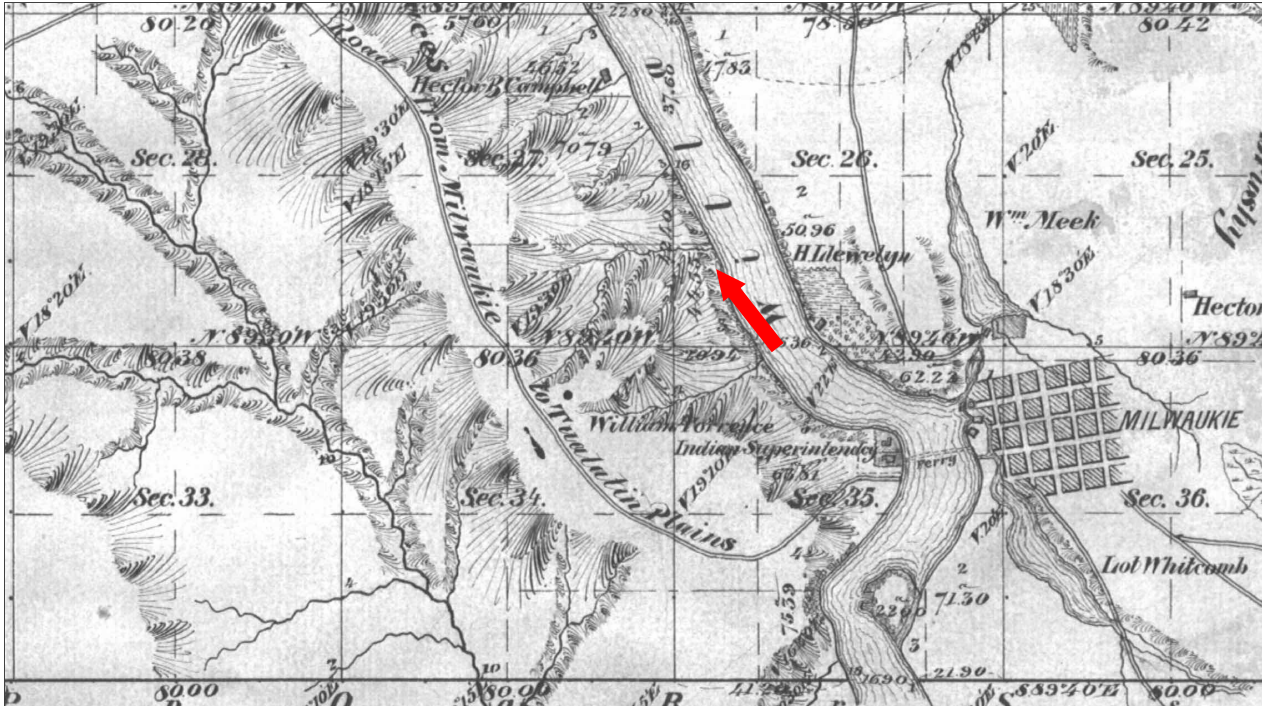
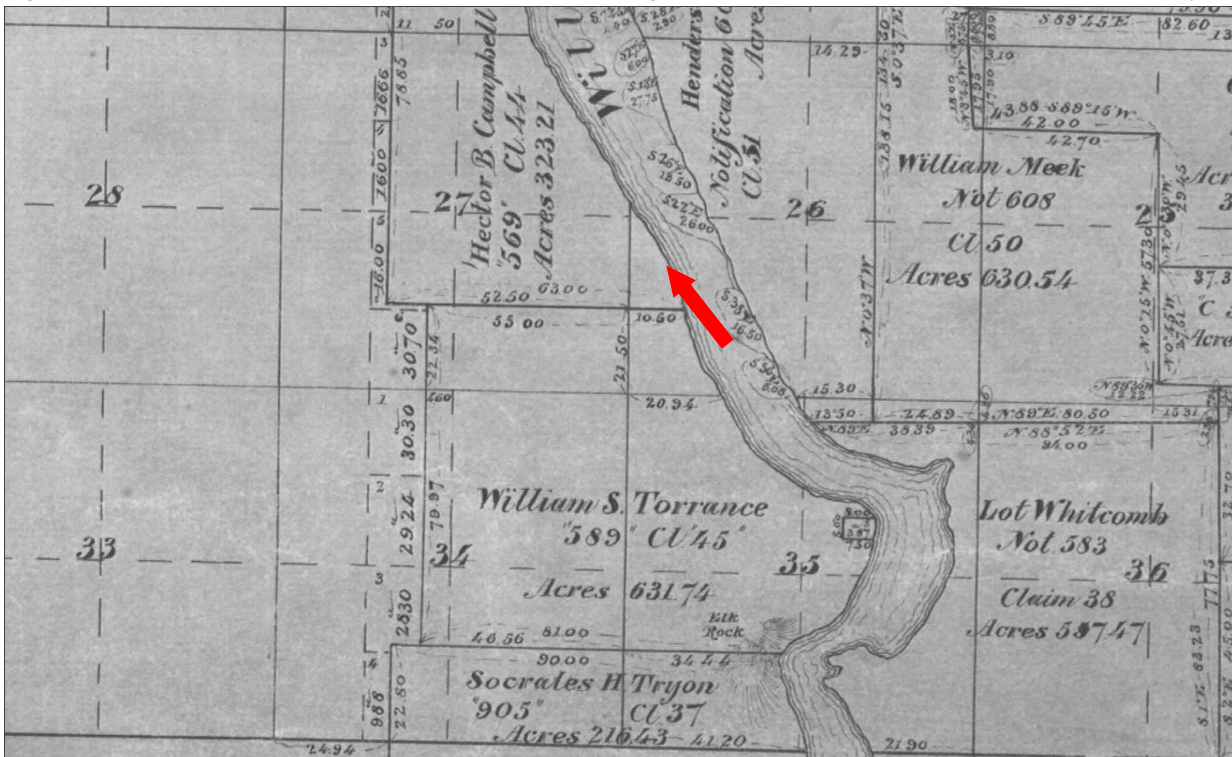


Figure 10. Detail of General Land Office map, 1860, showing Torrance claim and approximate location of Carey House.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 44

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 11. Detail of "Map of Riverdale," 1888. Courtesy Multnomah County Surveyor.

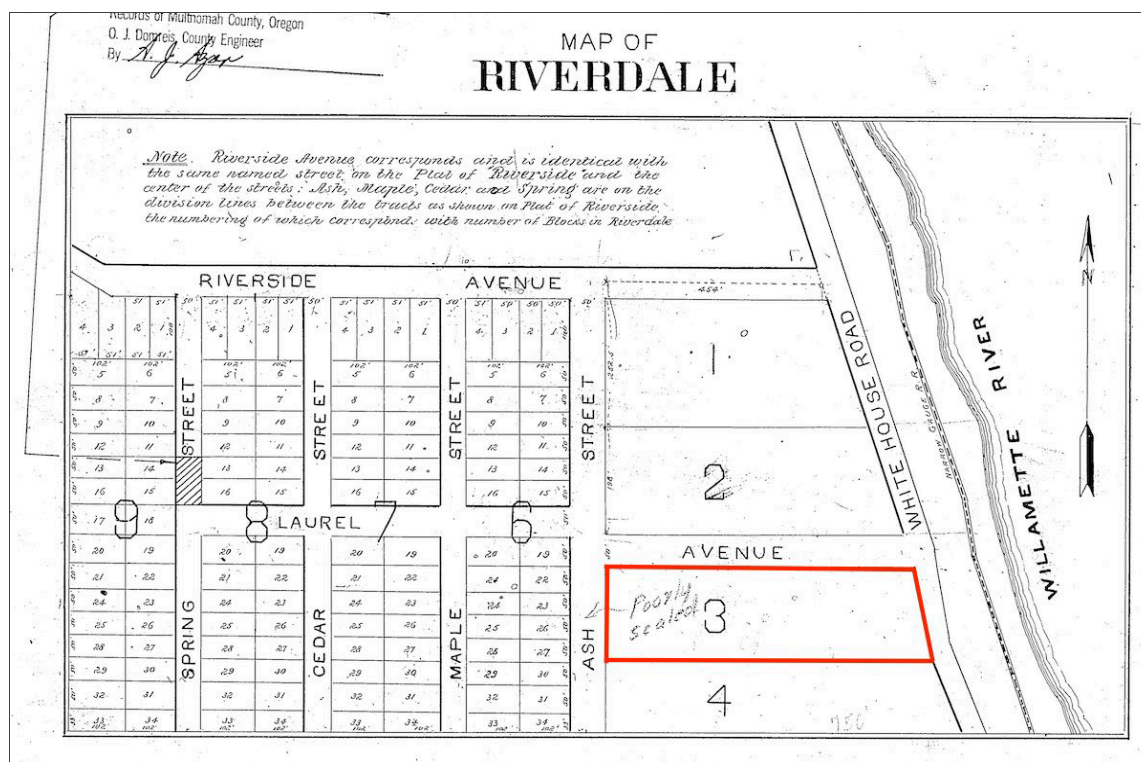
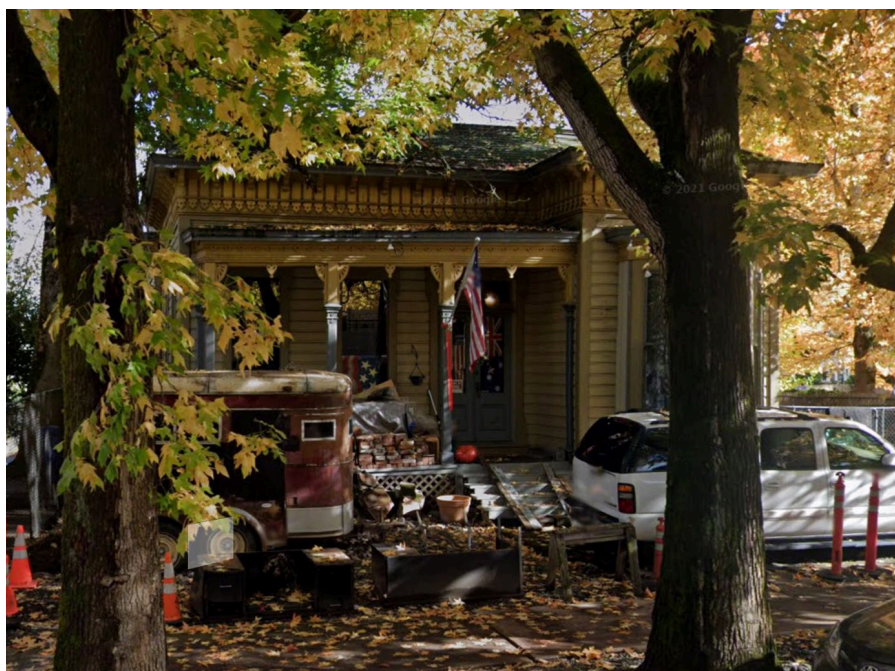


Figure 12. Early Carey family residence (1889-1898) at 102 N.W. 21st Avenue (formerly 46 N.W. 21st Avenue). Courtesy Google, October 2021.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 45

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 13. 1901 portrait of Judge Charles H. Carey.  
Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, August 25, 1901.



Figure 14. Undated portrait of Judge Charles H. Carey.  
Oregon Historical Society, October 24, 1929. OHS #000935.

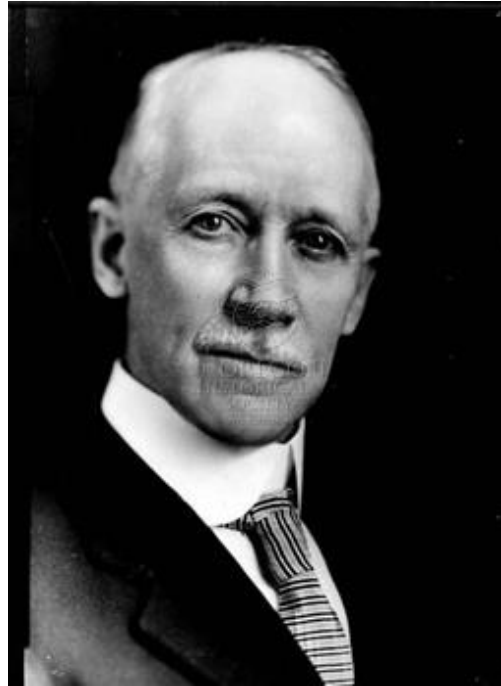


Figure 15. Portrait of Judge Charles H. Carey. Spencer 1942.



CHARLES H. CAREY  
President of the Oregon Historical Society, 1927-1937  
Director, 1916-1941

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 46

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 16. Early view of Carey House before porch extension, 1903. *Portland Morning Oregonian*, November 9, 1903.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 47

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State  
n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 17. Early view of rear (west) side of Carey House, 1902 or 1903. Evans Family Collection.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 48

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

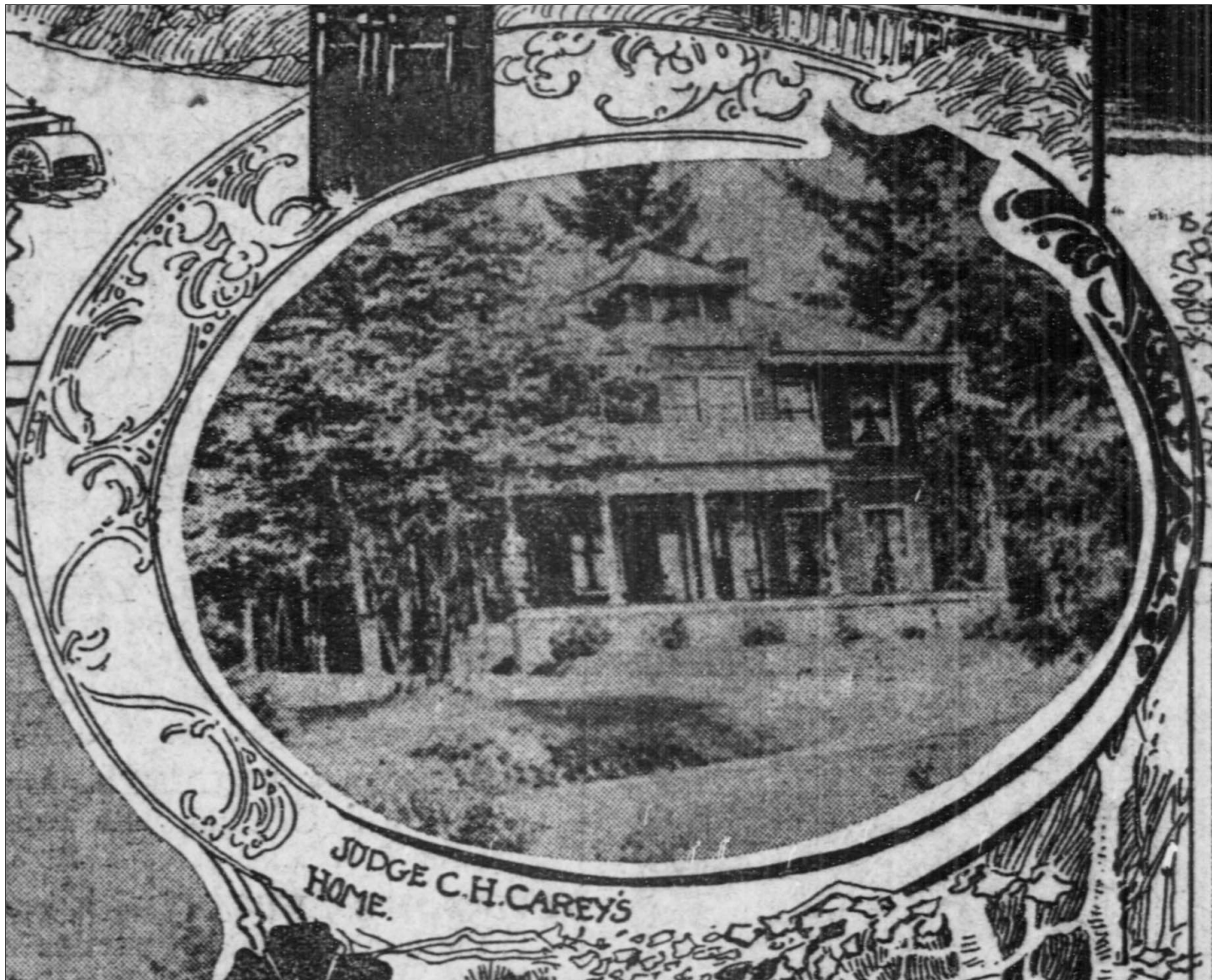
Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 18. Early view of Carey House, 1904. Detail from Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, June 19, 1904.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 49

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 19. Early view of Carey House, east (front) elevation from driveway, unknown date. Evans Family Collection.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 50

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 20. Early view of Judge Carey House, south side, unknown date (post-1904). Evans Family Collection.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 51

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 21. Early view of Carey House, east elevation looking northwest from driveway. Evans Family Collection.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 52

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 22. View looking east toward Willamette River from near front of Carey House, no date. Evans Family Collection.



Figure 23. View looking east toward Willamette River from lower driveway, no date. Evans Family Collection.





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 53

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 24. Carey House, watercolor by Charles Henry Carey, no date. Evans Family Collection.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional DocumentationPage 54Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
HouseName of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 25. "Three Miniatures of Judge Carey's Daughters," Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, Society Section, December 16, 1906.





**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 55

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

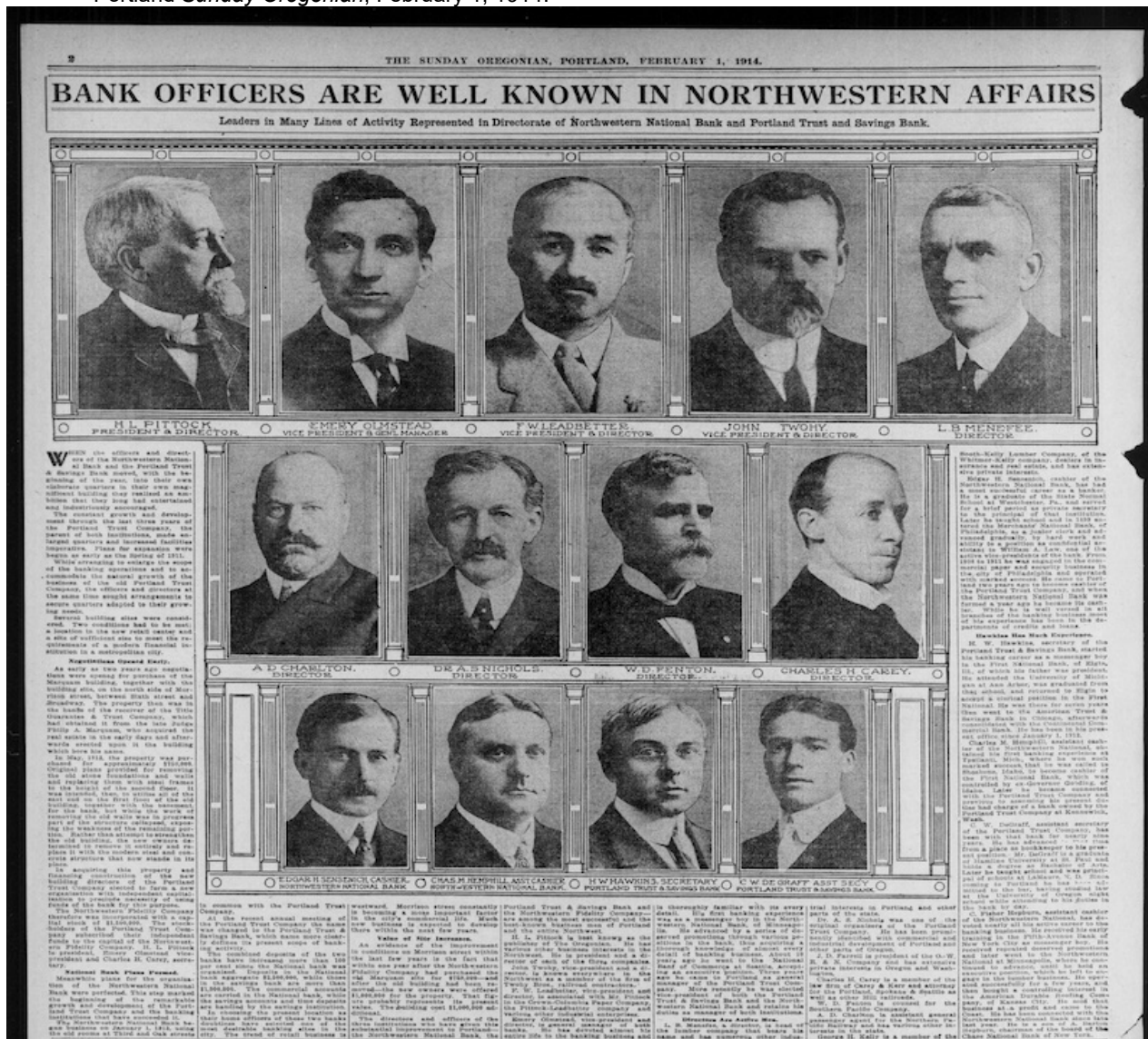
Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 26. Judge Carey served on board of directors for Northwestern National Bank and Portland Trust and Savings Bank. Portland *Sunday Oregonian*, February 1, 1914.



TRUST COMPANY, NOW NEARLY 27 YEARS  
OLD, AND IS ENJOYING BRISK BUSINESS

In Addition to Handling Savings Accounts, It Administers Estates, Acts as Executor, Escrow Agent, Assignee or Trustee Under Direction of Court.

WITH THE ORGANIZATION of the Northwestern National Bank on January 1, 1933, the Portland Trust Company, of which the Portland Trust & Savings Bank is the successor, has been able to place its funds to trust business and savings accounts.

In that capacity it has achieved a most substantial growth within the last year.

It funds, pays 4 per cent interest on money deposited when left in accordance with the rules of the savings department. It also issues certificates of deposit, in \$100 and \$500 denomination, longer and shorter, payable in 30 days call with 2 per cent interest, and 60 days call with 3 per cent interest, with 4 per cent interest. These certificates are redeemable at any time when they do not desire to deposit with

received from the Probate Court or by the will of the depositor.

An conservator it accepts its appointment by order of the court, and it is not necessary for the conservator who is mentally incompetent, render reports to the court and proceed with the management of the estate and the laws of Oregon.

An answer agent it provides direct

[illegible]

**Minors' Estates Are Handled.**  
As a trust institution the bank holds title to a great many leases of real estate, city property, farms and timber lands, which it holds for clients.  
As a savings bank it receives title

Minors' Estates Are Handled.  
As guardian it accepts the custody and control of the estate of minor persons. Its appointment as guardian is

claims of securities. In this respect it inspects titles to the lands and property mortgaged, makes examination of the physical properties and franchises, secures legal opinions as to titles and

the corporate proceedings affecting the issue of the bonds or notes. It also supervises the issue, insuring the protection of investors.

old certificates and issues new ones in the name of the purchaser. It carefully examines the weightments, even that they are executed in proper form. Issues no new certificates without the

transfer and cancellation of the corresponding number of shares, takes proper steps for the registration of the transfer and that there is no over-issuance of stock — a great convenience of holders of active stock issues is that a trust company affords a central, convenient place of transfer.

The registrar checks the work of a transfer agent, its chief duty being to guard against over-issuance of shares.

As to fees, the charges of a trust company are, except in cases of unusual

The bond-department imports the security and solvability of bond issues produced by the Federal Reserve Bank into the legality of the times and the corporate proceedings.

The trust department preserves all the assets of the estate and funds belonging to each estate, keeping them separate, having accurate accounts for every estate or trust. It retains the provisions of trust deeds, investing the funds in accordance with the deed of trust, purchasing and selling securities, and the receipt and delivery of

The savings department invests the savings funds in accordance with the laws of the State of Oregon, which protect simply against poor loans.

HISTORIC MARQUAM BUILDING ONCE  
STOOD ON NORTHWESTERN BANK SITE

Monument to Late Jurist Was Modern Beyond Its Day and Age—Theater Was Part of Original Building Project—Marquand Family Lived in Cottage on Same Block.

It is an interesting fact that upon the first of the new Northwestern Bank building, the architect, George M. Lewis, was told by the architect, George M. Lewis, that the building was to be a "little New England building" and that it was to be a "little New England building" and that it was to be a "little New England building".

Ray and promptly informed the police. The police arrived and searched the building and one of the most prominent features of the building was the large sign on the front of the building which read "The Judge Edgar M. Ray Building". The sign was made of wood and was painted in white letters on a dark background. The sign was located on the front of the building and was visible from the street. The sign was made of wood and was painted in white letters on a dark background. The sign was located on the front of the building and was visible from the street.

He built a home for himself and his family on the northwest corner of the block, where the Killers building now

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 56

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
House

Name of Property  
Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 27. Judge Carey (fourth from left) and reception committee with former president Taft (fifth from left) in Portland, 1915.  
OHS #373G0201.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional DocumentationPage 57Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell,  
HouseName of Property  
Multnomah County, OregonCounty and State  
n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 28. Mary Bidwell Carey's obituary.  
Portland *Oregonian*, January 30, 1928.

## DEATH TAKES MRS. CAREY

### WELL-KNOWN WOMAN DIES AT FAMILY HOME.

Daughter of Civil War Officer  
Marries Local Jurist in  
Portland in 1884.

Mrs. Mary B. Carey, 69, wife of Judge Charles H. Carey, died Saturday night at the family home on Riverside drive. Mrs. Carey was born May 17, 1858, at Amity, Madison county. She was the daughter of Captain Lawson Bidwell and Jane Amanda Harrington Bidwell.

Captain Bidwell died in 1863 near Vicksburg, Miss., while an officer in the Union army and was buried in the national cemetery at Vicksburg.

He left his widow and three small children, and for several years thereafter the family lived with Mrs. Bidwell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Harrington, at Plain City, O., and later at Springfield, O.


In 1881, while attending school at Granville, O., Mary Bidwell became engaged to Mr. Carey, who was attending Denison university in that city. After graduating from the law school of Cincinnati college in 1883, Carey came to Portland, where he entered the practice of law. Miss Bidwell came to Portland the following year they were married here September 24, 1884.

Besides her widower, Mrs. Carey is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eugene W. Rockey of Portland, and Mrs. Charles T. Donworth of Seattle, Wash.

The Carey family home has been at Riverdale on Riverside drive for more than 25 years. Mrs. Carey was a member of the First Presbyterian church and of Multnomah chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Funeral services will be announced later.

Figure 29. Charles Henry Carey's obituary.  
Portland *Oregonian*, August 27, 1941.

## Death Calls



**JUDGE CHARLES H. CAREY**  
Noted lawyer, historian dead.

### Judge Carey Dies Suddenly

Judge Charles Henry Carey, lawyer, author, historian and former Oregon corporation commissioner, died unexpectedly Tuesday night at Good Samaritan hospital after a short illness. He was 83.

Judge Carey, born in Cincinnati, O., on October 27, 1857, had been a resident of Oregon since 1883, during which time he served in many private, state and international capacities, including chairman of the Oregon war industries board in 1918.

#### Author of History

He was one of the outstanding writers on Oregon history, and in 1922 published a "History of Oregon." His "History of Oregon Constitution" was published in 1926, and ten years later his best-known works were published.

He was a past vice-president of the American Bar association, former secretary and president of the Oregon Bar association and a member of the League of Nations association.

Son of Samuel Doak Carey, noted federal civil war abolitionist, Judge Carey also was a member of the League to Enforce Peace and a delegate to the third biennial conference at Kyoto, Japan.

Obituary sketch on page 15.

### Long Carey Career Varied; Writing Outstanding Talent

(See Story on Page 1, A-1)

The death of Judge Charles Henry Carey, 83, Tuesday night not only closed the career of one of Oregon's most outstanding and versatile citizens, but marked the end of a successful life. He was born in Cincinnati, O., of a successful family. He was a successful lawyer, writer, historian and public official.

Judge Carey, who attended Cincinnati's Woodward high school with former President William Howard Taft, came west to Portland in 1883 as a young man of 26 years, expert in newspaper reporting and bearing a law degree from Cincinnati college.

He worked on *The Oregonian* for a short time after his arrival here and then joined the law office of Thayer & Williams, remaining with the firm two years before forming a partnership with A. H. Tanner. The young attorney, who was destined later to write one of the finest histories of Oregon, left the state in 1887 to go to Detroit, where he stayed for two years before returning to make Portland his permanent home.

In 1894, the same year he became president of the Willamette Steam Lumbering mills, Judge Carey founded the law firm of Carey and Mays. Three years later he became associated with James B. Kerr.

The firm of Carey & Kerr continued until 1930, when Kerr died and the firm was reorganized to Carey, Hart, Spencer & McCulloch. Judge Carey resigned from active practice in 1933 after being named corporation commissioner in February of that year by Governor Julius Meier.

He resigned as corporation commissioner in the spring of 1937 before leaving on a European tour.

#### Career Ends

During all these years the man who arrived in Oregon with only a single \$20 gold piece found time to serve as organizer and counselor for many banks, municipal judge and vice-president of the Oregon Electric Railway company and the Oregon Trunk railway.

He also was active in affairs of the bar, serving on the board of editors of the Oregon Law Review and as a delegate to the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists in 1904. He was a member of the American Society of International Law and was chairman of the Oregon state commission to revise judicial organization and procedure.

He compiled and published a digest of Oregon and Washington Reports in 1880, and proposed the Multnomah law library, of which he was secretary from 1880 to 1920.

#### Guard Bureau Officers Here

Major-General John Williams, chief of the national guard bureau, accompanied by other high-ranking officers of the bureau, dropped in Tuesday at Swan Island airport in a Lockheed Lodestar plane and looked over personnel and equipment of the 134th observation squadron, national guard flying unit scheduled for induction into the federal service September 15.

General Williams commanded Major G. Robert Dodson, commander of the squadron, but expressed disappointment that work had not been started on the hangar proposed for the unit at Portland Columbia airport.

#### Traffic Mishaps Hurt 2 Badly

Two men were critically injured early Wednesday when struck by automobiles on Portland streets.

James McDonald, 81, transient, was taken to St. Vincent's hospital with compound fractures of both legs and possible skull fracture after he was struck while walking on N. W. Front avenue near the Crown Mills.

Dr. Donald Stahl, 32, dentist, route 4, box 446, suffered a fractured leg, fractured jaw, severe head laceration and possible skull fracture when he was struck while reportedly waiting gasoline in the back of his parked automobile at N. E. 15th avenue and Sandy boulevard. He was thrown 15 feet past his machine, police said.

Driver of the machine that struck him, Ralph L. Burns, 51, of 23 N. E. Monroe street, was cited on a reckless-driving charge. Stahl was taken to Portland sanitarium.

#### Phi Beta Kappa Member

Judge Carey was a life member of the Portland Press club and a member of the Oregon Writers' League, American Jurists society, the Century club of New York, Arlington club, University club and the Shrine.

Denison university, from which he received his bachelor of philosophy degree in 1881, conferred an honorary doctor of laws degree on him in 1921. He received an honorary master of arts degree from the University of Oregon in 1927 in recognition of his public service.

#### Phi Beta Kappa Member

He was a member of Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa. In 1884 he married Mary N. Bidwell, who died in 1928.

Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Alice Carey Rockey, wife of Dr. E. W. Rockey of Portland, and six grandchildren, Mary Evelyn Donworth and Carey Donworth of Seattle and Mrs. John Shaw Sneed Jr. and Jane Joy and Louise Rockey, all of Portland.

Holman & Lutz is in charge of funeral arrangements.

### ERED WAGONS INTO OREGON



**Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House**  
**County: Multnomah, OR**



Photo 1. View toward house looking west from driveway.



Photo 2. View of south and east sides and porte cochere, looking northwest.



**Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House**  
**County: Multnomah, OR**



Photo 3. View of west (rear) and south (side) elevations, looking east.



Photo 4. View of west end of library wing, looking east.



**Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House**  
**County: Multnomah, OR**



Photo 5. View of west end of house, looking east.



Photo 6. View of north elevation, looking southeast.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 7. Detail view of library colored-glass windows, looking north.



Photo 8. Detail view of front porch from porte cochere, looking north.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 9. Tea pavilion, looking east.



Photo 10. Entrance gates and stone pillars, looking northeast onto S.W. Riverside Drive.



**Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House**  
**County: Multnomah, OR**



Photo 11. Stone retaining wall and stairs to house from S. Carey Lane, looking south.



Photo 12. New garage building with apartment above (2019), looking north.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 13. Entrance hall and stairway, looking west from front door.



Photo 14. Living room, looking west toward library.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 15. Library, looking west from living room.



Photo 16. Interior detail view of library colored-glass windows, looking southwest.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 17. Dining room, looking north/northwest.



Photo 18. Butler's pantry, looking north.

Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 19. Kitchen, looking northwest.



Photo 20. Second floor hallway, looking east.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 21. Master bedroom, looking southwest.



Photo 22. Bedroom and ensuite bathroom, looking west.



Carey, Charles Henry and Mary Bidwell, House  
County: Multnomah, OR



Photo 23. Main second-floor bathroom, looking northwest.



Photo 24. Attic bedroom, former library, looking east.