

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mann, Anna Lewis, Old People's Home

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1021 Northeast 33rd Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97232

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick 8/31/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

Date of Action

Almond Byers

10/15/92

Mann, Anna Lewis, Old People's Home
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health Care: rest home

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick

roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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SETTING

The building is situated on a trapezoidal shaped piece of property comprising 3.136 acres between N.E. Sandy Boulevard and N.E. Oregon Street on 33rd Avenue, Tax lot 54 Section 36 IN 1E, in Portland, Multnomah County Oregon. The land was part of the old Hazel Fern Farm, most of which was developed as the Laurelhurst neighborhood.

The architects of record for the Mann Home were Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, although when the design was first started that firm included Edgar Lazarus and carried the name of Lazarus, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux. However Lazarus left the firm sometime in 1910. Morris Homans Whitehouse had started his practice in 1907, and by 1910 his firm had attained prominence as one of the leading offices in the city.

In architectural style the Mann Home was designed after the English Elizabethan Style of the 16th Century, which was revived in England during the second half of the 19th Century in connection with the Arts & Crafts Revival. The building is "U" shaped in plan, and has steep gables with the masonry extending above the level of the pitched roof at the gable ends in a low parapet, a characteristic of the style. Also characteristic are the large window areas and many bay windows.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION

As first proposed, the building was described in an Oregonian article of May 22, 1910 as a three-story brick structure with white trimming, being designed in the English style of architecture; with pointed gables, bricked and terraced grounds and large sun porches. The sun porches were designed on each floor and the first floor porches had ramps down to the court where invalids could have easy access. In this regard, the building was well-thought out for the use of "aged inmates" who would spend their final years in the Mann Home.

The following is a description of the floor plan as originally designed: the basement contained a fuel room, laundry, heating plant, kitchen, store rooms, vegetable and fruit rooms, servants' dining rooms, and sleeping rooms for the help. Also located in the basement were a billiard room, work room, and a fumigation room. Electric passenger elevators were installed to reach the upper floors. The first floor consisted of areas for general purpose use; such as office space, matron's room, reception room, committee room, a large social room, a large dining room, breakfast room with serving pantry and dumbwaiter, a sitting room and sun porches. The second floor was used for sleeping rooms, a temporary hospital, a dispensary, and a small dining room. The third floor was designed

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for additional sleeping rooms. There was also bath equipment on each floor. The building was 150 x 112 feet when built and it was heated by a vapor heating system.

The Mann Home was completed towards the end of 1910 and opened for patients in January 1911.

CURRENT DESCRIPTION

Today the "U" shaped plan is formed by two short wings which grow out of the main portion of the building, whose length runs east and west. The "U" is open to the south, and the south ends of the two wings have large areas of window to light the sun rooms at both the first and second floor levels. The two wings are not identical, being of different length, and having different window and gable treatment. The north side of the building has a slight projection at one end to accommodate the width of the dining room.

The building is 2 1/2 stories high, with a basement lighted by windows just above the ground level. The exterior walls are brick, laid up with select common red brick having a smooth face, and laid in common bond with a header course every sixth course. The brick mortar is grey, and joints are compressed with a "V" shaped tool, slightly narrower than the joint width. There is a cast-stone water table at the first floor level, and a cast-stone belt course above the second floor windows. The windows have cast-stone sills and lintels. At the south facing sun room windows in the wings the lintels are combined with the belt course at both the first and second floors, with an interesting curved detail at the window heads.

The roof surfaces are now composition shingles, but it appears that roofing may originally have been a combination of slate shingles and standing seam metal roofing. The coping at the roof parapets is painted sheet metal. Roof drainage is by 3x4 rectangular downspouts from large leader-heads which are placed outside of roof scuppers. Downspout brackets are decorative, with concentric hexagons at either side of the strap. There are bay windows at the first floor on the south elevation, and at both the first and second floors on the north elevation. Iron fire escapes provide emergency fire exit from the building.

At the west end of the main part of the building is a porte cochere with supporting pillars and pilasters of brick with cast-stone quoins. From the porte cochere steps lead up to the main entrance through a vestibule. The vestibule has glazed doors and sidelights, and opens into the main hall of the building which runs the entire length of the main portion of the building. This grand Hallway has a wide wood cornice and false wood beams with heavy, square wood columns and pilasters in the Craftsman style. This hall is a beautiful space, and

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must have been a very pleasant place for the residents to meet and converse on their ways to and from the entrance, the parlors and the dining room.

On the south side of the grand hallway are two small parlors and a large parlor, each connected with a pair of sliding pocket doors, so that on occasion they could be opened up together as one space. One small parlor and the large parlor both have fireplaces, whose surround is pressed brick of orangy-brown color which was probably imported from England. The voussoirs of their flat arches are ground to a taper.

On the north side of the grand hallway is the large dining room, which has a fireplace against the hallway wall. The surround and hearth of this fireplace are faced with a most unusual glazed red tile. On the exterior wall are two large bay windows. The dining room is served through a pair of pass doors from a serving pantry with a dumbwaiter connection to the basement kitchen. Dishwashing is in the pantry. A service stair off the pantry leads to the basement and to the second floor.

There are two other fireplaces in rooms now used as administrative offices, one of which may have originally been another small parlor. One fireplace is similar to the large parlor fireplace, and the other, in southwest corner room of the west wing has a surround and hearth of pressed red brick. Its flat arch also has tapered ground brick voussoirs.

At either end of the grand hallway on its south side are broad stairways which wrap around the elevators. The elevators have new cabs and modern, flush panel entrances, but the shaft enclosure is original with a framework of cast-iron columns with classic capitals and ironwork in which is set obscure wired glass of a reeded pattern. The stairs have 12 inch treads and six inch risers, which were easy for the elderly to negotiate.

All of the woodwork in the building is Douglas Fir, originally stained dark, although in some areas it is now painted. Doors are single-panel doors, except in the basement, where five-panel doors were used. The fireplace mantelpieces are all Douglas fir, and decorated with applied jig-saw work, each one different. All of the floors in the building except the basement are now carpeted, but originally the wood floors were adorned with oriental rugs, donated to the Home.

The residents' rooms on the second and third floors do not have private baths, but there are a number of common bathrooms distributed about both floors. Walls of rooms are now generally covered with pre-finished plywood panels, but were originally plastered. The third floor was not finished when the Home opened in 1910, but was finished after the building

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filled up. Third floor rooms have sloping ceilings where they fit under the steeply pitched roofs.

In the basement there are some resident rooms, but about half of the basement area is taken up with the kitchen, laundry, storage and boiler room. The original low-pressure steam boiler is still in use, now oil fired, but originally apparently fired with solid fuel (wood or coal). The building is heated throughout with cast -iron radiators. Most of the original electric light fixtures have been replaced, but some original bracket fixtures remain in the Parlors and elsewhere. The entire building is protected by an automatic fire sprinkler. It is not known when this system with exposed piping, was installed.

Except for the paint, carpet, new light fixtures and the plywood panelling upstairs, the interior of the building is in its original condition and in good repair. The exterior of the building, except for the roof covering, is also in original condition. The sheet metal copings need paint and some repair, and the upper portions of the brick walls in some areas are in need of re-pointing. Otherwise the exterior appears to be in good condition.

In 1953 a 40 x 120 foot \$80,000 one-story infirmary addition was constructed at the northeast corner of the original building, its long dimension extending to the north. This addition has brick walls and a sloping roof, and is of compatible, although somewhat modernized design.

OTHER RECORDED CHANGES

In 1923 fire enclosure work was completed, in 1929 a garage was added with gable roof and cement floor, in 1931 the wood wall in the fruit cellar was replaced with cement. In 1941 rooms on the third floor were worked on, in 1946 sash door and glass partitions were installed in the infirmary wing and two new toilets were installed. In 1951, the dumbwaiter was replaced. During the 1960s a new elevator was installed, a tub was removed from the infirmary, an outside ramp was remodeled, a tool shed was remodeled, a parking lot was constructed and in 1965 a rhododendron garden was planted. During the 1970s the bathrooms on each floor were remodeled.

GROUNDS AND SURROUNDING AREA

The extensive grounds surrounding the building are nicely landscaped with lawn and trees, many of them very large, and obviously dating from the time of original construction. An entrance driveway from 33rd Avenue extends along the south side of the building to the porte cochere entrance on the west end of the building. Parking areas have been provided.

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The houses in the surrounding neighborhood are mostly newer than the Mann Home, dating from the 1920s and 1930s, but a few are contemporary. Most of the houses are of modest size, and in the Bungalow and Streamliner Styles.

For nearly 80 years the Mann Home and its nicely landscaped grounds were visible from Sandy Boulevard, and enjoyed by those who went by over the years, without obstruction to their view. Recently this view has been obscured by the construction of a very obtrusive "Jiffy Lube" building at the corner of Sandy and 33rd.

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SHPO SUMMARY

The Anna Lewis Mann Old People's Home, a two and a half-story English Tudor building erected in the traditional style frequently selected for institutional projects in the early 20th Century, was completed and opened for use in 1911. The design was provided by the noted Portland firm of Whitehouse and Foulhoux.

The building is situated at the center of a site now little over three acres in size on Sandy Boulevard at 33rd Avenue in northeast Portland. U-shaped in plan and oriented with its major facade facing north toward Sandy Boulevard, the building was enlarged in 1953 by a long, single-story infirmary wing having double parallel gables that extends 120 feet from the northeast corner. The compatible but non-historic volume is finished in a manner to match the parent block in style, but its low-lying, elongated mass and simplified exterior detailing make it distinguishable as a later addition. The main entrance of the building is on the west elevation, marked by a port cochere.

As an example of 20th Century Tudor architecture, sometimes alternatively referred to as Collegiate Gothic, the Mann Home is an excellent representative displaying all the characteristic elements of the style: a steeply-pitched roof bristling with intersecting gables, wall dormers and tall articulated chimney shafts; red brick facing with contrasting light-painted cast stone, wood and sheet metal trim for gable verges, straight lintels, sills, mullions of two and three-part window groupings, cornice and water table. There is also the appropriately random appearance of polygonal bays and oriels. Detailing of exterior elevations was calculated to achieve a balance of horizontal and vertical emphasis that was characteristic of the revival style.

The generally well-preserved building meets National Register Criterion C as an outstanding example of its stylistic and functional type. It is of equal significance under Criterion A as the focus of one of a number of important charitable and humanitarian enterprises begun in the metropolitan area in the period of Progressive reforms. Slightly later manifestations of the same movement were the Albertina Kerr Nursery (1921) and the Louise Home for Wayward Girls (1925), also located on Portland's East Side and earlier listed in the National Register.

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The Old People's Home Society, the operating body of this property, historically, had its origins in the Old Ladies' Home Society founded by Mrs. Henry Corbett in 1893, but the Mann Home was the first residential facility specifically designed for elderly citizens locally. The large common rooms such as the dining hall, sun porches and guest reception hall are comfortable, well-finished spaces in the Arts and Crafts idiom, while individual bed-sitting units were decorated and furnished to suit individual taste. The inspiration of the high-toned institution was Anna Lewis Mann (1842-1918), widow of real estate entrepreneur Peter John Mann, who sought to create a memorial to her husband of enduring social benefit. Anna Lewis Mann was active in a number of other philanthropic causes, notably the Woman's Union which provided encouragement and suitable living environment for young working women. Thus, in addition to the Old People's Home, Mrs. Mann helped to finance construction of the Martha Washington Hotel, a widely-know fixture of the central business district.

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LAURELHURST

The Laurelhurst District was platted in 1909 by the Laurelhurst Company. It is known as one of the most detailed residential districts in Northeast Portland, having winding streets, subdivision gates and roundabouts. The design of the district came from Portland's "City Beautiful" movement.

Originally the land comprising the Laurelhurst District was part of The Elijah Davidson and Terrance Quinn Donation Land Claims. William S. Ladd began purchasing land from Quinn in 1869 and he eventually built Hazel Fern, a 486 acre farm. Ladd died in 1893 as areas surrounding the Hazel Fern farm were being developed into housing subdivisions. The Ladd claim to the area of Laurelhurst was challenged by Terrance Quinn's daughter. Ownership was finally determined by the United States Supreme Court, who found in favor of Ladd and gave title to the property to John Wesley Ladd in 1906. It was not until 1908 that William S. Ladd's estate was settled and his heirs then incorporated the Ladd Estate Company to handle the family properties. The Ladd Estate Company deeded the Hazel Fern farm to William M. Ladd. The Laurelhurst Company was incorporated to develop the Hazel Fern property for homesites.

The Laurelhurst tract was designed by the nationally known landscape architectural firm of the Olmstead Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. The firm had worked previously in Portland on city park plans and the 1905 World's Fair & Exposition. The tract was designed to maintain the natural beauty of the area. The Laurelhurst company platted the lots, paved the streets and sidewalks, planted trees, and installed the utilities. Along with the tracts established for homes, tracts were set aside for a 32 acre park, an elementary school, and for the Mann House.

HISTORY OF THE MANN HOUSE

In 1908 Peter and Anna Lewis Mann purchased seven acres of land from the Ladd estate to build a home for elderly people. Peter Mann died in May of 1908, but his wife carried on with the project. Anna planned a larger facility than she and her husband had planned and work on the home was stated to be the "most modern."

The building was constructed in 1910 at a cost of \$80,000. the design for the building was executed by the Portland Architectural firm of Whitehouse and Foulhoux. In

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January 1911 the building was dedicated and opened to residents. The Mann House was originally called the Old People's Home and was operated by the Old People's Home Society, Mrs. Mann serving as president.

The Old People's Home Society originated in 1893 as the Old Ladies' Home Society. The Society was founded by Mrs. H.W. Corbett as a non-profit organization to plan a home, dedicated to gracious living, for elderly women. The Society members found private homes to board elderly women until the Mann House was built in 1910. The philosophy behind the society was to provide a home for older people who had lived a long time in the state and who had common interests, so that they would have a comfortable home-like atmosphere.

Residents moving into the Old People's home were allowed to decorate and furnish their own room and the main public areas of the home were decorated with fine furniture that was donated to the society. Over the years gifts of antique furniture, Oriental rugs, and a Steinway grand piano were given to the home.

The Mann Home was closed in September, 1982 due to the bad economy. In 1980 the Mann Home had merged with the Willamette View Manor, but the cost of running the home was just too much. The antiques acquired over the years were moved for safekeeping and most likely were sold later on. The Oriental rugs, mahogany dining room furniture, sofas, wing chairs, and drop leaf tables in the living room, and settees in the four sun porches remained in the Home. In 1983 John Goss purchased the Home and leased it out to an alcoholic treatment center.

PETER JOHN MANN AND ANNA LEWIS MANN

Peter John Mann, a long time resident of Portland and well known in the community, was born in Canada in 1832. He moved to New Hampshire when he was a small boy and soon after his parents died. He was able to support himself and being quite ambitious and adventuresome, he sailed around Cape Horn to California. Mann went to southern Oregon to pursue a mining operation in the 1850s. In 1856-57, Mann gave up his mining operation to join a volunteer army to fight the Indians. After his military experience, Mann entered the express business; carrying gold dust from the mines in southern Oregon to the mint in San Francisco. Mann's Inland Express company gave Mann many chances for excitement and adventure. He made his early trips on

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horseback and during one particularly trying journey through snow blizzards he stopped at the home of David C. Lewis in Crescent City. There he met David's daughter Anna and the two were later married in Crescent City. The Lewis family, originally from Indiana, had moved to California in 1855.

In 1864, the Manns moved to Portland, along with Anna's parents. They built a home on the corner of Third and College streets. Mann invested in real estate and owned property that increased in value as the city grew. While Mann was in Portland he worked to maintain his properties and managed them with sound business judgment. He died in May, 1908 and at that time his wife Anna undertook the project of building the Old People's Home in his memory.

Mrs. Mann did not limit herself to directing the Mann Home. As well as acting as president of the Old People's Home Society she was president of the Woman's Union, an organization established to help girls earn their own living, and president of the Children's Home. Through her work in the Woman's Union organization Mrs. Mann was able to finance the establishment of the Martha Washington hotel for working girls on 10th and Montgomery. Mrs. Mann was a member of Oregon's Pioneer society and she served as president of the Portland Woman's club in 1910. She was known in Portland as a lady of "splendid executive ability, keen insight and of broad humanitarian spirit." Mrs. Mann died in Portland in 1918.

An article in the Oregonian, honoring women who made distinctive contributions to the community, stated: "Her philanthropies reached in many directions for she was an understanding woman and willing to share her large fortune with those who were most in need. She prided herself on her good health and her ability to work and plan and carry out her objectives, yet she lived without a fanfare of trumpets and was modest concerning her charities."

MORRIS HOMANS WHITEHOUSE

Morris Homans Whitehouse founded an architectural firm in Portland which continued under successors for 80 years, the longest lived architectural firm in the history of architecture in Oregon. This firm designed many of the most important buildings in Portland and Salem, Oregon during the first half of this century.

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Whitehouse was born in Portland on March 21, 1878, the son of Benjamin Gardner and Clara Bradley (Homans) Whitehouse. His father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts and his mother of Vassalboro, Maine. Benjamin Whitehouse was an 1859 pioneer settler in Portland, working with the Portland Water Company and later with the Portland Gas & Coke Company, and a respected citizen in the community.

Morris Whitehouse attended public schools and the Bishop Scott Academy in Portland where he graduated in 1896. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying there a year and then returning in 1902 to complete his architectural studies in 1905. Whitehouse was the first M.I.T. student to receive the Guy Lowell Traveling Fellowship established in 1906, affording him a year's study at the American Academy in Rome.

Whitehouse returned from Europe in 1907 to open his own office. From 1908 to 1909 he was in partnership with Bruce Honeyman, an engineer, practicing as Whitehouse & Honeyman.

In 1909 Whitehouse entered a new partnership with Edgar M. Lazarus and Jacques Andre' Fouilhoux, practicing as Lazarus, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux. In 1910 Lazarus left the firm and Whitehouse continued his partnership with Fouilhoux as Whitehouse & Fouilhoux until 1919. This partnership was highly successful and the firm carried out many important commissions in Portland including Jefferson High School (1910); Lincoln High School (1911); The Multnomah Athletic Club (1911); the University Club, Platt Building, Waverly Country Club, and the 705 Davis Street Apartments (all in 1913); and the East Moreland Country Club (1918).

Fouilhoux was absent from the office for service in the U.S. Army in France from 1917 to 1919 and then left Portland to practice in New York City. Whitehouse then practiced without a partner for many years but made Glenn Stanton and Walter Church associates in 1926, and then practiced as Morris H. Whitehouse & Associates until 1932. During this period the most important projects for the firm were the Temple Beth Israel in Portland (1927) in association with Herman Brookman, and Bennes & Herzog; the First Presbyterian Church in Salem (1929); the United States Courthouse (1932); and the Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist in Portland (1932) with Carl H. Wallwork as consultant.

In 1932 Glenn Stanton and Walter Church were partners, the firm changing to Whitehouse, Stanton & Church. In 1935 Stanton left the firm and the name became Whitehouse & Church, continuing through 1941. The most important projects for the

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firm for this period during the great depression were their association on the new state capitol building at Salem with Trowbridge & Livingston and Francis Keally (1936-38); and the Oregon State Library in Salem (1938-39).

In 1942 two new partners were added to the firm, Earl P. Newberry and Frank G. Roehr, the new firm name becoming Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr.

Morris Whitehouse died in Portland on April 4, 1944 at the age of 66. He was survived by his wife Mildred. The firm which he established continued for 41 years after his death. He was active in the affairs of the Portland Architectural Club and of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, serving as a director in 1911, 1913 and 1917-19. He was president of the chapter in 1914. Whitehouse was also a member of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners from 1919 to 1930. Whitehouse received licence No. 5 under the grandfather clause when licensing of architects was commenced in Oregon in 1919.

JACQUES ANDRE FOUILHOUX

Fouilhoux was born in Paris, France in 1879 and he received his education at the Sorbonne. He studied architecture at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. He came to the United States in 1904 and he worked as a draftsman for Albert Kahn in Detroit. Fouilhoux moved in the next year or so to Portland and began his association with native Oregonian architect Morris Whitehouse. In 1909 Fouilhoux was made a partner in Whitehouse's firm with Edgar Lazarus. Lazarus left the firm and Whitehouse and Fouilhoux continued by themselves. The important works completed by Whitehouse & Fouilhoux are mentioned above. In 1917 Fouilhoux joined the U.S. Army and he fought in France, receiving the French Legion of Honor decoration for his service. After the war, Fouilhoux returned to the United States and settled in New York. He worked in Raymond Hood's office for over a decade and during this time they produced numerous important works. Hood & Fouilhoux entered an international competition for the design of the Chicago Tribune Building, which they won first prize for their design and were awarded the contract for the building. They prepared the plans for the American Radiator Building in New York, a black and gold building for which Hood & Fouilhoux received high praise and recognition, and plans for the Bethany Union Church in Chicago which was built in 1926.

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During the years of 1927 to 1931, the firm was most successful, designing plans for the McGraw-Hill Building, and the New York Daily News. After 1931, Fouilhoux entered into a partnership with William K. Harrison and later Abramovitz joined the firm. They designed the Rockefeller Project, with Fouilhoux acting as a designer, the Clinton Hill Development in Brooklyn, and parts of the New York World's Fair in 1938. Fouilhoux was elected in the New York chapter of the AIA and he was a well-known member of the profession. He acted as Treasurer for the Beaux Arts Institute of Design for some years and when he died in 1945 he was president of the New York Building Congress. Fouilhoux was accidentally killed while inspecting a job site in New York.

CONTEXT FOR SOCIAL HISTORY

The construction of the Old People's Home coincided with a general movement throughout the United States with respect to growing concern for social needs. At the root of this change was the spirit of reform and growth of philanthropy in the corporate sector of America. Big business, which prior to 1900 had a reputation of abuse of its workers and its customers, after 1900 would be looked upon as a major source of philanthropy. It was just prior to and during this era that many institutions such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, National Tuberculosis Association, American Cancer Society, NAACP, National Urban League at a national level and others were formed. Thus, the movement by the Old Ladies Home Society, established in 1893, later to be known as the Old People's Home Society, coincided directly with the establishment of other such societies nationwide.

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In terms of National Register Criteria, the Old Peoples Home is significant as an excellent representative example of the types of institutions which were established as the result of the nationwide social welfare movement which was occurring throughout the country at the turn of the century. In Portland, The Old Peoples Home best reflects the culmination of the efforts by the Old Ladies' Society to board elderly women and later men in an a residential facility which would provide for a comfortable homelike atmosphere.

In Portland, other residential care facilities or campus which are represented in the Portland Historical Inventory include;

- The Jewish Shelter Home (1902)
4133 SW Corbett Avenue
Portland
Housed 10-12 children on short term basis

- Good Shepherd Home (1902)
597 N. Dekum
Portland
Home for disturbed/delinquent girls

- Everett Community Center (1906)
2917 NE Everett
Portland
Residential Care Facility

- 1841 SW 14th Avenue (1910)
Portland
Boarding House, Residential Care Facility

- Albertina Kerr Nursery (1921)
424 NE 22nd Avenue
Portland
Medical center

- Louise Home Hospital and Residence hall (1925)
722 NE 162nd Avenue
Portland
Home for wayward girls

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Social History
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

- 1910-1911
- 1910-1928
- _____

Significant Dates

- 1911
- 1910-1918
- _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- N/A

Cultural Affiliation

- N/A
- _____
- _____

Architect/Builder

- Whitehouse and Foulhoux, architects
- _____

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Mann, Anna Lewis, Old People's Home
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.14 acres

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	528890	5041740
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President and Richard Ritz, architect

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date March, 1992

street & number 123 NW Second Avenue #200 telephone (503) 288-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Gaston, Joseph, City of Portland, v. II, p. 468-472.

Mann, Peter John, Vertical file, Oregon Historical Society.

Potential Historic Conservation Districts, Bureau of Planning, 1978.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects
(Deceased), Los Angeles, 1956.

"Home Open Today," The Oregonian (2 Jan. 1911), p. 14.

"Home Well Along," The Oregonian (22 May 1910), p. 6, sec. 4.

"Pioneer in Portland Women's Clubs Assists Many Worthwhile Activities," The
Oregonian (30 Nov. 1947), p. 9, sec. 3.

The Oregonian (13 Feb. 1910), p. 8, sec. 4, c. 3.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Cutlip, Scott M., Fund Raising in the United States: Its Role in America's Philanthropy, New Jersey, 1965

Duffy, John, The Healers: The Rise of the Medical Establishment, New York, 1976

Historic Resource Inventory, City of Portland, Oregon

Kett, Joseph F., The Formation of the American Medical Profession, New Haven and London, 1968

Larson, O, The Doctor in Oregon: A Medical History, Portland, 1947

Mann, Anna, Personal letter to the Officers and Members of the Old People's Home, 7 March 1910

MacColl, E. Kimbark, The Shaping of a City: Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1855 to 1915, Portland, 1976

Multnomah County Tax Assessor records

Scrapbook #77, p. 114, Oregon Historical Society, 27 May 1918

Scrapbook #85, p. 109 Oregon Historical Society, 1 June 1918

The Evening Telegram, 1 June 1918, p.1 & 9

"Economy Forces Closure of Mann Home", The Oregon Journal, (13 July 1982), p.3

"Despite Focus, Mann Home Unchanged", The Oregonian, (22 Sept 1983)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

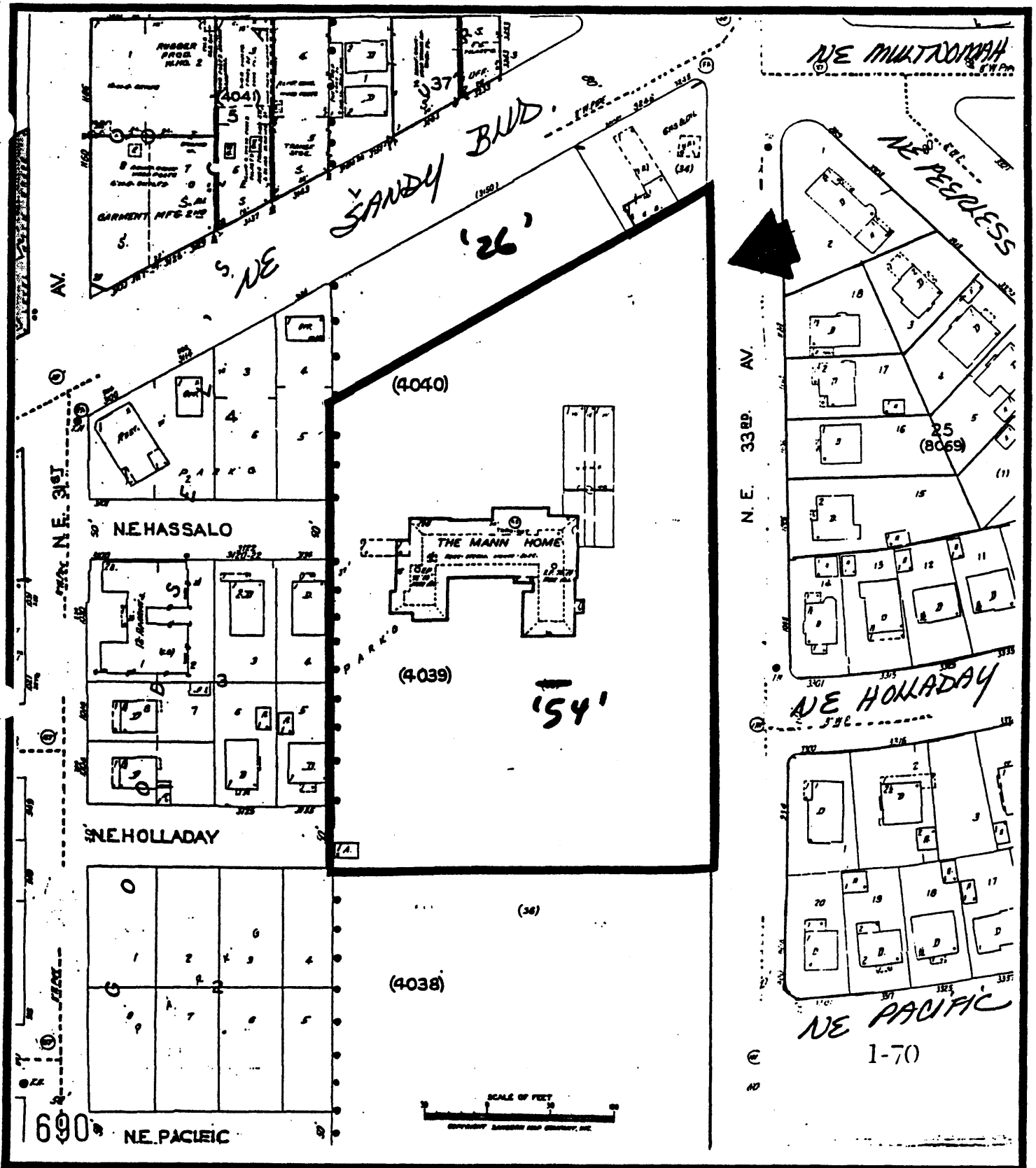
Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located in Section 36, Township 1N, Range 1E of the Willamette Meridian in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lot 54 in the Laurelhurst Subdivision at said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area is the full extent of the 3.14-acre urban tax lot presently associated with the historic Anna Lewis Mann Old People's Home.



Land Use

File No.	CU 29-83
1/4 Section	2933
Scale	1" = 100'
Request	GENU. HOME
Exhibit	4

Sandy Blvd.

DIVISION OF DEPARTMENT

CU 29.83

CITY OF PORTLAND

(4040)

9 parking spaces

1 parking space

THE MANN HOME

5 parking spaces

6 parking spaces

Loading Area

N. E. 33 RD. AV.

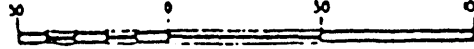
(4039)

'36'

Tool shed

17-20 Parking Spaces

SCALE OF FEET



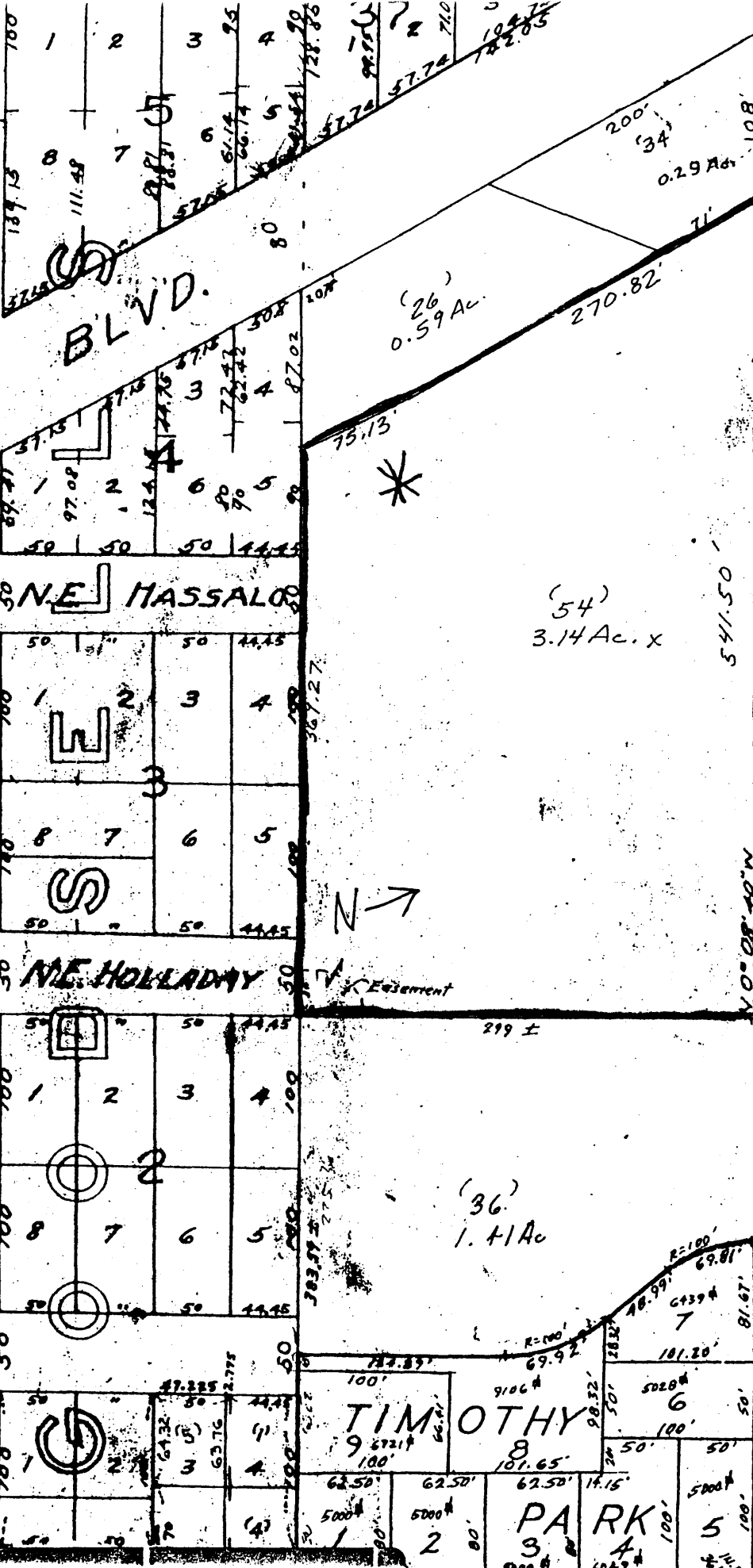
N EX. 5

PEERLES

2934

U
H
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33rd



BLVD.

NE MASSALON

NE HOLLADAY

N →

TIMOTHY

PARK