

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED MAR 24 1976
DATE ENTERED JUL 30 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC *Historic*
Portland Yamhill Historic District
AND/OR COMMON
SAME

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *Roughly bounded by Taylor, Marion, 2nd Ave (includes both sides), and Willamette River.*
CITY, TOWN
VICINITY OF
STATE Oregon CODE 41 COUNTY Multnomah CODE 051

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN STATE
VICINITY OF

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Multnomah County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER 1021 S.W. 4th Avenue
CITY, TOWN STATE Oregon 97201

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings
DATE December 30, 1974 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Parks and Recreation Branch, Oregon State Highway Building
CITY, TOWN STATE Oregon 97310

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Portland Yamhill Historic District is one of two areas in the city which retains a significant concentration of nineteenth century business structures (Portland Skidmore/Old Town Historical District, recently nominated to the National Register, is the other district). This district was the north end of the 22-block area devastated by the Great Fire of 1873. It contains one building from before the fire, the Northrup and Blossom-Fitch Building, constructed in 1858, and seventeen examples of Italianate Architecture, most of which were constructed between 1878 and 1887. The Yamhill District was part of Portland's early commercial expansion along the flat lands on the west bank of the Willamette River to the south of the original town plat. It stands between the present commercial center of Portland and the Willamette River.

On the northwest corner of Front and Yamhill stands the Northrup and Blossom Building, constructed in 1858. This one-story brick building is a typical example of early Oregon commercial architecture, having three squat brick arches with keystones filled with six operable front doors. The 1873 photos of the great fire show this building with a second story. This early second story addition still retains its cast iron shutters. The Fitch building located just north of the Northrup and Blossom Building was a one-story brick building in 1873, having three brick arches much like its southern neighbor. Sometime prior to 1894, the two buildings were combined by adding upper stories (two on the Fitch building and one on the Northrup and Blossom Building), which were designed to appear like the earlier second story on the Northrup and Blossom Building. The overall cornice only partially remains. The two buildings combined are now used for Frankenstein's Tavern and great liberties have been taken in establishing a modern interior arch in the common wall. The south exterior wall of the Northrup and Blossom Building has three openings which are not original to the building. The street facade of the Fitch building was changed to cast iron columns and beams sometime prior to 1894.

The building north and adjoining the Fitch building is a three-story masonry structure which also features a cast iron street facade. This building, now used by Industrial Electric Supply, has simple segmentally arched windows which are nearly round headed, one light over one, and a paneled brick cornice. The upper part of the cornice is now gone. The building is simply detailed, but its cast iron street level facade suggests a rather early structure. It is considered a potential landmark by the City of Portland.

The building adjoining the Northrup and Blossom Building to the west is the Rensselaer Block, a building built in 1878 in three parts. The corner portion was originally two stories. The upper two stories were added to the original Italianate masonry building in 1885. The first story is severely altered, but the second story remains completely original with simply detailed flat arched High Victorian Italianate double hung windows, one light over one, set between simply ornamented engaged columns leaving little open wall area. The upper stories which continue the column lines upward have wide segmentally arched openings which are filled by three double hung windows, one light over one. These large openings correspond to two window openings on the second floor and two smaller openings on the fourth level where the windows are connected by a continuous label. A chimney corbels out between each of these fourth-story windows. The overall cornice features a dentil-like motif which ties the chimneys to the rest of the Queen Ann addition.

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The second portion of the Rensselaer Block is two stories. The first level was remodeled in 1965 and now has tall flat arches imitating the upper-story windows. The second story is the same as the second story of the first portion and is complete including the cornice.

The third portion is three stories. The structural cast iron columns on the street level reveals the original form of all the street level store fronts. The second and third story window detail is the same as the detail of the second levels of the other two portions. The cornice on top is similar to the middle portion cornice but is not as complete. The Rensselaer Block was constructed by W. S. Ham, a Portland builder.

The three-story Italianate masonry building across the street to the west is the Stowbridge building. Although the first floor of this rather large block was altered beyond recognition many years ago, the upper two stories are in an excellent state of preservation. The second-story windows are a bracketed, fully pedimented, hooded type with moulded architraves. The third story windows have similar architraves but are round headed, springing, and have keystones. All the windows are double hung, one light over one. The building is now used as a second-hand store.

The four-story masonry structure adjoining to the west is called Willamette Block, constructed in 1878 for the owner of many Portland blocks, Justus M. Stowbridge. This building is an example of several building styles. The first floor has been completely altered, and except for some transom detail there is little, if any, evidence of the original street level store front. The upper floors have square headed double hung windows, one light over one. These windows are arranged vertically in a commercial style. Ornament is applied in a Queen Ann fashion which appears to be random but corresponds to a rather complicated system of squares and double squares. The style of the cornice is more typical for the date of the building. The cornice is bracketed and dentiled with panels between the brackets. A projection in the center of each wall carries the name Willamette Block, which is written to follow the curve of the cornice projection.

Across the street from Willamette Block to the south is a three-story masonry building thought to have been built in 1878 and now owned by Union Gospel Mission Industries. Although important, the building is ~~not~~ considered a potential landmark due to a complete loss of the overall cornice, a fire which has occurred in the third story, and the general run-down appearance of the structure. As it stands, the building retains only the structural shell of the cornice. The third-story windows are segmentally arched, double hung, one light over one. These windows are placed between pilaster strips which possibly had quoins which have since been filled. The second floor has quoins and windows like the third floor in the outer bays and taller round headed windows in the middle bay. The detail of the first floor facade was probably renewed in the first part of this century, but the basic framework appears to be original. ?

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The small two-story commercial building adjoining to the east has not yet been given an historic name. It was built in 1885, probably for H. W. Corbett. The original use is unknown. A monogram can still be found over the upstairs entrance which utilizes the initials F and G. The building is constructed in the High Victorian Italianate style, has five adjacent stilted segmentally arched windows with slender keystones containing double-hung sash one light over one. Five panels from the bottom of the cornice and a small sima recta moulding separates the panels from a simple blank top portion which incorporates a low pedimented form.

The building across Second Street from Willamette Block to the west was recently constructed, and because of its scale, material and detail, is considered a twentieth century compatible structure.

The adjoining four-story masonry building to the north was built in 1880 for Marks and Joryenson. The building has a remodeled first floor facade which is now partially covered by an awning. The second and third story facades have double hung windows one light over one with segmental arches. The windows are surrounded by blank wall except for a system of pilaster strips which begin at the bottom of the second story and continue uninterrupted to the top of the third floor. A wide band separates the top of the pilaster strips from the fourth story and serves visually as a base for the Romanesque Revival round headed windows which occur in groups of three separated by larger square piers typical of the Romanesque style. The building and windows are now painted, and the interior is used as a furniture store. The City of Portland considers this structure a potential landmark.

The early twentieth century building on the southwest corner of Second and Yamhill is labeled a supportive structure by the City of Portland. The six-story masonry building, which features a bold cornice, is a good example of the Sullivaneseque Style and is reasonably intact. The two little adjoining buildings on the south side are supportive structures built in the first part of this century. The adjoining building on the corner of Second and Taylor was built in 1884 and housed Leon Chung and Company. It is a three-story brick structure with double hung windows two lights over two, stilted segmental arches and a cornice of low relief. The first floor is remodeled and appropriately detailed to house several adult book stores. The City of Portland has designated this handsome little High Victorian Italianate building a potential landmark.

On the northwest corner of First and Yamhill streets is the Mikado Block High Victorian Italianate structure built in 1880. In the early years, the first floor was used by Olds and King, now Rhodes Department Store. The second floor housed professional offices, and the third floor was the meeting hall of the Grand Army of the Republic. Presently the first floor is used as a store, and the upper floors serve as a hotel. Although once typical in Portland, the facade of the building is now unusual. The first floor has been severely remodeled, and only the Corinthian

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cast iron columns flanking the entrance to the upper floors and the paneled corner pier remain. The second floor windows are stilted segmental double hung one light over one with keystone hoods that rest on the squat ornate capitals of the wide quoined piers which separate the windows. The third floor windows are round headed and have keystones. The window hoods rise to the top of the keystones forming a pointed arch. The piers between the windows are capped with the same squat capital and are not quoined. The corner pier at the third story has less applied ornament than at the second story. The cornice is bracketed with oriental panel motifs. The portion of the cornice above the projection is plain except for the massive ornamental piers over the corners and center wall of the east side, and the pediment over the main upper floor entrance located on the southwest corner of the building.

Across the street to the east stands an early twentieth century example of the Neo-classical Revival style. The first floor of the four-story masonry building has been completely remodeled. The three upper floors all have similar rectangular windows, double hung one light over one. Between the windows vertically are simple expressed panels. Between the windows are horizontally applied columns simply capped. The overall cornice supported by the columns is dentiled and has little protection. The upper portion is composed of short piers separated by panels similar to those found below. The building presently is unoccupied.

The three adjacent buildings to the north were all built by the same man, Asa Harker. The largest is a High Victorian Italianate building having an articulated center bay with three similarly-detailed bays on each side. The street level facade has been partially remodeled, leaving only the four major structural columns, the cast iron lintel they support and the ornament which occurs at their intersection. The second-story windows are flat arched, double hung one light over one, with highly ornamented heads. Small pilasters separate the windows and large quoined pilasters articulate the major divisions of the building. A small moulded cornice occurs at the third floor level, which is interrupted at the cast iron capitals which are applied to the four large pilasters. The third floor windows are similar in style but slightly different in detail to those on the second floor and are shorter. A meagerly bracketed cornice occurs at the ceiling level of the third floor, which provides a base for a series of uninterrupted heavily articulated panels above. The bracketed cornice which now appears above the panels is a reconstruction which, although small, greatly improved the proportions of the building.

The adjacent building to the north was apparently built as a two-story building in 1880. The cast iron street level front is a rare survivor featuring Corinthian capped wall pilasters and slender round columns which support a cast iron beam. The

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second floor facade is detailed in the High Victorian Italianate style and consists of four double hung windows, one light over one, with stilted arches and plain keystones separated by beaded piers. About 1890 a third story and large mansard were added. The subtle convex mansard roof features an aggressive moulded and dentiled fully pedimented form with a bracketed cornice which appears to be supported by the paneled pilasters of the third story. Four small transomed, square headed double hung windows one light over one fill the space between the pilasters which are connected at the bottom of the third story by a bracketed and curved dentiled cornice. One larger square headed double hung window is located on each side of this central mass, surrounded by quoins detailed in the Renaissance Tradition. The ornament between the pediment and the third story windows consists mainly of an open segmental broken bed pediment which features a "Bull's Eye" window topped by a sculptured human face and flanked by gargoyle-like figures. The mansard roof includes a short balustrade and is topped by urns. The building is now used as a store and is reasonably well maintained.

The building adjoining to the north, also built by G. F. Wells for Asa Harker in 1878, is a two-story brick structure built in the Italianate style. A third story added before 1900 is more specifically styled in the Italian mode of the Renaissance Revival. The first floor is renewed in aluminum and glass, but the second and third floor facade remain with little if any alteration. The overall cornice is now removed. The third floor windows are round headed with rectangular sash and blind transoms. The window architrave is simple and is separated from structural-appearing round springing keystoned arches by a small uniform distance of wall area. The second floor is divided from the third by a slender band and mirrored raised panels above and below, which correspond to the window detail. The second story windows follow the same vertical lines and have paneled lintens and more complex architraves than those above. They are separated as are the third story windows by pilasters and with a chamfered panel capital. This building is also used as a store and has reasonably good maintenance.

The half block fronting on Front Avenue between Taylor and Yamhill Streets is considered incompatible by the City of Portland. The quarter block to the north is a record store. This structure is of brick, one story, and was built in the early part of this century. The quarter block to the south has been severely altered and presently is again being altered. This one-story brick building (or buildings) has little historical detail except for a wooden ceiling which is being removed. The ceiling is constructed of 1" x 4" matched lumber with a "vee" shaped joint, and had knob and tube wiring applied to the surface.

The district has historic or supportive structures on at least 64 percent of its three and one half acres, not including streets. The accompanying map shows those buildings classified as landmarks, nineteenth century potential landmarks, twentieth century supportive structures, and intrusions.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Portland's Yamhill Historical District, although small in area, contains some of the finest examples of nineteenth century commercial architecture in Oregon. High Victorian Italianate is the dominant architectural style, but examples of Second Empire, Sullivanesque, Commercial and Colonial Revival may be found as well. Many buildings within the district were constructed after the Great Fire of 1873 leveled the area and were built by investors as part of Portland's economic boom in the late 1870s.

Portland experienced remarkable growth during the 1860s and 70s. In 1860 the population was 861, but by 1970 there were nearly 10,000 residents. Economic growth paralleled the population boom. Portland was the shipping center for agricultural produce from the Willamette Valley and the areas east of the Cascade Mountains. It served as the supply center for the rich mining areas in eastern Oregon and Idaho and was an important shipping point for timber products.

The present Yamhill District stands at the north end of the 22-block area destroyed in the Great Fire of August 2, 1873. The fire started on First Street near Taylor (at the south end of the district) and when finally controlled it had destroyed nearly \$1.5 million worth of property and a major section of Portland's commercial and residential districts. Considering that only one-fifth of the area was covered by insurance, the fire was a great disaster for all concerned. The fire was suppressed by the Portland volunteer fire companies with help from Salem, Vancouver, Washington and Oregon City fire companies. The Salem company loaded their equipment on a train and made the 52-mile trip to Portland in 57 minutes. Sympathy and large monetary contributions were offered to Portland from San Francisco and the East Coast. Portland accepted the sympathy but shunned the financial aid, determined to rise again from her ashes with local resources. Mayor Henry Failing was also chairman of the relief committee and led the rebuilding program by offering \$10,000 toward rebuilding the city. Rebuilding the city with internal resources was possible because of the tremendous economic growth Portland was beginning to experience. Because of the Panic of 1873 it was several years before the rebuilding began, but by about 1878 the reconstruction of the burned area was in full swing.

One building to survive the fire was the Northrup and Blossom-Fitch Building, built in 1858. It stands on the earliest building within the district and is considered to be the oldest brick structure in Portland which retains its original architectural character. The style most closely resembles the North Italianate Mode of the Renaissance Revival.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gaston, Joseph, History of Portland, Portland: 1911.

McCormick, S. J., Portland City Directory for 1878, Portland: 1878.

Portland City Directory for 1882, compiled by J. K. Gill Company, Portland, Portland: 1882.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11.5

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	5,2,5	4,1,5	5,0	4,0	2,1,5
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,0	5,2,5	7,1,0	5,0	4,0	2,5,0

B	1,0	5,2,5	4,7,0	5,0	4,0	3,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
D	1,0	5,2,5	7,3,0	5,0	4,0	1,1,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gregg Olson and Robert Sutton State Historic Preservation Staff

ORGANIZATION

Oregon State Parks

DATE

September 4, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

State Highway Building

TELEPHONE

(503) 378-6118

CITY OR TOWN

Salem

STATE

Oregon 97310

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

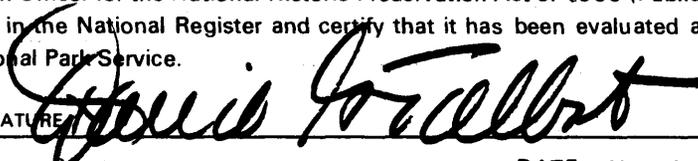
NATIONAL

STATE XX

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE State Parks Superintendent

DATE March 12, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 7.30.76

ATTEST: 
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 7.30.76

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Several of Portland's prominent businessmen invested their capital to rebuild the present Yamhill District. Among those were Joseph A. and Justus M. Strowbridge, J. C. Van Rensselaer, and Asa Harker. Of the latter two little is known. Van Rensselaer was a Portland businessman, but few references are available concerning his business activities. Within the Yamhill District three presently standing buildings were erected by him. These are located at 728 S.W. 1st Avenue, 730 S.W. 1st Avenue, and 71-73 S.W. Yamhill Avenue. All of these structures were constructed by a contractor, W. S. Ham, but like Van Rensselaer, little is known about him. Asa Harker lived in San Francisco, but he had numerous investments in Portland. Three buildings within the district were built by Harker with George F. Wells as his contractor. Harker's buildings are 814 S.W. 1st Avenue, 818 S.W. 1st Avenue, and the Harker Building at 824 S.W. 1st Avenue. The building located at 818 S.W. 1st Avenue is the most elaborately detailed High Victorian Italianate structure within the district.

Of the two Strowbridge brothers, Justus M. and Joseph A., much more is known. Both came to Oregon after seeking their fortunes in the California Gold Rush; both established themselves in Oregon businesses. Joseph established a boot, shoe and leather business in Portland exporting Oregon leather products to Boston and the East Coast and importing leather from France and the European market. All of his business holdings were destroyed by the fire, but he, like other Portland businessmen, determined to rebuild. He was quoted as saying, "Well, the ground is left. I'll try again." The building Joseph Strowbridge constructed within the Yamhill District was the Strowbridge Block located at 101 S.W. Yamhill. This fine example of High Victorian Italianate architecture was built by George F. Wells, the name associated as contractor for Asa Harker's three buildings within the district. Joseph Strowbridge's name was associated with numerous civic activities in Portland. He initiated the organization of the Portland Library Association by collecting \$2,500 to start the process. In 1870, he organized the first company to build a bridge across the Willamette River, but this first venture was ahead of its time. When the bridge was finally constructed 17 years later, Joseph was the president of the company and led the procession across the new bridge at the formal opening on April 12, 1887.

Justus M. Strowbridge came to Portland in 1854 and in connection with his brother Joseph, he established a produce buying and shipping business. He made a considerable fortune with his produce business by supplying California and the mining supply centers in Idaho and Victoria, B.C. With the capital he accumulated in his produce supply business, Justus Strowbridge invested extensively in Portland real estate. Within the Yamhill District, his name appears as the owner of a business block at the corner of 2nd Avenue and Yamhill - the same location of the Willamette Block. The builder and/or architect is unknown for this block, but it most closely fits into the Queen Ann architectural style with Commercial overtones. Justus was not as active as his brother in civic ventures, but he was involved in the volunteer fire department, a stalwart member of the Republican Party, and an active member of the Portland First Presbyterian Church.

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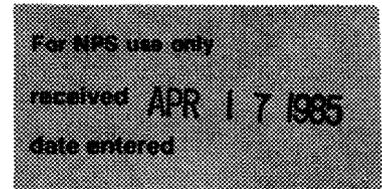
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Little historical information is available concerning the remainder of buildings within the district. The building located at 124 S.W. Yamhill is attributed to H. W. Corbett as the original owner, but this is unsubstantiated. At the corner of 2nd and Taylor, the small High Victorian Italianate building is considered to be part of the Portland Chinese community. This building was called the Leon Chung Company Building, and its construction date was 1884. The Chinese community, numbering about 5,000, was located behind the warehouses along the Willamette River on 1st and 2nd avenues. The Chung Building probably was part of the community.

Taken as a whole, the Yamhill District is an excellent collection of nineteenth century commercial buildings. Various manifestations of the Italianate style with the use of cast iron facades are highly instructive for architectural design and many design alternatives. Portland's City Council recently voted to designate the Yamhill District as a city landmark district to protect it from future demolition.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet YAMHILL HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 8 Page 3

As is acknowledged in the opening paragraph of this statement, buildings contributing to the significance of the Yamhill Historic District in Portland, Oregon range in date from 1858 to 1928. The district is primarily significant under National Register Criterion "c" for its collection of late 19th century cast iron architecture. In fact, Portland's oldest examples of cast iron building fronts are to be found in the Yamhill Historic District. Also included in the period of primary historic significance are those buildings which post date the cast iron era, but which relate to growth patterns associated with the evolution of the city's streetcar and bridge systems. The latter precipitated the eventual relocation of the commercial core area to the west of the district. Thus, the primary historic period of development represented in the district extends from 1858-1892.

The secondary period of growth in the district extends to 1930, the year construction of major commercial buildings in the relocated core area effectively ceased. The economic surge experienced in Portland following the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905 was vital to the city's development. Numerous post-1900 commercial buildings surround the Yamhill Historic District. Of the few within the district boundaries, the six-story Chicago School-style Moy Building (Bellevue Hotel) of 1910 is the tallest and most imposing, and relates directly to the Whidden & Lewis-designed, early twentieth century Failing Estate (1902) and Powers Building (1911), located on Third Avenue directly abutting the western boundaries of the Yamhill Historic District. Both have been determined Register-eligible (June 20, 1980) under the Section 106 review process.

APR 17 1985

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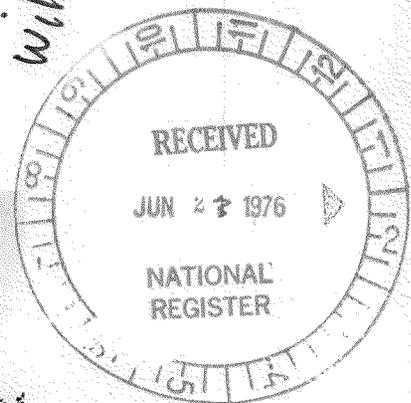
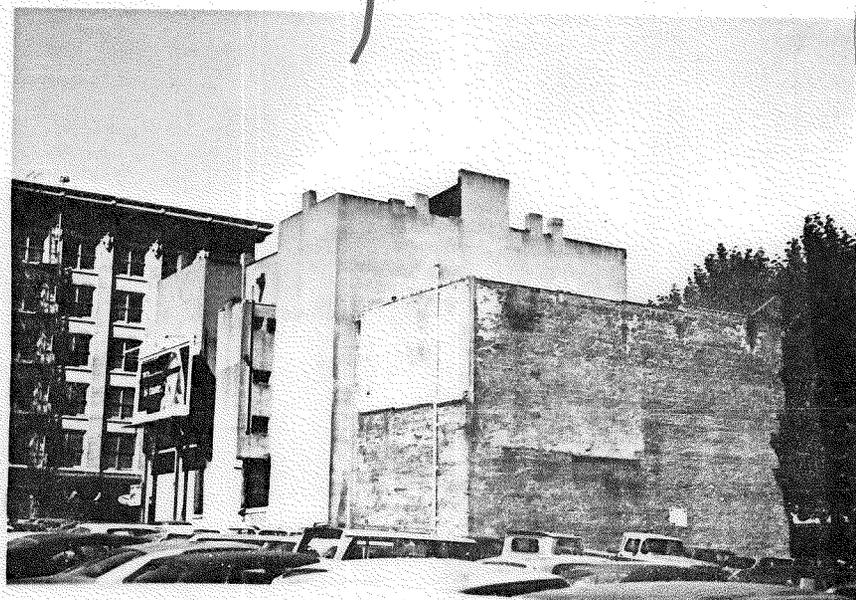
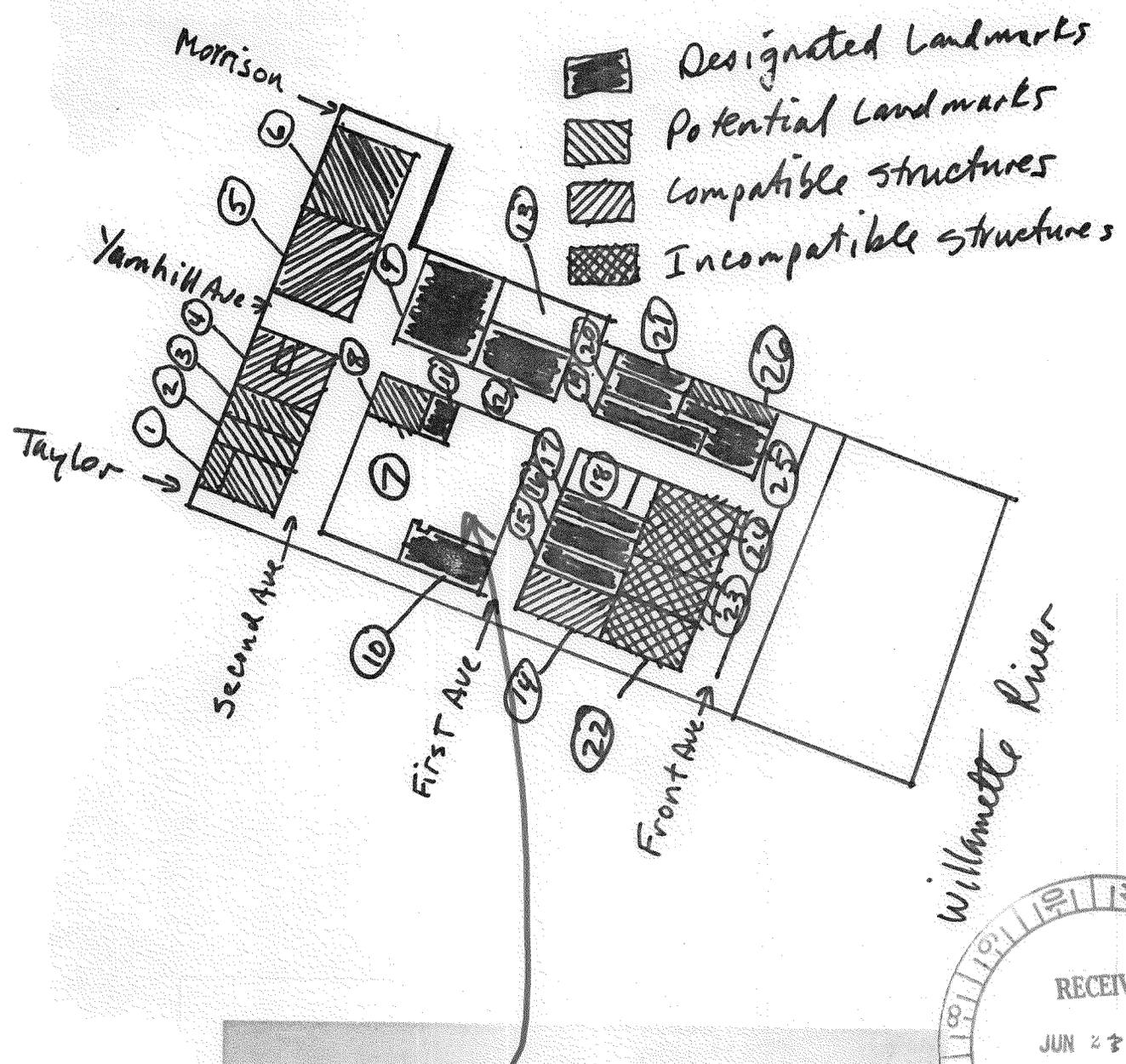
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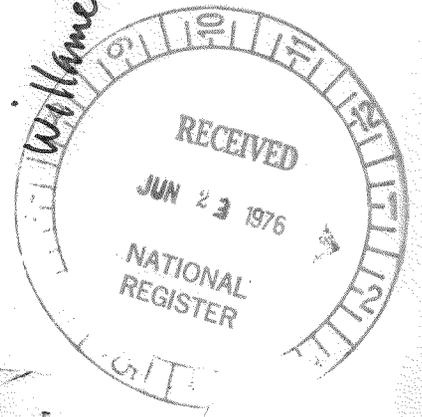
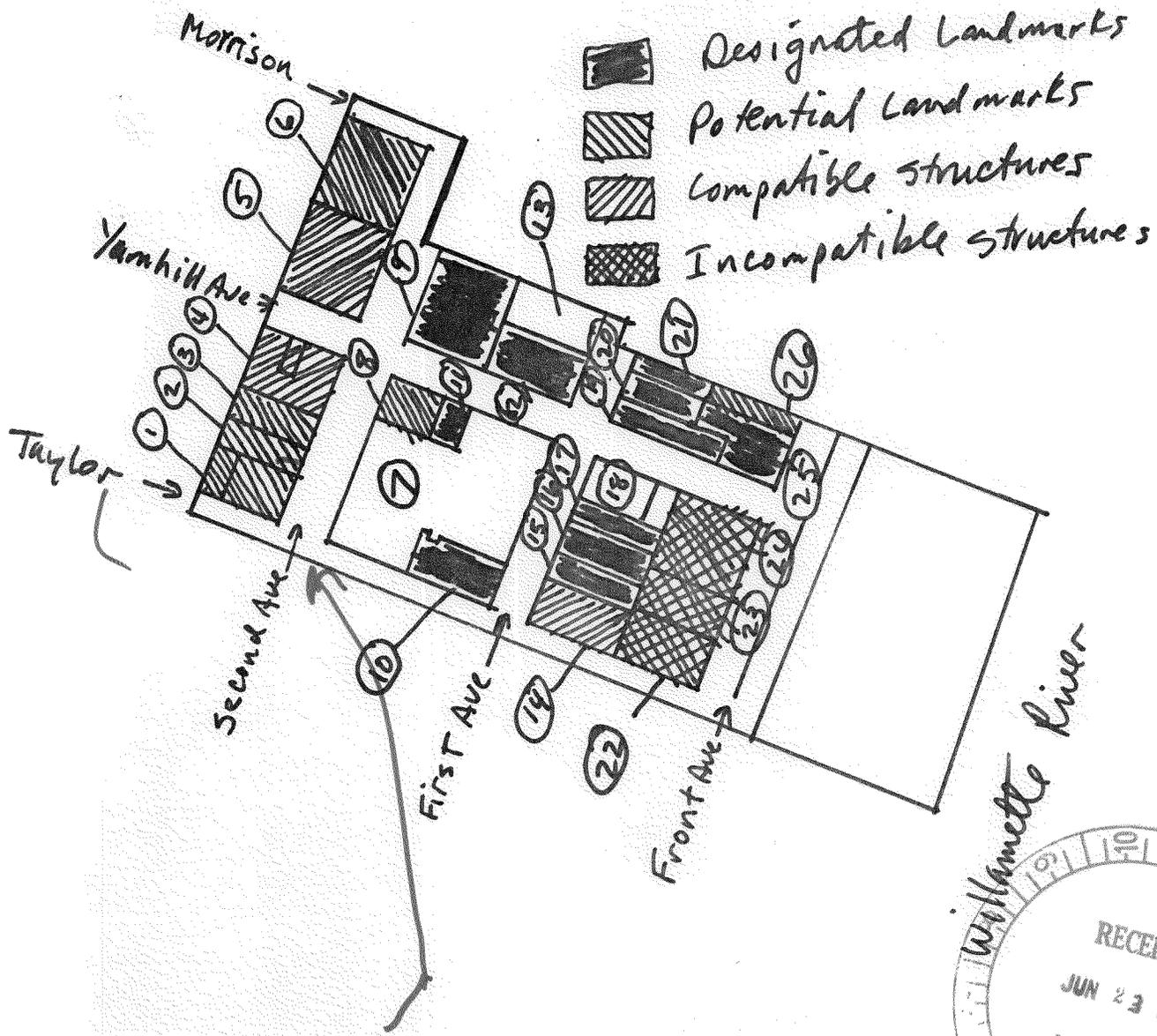
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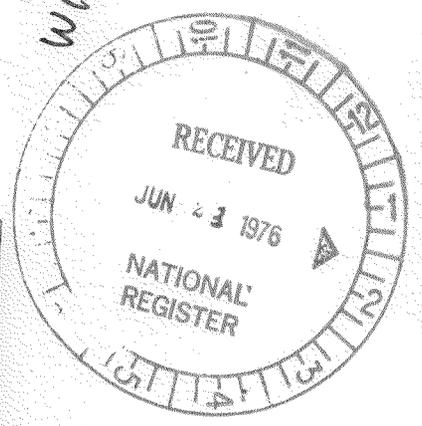
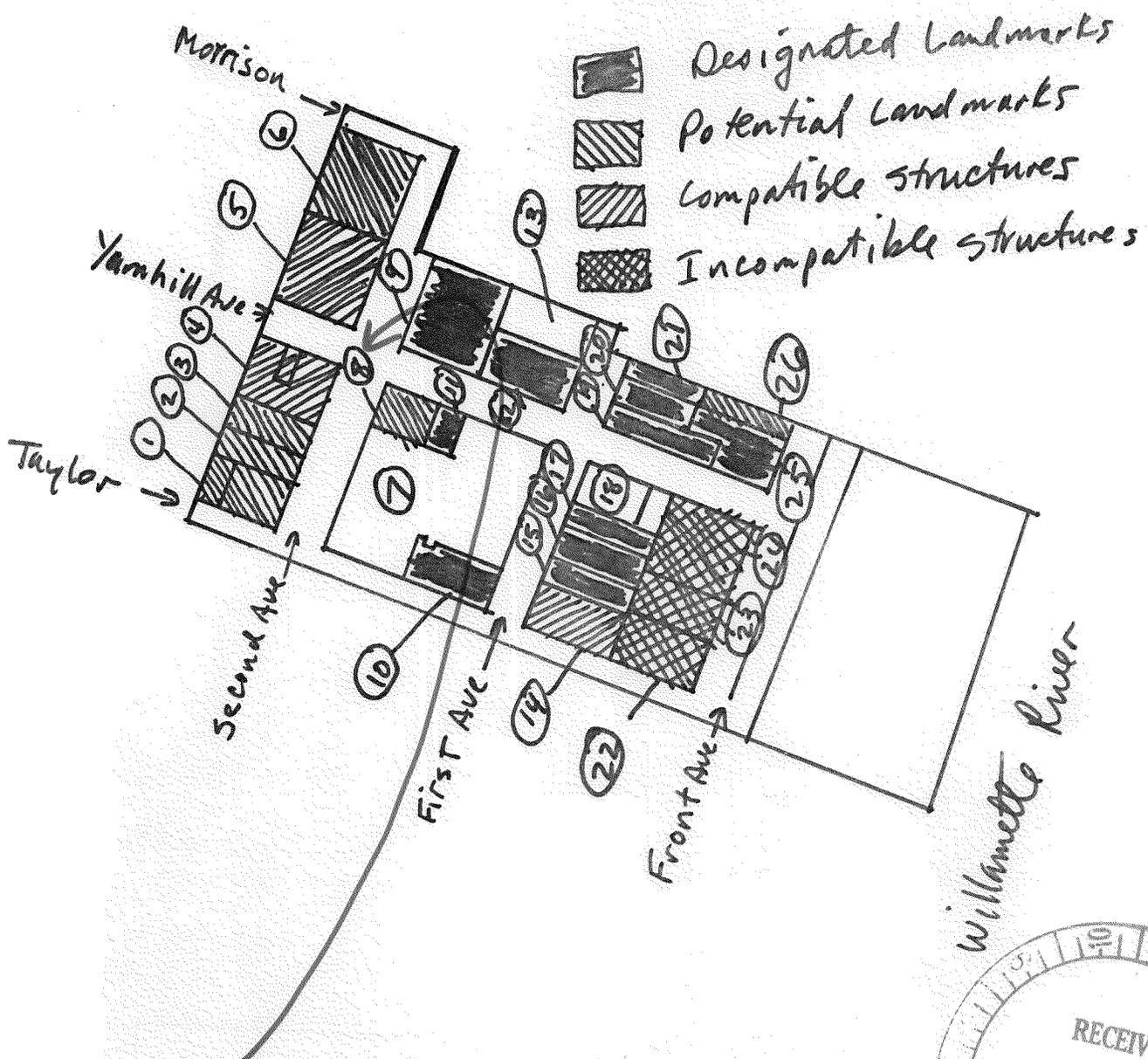
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1967.

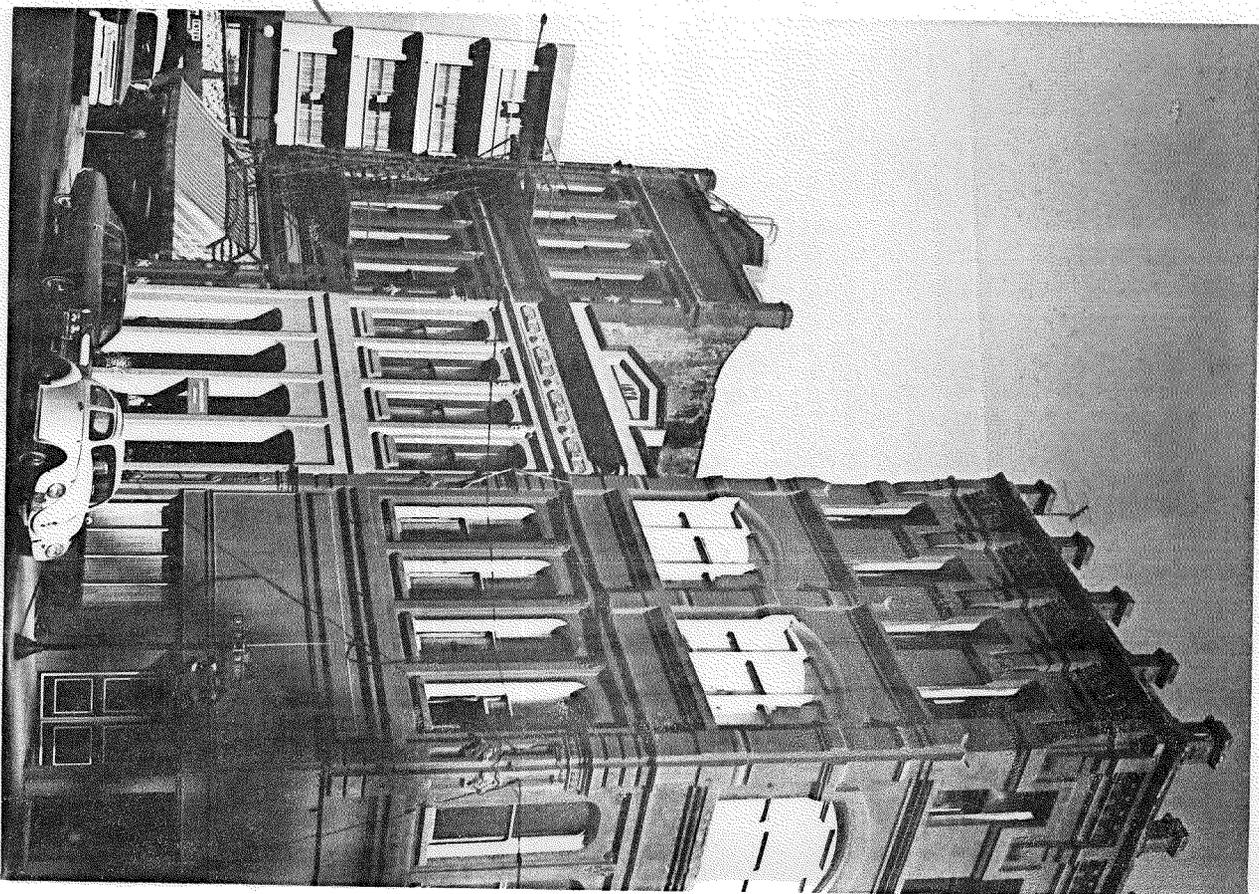
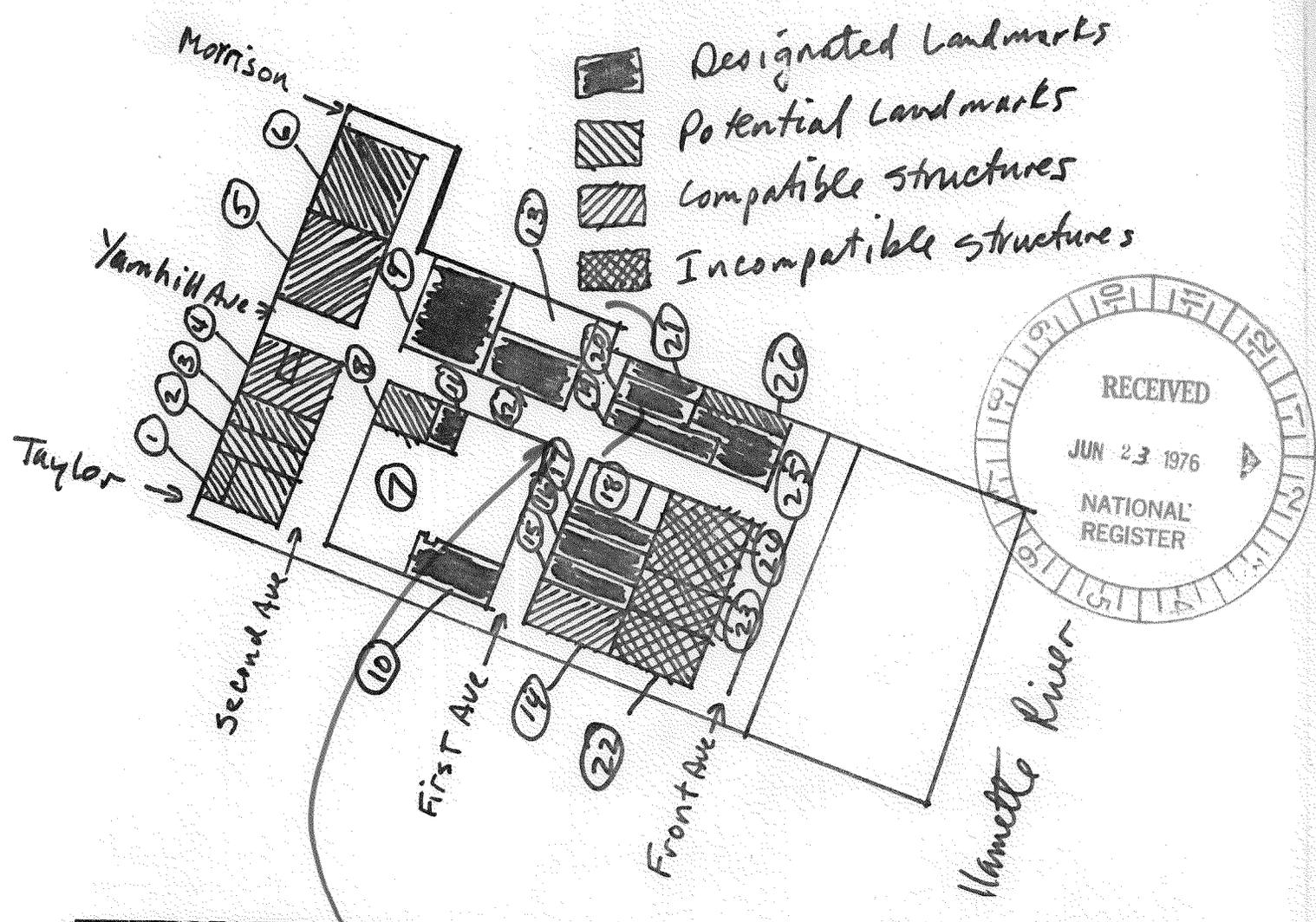
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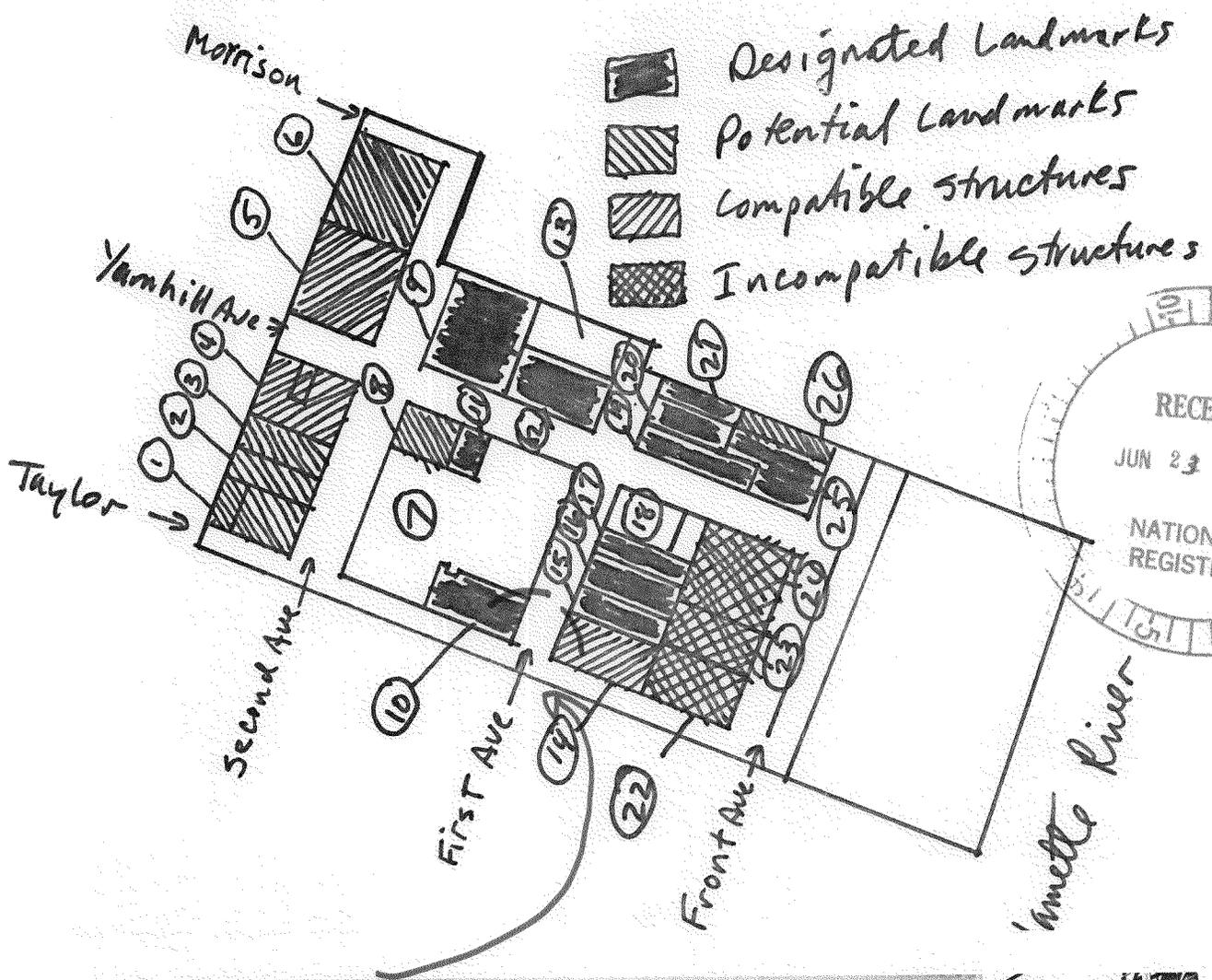
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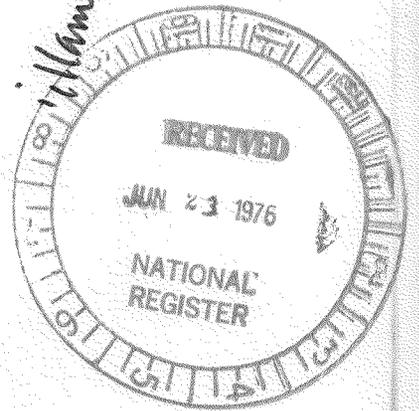
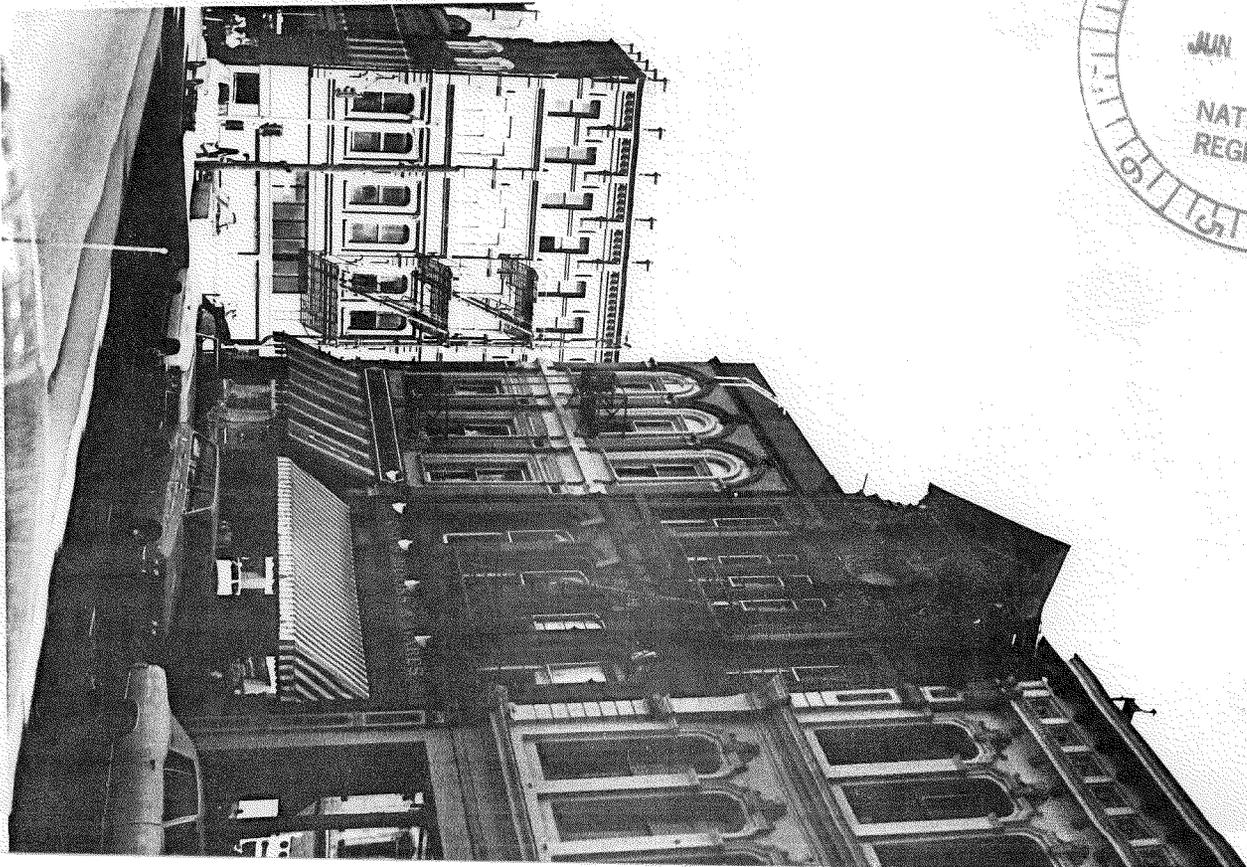
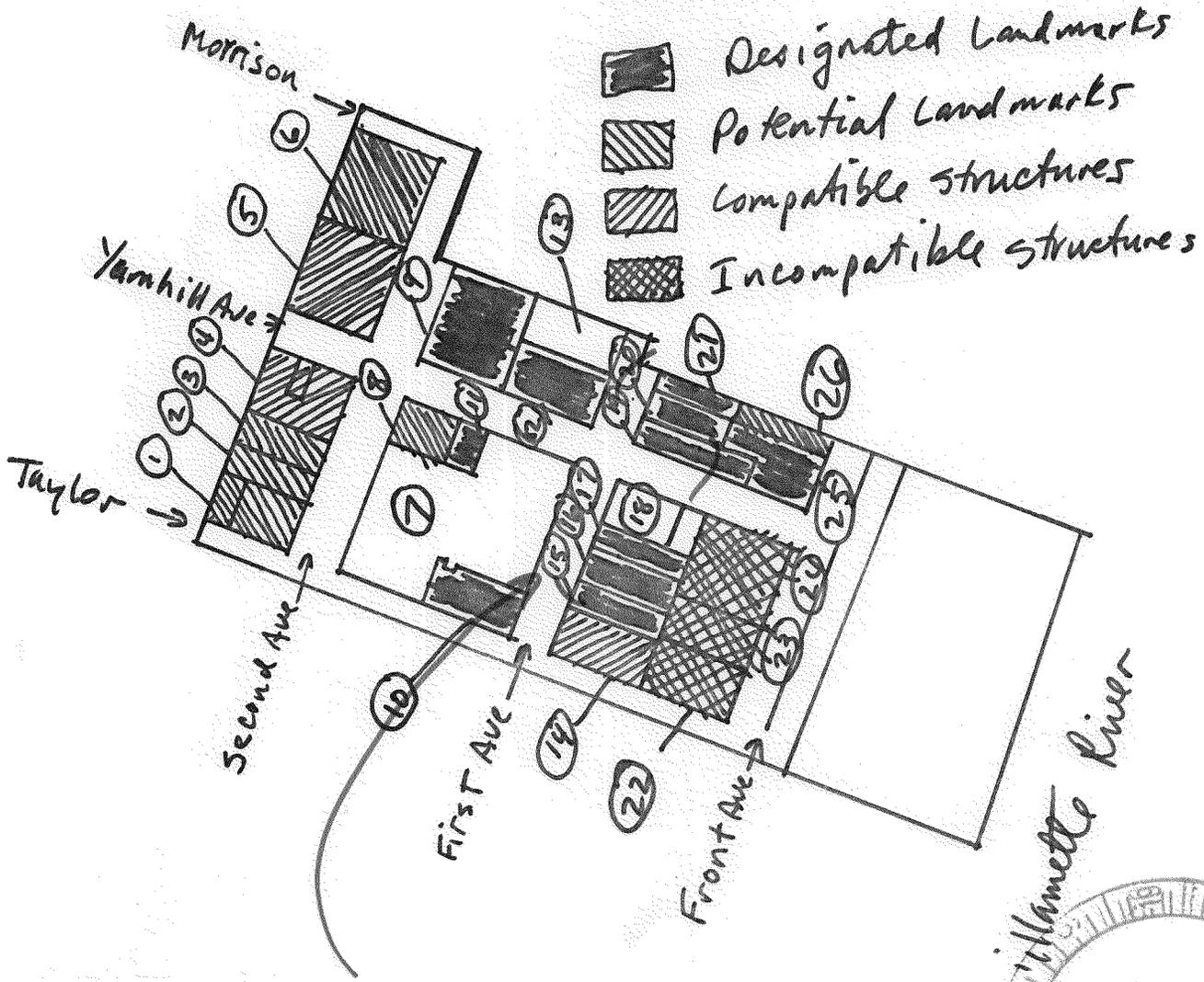


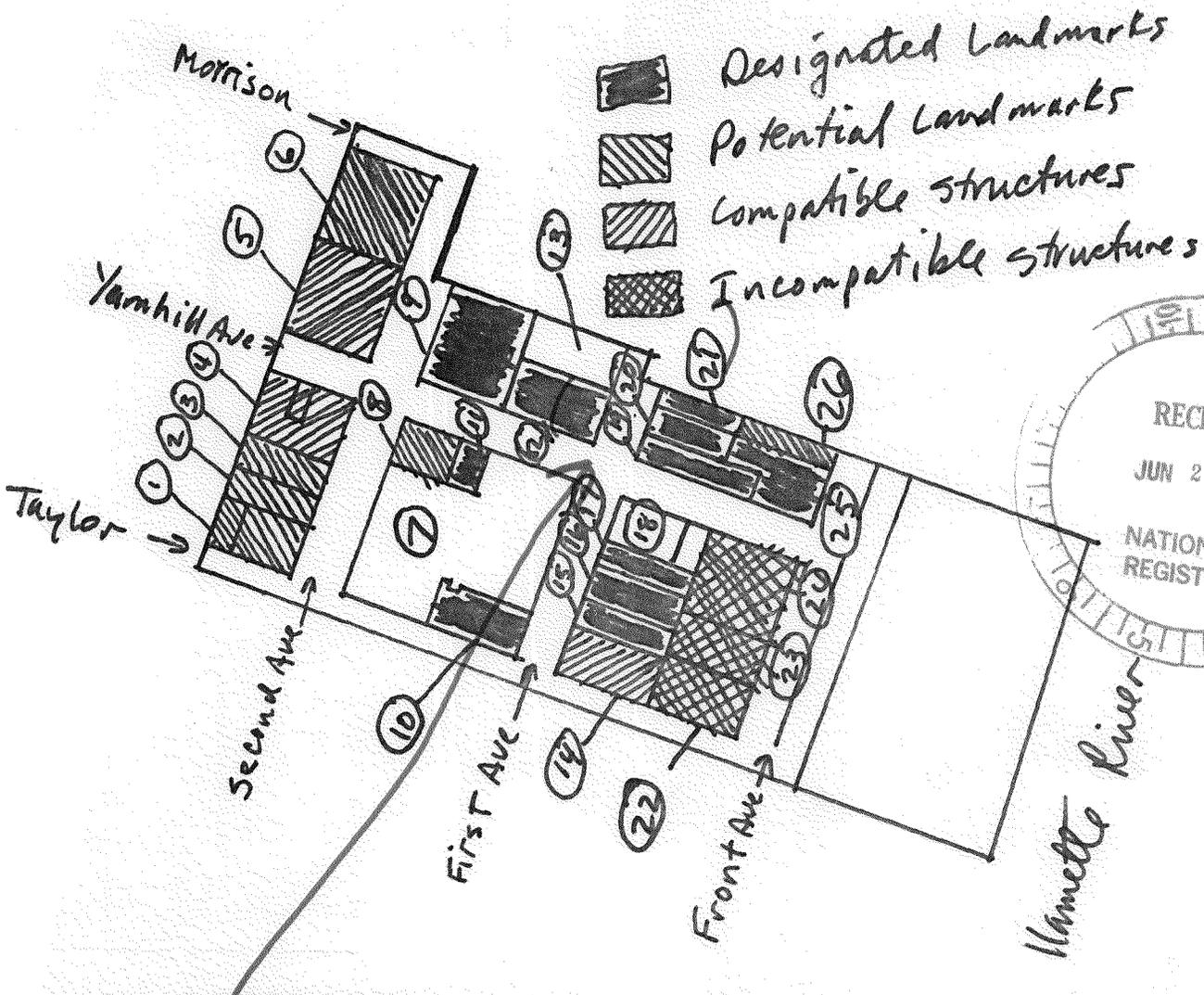


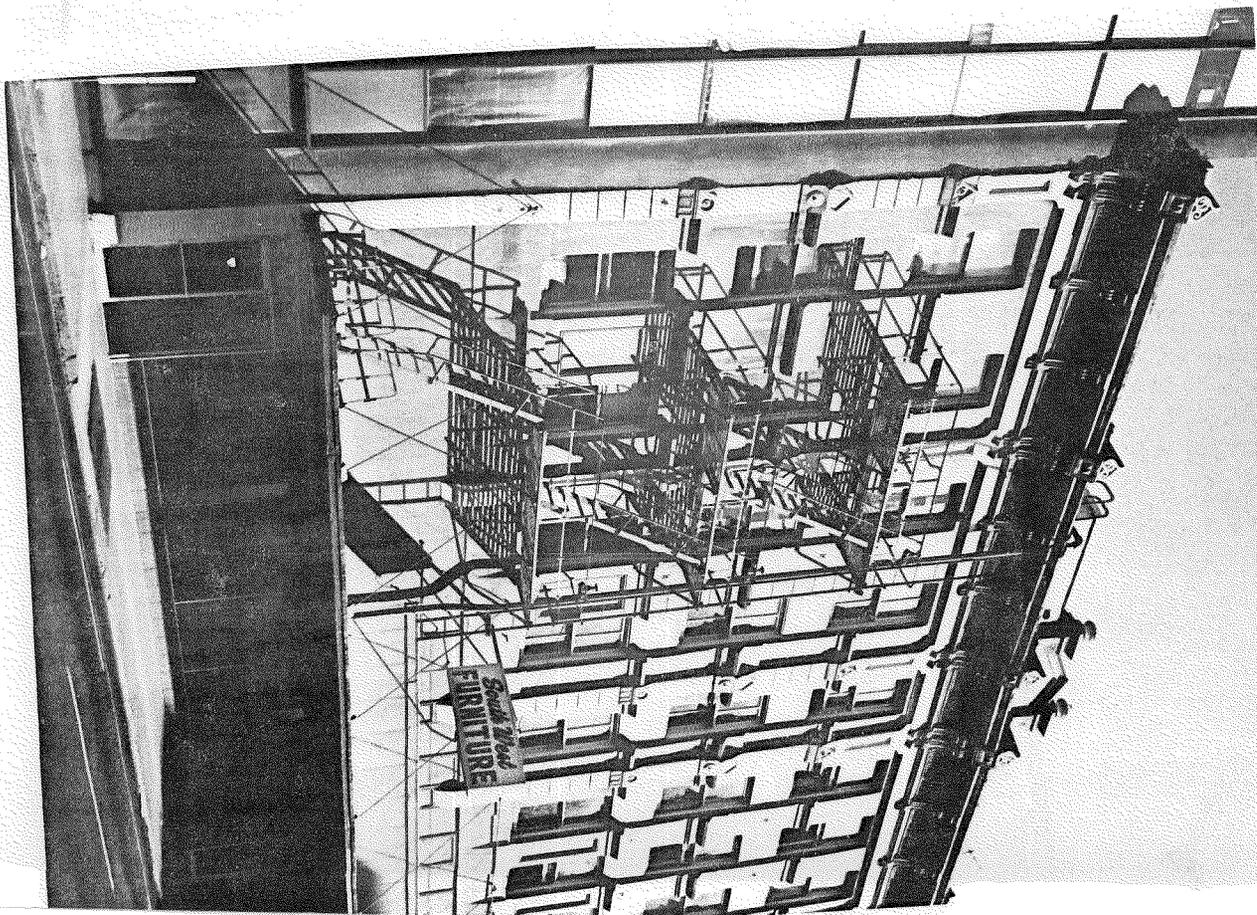
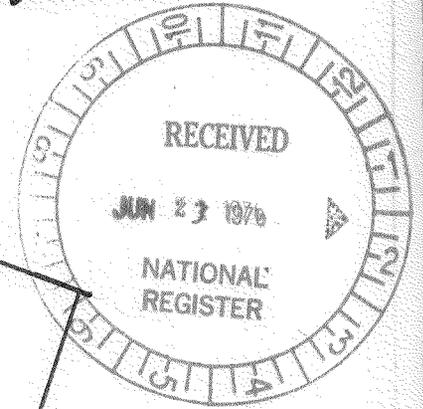
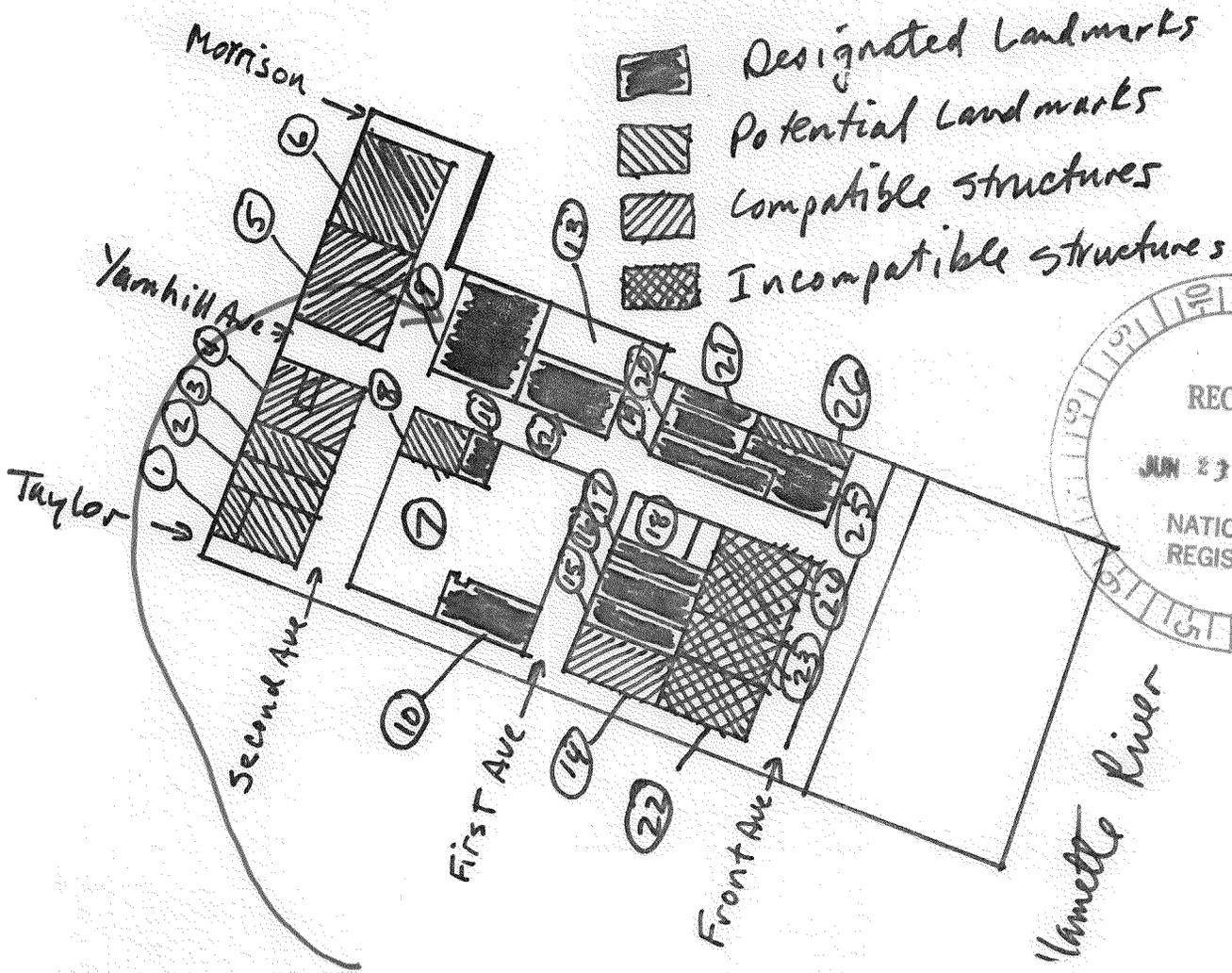


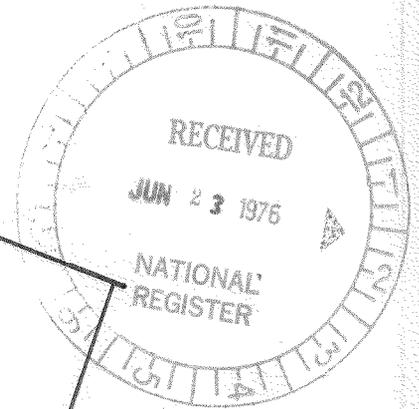
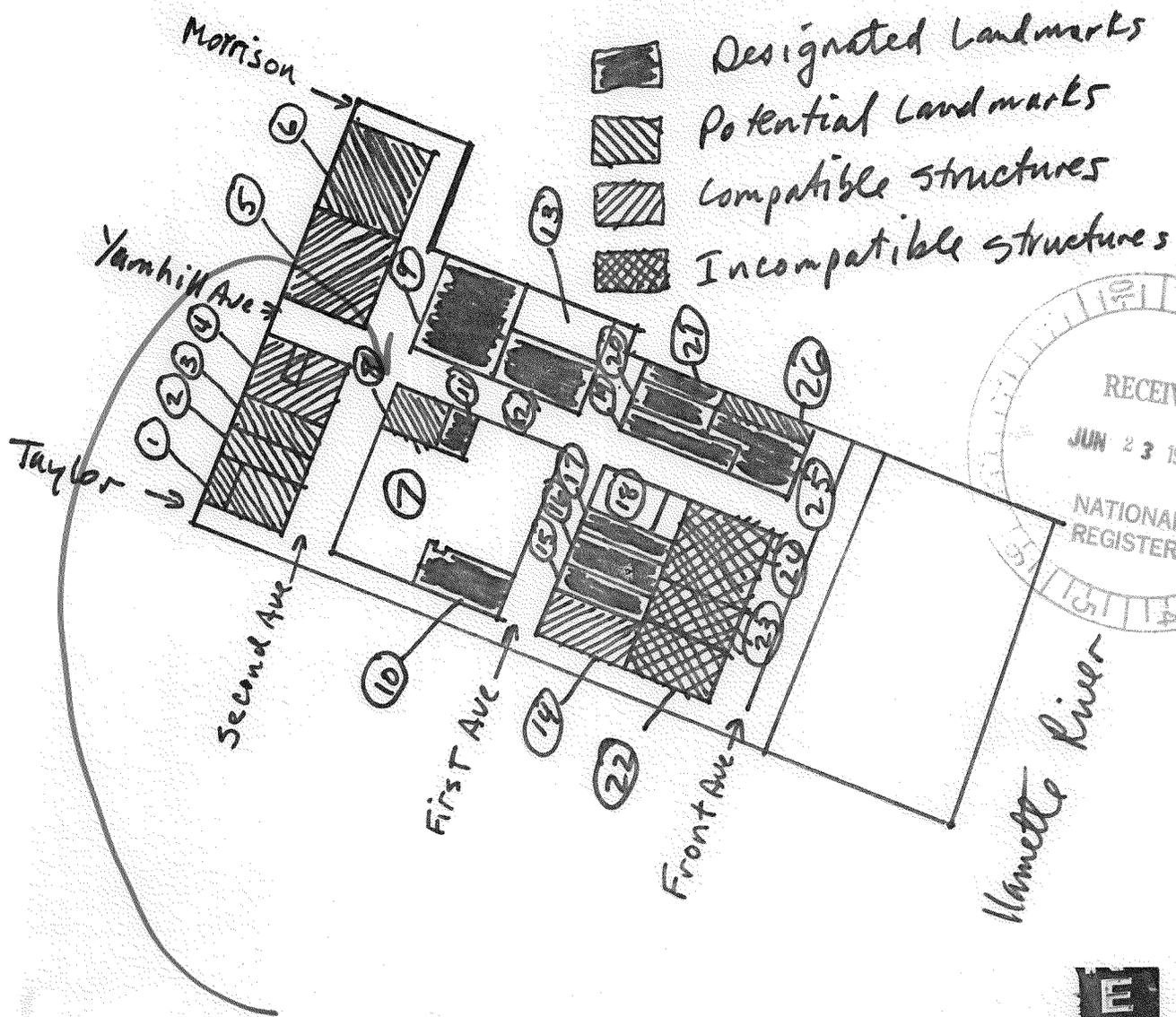


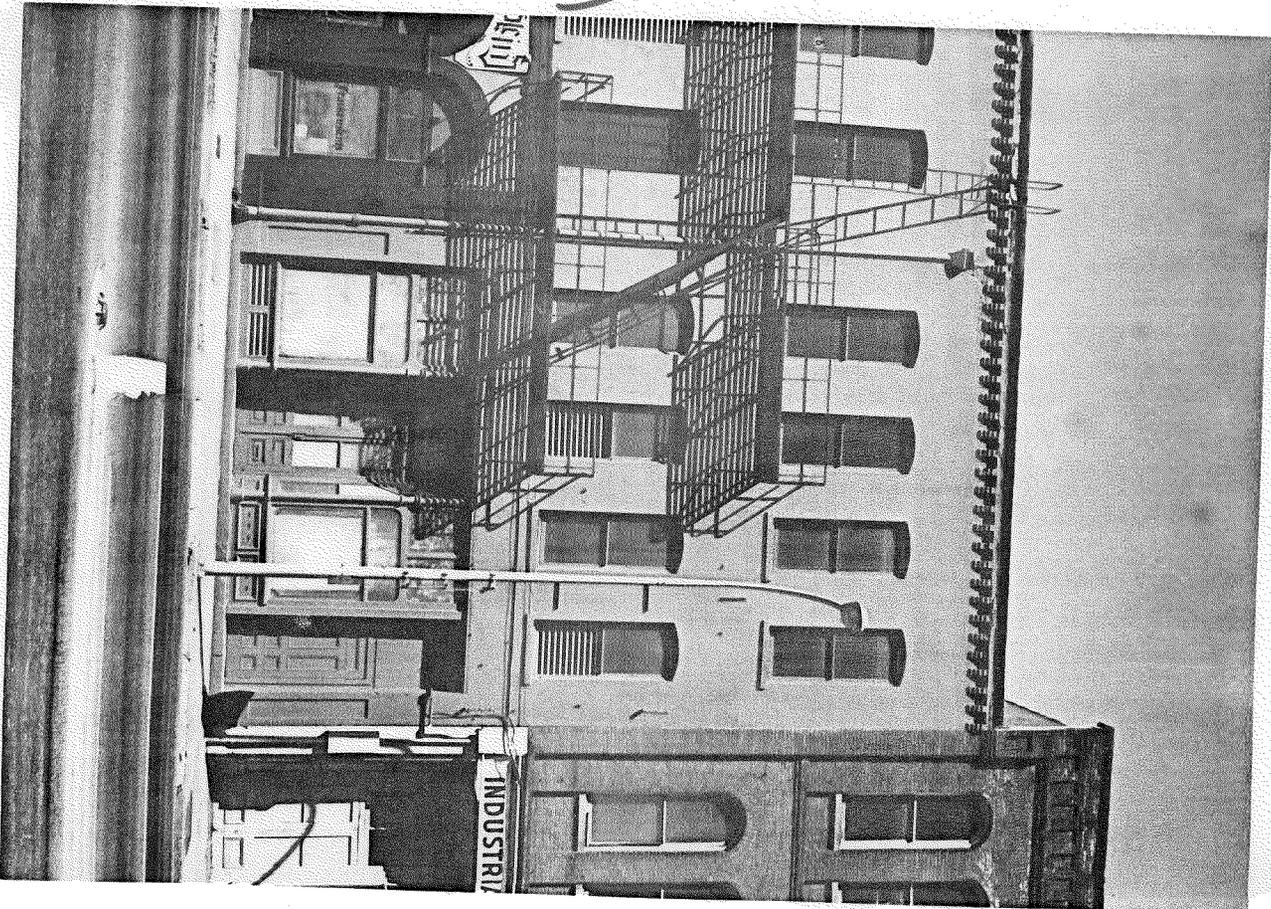
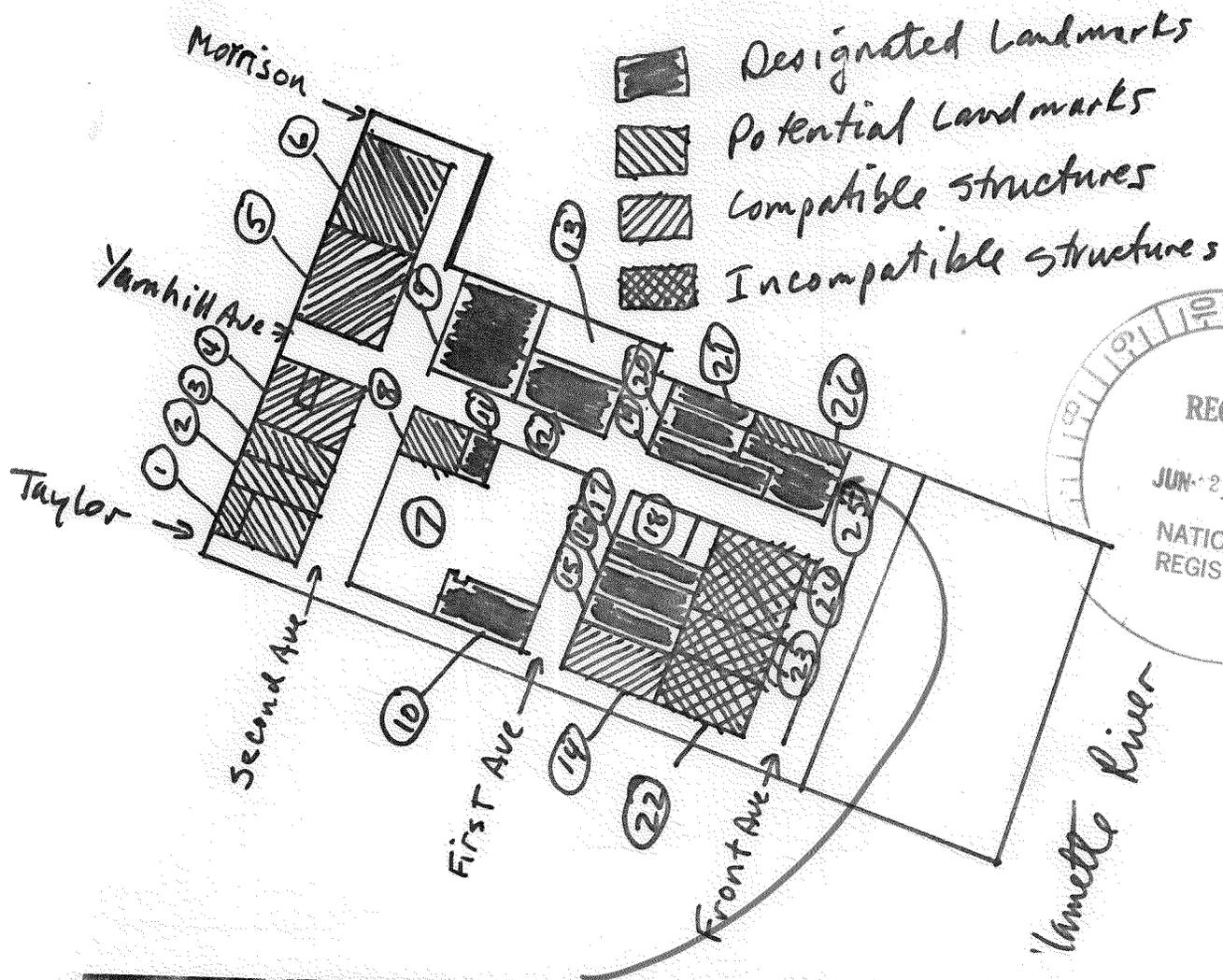


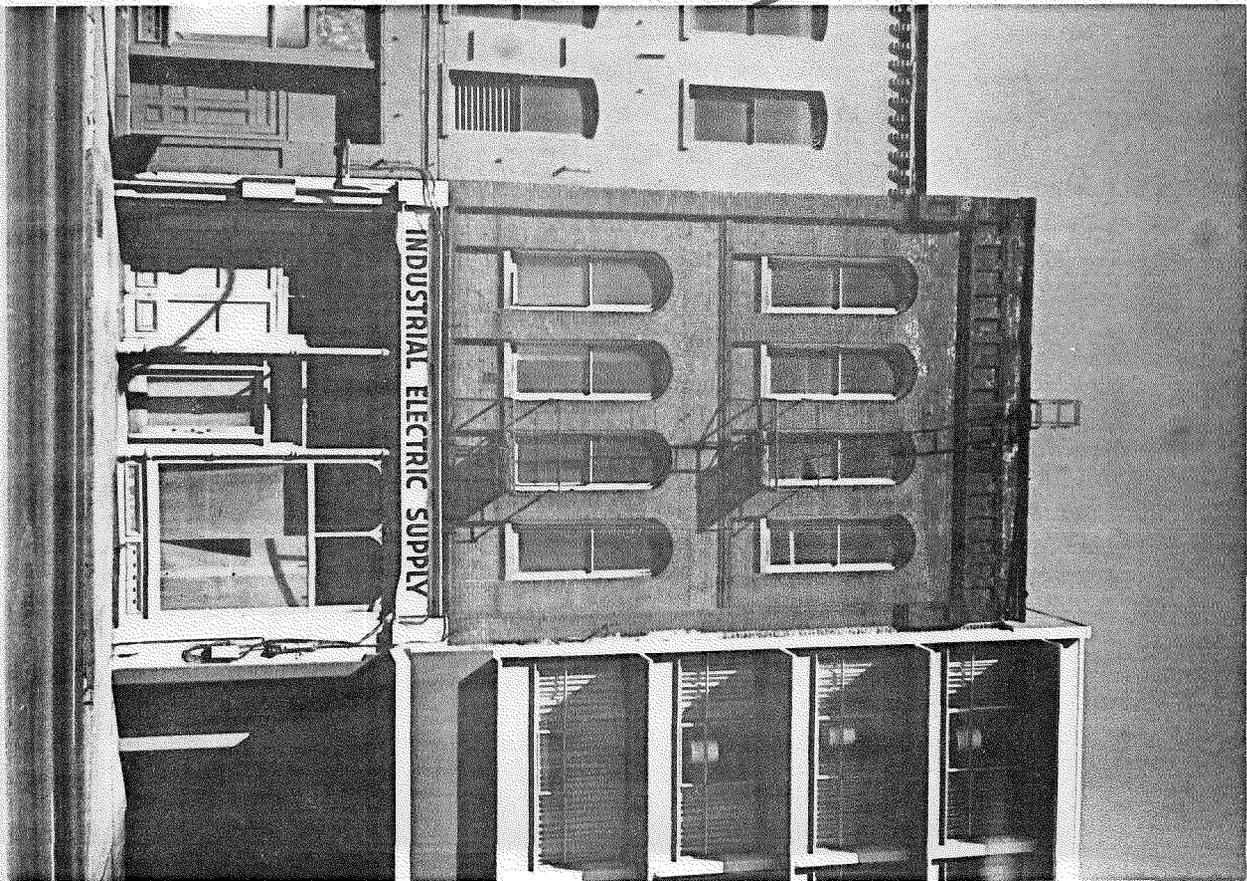
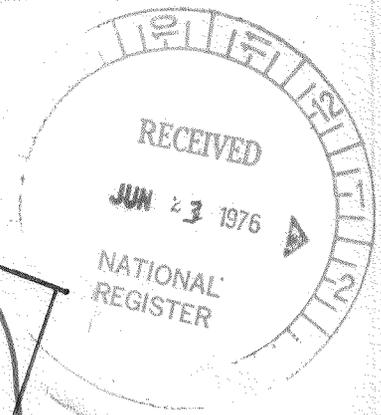
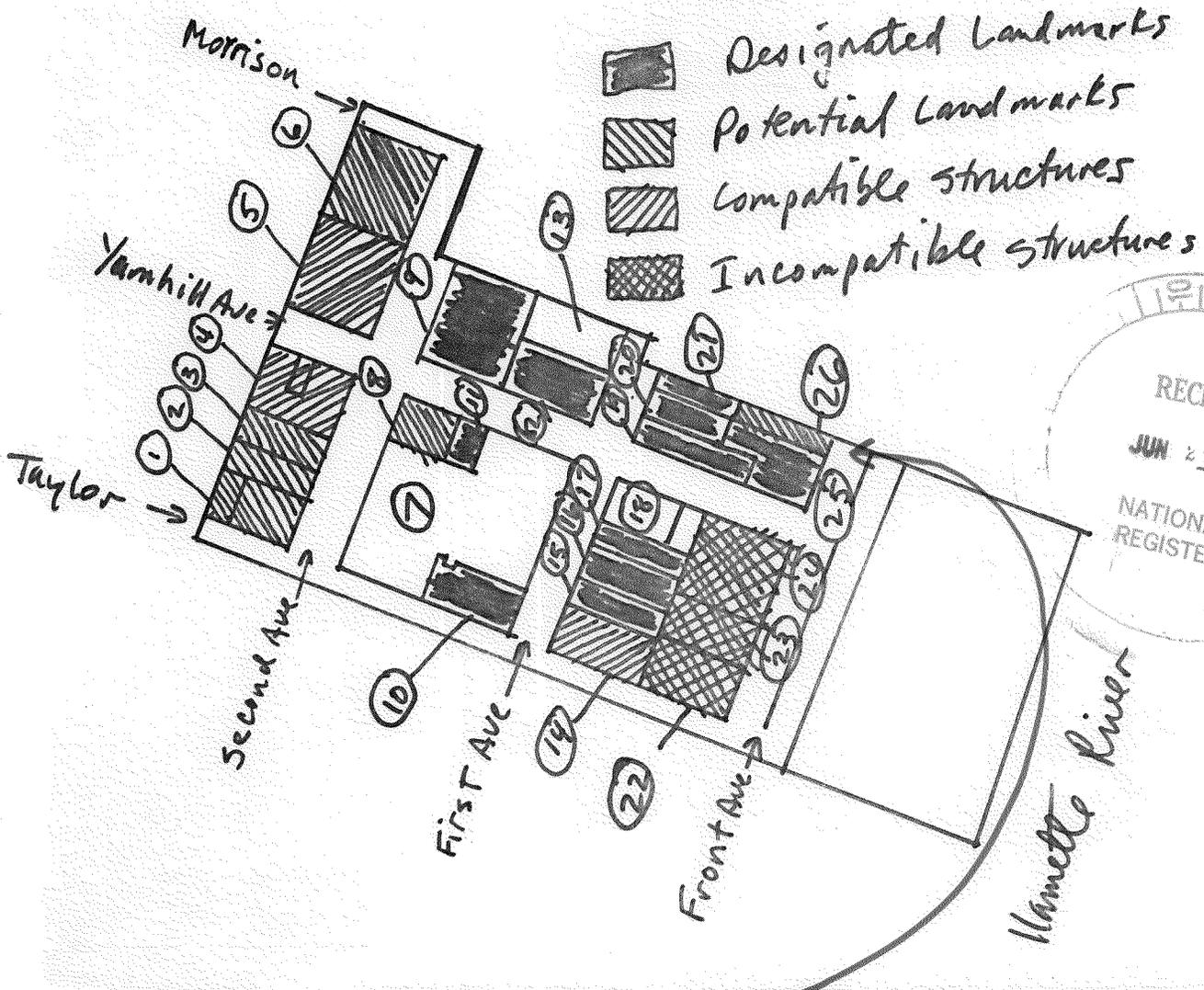


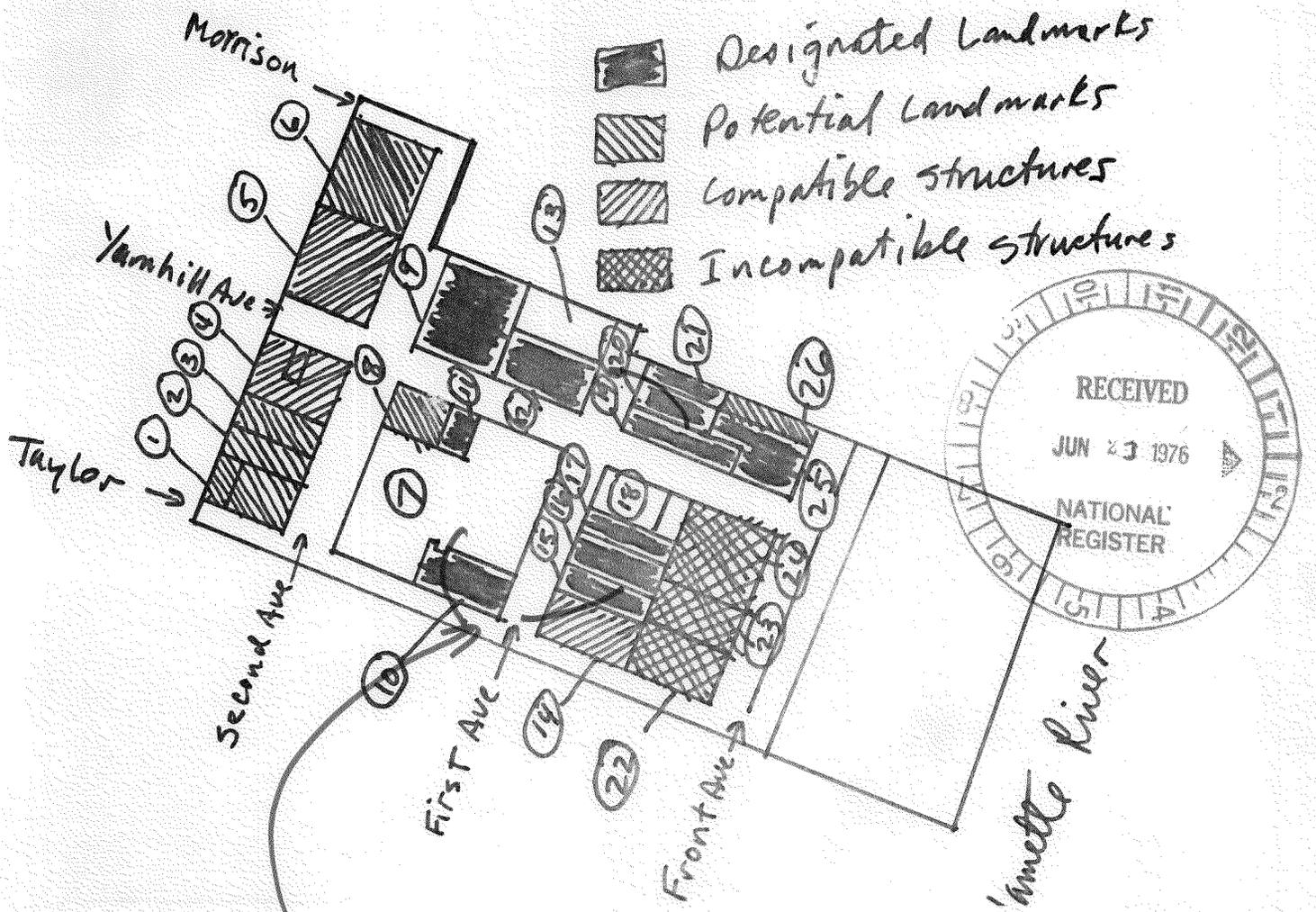


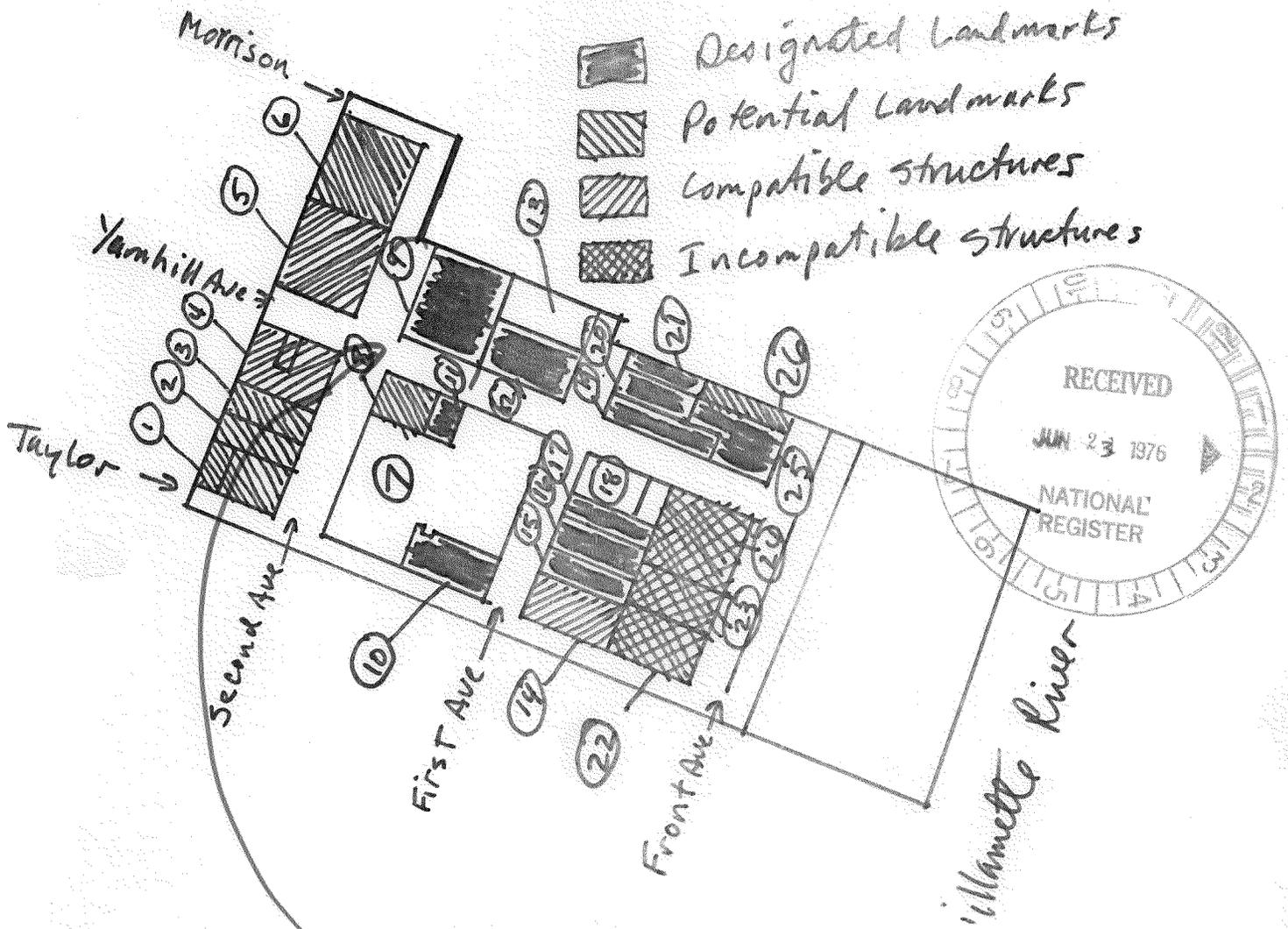


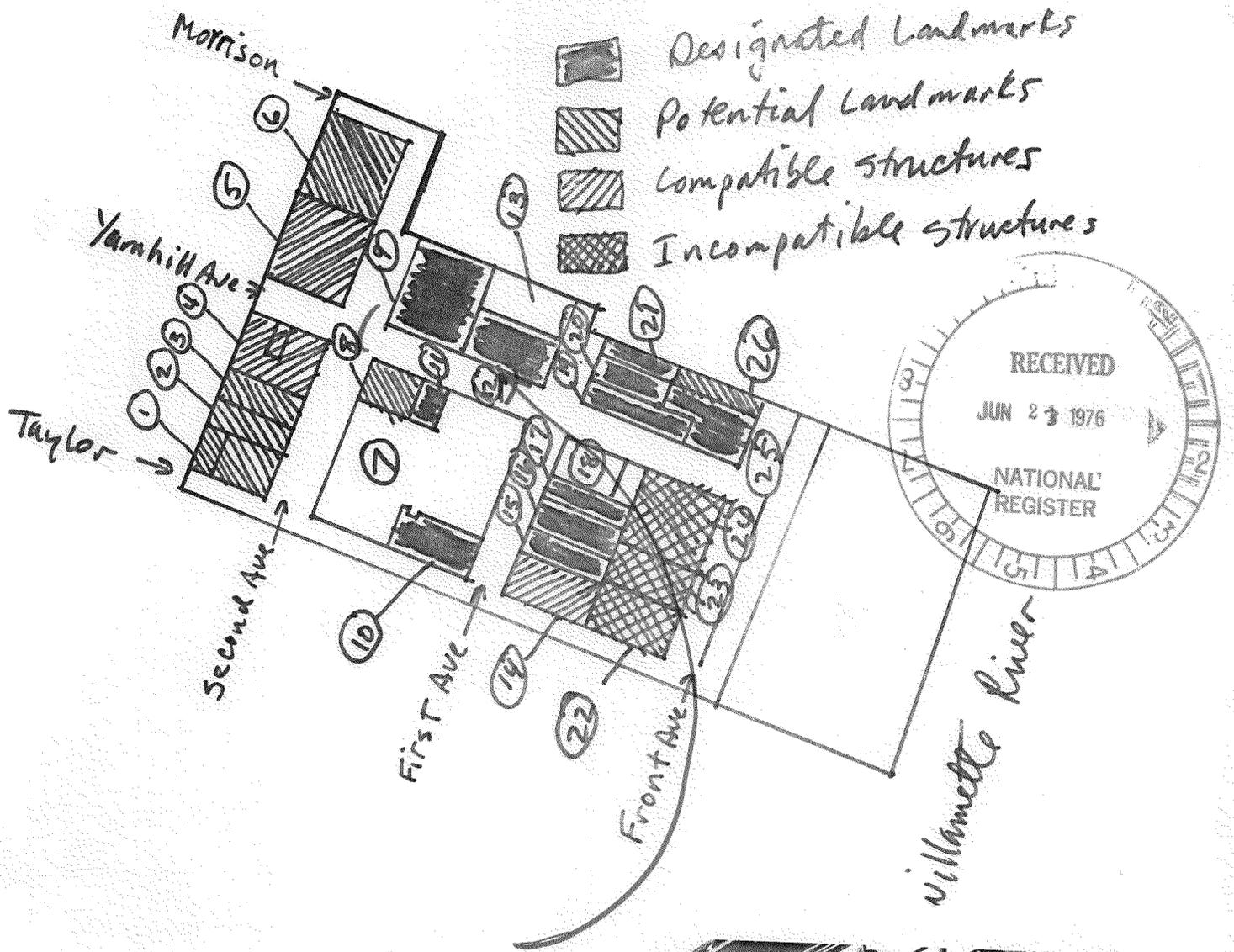


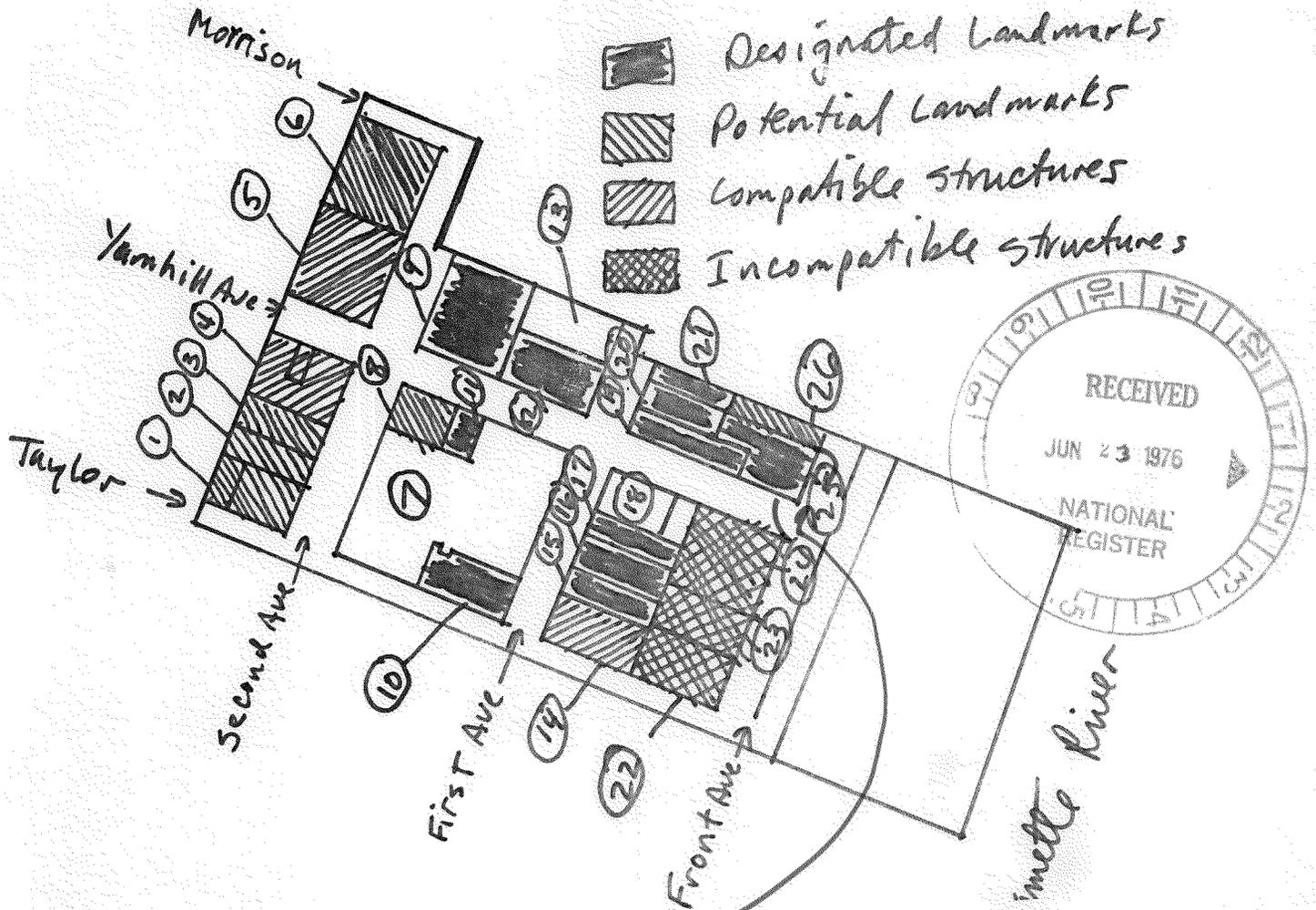


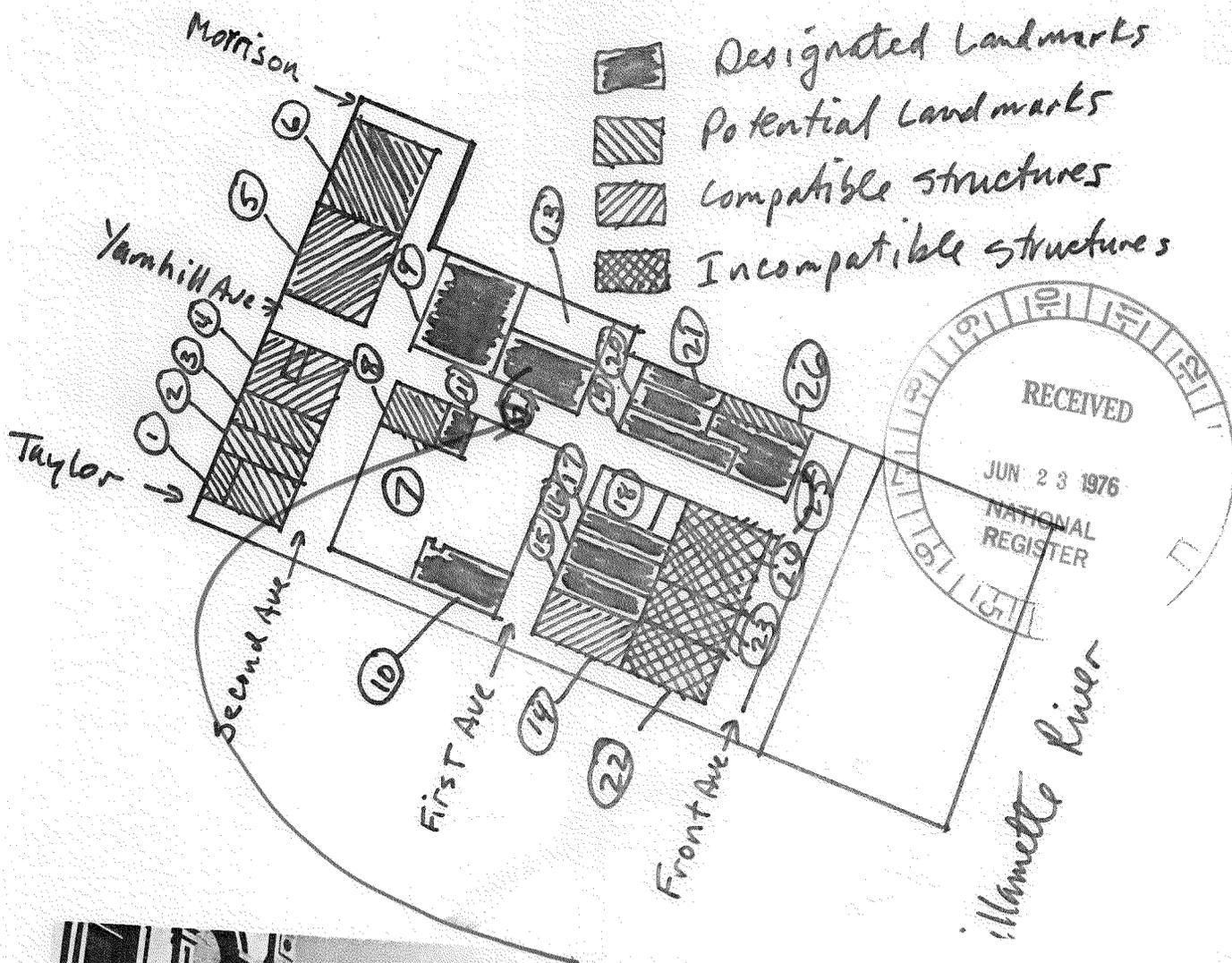


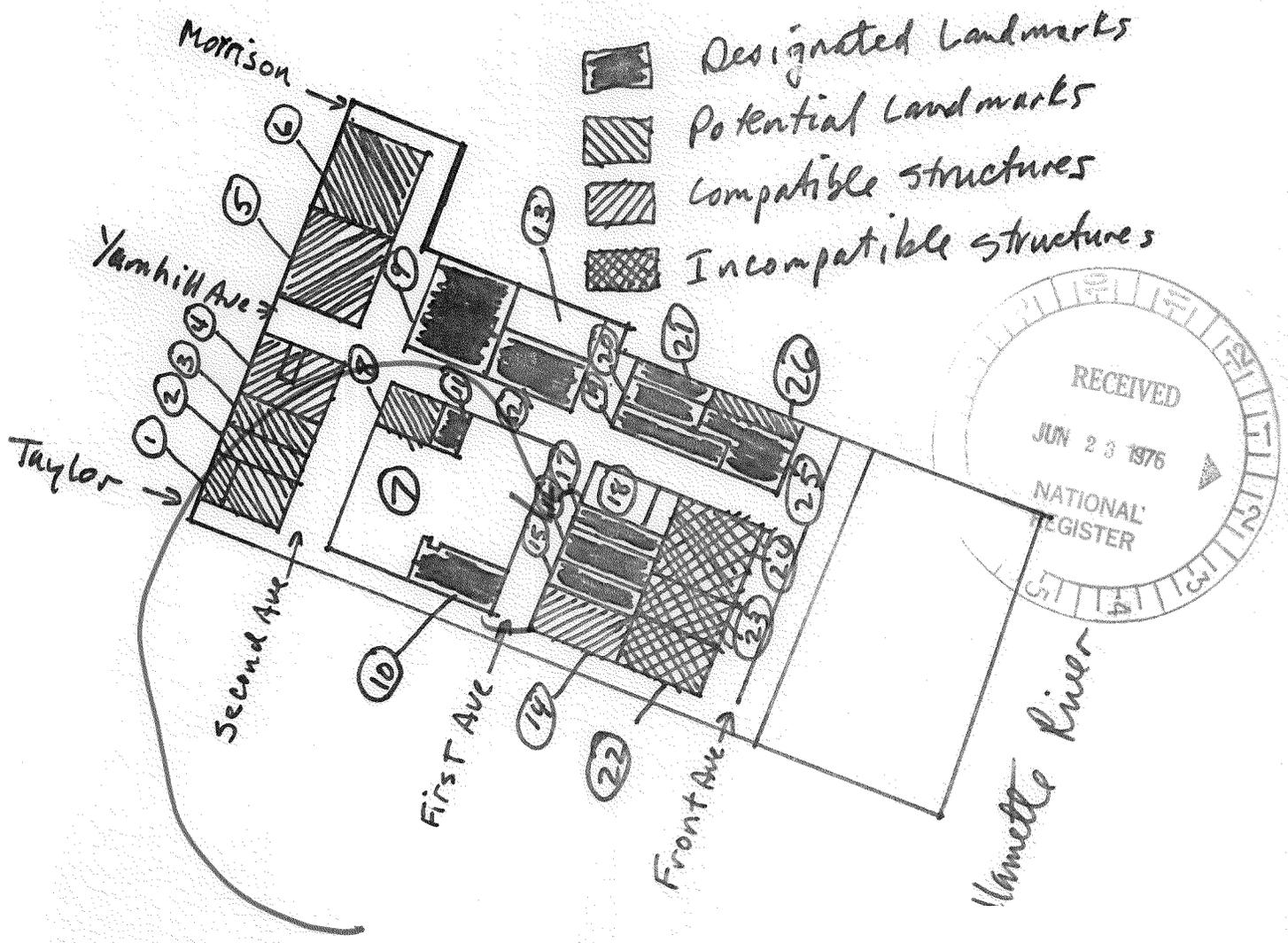


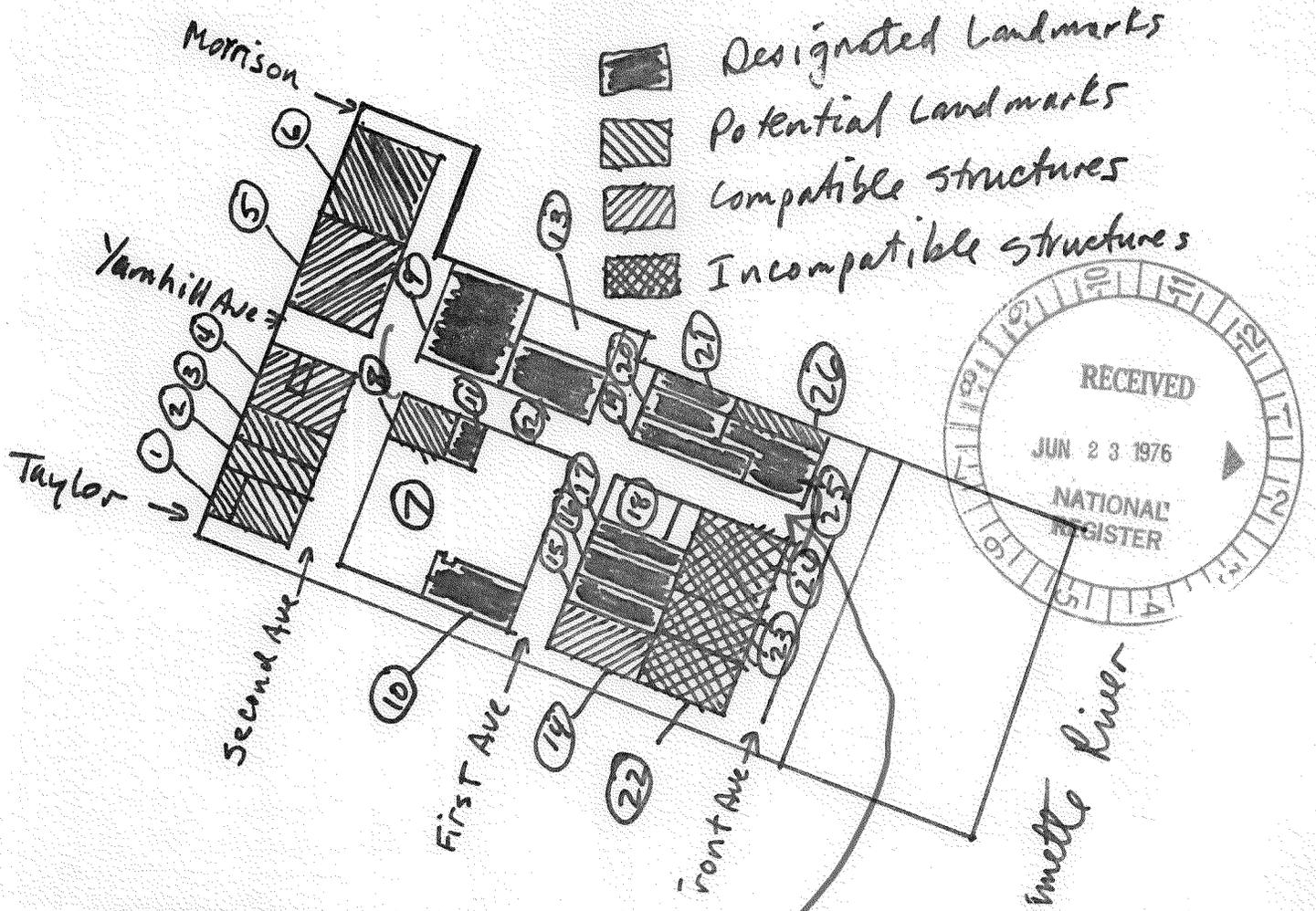


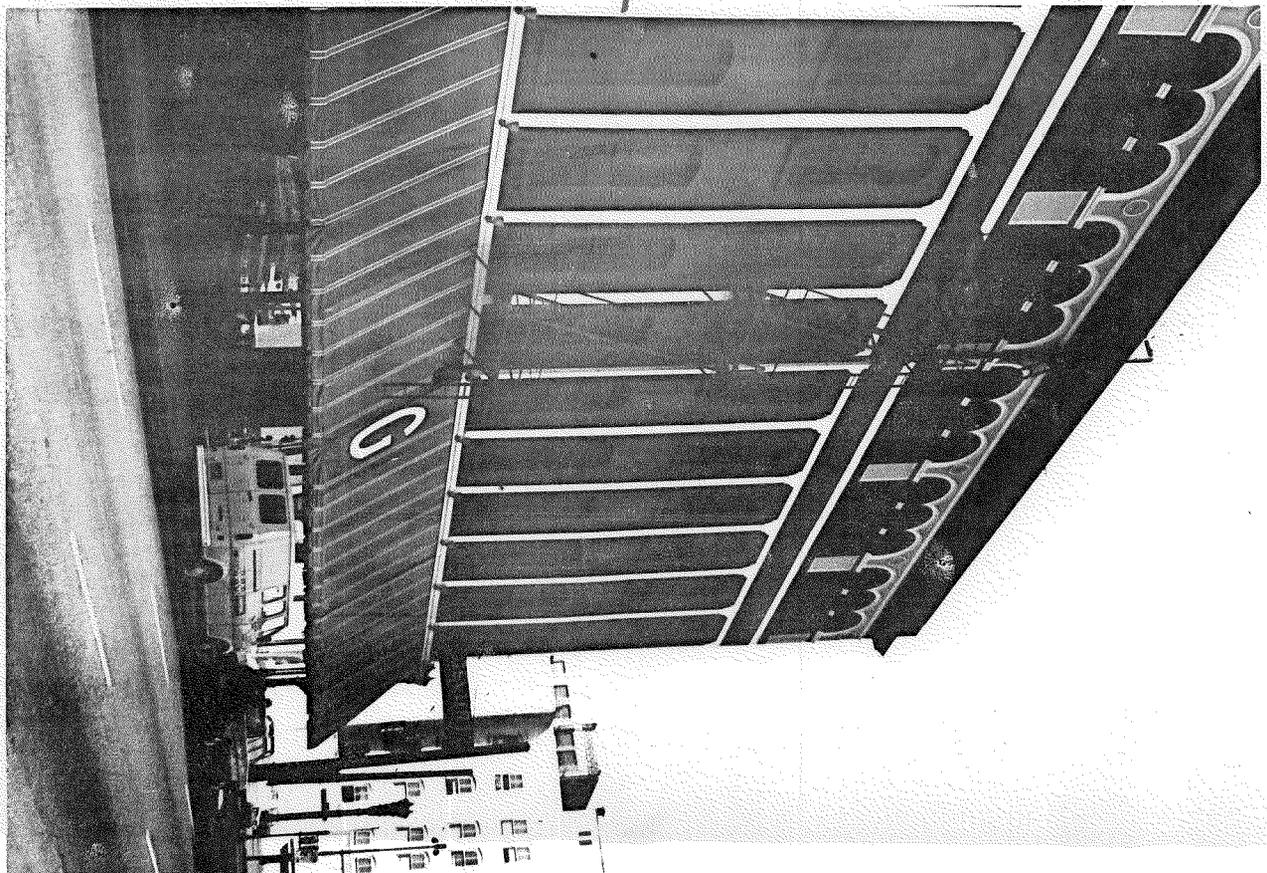
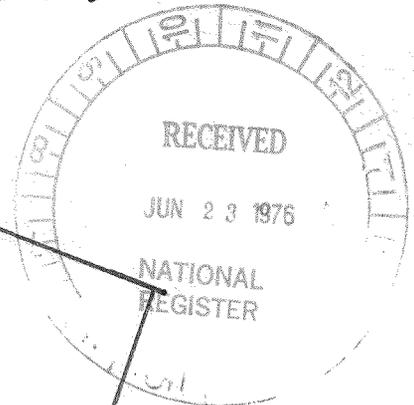
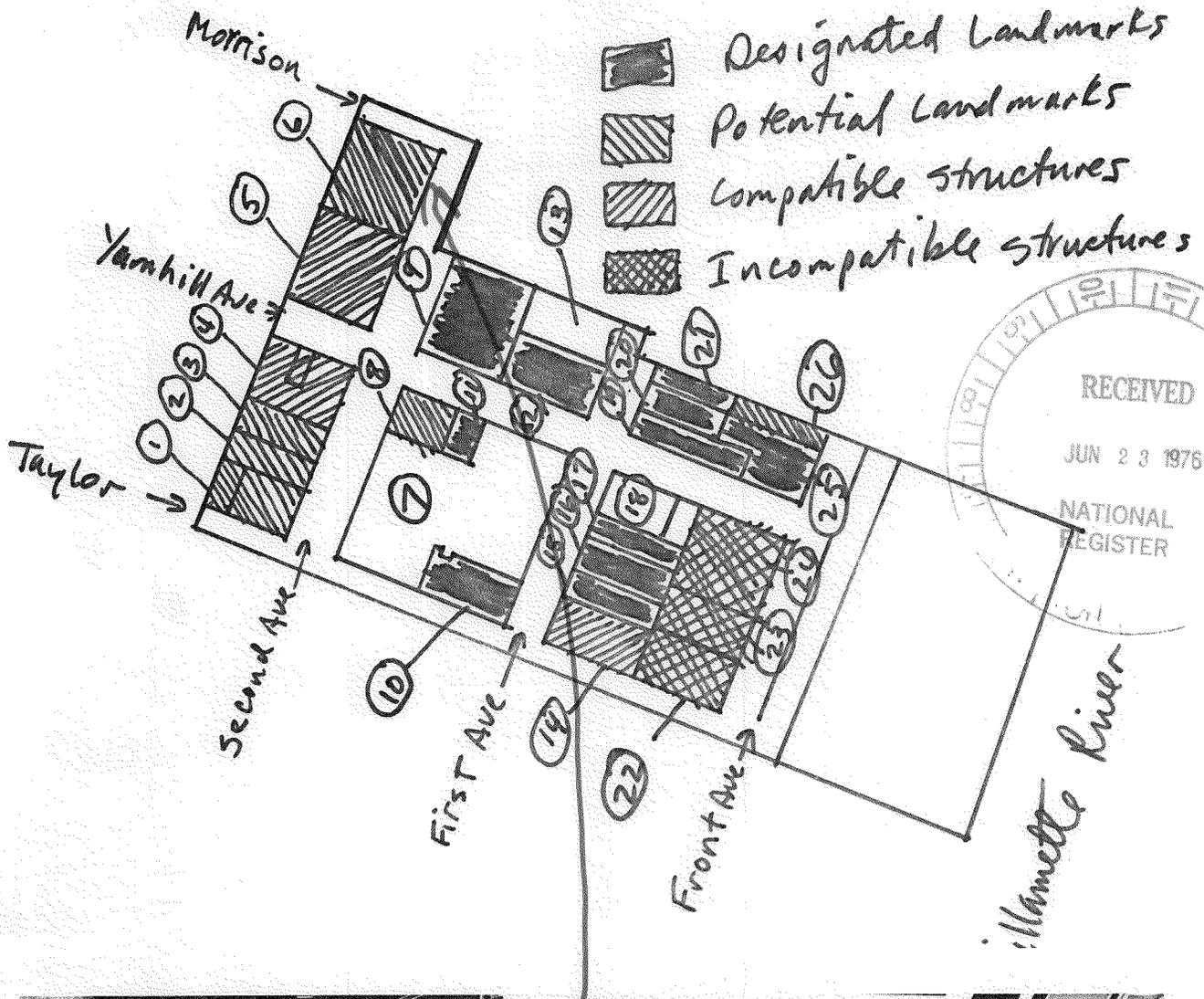


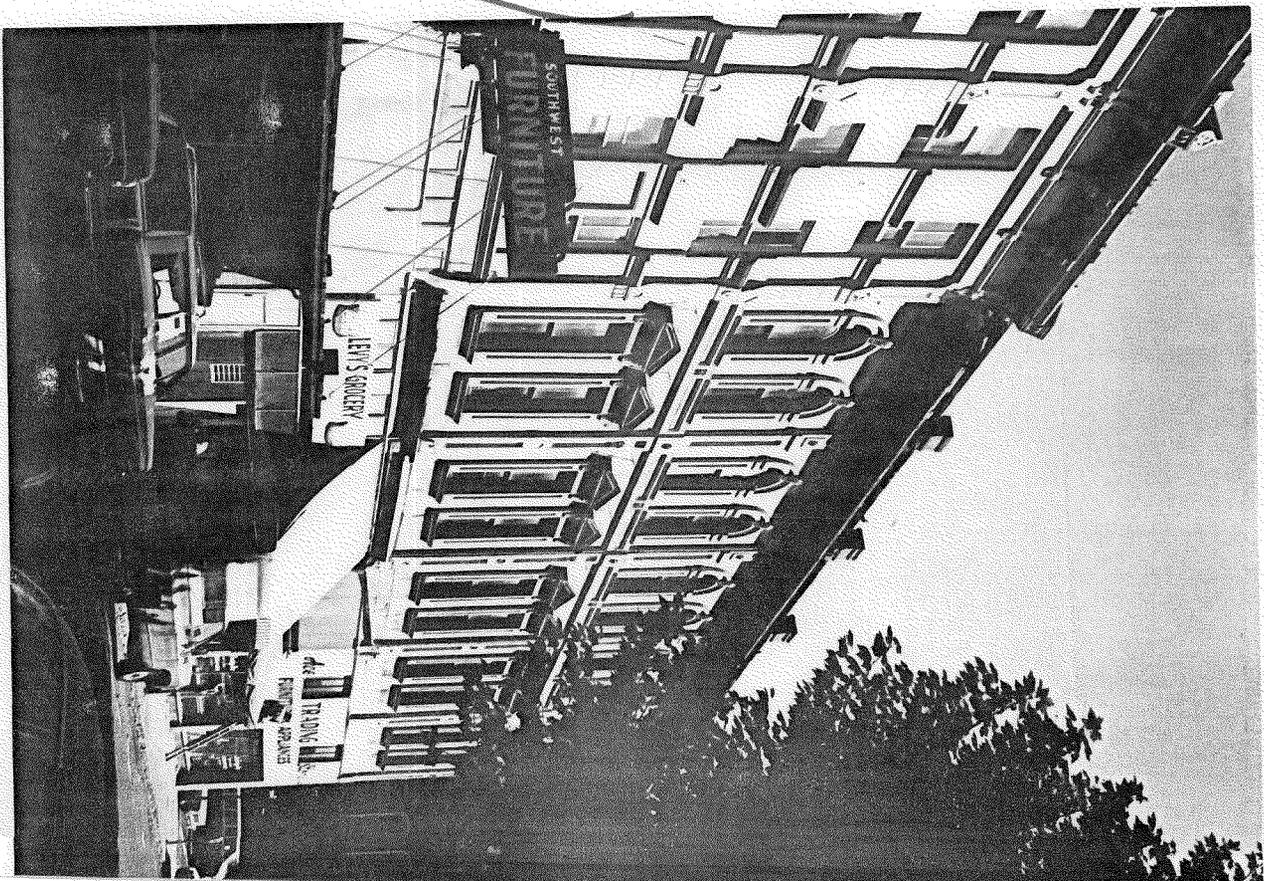
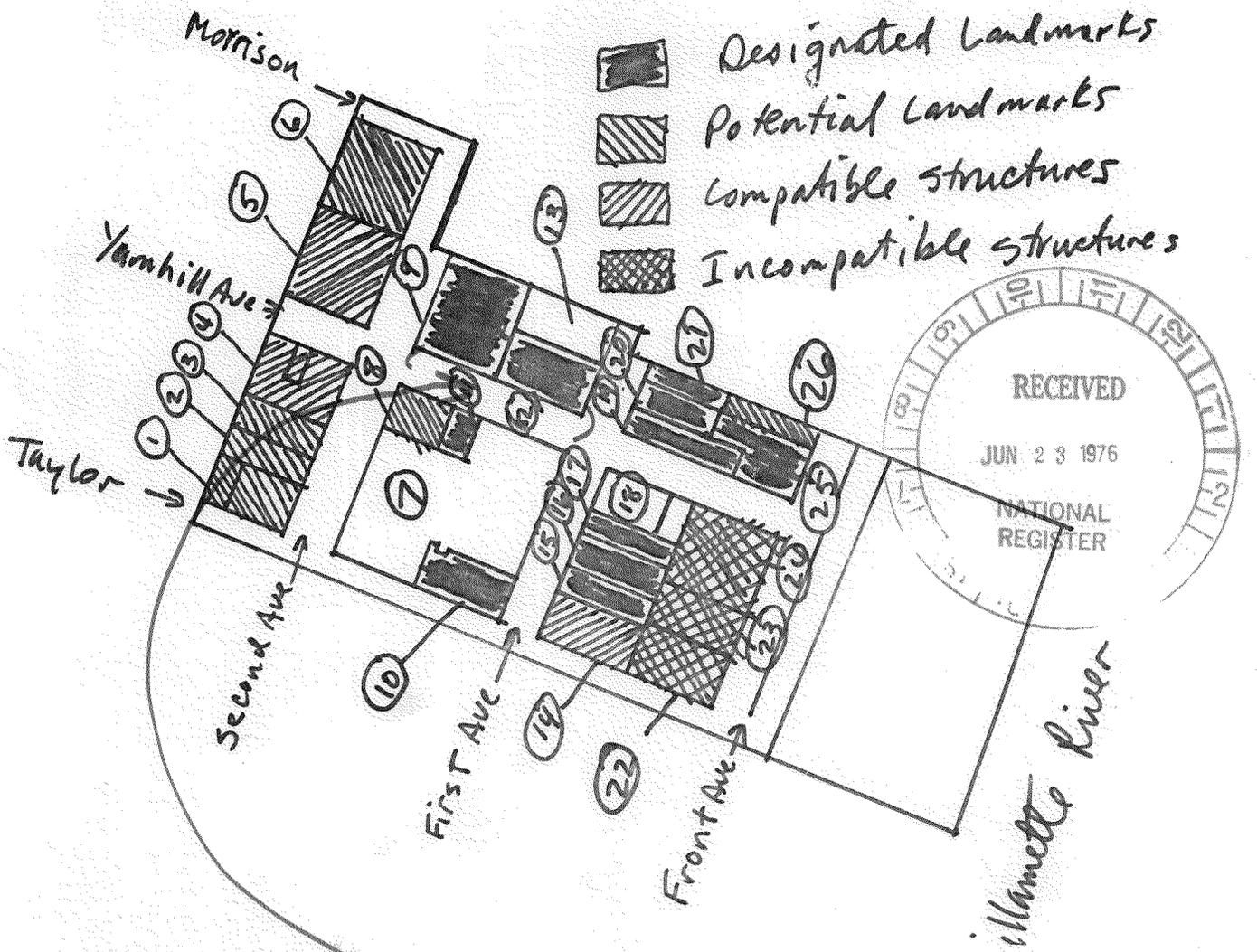














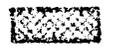
DESIGNATED LANDMARKS



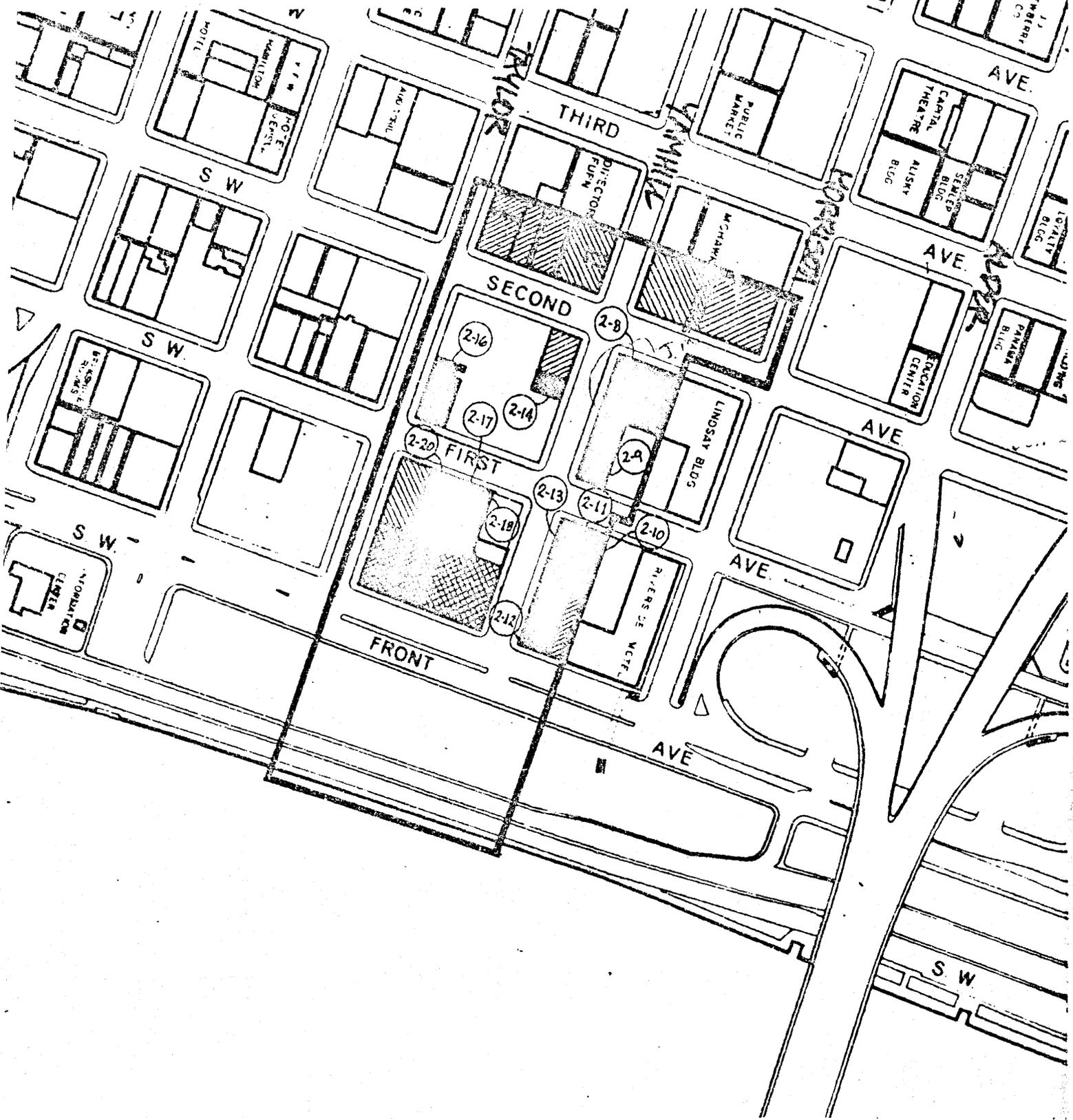
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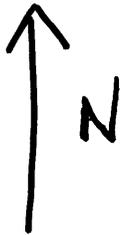
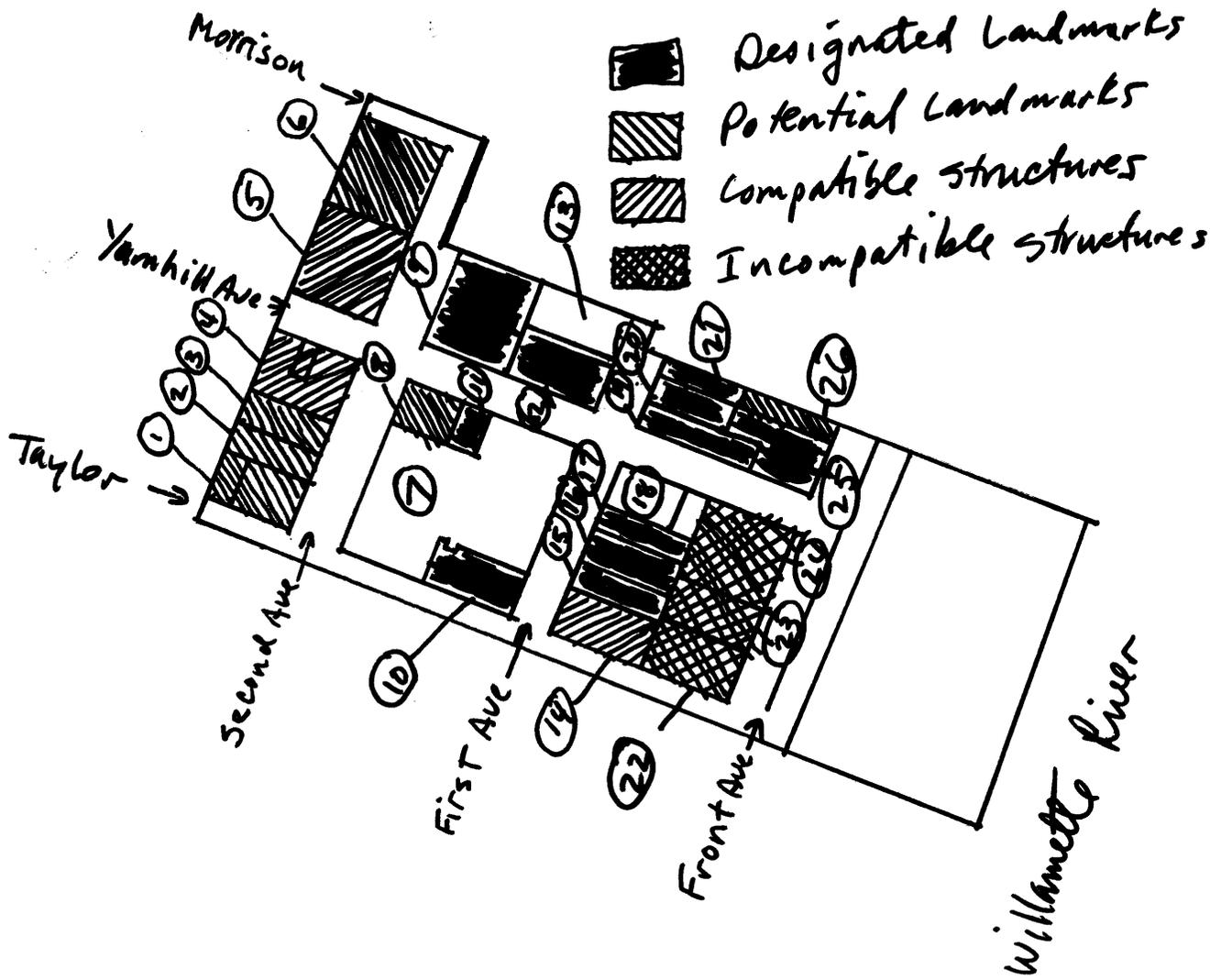
OTHER BUILDINGS COMPATIBLE WITH DISTRICT CHARACTER



BUILDINGS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH DISTRICT CHARACTER



PROPOSED YAMHILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



PORTLAND YAMHILL DISTRICT

Sketch Map

1. Leon Chung and Company
2. Burke Mechanical Co. (present tenant)
3. Lippman Wholesale Co. (present tenant)
4. Directors Furniture Co., Sullivanesque Style (present owner)
5. Mohawk Art Gallery (present owner)
6. Marks and Jorgenson Building
7. Parking lot (covers entire white area)
8. Union Gospel Mission Industries (present owner)
9. Willamette Block
10. Mikado Block
11. 124 SW Yamhill (probably H.W. Corbett Building)
12. Strowbridge Building
13. Two-story parking structure
14. Dayton Hotel (Neo-Classical Revival Style)
15. Harker Building
16. Scharff's Furniture
17. Flynn's Office Supply
18. Parking lot
19. Rensselaer Block (71-73 SW Yamhill)
20. Rensselaer Block (730 SW First Ave.)

(listed as three Asa Harker buildings on the nomination)



21. Rensselaer Block (728 SW First Ave.)
22. Incompatible structure, presently being remodeled for offices
23. Incompatible structure, currently vacant
24. Incompatible structure (listed on nomination as record store and currently used as an automotive and towing garage)
25. Northrup and Blossom/Fitch Building
26. Industrial Electric Supply

