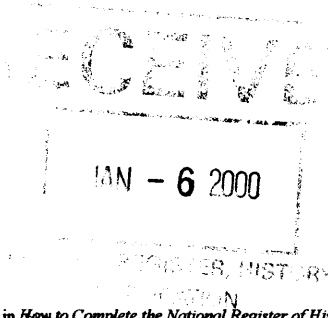


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon

Other names/site number Scadding, the Right Reverend Charles, Episcopal Bishop of Oregon, Residence

2. Location

street & number 1832 S.W. Elm Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Portland

First Congressional District vicinity

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah

code 051

zip code 97201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/27/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or 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 this 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 [Signature] Date of Action 5/18/00

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.)

one (1) Contributing Building.

- _____ buildings
- _____ sites
- _____ structures
- _____ objects
- _____ 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)

Domestic-single dwelling; Religion-church related residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Brick & Cement
Walls: Brick topped by 1/2 Timbered Stucco
Roof Shake & composite shingles
Entrance portico: Brick buttresses
other

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet for Section NO.7.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Narrative Description

BISHOPCROFT OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF OREGON:

1. Overview of Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon:

Bishopcroft was built in 1911 for the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon as the residence and headquarters of the Rt. Reverend Charles Scadding (1861-1914), Bishop of Oregon. Bishopcroft replaces the Episcopal Church that was originally located on that site. The church, Ascension Episcopal Chapel, was moved in 1911 to an adjacent parcel of land at 1823 SW Spring Street (on the south side of the block). Located between Bishopcroft and the Ascension Episcopal Chapel, is the former Percival Memorial (Episcopal) Diocesan Library at 2428 SW 19th Avenue.

Bishopcroft, designed by David C. Lewis, architect, is located in the heart of the prestigious Portland Heights neighborhood. Portland Heights is situated in the west hills area of Portland and overlooks the city. The neighborhood is comprised of large, stately mansions, many of which were designed by renowned architects. David C. Lewis, Albert E. Doyle, Whidden and Bennett are just a few of the architects that designed many of the homes in this neighborhood.

Portland Heights has a variety of styles. Most of the more prominent homes are Tudor, Jacobethan and Arts & Crafts styles. Bishopcroft is one of Portland's outstanding examples of Tudor Revival architecture. The Bishopcroft was featured in a recently published book entitled Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850-1950. The book describes Bishopcroft as an "excellent example of the Tudor style." The book states that ". . . the Scadding house has large intersecting gables with prominent barge boards, and it combines brick construction at the main floor with half-timbering at the second and attic floors, The entrance portico, more correctly Tudor than those of the other houses (built in this style in Portland), has brick buttresses . . . The combined double gabled dormers reflect the Arts and Crafts style influence. Notable in the interior is the former chapel room, located to the left of the spacious entrance hall, with stained glass in the front-facing transom windows. The house was, and remains, remarkably well built." William J. Hawkins III and William F. Willingham, Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850-1950, Timber Press Inc., 1999, pg. 274.

David C. Lewis, a well-respected and significant architect, is a native-born, Columbia University trained architect noted for his work in this vein. He designed a number of significant commercial buildings in downtown Portland. His strongest works included the 1907 twelve-story Board of Trade Building, the 1909 ten-story Lewis Building, the 1910 Railway Exchange Building and the 1910 Miller Hotel. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Henry F. Withey, A.I.A. Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970, pg. 370.

Lewis is best known locally, however, for the magnificent homes he designed in the Portland Heights neighborhood. In 1901 Lewis designed the Allen L. Lewis residence in the Jacobethan style. In 1907 he designed the first phase of the David T. Honeyman estate in the Colonial Revival style. In 1910 he designed the Cicero Hunt Lewis residence in the Jacobethan style. And, in 1911 he designed the Bishopcroft in the Tudor style

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

In addition to the classic Tudor style exemplified by the Bishopcroft (Scadding house), there are several other notable examples of the Tudor style in the neighborhood. In 1900, Whidden and David C. Lewis architects designed the Frank E. Hart residence. In 1913 the D.R. Munroe residence was designed by Francis Jacobberger architect. In 1920 the Cameron Squires residence was designed by Ellis E. Lawrence architect.

Bishopcroft is a massive rectangular volume three-story house in the Tudor Revival style. It has steeply pitched gable roof with double gable dormers. The lower roofs are balcony style with ornamental battlements. The most impressive feature of the house is the semi-elliptically arched entry porch with brick voussoirs with a balcony with battlements overhead. The exterior of Bishopcroft is brick, stucco and half-timbered construction.

A notable feature of Bishopcroft is the Bishop's private chapel located between the Bishop's office and the flat roofed garage on the east end of the residence. The chapel has an intricately carved solid mahogany sliding door that separates the Bishop's office from his private chapel. The most notable feature of the chapel is its domed ceiling. There are five mahogany arches that are joined at a wood medallion in the center of the ceiling. The chapel remains Even though the altar has been relocated to the Ascension Episcopal Chapel. Bishopcroft has three prominent fluted chimneys and boasts five fireplaces with original tile surround and hearth. The wood mantles are intricately carved. The vestibule gives into the central entry hall with the molded surround and the grand staircase, the balustrade of which is composed of fine, turned posts that are placed three to a tread. The newel post is elaborately paneled, and the carved handrail is varnished mahogany. The rooms off the central vestibule and stair hall are formally arranged. The house has been preserved in its original construction.

2. Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon-Residence for the Right Reverend Charles Scadding, Episcopal Bishop of Oregon:

The stately residence, located in the prestigious Portland Heights neighborhood, overlooks the city from its elevated setting. The local, well-known architect, David C. Lewis, designed the grand formal residence in the Tudor Revival Style. The classical elements of the design are finely detailed, and chief among them is the semi-elliptical arched entry porch with brick voussoirs and balcony with battlements. The residence is three stories in height with a full basement. The main volume is rectangular in mass with a gable roof and gable-roofed dormers. It is of brick, stucco and half-timbered exterior. Construction was completed in 1911. The residence is both sound and in a good state of preservation in its original form.

As part of the original plans for Bishopcroft, David C. Lewis, designed a private chapel adjacent to the Bishop's office on the east side of the residence. The chapel includes stained glass windows on the north and south walls. The chapel ceiling is domed with arched, wood moldings. An ornate altar completed this unique chapel and adorned the east wall (the altar was later moved to Ascension Chapel and is still in use today). The Bishop's chapel is a unique and architecturally significant feature of Bishopcroft. A single-story, flat roof garage attached to the east wall of the dwelling has been standing since 1939. With its brick exterior it is compatible with the house stylistically.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Oriented to the north, the residence overlooks the north Portland area. Three large chestnut trees align the east side of the property. The grounds contain many ornamental plants common to the urban landscape of the Pacific Northwest. The under story consists of various azaleas, rhododendrons, boxwood, dogwoods, hydrangeas and camellias.

Bishopcroft is sited on map page & grid: 596D7. The nominated area encompasses 10,120 square feet, or .23 of an acre, and is legally described as Lots 7 & 8 of Block 94, Carter's Addition to Portland. Property Tax No. R-14040-6760.

Bishopcroft embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival architecture. An impressive semi-elliptical arched entry porch with brick voussoirs and balcony with battlements dominate its entry. The first floor window openings include both double-hung sash and decorative Tudor-arched fixed windows with transoms. Typical second story windows are double-hung sash with 16/1 lights. The third floor gables contain mixed 6/1, 8/1 and 10/1 double hung wood sash window openings.

The brick, stucco and half-timbered exterior is set on a basement foundation of brick and concrete. The original volume is supported by 6" x 8" posts set on 22" x 10" footings. The posts carry 6" x 8" girders and 2" x 12" joists on 16" centers. The gable roof and gable-roofed dormers are currently covered with composition shingles. There is one large chimney with elaborate ornamental brickwork and four flues (serving Bishop's office fireplace, living room fireplace, first master suite fireplace, and boiler). A second large chimney with elaborate ornamental brickwork and two flues serves the dining room fireplace and second master suite fireplace. Also, there is a brick utility chimney with a single flue.

Alterations recorded by the City of Portland Buildings Bureau microfilm files include a 1939 flat roof garage, 18' x 20' attached to the east wall of the dwelling. In 1956 removing two non-bearing partitions on the second floor eliminated a closet and pantry. In 1966 one Class B vent was installed at the residence. Other than these minor changes, the Bishopcroft is preserved in its original design.

Interior spatial organization and finishes are original with the exceptions noted above. The vestibule gives into the central entry hall with the molded surround and the grand staircase, the balustrade of which is composed of fine, turned posts that are placed three to a tread. The newel post is elaborately paneled, and the carved handrail is varnished mahogany. A bathroom is situated under the stairs.

The dining room, on the west side, is reached through sliding paneled doors. The light fixture is an impressive focal point of the room. It is an intricate brass design with the old gas light valves. The room has elaborate coved ceilings with a molded surround. The room also features 5-foot paneled wainscot and a fireplace at the west end of the room.

The Bishop's office, chapel and the living room are reached through sliding paneled doors on the east side of the residence. The Bishop's office has a large tiled fireplace on the south wall and built in shelving. All the woodwork, including the mantel and shelving have a rich, mahogany finish. In the center of the Bishop's office is a brass light fixture with an ornate ceiling medallion.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 4

Bishopcrot of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

The chapel is separated from the Bishop's office by an intricately carved, mahogany sliding wood door. The chapel has a domed ceiling with wood arches. There are stained glass windows on the north and south walls.

The Living room is located on the southeast corner of the residence. The room has two floor-to-ceiling French doors leading to the patio on the east side of the residence. The fireplace is centered on the north wall and is framed by a classical mantelpiece and ceramic tile surround. To the east of the fireplace is a built in bench for storage. The room also contains built in shelves.

The house has numerous wall sconces that that are compatible stylistically and appear to be original.

The kitchen is spacious and contains a butler's prep area and most of the original cabinetry. The kitchen has an exterior door leading to the backyard. The kitchen also has a door leading to the back hall and servants' stairway.

There are four large bedroom suites located on the second floor, one on each corner of the house. The two largest suites, located on the north side of the residence, both have fireplaces, and they have a dressing room (junior bedroom suite) between them. The master suite in the northeast corner of the residence has an exterior door leading to a deck (which is the flat roof of the Bishop's chapel located on the first floor), walk-in closet and a large shared bath. The second large master suite, located on the northwest corner of the residence, has a private bath and built-in storage space on either side of the fireplace. The southwest bedroom has a private bath. The southeast bedroom shares the large bath with the large master suite and has a walk-in closet.

On the second floor, at the top of the back stairway, is the maid's work area. This space has an exterior door leading to a French deck (used for airing the linens). This space has floor-to-ceiling cedar lined linen storage cupboards.

The third floor has a grand ballroom, two bedrooms and a bath.

All bedroom closets are cedar lined.

The basement contains the original steam boiler located near the coal chute. The boiler is no longer operational.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture: Tudor revival

Period of Significance

1911-1939

Significant Dates

1911

1939

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all 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.

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

David C. Lewis

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

Narrative Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph:

1. BISHOPCROFT OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF OREGON:

Summary

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture. The handsome 1911 building is a fine local example of English Tudor Revival-style architectural design, by noted local architect David C. Lewis. Built as the Episcopal bishop's private residence, the building features a number of distinctive architectural treatments and features including a private office and chapel.

1. History of the Episcopal Church in Oregon 1851-1911:

The Oregon Territory was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Rt. Reverend Jackson Kemper, Bishop of the Northwest – even though the Northwest to which Kemper was sent was limited to what we would now call the Middle West. Bishop Kemper was concerned about the vast extension of territory. He asked the General Convention of 1847 to elect a missionary bishop for the Oregon Territory. When his request was declined, General Edward Hamilton, Secretary of State for the Oregon Territory made additional requests for a missionary bishop for the Oregon Territory. Finally, the Rev. William Richmond was found to accept the appointment. In 1852 the Rev. Richmond became ill and returned to the East coast. He was replaced by the Rev. James A. Woodward, a former rector of the Church of the Evangelists in Philadelphia. He began an association of the church in Philadelphia with this Oregon mission, which lasted over 75 years and includes such people as Bishop Morris and generous benefactors such as Miss S. M. Waln and Miss Catherine Percival. (Miss Percival later financed the Percival Memorial Library located between the Bishopcroft and the Ascension Chapel.) In August 1853 Woodward was taken sick and returned to the east for further treatment. The Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott was consecrated as bishop on January 8, 1854 and replaced Woodward in Portland on April 22, 1854. Bishop Scott's primary concern was to secure buildings to provide a stable base for this work as a missionary in The Oregon Territory. Scott purchased 70 acres in Oswego that included a house and a school building. The property was located along the Willamette River where the cement mill was located in the 20th century. In 1860 Bishop Scott bought the Veranda Hotel in Milwauke and converted it to a girls' boarding school. In 1861 Spencer Hall was opened with the Bishop and Mrs. Scott living there in charge. Bishop Scott died of Panama Fever in 1867. Rev. Benjamin Wistar Morris, former rector of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, finally replaced him in 1869. The church flourished and grew under the direction of Bishop Morris. However, Bishop Morris's advancing age and decreasing physical ability became more and more of a problem. He died in 1906.

The death of Bishop Morris, although not unexpected, left many odd ends of unfinished business. In particular, the Bishop's residence known as Bishopcroft had been neglected. Material repairs of the building were needed.

The Rev. Charles Scadding, former rector of Emmanuel Church, LaGrange, Illinois was appointed Bishop of Oregon on the first ballot June 14, 1906. Bishop Scadding arrived in Portland on November 4, 1906. Bishop Scadding took an active leadership role in the institutions of the diocese. Good Samaritan Hospital was first to need the Bishop's

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

guidance when in 1907, Mrs. Emma L. Wakeman, long time superintendent died. Bishop Scadding's policy was to "unify the Diocese, and to build up the family idea." Unifying finances and increasing the visibility of the Church in Oregon approached this.

In 1910, Bishop Scadding commissioned David C. Lewis, architect and strong financial supporter of the Episcopal Church in Oregon, to build a new Bishopcroft. The new Bishopcroft was built in Portland Heights near Ascension Chapel at 19th & Elm Streets. By 1911 the Bishopcroft was completed at 1832 S.W. Elm Street, where Ascension Chapel had existed since 1889. In 1911 Ascension Chapel "ascended" to Spring Street where it remains today. All of this land was a gift from the Honorable Lafayette Grover, Governor of Oregon and a Mrs. Hawthorne, believed to have been the widow of a distinguished physician.

The new Bishopcroft is a large, beautifully designed home that even had a private chapel for the bishop's personal use. The Henry R. Percival Memorial Library building was built on adjacent property to Bishopcroft and also housed diocesan offices. This was a gift by Miss Catherine R. Percival, formerly of Philadelphia but currently of Portland. The Percival Memorial Library was completed in 1912 on the lot between the Bishopcroft and the relocated Ascension Chapel. Thus a center for diocesan affairs came together in the three building unit. Bishops Scadding and Sumner lived in the new Bishopcroft until it was sold in 1939.

2. The Right Reverend Charles Scadding – Episcopal Bishop of Oregon:

Charles Scadding, Episcopal Bishop of Oregon (1861-1914) came to Oregon on October 12, 1906, having been elected third Bishop of Oregon by the Diocesan convention. Bishop Scadding was consecrated on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels in 1906 and was successor to Bishop Benjamin Wistar Morris. Bishop Scadding was married to Mary R. Pomeroy Scadding, second cousin to Edward D. Kingsley, pioneer Oregon lumberman. E.D. Kingsley's paternal grandmother was a Pomeroy of Northampton, Massachusetts originally.

3. David C. Lewis - Architect:

Bishopcroft has been declared a City of Portland Historical Landmark. The building design was one of the outstanding works of David Chambers Lewis (1871-1918). David Lewis was born in 1868, the son of Portland pioneers C.H. and C.C. Lewis. His father, Cicero Hunt Lewis, had emigrated from New York in 1850 as the local partner of Allen & Lewis. The firm eventually grew into the largest wholesale grocery house on the west coast. His mother, Clementine Couch Lewis, was the daughter of Captain John Couch and a member of Portland's most significant family. His family was a large one, with ten brothers and sisters.

In the grand tradition of first families, Lewis was schooled at the Ivy League bastion of Princeton. After graduating, he returned to Portland and hung out his shingle as architect, working almost exclusively in a solitary practice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

His first known commission was in 1897 at the age of 29. It was also the year of his father's death. His mother hired him to design a building for a parcel at Third and Alder. The result was a two-story 100 ft x 100 ft masonry building at Third and Alder called The Chambers. Otherwise, in the 1890's information is sketchy what is known is provided by the City Directory. It only lists him as boarding at his family home in the years 1894 and 1897. For the remainder, there is no listing.

In 1901, the directory lists Lewis as an architect for the first time. His office was in The Chambers and he lived at home. In 1904, Lewis briefly associates with Frank P. Allen Jr. in the firm of Lewis & Allen. Allen is listed as the structural engineer but lives in Portland for only a year. It is possible that Lewis brought in Allen to help him with the design of the European Building for the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition. Certainly while a member of Portland's first family, nothing in his body of work at that point warranted such a prestigious commission. Regardless, by 1905, Allen and Lewis have split though Allen keeps an office in The Chambers. By 1906, he has left the city.

In that same year, Lewis moves out of the family home and to a new office. His residence is at 285 – 21st Street North (now demolished) and his office is on the 8th floor of the Couch Building. Lewis was most prolific, during this four-year period, designing nine buildings, including his best works. In 1910, he hired H. Goodwin Beckwith first as a draftsman and later alternately as a draftsman and architect. Four years later, however, Beckwith leaves Lewis. In that same year Lewis marries Etta Honeyman. By 1916, Lewis removes his office to smaller quarters on the fourth floor. In 1917, he moved to Belmont, California outside San Francisco. And in the following years on April 4, Lewis died of an unspecified illness at the age of 50. Reports indicated that the illness plagued Lewis for several years and prompted his move to California. It may also explain why his practice largely dissipated after 1911. Lewis was survived by his wife, Etta Honeyman Lewis.

Comparative Analysis of Works by D.C. Lewis:

Lewis' body of work is relatively sparse. He was active for only about 15 years. Most of his commissions called for competent and traditional designs, which he delivered, usually in a commercial structure with Beaux Arts details. Most of his clients were family and friends. His first known commission was The Chambers, a two-story 100 ft x 100 ft masonry building at Third and Alder, which Lewis designed in 1897. His client was C.H. Lewis, his mother.

In 1905, he received his first major commissions. He had been invited to design the European Building, for the Lewis & Clark Exposition. That Structure, although temporary, was a wonderful design amalgam bringing forward stylistic suggestions of the Chicago Exposition of a decade earlier. Other more permanent works included the Trinity Episcopal Church, at Everett and 19th in Nob Hill. His father had been a longtime financial supporter of the Episcopal Church. Here Lewis delivered a traditional ecclesiastical structure, this time in the Gothic Revival style. The same year, Lewis worked with Frank P. Allen on a two story masonry warehouse at Fifth and Everett, in that design Lewis developed what would nearly become a trademark of his work, an eyebrow window hood over a grouped set of windows on the top story. He would later use this touch of Second Empire styling on the 1908 Lumber Exchange Building and 1910 Railway Exchange Building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Bishopcraft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

In 1907, Lewis began his most prolific era, producing nine major designs in a four-year period. His strongest works included the 1907 twelve-story Board of Trade Building, the 1909 ten-story Lewis Building, the 1910 Railway Exchange Building and the 1910 Miller Hotel. (NOTE: it was during Lewis' prolific era that he designed Bishopcraft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon (1911)) Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Henry F. Withey, A.I.A. Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970, pg. 370.

Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
Name of Property

Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
City, County, and State

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Oregon Historical Society #0-259-01832

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

William J. Hawkins III and William F. Willingham, Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850-1950, Timber Press Inc., 1999, pg. 274.

,Oregon Historical Society "Historic Resource Inventory" #0-259-01832

City of Portland Buildings Bureau microform and card files.

Multnomah County Tax Assessor Records, microform, automated data files, and card files (Portland, 1980).

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1969.

Southwest Hills Residential League, inventory, 1981.

Bishop's Residence, photograph, OHS Collection.

Henry f. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Dictionary of American Architects, Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970, pg. 370.

Archives Diocese of Oregon:

- The Episcopal Church in Western Oregon: Sketch "Bishopcroft, 1922."
- Historical Narrative "the Bishopcroft"
- Episcopate Fund 1909 Diocesan convention Journal "Oregon's Needs Assessment."
- Bishopcroft Deed of Trust

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .23 acres

Quadrangle Name: Portland,Oregon-Washington (USGS Map attached to application form)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 10 523,710 m 5,039,390 m B / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / D / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Legal Description: Tax Lots 7 & 8 Property Block 94, Map 3227, Carters Addition to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

Additional Information on property location description:

- Zoning: R5
- Neighborhood Code: 461
- Land Use: 141 Res, Single Family, Improved
- Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
- Property Tax No. R-14040-6760

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the nominated property's main structure and the flat roofed garage addition. The boundary also includes the grounds surrounding the property. In sum, the boundary includes all property within its legally described boundaries as follows: the nominated property is located in the Portland Quadrangle and is legally described as Lots 7 & 8, Property Block 94, Map 3227, Carters Addition to Portland.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marjorie Miller (Owner of nominated property)

organization date N/A

street & number 1832 SW Elm Street

telephone (503) 977-1510

city or town Portland

state OR zip code 97201

Additional Documentation

• **Continuation Sheets**

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

• **Additional items**

Color Slides of Property,
Site Map,
Portland Oregon Historical Landmarks Commission Inventory Form,
Historic Resource Inventory City of Portland, Oregon,
Portland Heights Street Map,
Portland Heights National Historic Sites.

Property Owner

name Marjorie Miller

street & number 1832 SW Elm Street

telephone (503) 977-1510

city or town Portland

state OR zip code 97201

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 No. PHOTOS Page 1

Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS: OF BISHOPCROFT - 1832 SW ELM STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

Common Label Information:

1. Bishopcroft of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon
2. Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
3. Photographer: Marjorie Miller (owner of Bishopcroft)
4. Date: 2/21/99
5. Negative on file at 1832 SW Elm Street, Portland, OR 97201

Photo No. 1:

Front view (north)

Photo No. 2:

Side view (west)

Photo No. 3:

Back view (south)

Photo No. 4:

Back view (south & east)

Photo No. 5:

Side view (east)

Photo No. 6:

Garage addition (east)

Photo No. 7:

West Chimney detail

Photo No. 8:

East Chimney detail

Photo No. 9:

Dining Room wainscoting

Photo No. 10:

Dining Room – Window detail

Photo No. 11:

Dining Room – Light Fixture

Photo No. 12:

Living Room

Photo No. 13:

Living Room - Fireplace

Photo No. 14:

Living Room – Window detail

Photo No. 15:

Bishop's Private Chapel

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS: OF BISHOPCROFT - 1832 SW ELM STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

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Photo No. 16:

Bishop's Private Chapel - Door detail

Photo No. 17:

Bishop's Private Chapel - Ceiling detail

Photo No. 18:

View from Bishop's Private Chapel into entrance and Dining Room

Photo No. 19:

Staircase

Photo No. 20:

Staircase - detail

Photo No. 21:

Northwest Second floor bedroom

Photo No. 22:

Second floor bathroom

C. W. ELM STREET

Addition

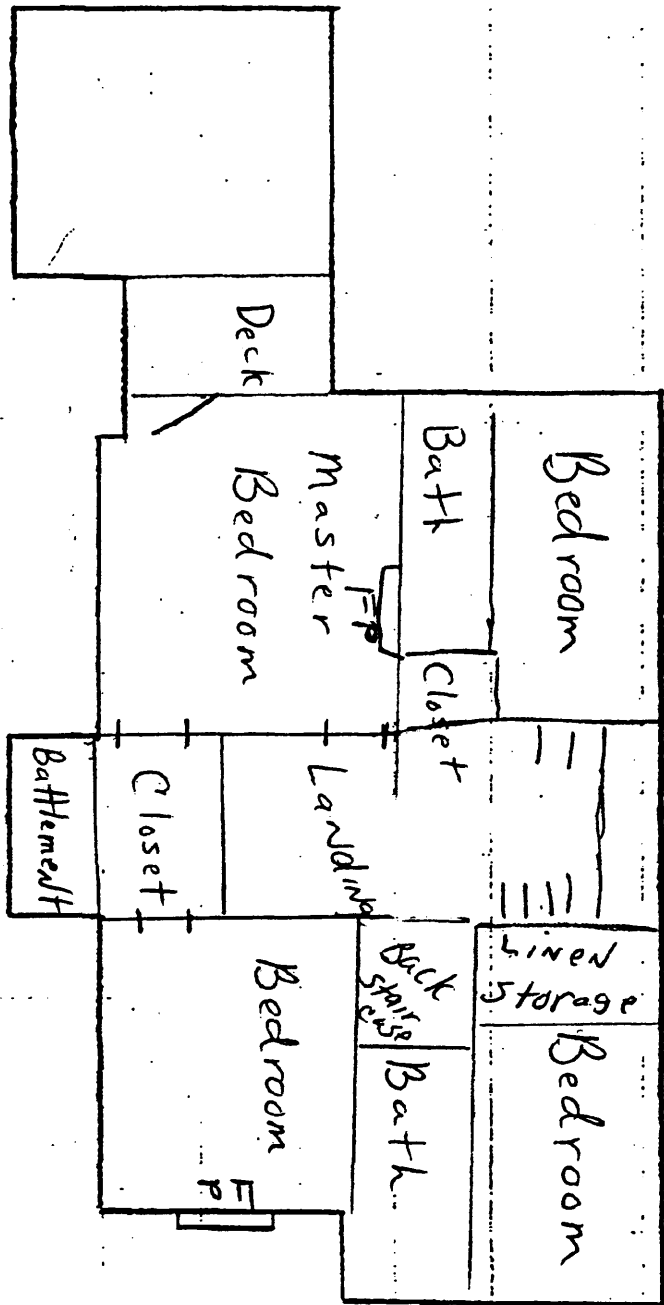
Chapel

Site Map
1832 SW Elm



S.W. 19th STREET

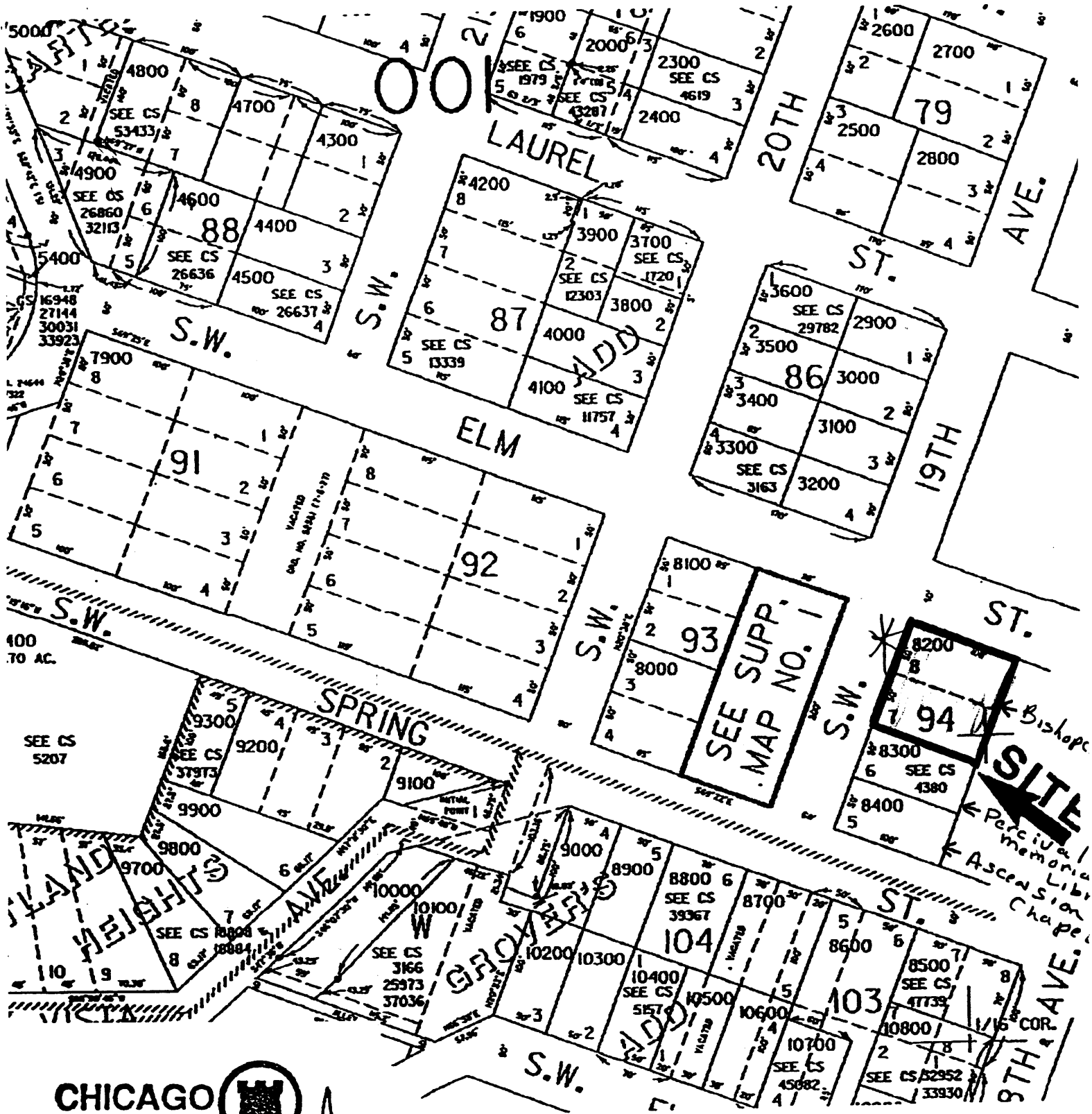
Site Map
1832 SW Elm



1832 SW Elm St.
Portland, OR
Biskoperer ft
2nd Floor

S.W. 19th STREET





CHICAGO



"This plat is for your aid in locating your land with reference to streets and other parcels. While this plat is believed to be correct, the company assumes no liability for any loss occurring by reason of reliance thereon."

No. **1S1E04CB**

CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
10001 S.E. SUNNYSIDE ROAD
CLACKAMAS, OREGON 97015

