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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 26 1990

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 *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gaston-Strong House
other names/site number Gaston, Joseph, House
Strong, Frederick and Clara, House

2. Location

street & number 1130 SW King Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97205

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] January 19, 1990
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 2/23/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Stick Style/Arts and Crafts

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation shale and brick
walls wood: weatherboard
roof asphalt: composition shingle
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

The Joseph Gaston-Frederick H. Strong House, located at 1130 S.W. King Avenue, is an updated Stick Style residence situated in the King's Hill area of Portland. The residence reflects a harmonious evolution of stylistic changes that occurred after its construction in 1884 in Stick Style and culminates in its present form, designed in 1911 by Architect A. E. Doyle.

Site and Neighborhood:

The King's Hill neighborhood, west of Portland's urban core, was one of the first large residential housing areas to be developed on the hills adjacent to the gently sloping downtown area. In the beginning, shanties and truck farms dotted the lower slopes. Further development was hindered by irregular topography, it was not until the late nineteenth century that construction began to occur on the steeper slopes of the hill. This period of expansion continued steadily through the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition period; by then the King's Hill neighborhood had tripled in housing density and dwelling square footage had more than doubled from the earliest 1870's buildings.

During the nineteenth century, as architectural styles evolved in Portland, the Queen Anne residence with Eastlake detail replaced older shanties and truck farms on King's Hill. The newer homes were larger and more spacious. As the twentieth century approached, even more spacious buildings in revival styles appeared in the neighborhood. Many of Portland's most notable citizens, now eager for accessibility to downtown and for mountain and city views, subsequently located in the King's Hill neighborhood. As a result, a range of architectural styles developed including Victorian Gothic, Jacobethan, and Colonial Revival. There has been some infill of multi-story apartments, yet the predominant feature of the neighborhood, then as now, is an architectural composition of gracious amenity. Oregonian editor Harvey Scott, in 1890, observed that "by popular consent, King's Hill shall forever be dedicated to dwellings of wealth and elegance."

Most of the area was included in a proposed historic district in the late 1970's, which for various reasons unrelated to its architectural and historical integrity and merit, was never designated. Nevertheless, the necessary components remain, as does an avid revitalization interest among King's Hill residents. Significantly, there are over 11 resources in the King's Hill neighborhood listed as city landmarks and 17 properties that have been entered on the National Register of Historic Places. Among these are Samuel King, Durham, Wortman, Cornelius, Lang, J. E. Young, Hexter, Envoy Apartments, Wilcox, Honeyman, and Schnabel Residence.

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The Gaston-Strong house faces north and is situated at the south-east corner of the intersection of King Avenue and Main Street. Indicative of the area's vegetation are six larger Oak and Elm trees along the parking strip bordering the property. Also indicative of the neighborhood is an ashlar and cast block retaining wall that exits along the northern exposure of the 98' x 100' lot. The house, atop a rise, is set back from the street and surrounded by Oregon Grape, Honeysuckle, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Magnolias, Gum and Japanese Maples.. Much of the existing garden and brick gazebo was designed by architect John Yeon with with input from landscape architect Tommy Church of San Francisco. The terraced gardens work dates from 1927 to 1932.

Exterior: The original style and balance of the primary north and east elevations is evident in the continuity of original Stick Style elements, detail, and ornamentation that remain from 1884 original construction period. 1884 features such as the steep gabled roof crossings, decorative ornamentation at gable apex, bracketed overhanging eaves, oriel window, bracketed exposed rafter ends, wooden wall cladding (cut-designed shingles and boards) are carried through the Doyle 1911 addition. Further, original exterior wall cladding patterns that are interrupted by patterns of horizontal, vertical and diagonal stickwork in relief against the exterior wall surface for emphasis are also drawn upon within the 1911 addition. Doyle also designed the diagonal and curved braces which are evident at the main entry and within the second story sleeping/sun-porch work. Visually, the primary decorative detailing on this balloon framed house is the multi-textured wall surfaces and roof apex trusses where Doyle's stickwork combined with the 1884 construction subtly suggests the exposed structural members of Medieval or English Tudor half-timbered construction.

Western Stick Style reached its peak in the 1880's on the West Coast just as it was passing from fashion on the East Coast of the United States. In Portland the Stick Style tradition developed rapidly where an abundance of lumber favored wooden houses. Abandoning the earlier Gothic Revival Style, American builders and pattern books now favored Stick Style. This American stylization of the Stick Style uses wood over other materials for exteriors. This unique American adaptation is readily apparent in the Gaston-Strong House where the emphasis on the exterior patterned wood wall detail evolved into the succeeding A. E. Doyle renovation.

The Arts and Crafts-influenced design / ^{carried} out in 1911 under the direction of architect A. E. Doyle, is of architectural interest as the design was then an avant-garde and innovative design solution alternative to the Colonial Revival Style which dominated King's Hill neighborhood new construction.

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The foundation and basement walls are constructed from cut and mortared shale blocks, and in areas there are some reused bricks each with a debossed name and date of E. J. Jeffery (brick Co.) 1869 to 1876, the additional 1911 excavated wall area is of brick. E. J. Jeffery was Amos N. King's son-in-law. The Gaston-Strong house is rectangular in plan 67' x 35', with two major facades on King Avenue and Main Street. In plan, the residence is asymmetrical owing to the addition and expansion of 1911. Doyle's working drawings clearly indicate the characteristic detail evolution from Stick Style to related Arts and Crafts design. The 1911 A. E. Doyle addition modifications include increased size and volume to 2 1/2 stories from 1 1/2 stories with prominent steeply pitched cross gables on the primary facades. There is also an attempt by Doyle to introduce half-timbering. Window treatments include: Tall and narrow multiple openings, with six over one window sashes, casement windows with repetitive eight pane lights that open on an inward swing, a semi-hexagonal bracketed oriel with repetitive casement windows, and two semi-hexagonal one and two story full bays with repetitive casement and double hung sash windows. Roofing materials were diamond patterned cut shingles of Port Orford cedar. Some of this roof line existed under the 1911 addition. The jerkinhead roof line was added through extension in 1911. The current modern roof is of composition shingle material.

The 1911 addition also included a large exterior elaborated chimney -a favorite detail in the medieval tradition. Placed prominently on the eastern facade the chimney has and varying complex masonry patterns and was created with two separate chimney pots for each flue.

Interior: The original floor plan functions remain in the house. The additional space added in 1911 augmented the substance of gracious liveability. At the first floor the main entrance is through the foyer. There is an open stairwell leading to the second floor area. A half bath and coat hanging area is to the right of the entry. Directly across the stairway is the library or parlor, with built-in bookcases designed by A. E. Doyle in 1911. The library has its original coal burning fireplace mounted by a surround in Gothic white marble, with a cresting of bunched grapes beneath the mantle edge. The bookcases and built-ins were designed by architect Doyle in 1911 and 1917. At the end of the main floor foyer, a turn to the right accesses the 1911 living room addition. The fireplace here is of particular interest; it is of high quality, cast cement material, with a hearth of herringbone brick. The style of the fireplace is very similar to the Rumford fireplace company's "Tudor". Parquet and quarter-sawn white oak finish flooring run throughout the house and date from the 1911 work. Most of the flooring is exposed in the living room and second floor master bedroom over the living room. Lathe and plaster, chair rails, wainscot, original doors and detailed jams exist throughout, as does picture moulding and window frame treatments from the original 1884 construction period. Original gas light stubs are also apparent.

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The kitchen is entered through the dining room. Before reaching it, there is a butler's pantry with floor-to-ceiling window cabinets and an 1890's nickered finish sink with two goose-necked faucets. Access to the rear patio and garden is gained directly from the rear of the front entry foyer.

Rising four steps from the mezzanine level master bedroom of the 1911 addition, a second level hall with two more bedrooms and two full 1911 period baths. This second level also contains a large bedroom facing east with an oriel-bay window seat area, built-in closets, drawers, and hidden storage closets. All of these interior details were designed to use available space, this attention to detail that is noted within A. E. Doyle's plans.

Midway through the second floor hall is a stairwell leading to the third floor. This area contains major linen built-ins, closets, a full bath, and two bedrooms. The area dates from the 1911 addition when the space was dedicated to maid's quarters. Later, from 1919 to 1923, the space was upgraded to children's bedrooms.

The full basement contains a half bath, fruit storage area, billiard area, coal or wood cribs and former servants quarters. There was no stable or garage associated with this residence.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Politics

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1892-1906

1908-1922

Significant Dates

1892

1902-1905

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Joseph Gaston (1833-1913)

Frederick Strong (1879-1932)

Architect/Builder

A. E. Doyle, architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.10 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
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5	2	3	8	9	0
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5	0	4	0	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is identified as Tax Lot 2 of Block 13, Amos N. King's Addition to Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon. Multnomah County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 3027.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of 4,317 square feet is the entire urban tax lot presently associated with the house built in 1884 for Joseph Gaston and compatibly remodeled for Frederick Strong in 1911.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Scot W. McLean with Elizabeth S. Atly
organization _____ date January, 1989
street & number 2030 SW Main Street telephone (503) 227-4790
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97205

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SUMMARY

The two-and-a-half-story Stick Style residence located at the intersection of SW King Avenue and Main Street in the King's Hill neighborhood of southwest Portland, Oregon was built in 1884 for noted railroad promoter, journalist and political activist Joseph Gaston. It appears that for the first few years after its completion, the house on King Avenue was leased by Gaston to several friends, including the colorful liberal C. E. S. Wood. Gaston entered the subject property in 1886 and remained a resident there for 22 years. It was from this base Gaston organized the Oregon People's Party in 1892 and promoted the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, beginning in 1902, a venture which significantly influenced the city's growth and upbuilding.

Gaston left his property in 1908 when a new house was readied for his use on Portland Heights. The newer house was listed in the National Register for its association with Gaston's important contribution to Oregon historiography--Portland: Its History and Builders (1911) and the Centennial History of Oregon (1912). While it was stated in the earlier nomination that the house at 1960 SW Sixteenth Avenue was the one most importantly associated with Gaston in Multnomah County, it has since been learned that the subject house has an equal claim in the area of politics, for it is strongly identified with the Populist Party in Oregon. The Populist, or People's Party, was organized nationally in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1891 and was introduced to Oregon in the election of 1892. It combined the platforms of the National Farmers' Alliance and the Grange (Patrons of Husbandry) in advocating such things as the free coinage of silver and legislation by referendum. In Oregon, the influential group led by Gaston and others arose in protest against transportation monopolies when farmers were thwarted in their attempts to gain favorable rates for shipping their grain by steamboat and rail.

In the winter of 1893-1894, the party roused support locally for the army of jobless men raised by Ohio Populist Jacob S. Coxey to march upon Washington and deliver their demands for relief to Congress. In 1896 the Populist Party campaigned vigorously for the election of William Jennings Bryan, the joint presidential candidate of the Populist and Democratic parties. (Bryan lost the state to the Republicans). Meetings of the People's Party were held in the house of its founder member on SW King Avenue until the movement lost momentum and finally died in the election of 1906.

In 1911 the house was enlarged and compatibly remodeled (without loss of original character and identity) in the Arts and Crafts vein for its new owners, Frederick and Clara Strong, by Portland architect Albert E. Doyle. The name of the original architect is as yet unknown.

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Frederick H. Strong (1879-1932) headed the Ladd Estate Company for the Ladd & Tilton Bank and was a key figure behind development of Ladd's Addition, Laurelhurst, and other distinctive residential subdivisions city-wide. Westover Terraces, Portland Homestead and Vista Additions in Portland Heights were among those which depended upon large-scale regrading operations backed by Strong during the period of his occupancy of the house on King Avenue. Strong had had an important role in the filling of Guild's Lake with sluicing spoils for profitable development of the lowland tract as the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition site, and, later an industrial area. He also was influential in development of the Portland Public Market.

The nominated property meets National Register Criterion B for its association with its distinguished owners in the historic periods 1892-1906, 1908-1922.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2**Significance:**

The Joseph Gaston-Frederick and Clara Strong house, constructed in 1884, and remodeled in 1911, is significant in state and local history as the residence of three distinguished Portland citizens. Joseph Gaston, who occupied the house variously from 1884 to 1908, was a noted railroad attorney, lobbyist, historian, editor, reporter, and name sake for Gaston, Oregon. Frederick H. and Clara Knowlton Strong, succeeding residents from 1908 to 1946 at 1130 S.W. King Avenue, were an active couple: he, first as a trusted employee of Ladd and Tilton Bank and later as manager, vice-president and principal of the Ladd Estate Company and she, as one of the first professionally trained social service workers in the city and as a participant in numerous civic causes. The property, which is in excellent condition, is eligible for the National Register under criterion "B" for its association with these influential figures.

JOSEPH GASTON (1833-1913), was a native of Ohio. He studied law there, married Narcissa Jones, and at the age of 29, he located in Jacksonville, Oregon. Here he edited the Jacksonville Sentinel until 1864. The year before, however, Gaston had become absorbed in railroad development --an interest that was to occupy him for many years--and directed his energies toward a line that was projected to run from Sacramento to the Columbia River.

When the development encountered difficulties over route and the Oregon-California boundary, the young newspaperman took a populist position that brought his business acumen to the attention of the line's promoters. In 1864 Gaston moved his family to Salem where he practiced law, lobbied for the capital, and edited the Oregon Statesman with Asahel Bush. Gaston, in the same year, was placed in charge of surveying the roadway between Jacksonville and Portland, a task he worked on for two full years. In 1867 Gaston purchased a triangular parcel of property from Amos N. King in Portland's new King's Hill area. This parcel was the area between two King lot plats. One plat was oriented to magnetic north, and the other plat to true north, creating an axis between. In 1878 Gaston built a "fancy" house on the fashionable edge of Portland on the Park blocks near Morrison Street, with construction cost alone amounting to \$27,000. Due to his personal financial reversals from the 1882 railroad trust collapse, Gaston changed the deed to his King's Hill parcel to Mary Gaston. From mortgage records it appears that work started on the King's Hill Gaston House in 1881 or 1882, and seemed stalled for sometime until 1884.

Until 1880 he continued to work promoting and building Oregon railroads. Some of his efforts during this period included helping to organize within the state and Washington County a method of publicly financing, through bonded indebtedness, land, iron and railroad rolling stock. He attempted to sell these and other railroad bonds in London, German and New Zealand using railroad magnate Henry Villard's business contacts. In Washington D. C., Gaston lobbied against competing railroadman Ben Holladay in his bid to construct a line that would compete with the one Gaston had surveyed. He was, however, unsuccessful in his efforts to defeat the Holladay business interests and the two groups merged in 1876.

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The following year, with J. C. Ainsworth, Simon G. Reed and others Gaston formed a development firm under the name of S. G. Reed Company.

The S. G. Reed Company became responsible for developing, in 1877-1879, a narrow gauge railroad between Dayton and Sheridan Oregon.

For a period in the 1870's Gaston worked and kept a boarding house in Portland. In addition to his legal practice he worked as editor of the Daily and Weekly Bulletin between 1874 and 1876, a competitor of the mighty Oregonian. He also worked over a number of years for the Oregon Statesman and Oregon Agriculturalist in Salem, for the Willamette Farmer from 1872 to 1873; and later, in 1888, for the Pacific Farmer in Portland.

On retiring from corporate railroad work, he settled on his farm in Washington County where he devoted several years to the work of draining and reclaiming 1,000 acres from Wapato Lake. In 1886 Gaston sold his farm and moved to his house on King's Hill. The urban residence he returned to was the solid Stick Style residence he had owned since its construction a few years earlier. Gaston had rented his home to several notable Portlanders that included Charles Erskine Scott (C. E. S.) Wood.

Tenant CES Wood held readings, meetings and various public gatherings on the site which sometimes included nationally famous people such as poet Joaquin Miller, Professor Thomas Condon and federal Judge Matthew P. Deady according to the Strong's daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Strong Wright. The dynamic Wood was also an attorney, naturalist, poet, friend of Chief Joseph, amateur archaeologist, soldier and noted Western artist.

Another of Joseph Gaston's endeavors was his participation associated with the early planning committee for The Lewis and Clark Exposition from 1902 to 1905. This committee was instrumental in planning the fair which was successfully planned as an early economic development extravaganza that brought almost instant prosperity to the City of Portland. Gaston later wrote, "The very decision to hold the exposition strengthened every man that put down a dollar for it; and from that very day Portland businesses, Portland real estate and Portland's great future commenced to move up..."

In the realm of politics, Gaston achieved notoriety in the state as one of the founders of the Oregon Peoples Party, a third party that aligned itself with the National Populist Party interested. The Peoples party platform gained substantial influence in the state as a protest against transportation monopolies, such as on the rivers of Oregon, and against the more powerful railroad interests. These monopolies had an effective strangle hold on the shipping and storage of grain throughout the region. As a result, there was much dissatisfaction among many groups, and especially among farmers, about the monopoly. The Oregon Peoples Party was formally founded in 1892. Several party meetings were held at Gaston's King's Hill home, but when farmer Populists objected to traveling to the city for their conferences, the members gathered instead in rural camp meetings. Other issues addressed by the Populists were free textbooks for children; state run liquor stores; a federal railroad running along the north bank of the Columbia; prohibition of labor strikes; and an increase in monetary supply.

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Gaston resided at the property until 1908, when he moved to a new home on S. W. Sixteenth Avenue. While residing there he achieved distinction as the writer of one of the state's first comprehensive historical works, Portland, Oregon Its History and Builders. Published by S. J. Clarke Publishing Company of Chicago, the three volume research appeared in 1911. The next year he published another three volume research, Centennial History of Oregon: 1811-1911. Gaston's broad range of interests and activities led him to include a more comprehensive study of history containing many of its cultural aspects. He died the year following the completion of his second work. Gaston's contribution to Oregon historiography has been commemorated in the listing of the house of 1908 in the National Register

FREDERICK H. STRONG (1879-1932). Succeeded Joseph Gaston as owner of the King Avenue residence. Strong was a native of Portland, born into a prominent pioneer and medical family. He attended Portland Academy and graduated from Yale University in 1902. In 1905 he married Clara M. Knowlton. Strong had begun his career while yet a Yale undergraduate working part time for the Ladd & Tilton Bank. After his graduation and marriage he advanced in 1907, to the estate and property manager department of the bank. The next year Strong purchased his King Avenue home from Gaston.

In about 1908 Frederick Strong's employer, the bank, divided the private real estate holdings of its owners into a separate company known as The Ladd Estate Company. Strong also began his twenty year ascent from manager, vice-president and later president of the Ladd Estate Company as well as sitting as an officer on numerous boards of spin-off real estate development companies. During his career he managed the Old Corbett, Ladd, Mead, and Cook estates, all comprised of vast real estate holdings. Another of Frederick Strong's responsibilities was that of developer, promoter, and financial power behind Ladd's Addition, now a National Register Historic District in the City of Portland. As a central figure in this residential development, Strong assisted by his openness to the concept of "Elm Street" development that was in vogue throughout the nation. "Elm Street" sub-division design incorporated ideas of broad avenues lined with trees, roses and central circular esplanades fully planted in vivid natural soothing beauty. In bringing together these modern design innovations single family detached residences were constructed each with an individualized site and location, avoiding urbanized attached dwellings in rows like on the east coast. He was also a central figure in the development of another residential area, Laurelhurst, and served as corporate secretary of the Laurelhurst Investment Company.

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During the pre and post World War I period Frederick Strong, as a principal with the Ladd & Tilton Bank, became involved with the Westover Land Development Company operating in Portland's northwest hills area. This company from 1902 into the early teens, used hydraulic pressure hoses to wash, cut and terrace its hilly land. Buildable residential lots were created with fine views of mounts St. Helens and Hood and of the burgeoning Willamette-Columbia waterways. It was the first venture into hydraulic washing for Strong and for the City of Portland..

Through liquidated mining operations in Eastern Oregon, the Ladd and Tilton Bank acquired equipment suitable for urban hydraulic operations. At Strong's suggestions in 1909-1922 these methods were applied in Portland's northwestern hills, beginning in the Westover area. Later work occurred in southwestern area of the city known as Portland Heights, in ravines above the Goose-Hollow section of the city and near College Avenue, as well as in the King's Hill neighborhood. In a few years this process opened the Portland Homestead and Vista Additions to a select group of urbanites who could afford the choice view lots that had been created. Another method to reclaim buildable land occurred in the late teens when steam shovels came into use as a practical way for terracing hillsides in the city. Strong fostered this new method, using it to level property in the Southwest hills only several hundred feet above and across Canyon Road from his King's Hill residence.

Strong was also an active in another significant real estate development in Northwest Portland, when as a young businessman, he took a key position in obtaining a 16-acre parcel that was to become a large industrial area on part of the former site of the Lewis and Clark-Fair of 1905. The land acquired by default, was ideal as a depository for sludge from the hydraulically refined Westover development. Under Strong's guidance the real estate trusts of Ladd & Tilton, various managed estates, E. B. MacNaughton profited greatly from the landfill at Guild's Lake. So did the hydraulic company that had the sole contract to do this type of work in Portland through the entire Portland hills residential lot development. At a period, between 1927 and World War II, expansion at the Guild's Lake industrial site provided yet another real estate opportunity for Frederick Strong; his brother Robert Strong, who was an attorney and a principal within the major real estate holding and development company of Strong-MacNaughton. E. B. MacNaughton, First National Bank chairman and a trained architect; and other various Portland investors like J. C. Ainsworth, Guy W. Talbot, Wilcox Investments, Portland Terminal Investment Company, and Portland Trust and Savings Bank.

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Toward the end of his life Strong centered his efforts along with other central development figures in the construction of a Portland Public Market. In this endeavor he worked with many of the city's most influential citizens. Among those promoting the project were architect and real estate developer John B. Yeon; future Governor, attorney and department executive Julius L. Meier; investor and Oregon legislator Henry L. Corbett; Oregon Journal publisher Phillip Jackson; lawyer and Failing estate manager Robert Strong ; banker John C. Ainsworth; lawyer Bert Haney; future public market attorney Daniel J. Malarkey; architects Ellis Lawrence and Jamison Parker; banker and investor E. B. MacNaughton. When plans for the development in 1928 were not warmly embraced by either the public or by the city council, Frederick Strong, in a grand civic gesture, offered to underwrite the construction and then turn the Public Market over to the city "on an operating basis." Ironically, Strong died in 1932, a year before the controversial building was completed with funding from city utility certificates.

Attracted to a number of civic pursuits and social concerns, Frederick Strong maintained membership in several organizations. He was among the ranks of the Civilian Training Camp (home guard) in World War I; was secretary and member of the board of regents of Reed Institute (College); president of the University Club; member of the National Council for Prevention of War; president of the Arlington Club; member of the Multnomah Athletic Club; life long Republican and parishioner of First Presbyterian Church in Portland.

CLARA KNOWLTON STRONG (1879-1948) Born in Freeport, Illinois. She attended private schools and then went on and graduated with full honors from Smith College in 1902. Trained as a social service worker, Clara Knowlton was one of the first professionals in the state and nation in the emerging field. In 1905 Clara Knowlton married Frederick Strong and subsequently raised two children. Mrs. Strong was a charter member and later chair-person of the Child Welfare Commission of Oregon from 1927 to 1932; was a board member of the Case Commission of the Board of the Oregon Bureau for eight years 1930-38 ; and chair-person of the board of Portland Council of State Agencies. She was a former directress of the Portland Y.W.C.A.; a member of the League of Women Voters and Oregon Chamber Music; active in the National Council for Prevention of War; a member of the Portland Symphony and the Multnomah Athletic Club; and a charter member of the neighboring Town Club.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Interviews: _____

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Miscellaneous: _____

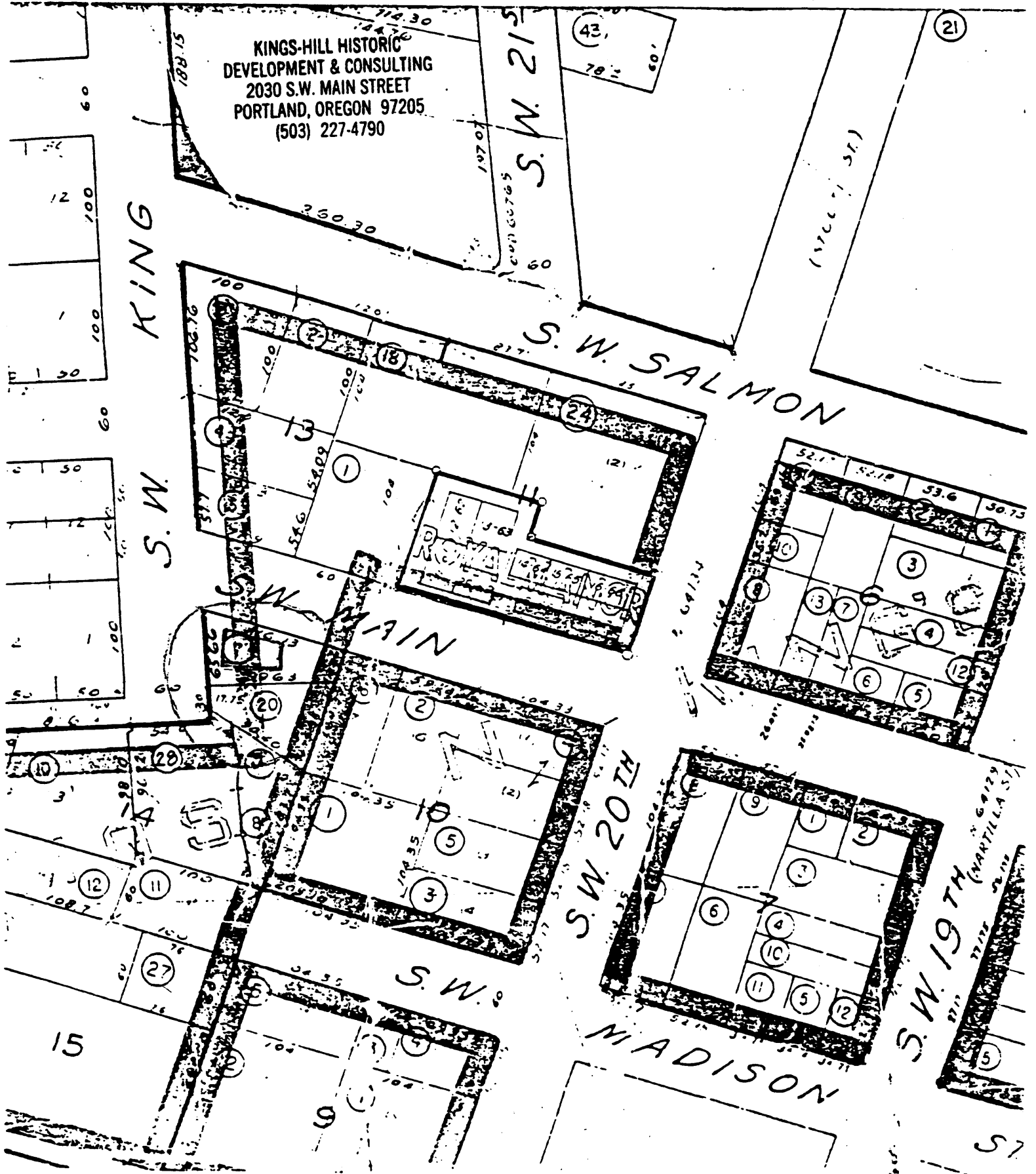
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Charles J and Elsa J Schnabel house, 1986.
Clohessy and Strengle's. 1889- Panorama of Portland, Oregon.
Polk, R. L. . Portland City Directories. 1888-1938.

The sketch below is made solely for the purpose of assisting in locating said premises and the company assumes no liability for variations, if any, in dimensions and location ascertained by actual survey.

1989 Legal PLAT



GASTON - STRONG HOUSE
1130 S.W. King Ave.
Portland, Ore. 97205



SANBORN MAP, Portland, Oregon
1898, King's Hill Addition
K-10

60
105
105
y Cabell
House

105
105
d-Yeon
se

KING

Durham House

Joseph Gaston &
Frederick Strong House
1884

Samuel King House

Rosa
Reed
Hse.
1883/7

K. 10
F. R.
Chown
Hse.
1882

Ambrose
Hazeltine
House
1885

MAIN STREET

K. 11

KINGS-HILL HISTORIC
DEVELOPMENT & CONSULTING
2030 S.W. MAIN STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205
(503) 227-4790

10" N. PIPE

S.W. 20TH

STREET

200
700
100

100
D

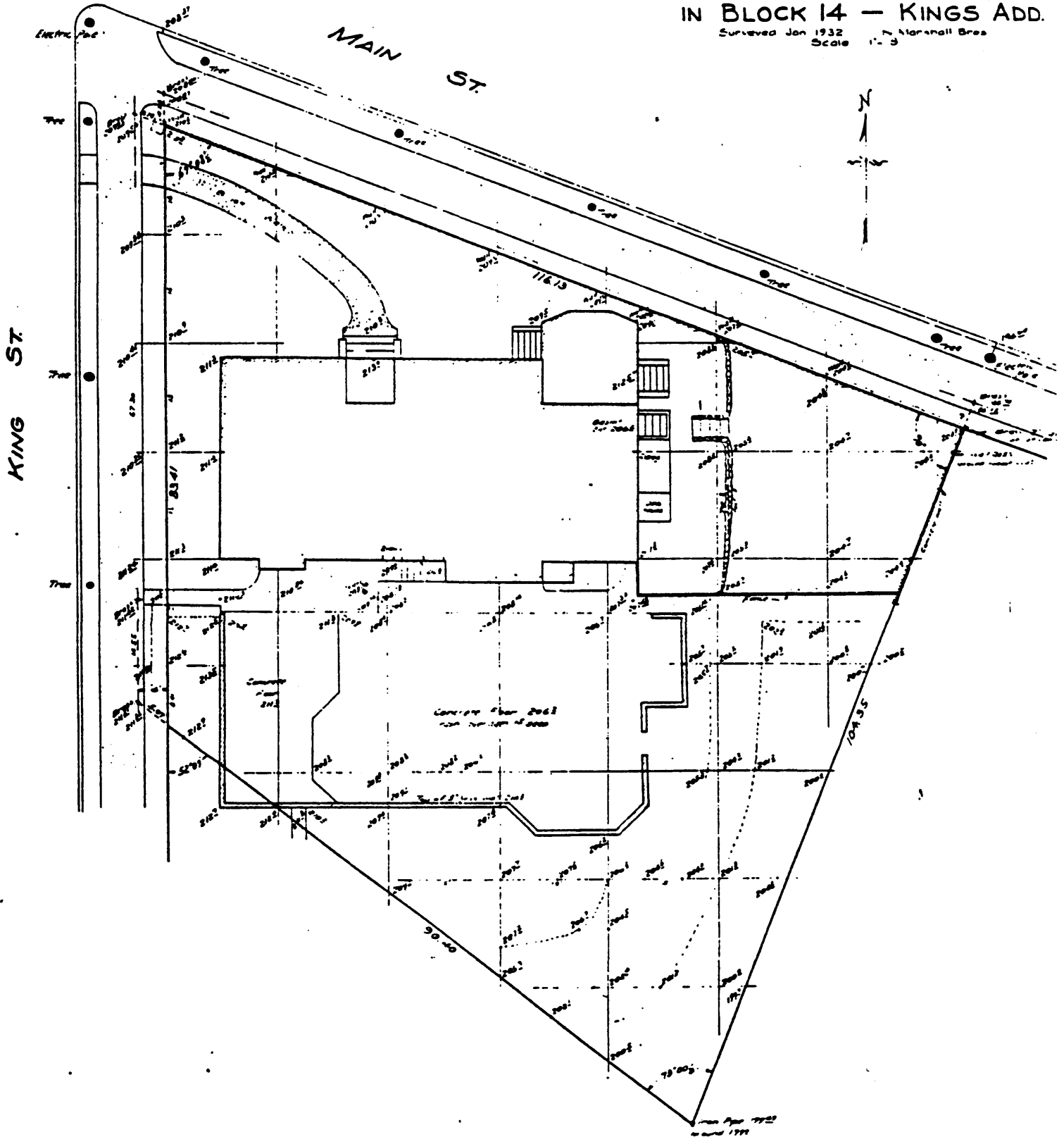
P.A.TEL.
* BOX

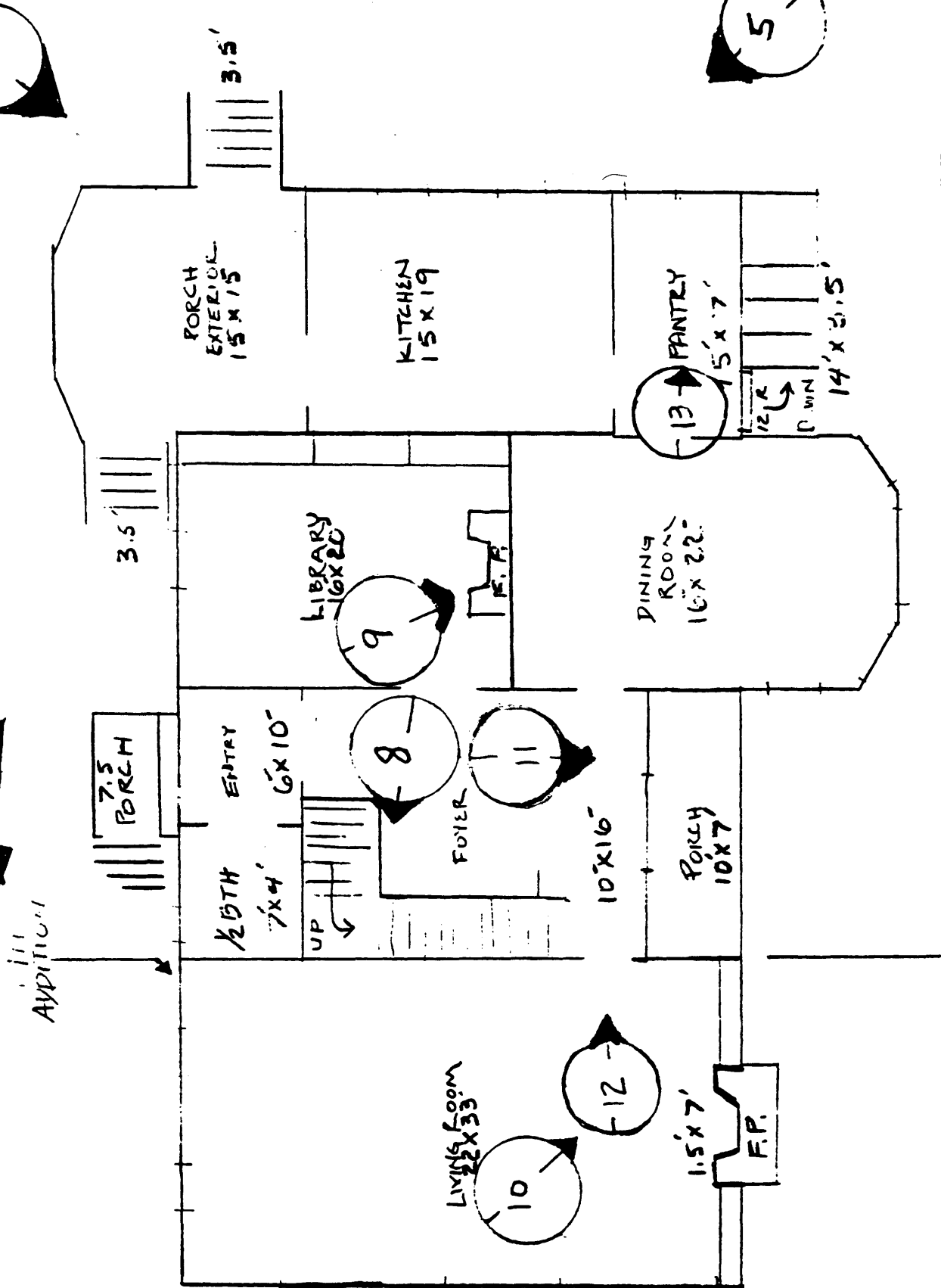
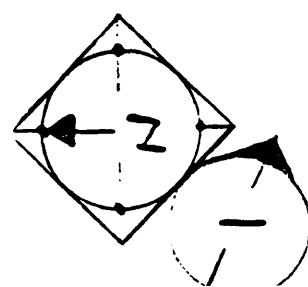
161

132

GASTON - STRONG HOUSE: SURVEY 1932
1130 S.W. King Avenue
Portland, Ore. 97205

F. H. STRONG PROPERTY
IN BLOCK 14 - KINGS ADD.
Surveyed Jan 1932
Scale 1" = 30'
Marshall Bros



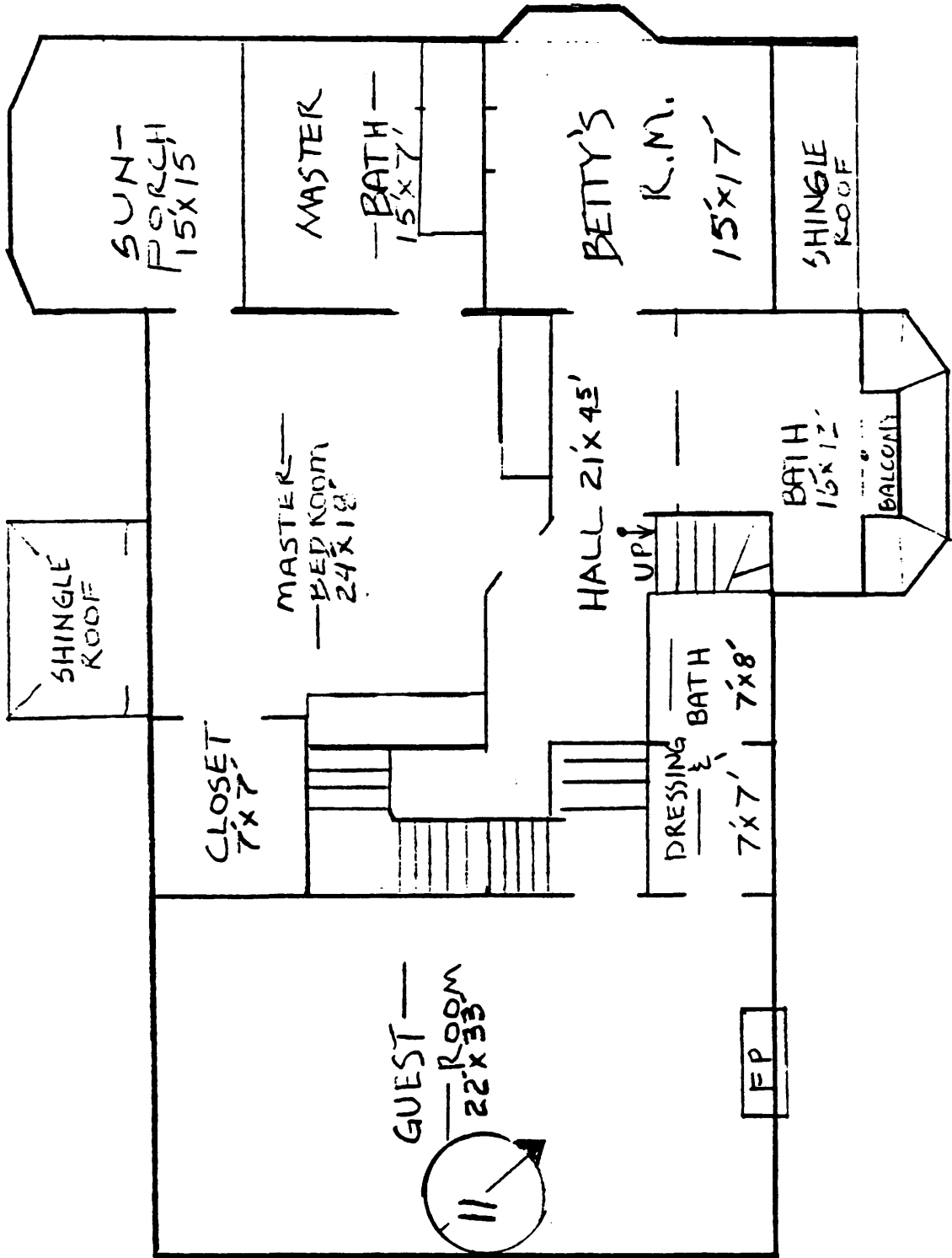


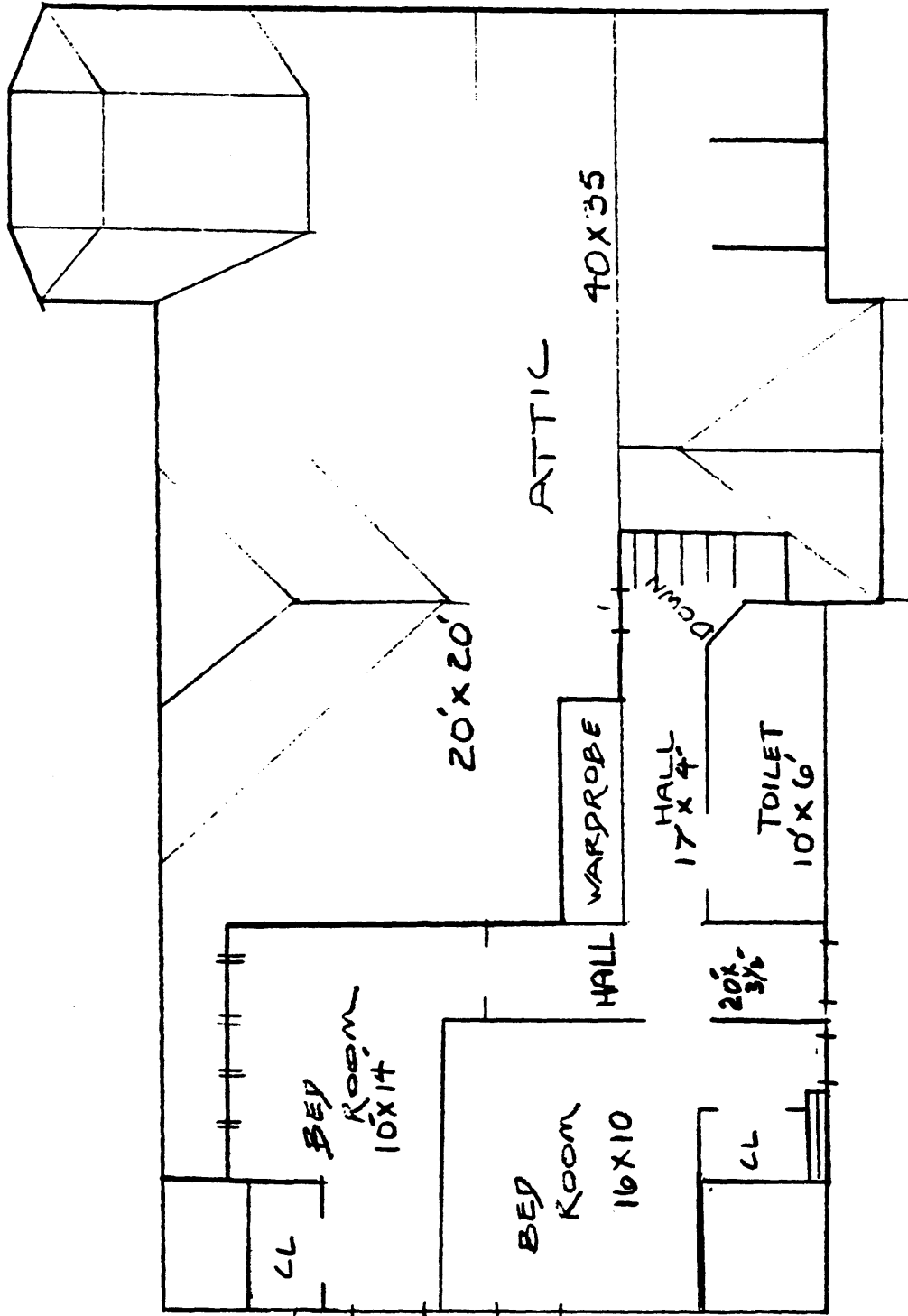
MAIN FLOOR PLAN



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

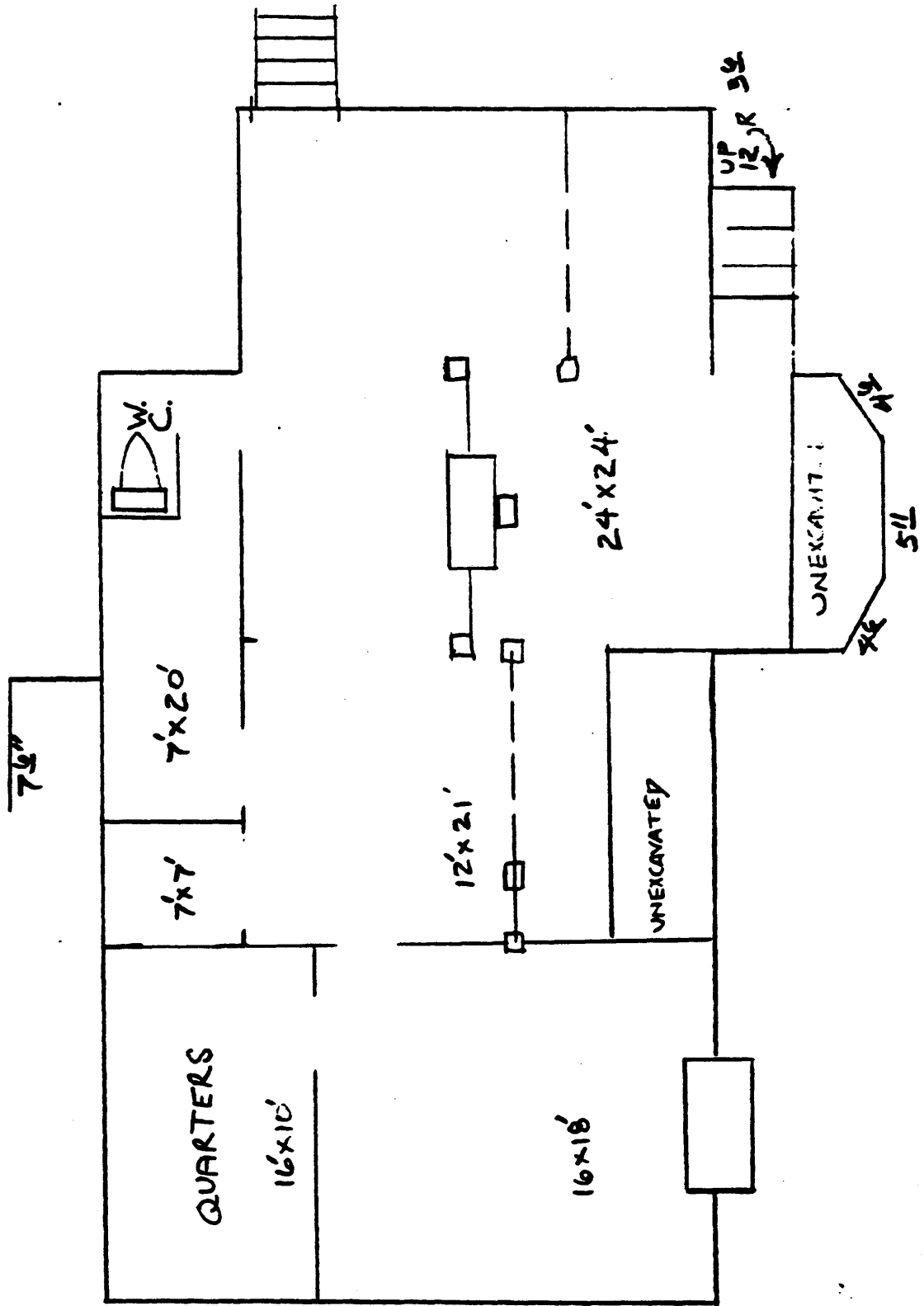
SECOND LEVEL

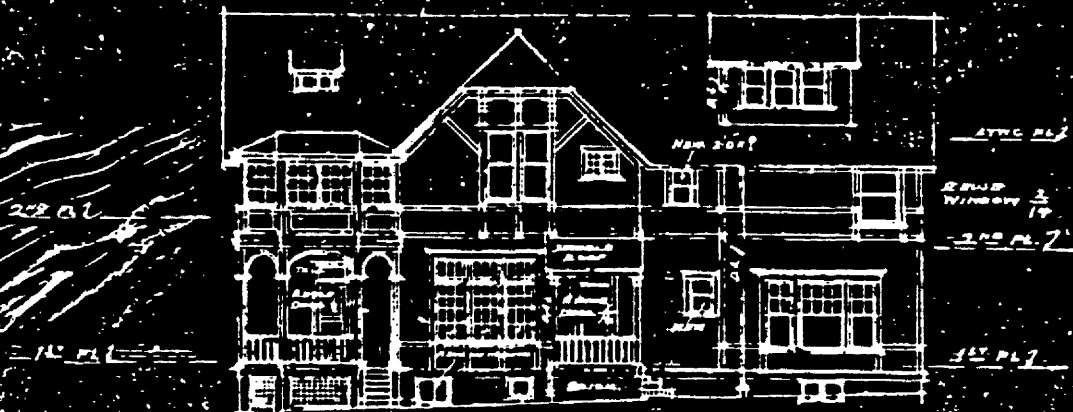




THIRD LEVEL & ATTIC FLOOR

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN





NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

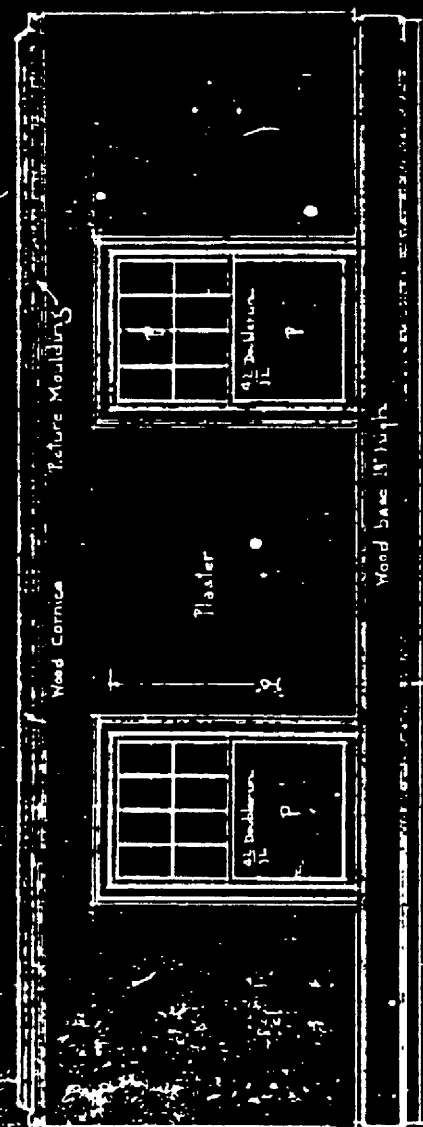
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



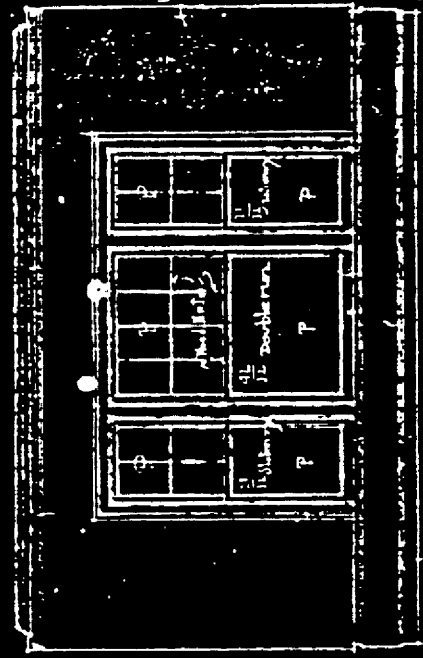
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

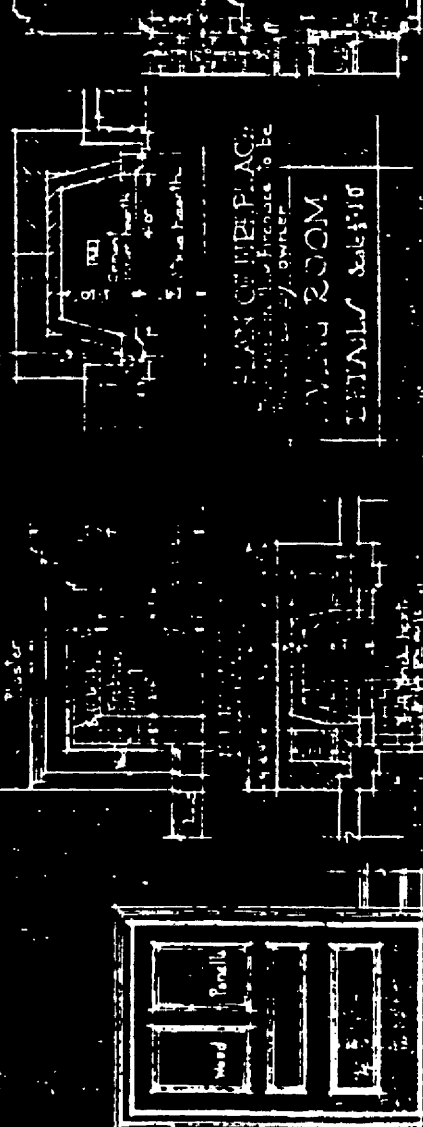
ALTERATIONS TO HOUSE OF
 MR. FREDERICK H. STRONG -
 250 KING ST. PORTLAND, ORE.
 JOHNSON & WALLWORK - ARCHTS.
 REVISED NOV. 10 1912



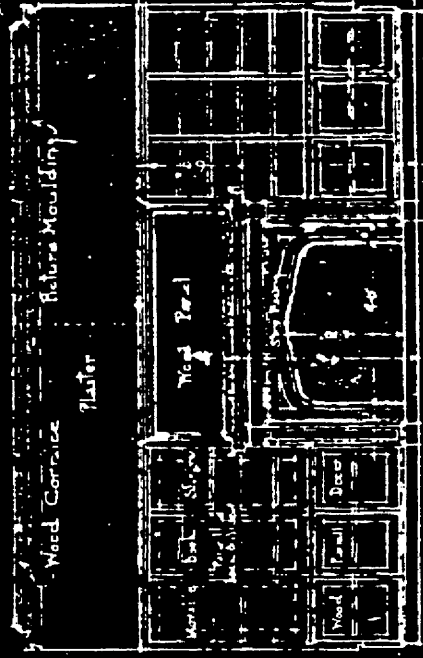
EAST SIDE



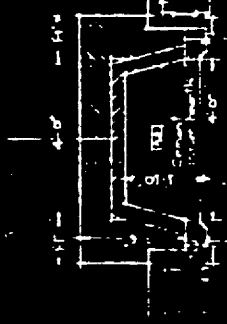
NORTH SIDE



DOOR BETWEEN HALL AND LIVING ROOM



SOUTH SIDE



PLAN OF THE PLACE
 FIREPLACE TO BE
 IN PLACE OF
 DOOR
 SCALE 1/16

PLAN
 FIREPLACE IN BEDROOM

SECTION

Mantel and bookcases in this room to be of red wood. To stain but all other work to be of fir. Alterations to house on King St. Doyle Architects & Engineers, Inc. 1911