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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 Gangware, Roy and Leola, House  
other names/site number "Knollwood"

2. Location

street & number 4848 SW Humphrey Boulevard  not for publication  
city, town Portland  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97221

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>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</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 of certifying official [Signature] Date January 10, 1990  
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.

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 2/23/90 Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals:Tudor  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls brickroof asphalt: composition shingleother \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Roy and Leola Gangware Residence, historically known as "Knollwood", is a English Tudor style residence located at 4848 S.W. Humphrey, in the Green Hills area of south west Portland. The two and one half story home was designed in 1932 by the Portland architect, Roscoe Hemenway. The home was constructed a few years later. The Gangware Residence is significant under criterion " c " for its design as an excellent example of the English Tudor style in Portland, and a notable work by Roscoe Hemenway. The house is irregular in plan, with a double gabled front portico. The exterior is clad with a thin, red, Roman brick; there is half-timbering above the front and back entrances, and boxed and bowed bay windows on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. The multiple gable roof is covered with composition shingles and the dormers, clad with horizontal wood siding, project from the roof on all elevations. The house consists of two main levels: the first floor encompasses the primary living spaces including the entry foyer, the den, kitchen, breakfast room, dining room, living room, bedroom, bathroom, and the rear stairs. These rooms are all grouped around a central entrance hall and foyer. The second floor contains the master bedroom and bathroom, three additional bedrooms with two attached bathrooms, and the maids quarters housed in a additional wing of the house. The interior woodwork, moldings, wainscotting, fireplaces, window and door details are all representative of the English Tudor style and contribute to the elegance of the home.

**SETTING**

"Knollwood" is located on 2.8 acres on a private drive off of S. W. Humphrey Boulevard, Section 7, T1S, R1E in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. A traditional English country garden, designed during the Gangwares' occupancy once surrounded the house. The house and grounds have been sub-divided into a smaller number of acres, however the

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integrity of the house in the rural setting of the south west Portland hills remains. There is a gardeners cottage/guest house still remaining on the property, west of the house that is no longer part of the "Knollwood" property. The gardens are no longer intact, there are a few fruit trees along the western edge of the property that are not very old, a Japanese maple, and a Magnolia. There is a stand of large, Douglas fir, and an old Oregon White oak near the house. A trim lawn, flowers and shrubs are planted in the courtyard, south of the house. There is also a small fountain in this courtyard. The original greenhouse, now in dilapidated condition is located on the property, south of the house. The surrounding neighborhood is composed of large, single family homes, dating from the turn of the century through the 1940s situated on large parcels of land, rural in character. The driveway to the residence, as designed on Hemenway's site plan, approached the property from the north, so one could view the front (north elevation) of the house, yet park the car at the garage on the south elevation. The front drive to the house now is from the west, however the owners of the home plan to restore the original driveway.

**PLAN**

The two and one half story residence is L shape in plan, with the main wing aligned along the east-west axis, intersected by an additional wing along the north-south axis which is connected by a covered walk from the house to the garage. The main entrance is on the north elevation, in the center of the main wing. It opens into a hall, which extends to the back entrance, on the south elevation. This south entrance is currently used as the main entrance to the house. On the first floor, the library and dining room are to the west of this hall; the kitchen, dining room, morning room, flower room, rear hall and bedroom are east of the hall. The second floor is comprised of an open central stair and landing, called the "sun lounge", a guest bedroom with a bathroom, and the master bedroom with bath and dressing room to the west of the stair; and two additional guest bedrooms with a bathroom, and the service hall with bedrooms and bathrooms to the east of the stair. There is also an apartment located in the south corner of

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the service wing. On the first story the garage is situated below the service wing.

The main volume of the house is covered with a steeply pitched hip roof, with three intersecting gables; two to the north and one to the south. There are gabled dormers on all elevations, and prominent fluted chimneys with three pots each piercing the ends of the hip roof which covers the building. There is a small ornamental replica of a dovecote incorporated into the chimney on the end of the south elevation, above the apartment. It rises up above the gable, and is composed of split brick, with a peaked roof. The roof was specified in the plans to be shingle, however it is now covered with a black, composition shingle. The exterior surface consists of red Roman brick, with timbers spanning 9 12" in gable of the south elevation entry portico and the north recessed entry. The doors throughout the house are paneled and the windows are multi-paned casements and double hung sash. There are leaded glass windows on the south and north elevations, and window bays on the north elevation.

**EXTERIOR**

South Elevation

The rear entrance to the Gangware Residence is located on the south elevation, facing the courtyard. The south elevation is composed of a double gable portico in the center of the elevation. There is an arched opening above the main, wooden paneled door with a multi-paned leaded glass window and multi-paned leaded glass sidelights; the door is recessed within the tudor arched opening. Above the first story entrance is a bay of four multi-paned, leaded glass casement windows. Above these windows are the 9 1/2" wooden timbers in the gable, filled with brick laid in a herring bone design. There are projecting gable roof dormers to the east and west of the main entrance.

On the first floor of the south elevation is a covered patio which is attached to the house on the west elevation. The patio is covered with a shed roof of composition shingle.

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The south wing of this elevation has a covered breezeway, attaching the garage to the first floor of the house. The south elevation of this wing contains an exterior stair to the second floor apartment. The door to the apartment is covered with a clipped gable roof. The ornamental dovecote in the south section of this wing is made of brick, and rises above the crest of the gable roof. The roof of the dovecote is of split brick.

### East Elevation

The east elevation of the house is composed of a wing to the south and the end of the main east-west wing. The south wing is covered with a long gable roof, and the east-west wing is broken with a hip roof which is intersected by numerous gables. The first story of this elevation is broken into the garage and open area to the south and the kitchen and "morning room", or breakfast room, to the north. There are the three wooden garage doors on the east elevation and stairs leading to the second story apartment to the south. The north section of this elevation shows three window openings and the sides of the bay windows on the projecting gables of the north elevation. On the second story are three gable roof dormer windows and one tri-partite window with a pedimental gable. There are also five windows on this story which are flush with the brick wall surface. All the windows are multi-paned; one window in one of the guest bedrooms on this elevation which is composed of diamond shape, colored, leaded glass lights.

### West Elevation

The west elevation of the house reflects the living room and library of the first floor, and the master bedroom suite and guest bedroom of the second floor. This facade is broken up into the main volume of the house to the north and the southern wing beyond this major elevation. On the first floor of this elevation is the side of the boxed bay window that projects on the north elevation, a bay of three windows for the living room to the north, and french doors leading to a covered patio in the center of the elevation. On the second floor are two dormer windows covered with

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gable roof and a bay of two windows in the gable above the patio area. All the windows are multi-paned, double-hung sash, except for the bay of casement windows to the north. The main entry portico, covered with a gable roof projects to the south on this elevation. Beyond is the southern wing, housing the garage and servants hall.

### North Elevation

The north elevation offers one of the most spectacular views of the house, and is the major facade, and original entry to the house. There are two projecting gabled bays on this elevation which house two sets of multi-paned casement windows, which are separated on the first and second stories by cedar panels. One of the window bays is boxed and one is bowed out. In the center of these two gabled bays is the front entrance to the house; a french door with multi-paned leaded glass side lights. The area above this entrance is of timber with brick wagging. Above this is a bay of four multi-paned windows, and one gabled dormer window. There are two brick chimneys above the crest of the hip roof. There are three terracotta pots atop each of these chimneys. On the west side of this elevation is the shed roof covering the porch on the west facade, and on the east section of the north elevation are three multi-paned casement windows.

### INTERIOR

The interior of the Gangware Residence is simple, yet elegant, a combination of English Tudor design features in the plan and interior details such as the moldings, doors and windows, fireplace mantles, and the quality of light which permeates the rooms. The original floors, pegged "tavern oak" laid in random lengths are intact throughout the main areas of the downstairs, as is the original brass hardware, including brass knockers on each of the main upstairs bedrooms. The floors for the rooms upstairs are also oak, laid in a regular width. Linoleum was specified on the plans for the floors in the kitchen and "morning room", however this area is now oak. The mouldings and wainscotting are also in excellent

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condition. There are two niches for the telephone, one upstairs and one downstairs in the halls.

### Basement

The basement was designed to include: a boiler room, bulb room, fruit room, bath room, and laundry room. Access to the basement is by a set of stairs on the west elevation of the building.

### First Floor

The first floor contains the major living spaces of the house. There is leaded glass in the front and back entrance doors, as well as the sidelights that flank these doors. There is a central entrance hall, with the living room, library, and staircase to the west, and the dining room, morning room, kitchen, bedroom, and rear hall to the east. The first room to the left, off the back door and hall is the library, which is a beautiful room finished with knotty pine paneling. There is a fireplace in this room, and a set of french doors which open out onto the covered patio on the west facade. As one enters the library, there is an door on the left enclosing an elevator to the second story which was placed in what was originally the linen closet. Beyond the library, off the hall is the living room, which has a fire place with a decorative, carved wooden mantle on the east wall and a boxed, bay window on the north wall. Entrance to the living room is gained through a thick tudor arch, off the entry hall. The north end of the hall opens into the original main entrance to the house. There is a pair of multi-paned, leaded glass french doors with leaded glass sidelights which open out into a small courtyard, which is recessed due to the projecting bays of the house on the north facade.

On the east side of the entrance hall is the dining room, which is parallel to the living room on the other side of the hall. The dining room has a bowed bay window on the north wall, and a fireplace on the south wall. There is paneled wainscotting in this room, and a fireplace mantel of Philippine mahogany. The entire south wall of this room is covered with Philippine

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mahogany paneling. There is also an unusual circular stained, leaded glass window in this room on the west wall. A wide, arched opening on the east wall of the dining room shows the "morning room" beyond. This must have been used as a breakfast nook, as the kitchen is off this room to the south. The kitchen has a row of cupboards along the east wall, with windows above. The floors in the kitchen are laid in oak. The kitchen has been remodeled, the original range removed, and the wall behind the range covered with tiles. To the south of the kitchen is a "flower room" with a sink; to the west of the kitchen is the rear hall, stairs and a bedroom. The garage, attached by a covered breezeway is further to the south.

### Second Floor

The second floor is comprised of a central stairwell, with the "sun lounge" to the south, and the master bedroom suite, guest bedrooms, and service wing. The master bedroom suite occupies the northwest corner of the second floor. The bedroom has a large, boxed multi-paned window on the north wall, and a fireplace on the east wall. The dressing room and bathroom are further to the east. All the bathrooms in the main parts of the house are original and decorated with color tiles of the period. There is also a guest room to the west off of the central stair. The guest room is complete with a fireplace on the north wall and a bathroom. The central stair is finished with an open rail, adorned with decorative, turned balusters, and newel post. To the northeast of the stair are two guest bedrooms with a shared bathroom. One of these rooms has a bowed window facing north. Beyond the guest bedrooms is the service hall and maids bedroom, storage room and the apartment. There are numerous closets, cupboards, and storage areas in the service wing.

### ALTERATIONS

There have been very few alterations to the Gangware residence. The kitchen has been remodeled, and the original flooring changed to oak. There was an elevator added to the first floor that is contained in the linen closet. The current owners of the property plan to maintain the residence in its current, excellent condition.

**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)  
ARchitecture

Period of Significance  
1932-1933

Significant Dates  
1932-1933

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
Roscoe Hemenway, architect

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

See continuation sheet

## 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 2.8 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	0	5	2	1	4	6	0	5	0	3	8	8	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Section 7, Township 1S, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, on the outskirts of Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lot 87 of the Greenhills Addition at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses 2.8 acres and includes the entire suburban tax lot presently associated with "Knollwood," the house designed and built for Roy and Leola Gangware in 1932-1933. The residence is the sole contributing feature. A dilapidated non-historic greenhouse is a non-contributing feature.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sharr Prohaska and Kimberly Demuth

organization Heritage Affiliates and Demuth & Assoc. date August, 1989

street & number PO Box 1671 joint venture telephone (503) 227-3307

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97207

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SUMMARY

"Knollwood," the fashionable English manor house designed for Roy and Leola Gangware by Roscoe Hemerway in 1932 was completed in the midst of the Depression in 1933. It is located on a 2.8-acre lot in the Greenhills section on the outskirts of southwest Portland, Oregon. Portions of the original holding have been subdivided into separate ownership. The traditional English garden which once surrounded the house is no longer intact.

The house meets National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved and distinguished example of Hemerway's historic period architecture in the Tudor vein.

The large, two-story house has a picturesque, irregular plan and massing of the type which heightens the illusion of evolutionary growth. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor style with hipped and gable roofs, numerous bold chimney stacks, a Tudor-arched portico on the garden elevation, multi-paned casement windows, an oriel, and a sleek, two-story bow window. The exterior is faced with thin Roman brick locally manufactured by the Sylvan Brick Yard and is only sparingly accented with simulated half timbering. Lapped weatherboards clad the gables and dormers. The house displays throughout a pared down elegance. Fine materials are used inside and out, and the historic vocabulary is handled with restraint in the spirit of early modern architecture.

Roscoe Hemerway (1889-1959), a respected designer, was a 1923 graduate of the University of Oregon School of Architecture. Hemerway's output of traditional residential work was extensive, and a disproportionate amount of it has yet to be encompassed by systematic survey efforts. Much of it lies in exclusive neighborhoods outlying the Portland city limits. However, it is evident from plans of record that within the body of his early work, the Gangware House is exceptional in sheer scope and the challenge it offered in suburban site integration.

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The Gangware residence also known as "Knollwood", located at 4900 S.W. Humphrey, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon was designed in 1932. This two and one half story English Tudor home in the southwest hills is significant because it was designed by Portland architect Roscoe D. Hemenway. The Gangware residence was constructed for Roy and Leola Gangware of Sandusky, Ohio after they moved to Portland to live in 1925. Mrs. Gangware was the daughter of Jacob Dauch, the incorporator of the Hinde and Dauch Paper Company. Mr. Gangware was a sales executive for Hind and Dauche Paper Company at the time of his retirement. The building is architecturally significant under criterion "c" as a notable example of Hemenway's English Tudor style designs. Roscoe D. Hemenway was a significant local architect who designed extraordinary homes for many prestigious families in the Portland area. The Gangware home is an excellent example of his work in the Portland area, combining the natural landscape of the southwest hills with a dramatic English Tudor style residence.

**Hinde and Dauche Paper Company**

Jacob Julius Dauch was born in 1857 and attended the German and English School in Sandusky, Ohio. He later went to rural schools in Huron and Margaretta townships. Dauch attended Sandusky Business College and began his career as a farmer, then worked as a deckhand on a steam barge. Later he worked in the ice business and purchased Sandusky Business College which he operated a few years. In his later years Dauch invested his time and attention in various

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projects which had little to do with the paper industry. Among his attempted inventions are rotary engines, pneumatic street-cleaning devices, paper milk cartons and his favorite venture the first gas-powered tractors. According to an article in the Sandusky Register on March 2, 1986, "Mr. Dauch was the city's leading industrialist...He was the wealthiest man in town, and the most important." (Follett House Museum, Sandusky Ohio. Hinde and Dauch business file. Sandusky Register March 2, 1986)

The Hind and Dauche Paper Company of Sandusky Ohio is considered a pioneer of the modern packaging industry. The company began in 1882 when James J. Hinde and Jacob J. Dauch teamed up to start a small threshing business. Hinde was the inventor and Dauch was the businessman. They immediately encountered problems getting paid for their services. The farmers had no money to pay for the threshing until their crops came in. The threshing process left the farmers with bales of unwanted straw, so Hinde and Dauch decided to accept bales of straw in lieu of money. They sold the straw for two dollars a ton to the Sandusky Paper Mill which used it to make butcher wrapping paper. The money Hinde and Dauch made from selling the straw enabled them to survive and even save a little money. (Follett House Museum, Sandusky Ohio. Hinde and Dauch business file. Sandusky Register March 2, 1986.)

In 1887 Hinde and Dauch learned that the mill was about to close and they leased it for \$2,500. After four years the partners had been successful enough in business to purchase the mill. In 1892 the mill was renamed the Hinde and Dauch Paper Company. The two men needed a large moneymaking item to ensure the paper company's survival. Corrugated paper had been invented and patented earlier, but the patent expired in the middle of the 1890's. Hinde and Dauch realized the great potential which corrugated paper represented to the packaging and paper industry. In the late 1890's

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they patented a new type of corrugated paper. Using the new corrugated paper they developed "The Climax Bottle Wrapper" for shipping bottles and revolutionized the bottle shipping industry. The Hinde and Dauch Paper Companies' far reaching impact on packaging was due to the invention of corrugated paper shipping boxes. Prior to this time all shipping boxes were wood. The new corrugated paper boxes were cheaper to manufacture and also saved money on shipping since they were so lightweight. Hinde and Dauch Paper Company grew as use of their new packaging material became popular.

In 1910 Hind and Dauch sold the original plant to Columbia Straw Paper Company, but the plant kept its name and Hinde and Dauch were kept as managers. Later that year Hinde sold his interest in the company and Dauch became president. The company opened another plant in 1911 and 1914 in Sandusky. Hinde and Dauch merged with the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. in 1953.(Follett House Museum, Sandusky Ohio. Hinde and Dauch business file. Sandusky Register March 2, 1986 and April 9, 1989)

Leola Dauch was the daughter of Jacob Dauch and lived in Sandusky, Ohio. C.L. Gangware was born September 17, 1884 in Bellaire, Ohio. (Oregonian, Nov. 17, 1966 sec.2 p23) In 1919 Leola Dauch was listed in the Sandusky City Directory as the private secretary of C.L. Gangware. Mr. Gangware was listed as a salesman. Mr. Gangware was the sales executive at Hind and Dauch Paper Company from 1923 to 1925. (Sandusky City Directory) Sometime between 1920 and 1925 C.L. Gangware and Leola Dauch were married. In 1925 Mr. Gangware retired and they moved to Portland, Oregon. In August 1932, the Gangwares hired the local architect Roscoe Hemenway to design their new home in the southwest hills. (Oregon Historical Society Manuscript Room-Hemenways Architectural drawings) Mrs.

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Gangware may have used the money from her family wealth to build the residence; as she was very involved in suggestions for the design. She had previously travelled to Europe and modelled the new residence on European traditional architecture. (Interviews with Walt McMonies and Jill Costello, August 1989)

**Roscoe D. Hemenway**

Roscoe D. Hemenway was born in Cottage Grove, Oregon on February 12, 1889. He was educated in Portland schools and attended the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts from 1919 to 1923. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and also a member of Phi Gamma Delta. Mr. Hemenway was an accomplished yachtsman (Oregonian July 27, 1959 p15) "He was considered one of the city's top domestic architects and he also designed such commercial buildings as Young's Gown shop and the New England Life Insurance Company building." (Oregon Journal, July 27, 1959 p. 5c) Hemenway usually practiced by himself with the assistance of a draftsman. "He is listed in the Portland City Directory as working in the Bidell Building from 1929 to 1943. Prior to that time, he had his business in the Oregonian Building. In 1950, he moved his business to Sixth Avenue, and by 1953 he is listed in the Cascade Building until his death in July, 1959." (Spence House National Register Nomination, p.2) Roscoe D. Hemenway often worked in conjunction with W.C. Bauman as the builder on many of his homes. Hemenway had a talent for being able to produce many architectural designs in a short period of time. (Interview with Dick Marlitt, August 1989) According to the Hemenway Collection of House Plans at the Oregon Historical Society, he was a prolific architect from 1920 to 1950, producing at least two hundred and fifty-four sets of architectural plans. (Oregon Historical Society,

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Manuscript Room. Hemenway Collection) Mr. Hemenway had many notable clients and his services were in great demand. Roscoe D. Hemenway's client list included such names as the Hamilton Corbetts, Milton Gevurtz, Leslie and Dorothy Frank Sherman, George Atiyeh, J. Forrest Cobb, and W.C. Delbrueck. It is believed the last residence he worked on was a remodeling project for Mr. and Mrs. Broughton Bishop. Homes designed by Roscoe D. Hemenway are in some of the more exclusive residential areas of the city, including Irvington, Dunthorpe, Lake Oswego, Kings Heights and the Southwest Hills. Roscoe D. Hemenway preferred traditional architectural designs for residences at a time when other architects were designing "modern buildings." Today a new appreciation for the traditional architectural style of Roscoe D. Hemenway is emerging. (Interview with Mrs. Bishop and Dick Marlitt, August 1989)

The Gangware home is an important example of Hemenway's work. It is one of the few examples of red brickwork that he designed. The Gangware home is on a grand scale than most of his designs from this time period. The siting of the house on the acreage lot is unusual for a Hemenway project, most of his houses are on square lots in city blocks. The Gangware home is situated in the southwest hills in a naturalistic setting above Humphrey Drive accessed by a long private driveway. According to an interview with Mr. Burt Butler in July 1989, the Gangware residence created a great amount of interest when it was constructed. The expensive home was built in the neighborhood at a time when many people were suffering financial hardships. Mr. Butler said, "the Gangware home cost about \$60,000 at a time when most new houses in Portland cost \$5,000-\$10,000. According to an interview with the current owner, construction of the brick house saved the Sylvan Brickyard from going bankrupt.

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**Comparative Analysis**

The Gangware residence is one of Hemenway's most elaborate and detailed designs from his early period of architectural practice in Portland (Circa 1925-1936). According to his client list at the Oregon Historical Society, Hemenway was an active architect in Portland. The Gangware home exemplifies some of the notable design characteristics in the work of Roscoe D. Hemenway, including the use of Roman brick accented with half timbering, the siting, and plan of the residence. The plan of the dwelling is interesting because of the emphasis on the central hallway which extends the width of the main bay. This hall represents the main focus of the interior on both the first and second levels. The upstairs rooms are all arranged around the central staircase. The siting of the home on the lot gives the feel of an English country estate. The long driveway, originally from the north, included a dramatic view of the front facade before circling around to the back of the residence and into the garage. The original main entrance is recessed because of the gable wings which project from the main volume of the residence. The original rear entrance is recessed in a portico which opens into a formal English style courtyard. The owners desire for European traditional architecture accounts for the English Tudor Style influence which is evident in the house and grounds. What is exceptional about the Gangware residence is the grandeur of this English Tudor Style home in its rural setting. Only fourteen of the many buildings designed by Hemenway are listed on the Portland Historic Resources Inventory. Of the properties listed on the Portland Historic Resources Inventory, seven are Twentieth Century Colonial style, the remainder are a mixture of Arts and Crafts, English Cottage and Tudor styles.

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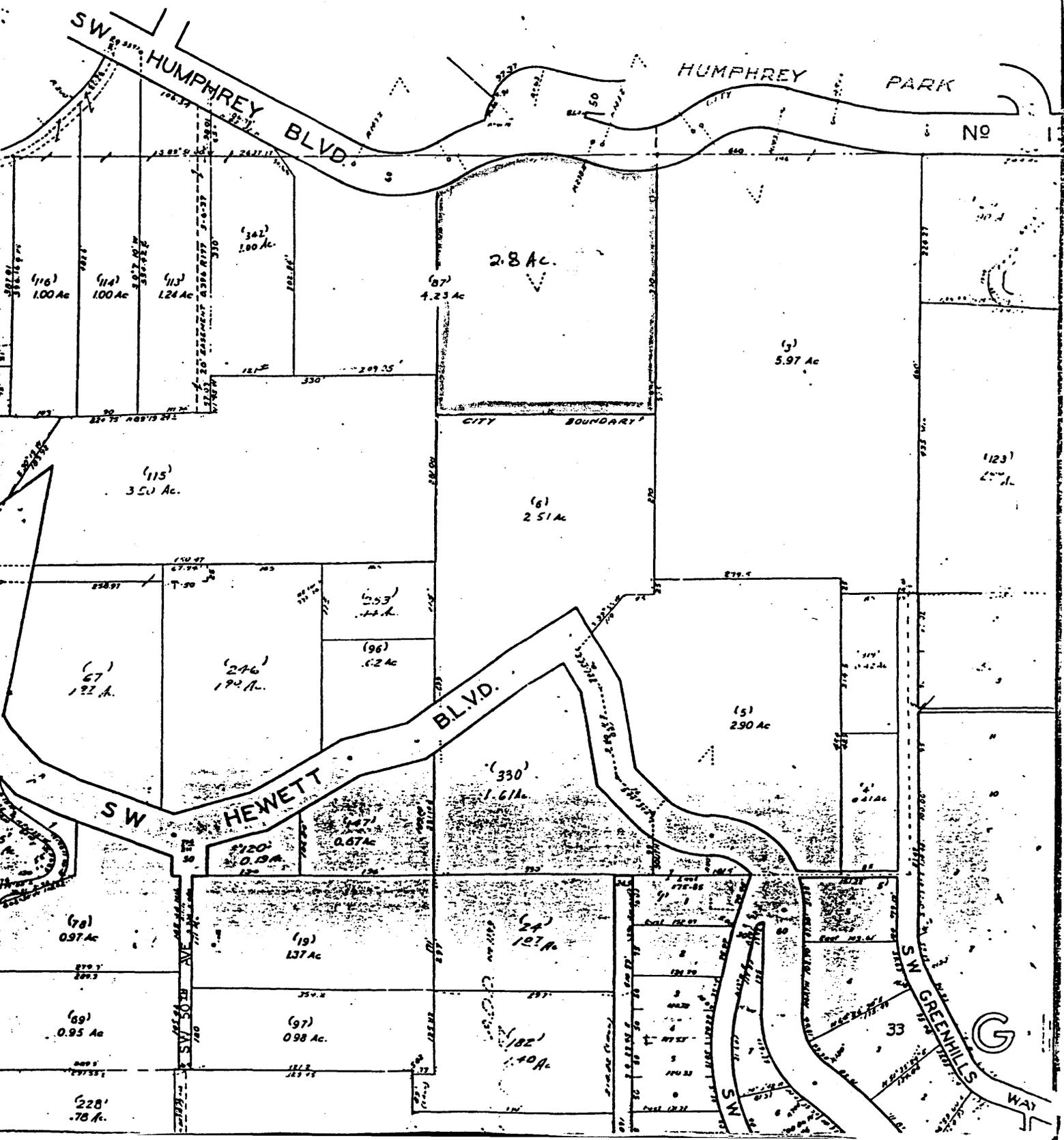
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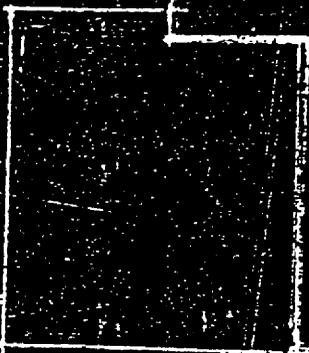
This map is made solely for the purpose of assisting in locating said premises and the company assumes no liability for variations, if any, in dimensions and location ascertained by actual survey.

# TICOR TITLE INSURANCE





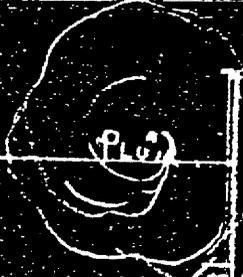
THE HOUSE



DRAIN

DRAIN

97'



GARAGE EL. 97'

APPROX

The Gangware Residence  
Site Plan

North ↑

NATURAL