

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 30 1985

date entered

OCT 31

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Honeyman, John S., House

and or common Same Number of Contributing Resources 1

2. Location

street & number [redacted] not for publication

city, town [redacted] N/A vicinity of

state [redacted] code [redacted] county [redacted] code [redacted]

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name David and Mary Robertson
street & number c/o U.S. National Bank of Oregon
PO Box 3168-TR Dept.

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97208

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 319 SW Fourth

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Resources Inventory
City of Portland has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981-83 federal state county local

depository for survey records Bureau of Planning - City of Portland

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John Honeyman House, built in 1879, is a wooden, two-story rectangular balloon-frame residence which exhibits Italian Villa stylistic characteristics. It is one of a pair of houses built by Honeyman, only one of which still stands. Despite being subjected to vandalism, the property is relatively intact. The Building is currently rated a Rank II property in the Portland Historic Resources Inventory.

SETTING

The John Honeyman House is located on [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. The house is located at the midpoint of the west half of the block, fronting [REDACTED]. Adjacent to the south is the second house built by Honeyman in 1879. Located on the southwest corner of the block are the [REDACTED] Apartments, a 1911 building. To the north is an empty lot and a single-story brick block building. To the east are located a parking lot and a Seven-Eleven convenience store.

After the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905 many of the single-family residences in the area made way for small apartment buildings, which are predominant in the neighborhood.

EXTERIOR

The house rests on a brick foundation which provides a full basement with dirt floor below the first floor. The basement outlines the original shape of the building, which was first noted on an 1883 updated Sanborn map. The brick walls are either original or were installed under the house before the current front porch was added. The foundation is currently in very poor condition, due to the growth of adjacent trees. The front porch first appears on the 1898 Sanborn Map. It features a paneled entablature with double brackets. The railings are not original and the columns have been temporarily enclosed to prevent theft or vandalism.

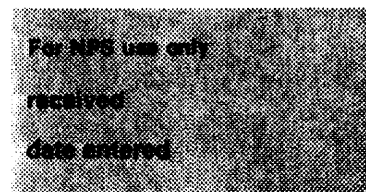
The northern half of the front (west) elevation consists of a one-story projecting bay, added between 1879 and 1886, with three one-over-one, double-hung windows. A pair of similar windows is centered above at the second-story level. The south half of the same elevation has a single-light entry door flanked with sidelights. This entry has been altered, possibly when the Italianate front porch was added, since the ceiling and structural members supporting the flat porch roof cross the high transom over the original door opening, as is evidenced from the interior casings. Centered above the door is a single, one-over-one, double-hung window at the second-story level. A low pitched gable caps this elevation. The eaves are boxed in and the original raking cornice board is visible.

A complex carved horizontal cross-member has been added between the bargeboards, and two ornately scrolled half-flower-like designs fill the created triangular space above. This decoration was probably added when the current front porch was built.

A wide, plain frieze board is placed below the soffit overhang of the gable and extends around the full perimeter of the house. The window heads have a simple hood which consists of a cavetto molding joining the casing and projecting soffit. A fillet is above with another cavetto and a cyma recta molding capping the hood.

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The Italianate-style front porch rests on a red brick foundation which is not structurally tied to the house foundation. The porch begins at the south third of the bay window and extends across the first story front, wraps around the southwest indented corner of the house, and terminates at the projecting gabled bay of the south elevation.

The porch floor consists of one-by-three tongue-and-groove fir boards laid perpendicular to the house facade. The classical porch columns rest on a short square pedestal, are vertically fluted round shafts on the upper half, while the lower half of the shaft is smooth. An elaborately carved Corinthian capital tops the shaft, and above is a horizontally paneled frieze with scrolled and fluted paired brackets. One of the three classical columns has been removed by vandals. The existing porch railings consists of two-by-six boards laid horizontally with one vertical support between each bay. They are not original.

The south end of the porch has been walled in from the projecting bay of the south elevation to approximately eighteen inches behind the main west facade. A second entry door is located on the west wall and is flanked by three-light sidelights. A transom is located above the door which contains two vertical lights.

The south elevation consists of three bays. The western most bay contains the south wall of the added front porch room. A stationary three-over-three window punctuates this wall. The frieze of the porch is still intact across the first-floor level of this bay. The second floor wall in this bay is solid.

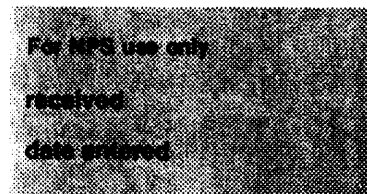
The middle bay contains paired one-over-one, double-hung windows on the first-floor level and a similar single window above. A low-pitched gable with narrow bargeboards, boxed eaves, and plain frieze caps this bay. The western bay of the south elevation consists of three different windows at the first-floor level. One is a one-over-one, double-hung; the center one is a two-over-two, double-hung; and the third is a single casement. It cannot be determined which of these is original. The second-story of this bay is windowless.

The east elevation has a number of small one-story additions across the first story. The second-story contains three one-over-one, double-hung windows. The northernmost window appears to be original.

The rear, eastern third of the house rests on an original brick foundation, and its outline is recorded in the plan on the 1883 updated Sanborn map. It appears that this third of the house had but one story and did not reach across the entire east elevation. It stopped approximately four feet short of the north side. This rear section contains the kitchen, pantry and basement stairs. From the interior casings and doors, it appears to have been built at the same time as the rest of the house, but with slightly simpler moldings which was a common treatment for utilitarian rooms. At a later date, c. 1910, the second-story was built over the rear of the house, and it was extended north to project approximately two feet beyond the north elevation. Care was taken to match the siding, frieze and eave details so that the addition became integrated with the rest of the house except for the size of the windows. The roof over the east elevation has a low-pitched gable off-centered to the north. A plain, single-flue, red brick chimney rises out of the roof to the south of the peak. An almost flat roof extends southward to cover the last quarter of the second floor addition.

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The north elevation has a six-over-six, double-hung window on the first floor and the second floor is windowless in the east bay. The center bay contains a single-flue, red brick chimney with a corbelled top which appears to have been a later addition. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows are located, one directly above the other at the immediate west side of the chimney. The remainder of the north elevation is windowless. A one-car, flat-roofed garage has been added to this side of the house. Double wood doors are flush with the west front of the house. The floor level of the garage is halfway between the basement and first floor levels. The north and east walls of the garage are constructed of poured concrete.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Honeyman House is a good example of vernacular period architecture. The rooms have spacious proportions, with approximately twelve-foot high ceilings and fir floors. All interior wall and ceiling surfaces are plaster over wood lath and several of the first-floor rooms contain center ceiling rosettes.

The first floor contains a parlor located at the northwest corner. This room, with its west-facing three-window bay, central ceiling rosette, and paired sliding doors to the dining room located to the east, has molded window and door casings and a prominent wall baseboard. A central ceiling luminaire hangs from the ceiling and is a later installation. An original wall-bracket gas jet is located on the south wall. The doors are four vertical panels placed with the larger panels at the top and the shorter panels below. A narrow foliated picture molding is located on the wall approximately two feet below the ceiling.

The entire original part of the house has intact casings, windows, wall surfaces, baseboards, floors and doors. However, all surfaces and elements are deteriorated.

The rectangular dining room is similar in size and detail to the parlor except that the room contains only a single double-hung window. To the east of this room is the original kitchen, which has slightly simpler casings and baseboards. The north wall contains a boarded door frame which may have originally led to a pantry. After the second floor was built over this rear one-story section, and enlarging the first floor by approximately six feet in the process, the pantry and exterior wall were removed to combine with the new addition. Currently, a bedroom is located in this space to the north of the kitchen and is accessed through the existing one-story rear addition.

The original entry hall is located at the southwest corner of the house and connects to the parlor, the dining room, a bedroom or study to the east of it, and to the second floor. The stairs rise parallel to the south wall and make a graceful 45-degree winding curve as they approach the second floor. The hand rail, balusters and newel post are lacking, having been removed by vandals.

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On the second floor there are four bedrooms, each corresponding in size to and located above the principal rooms below. The two rooms on the north side are larger than those on the south and are separated by a double wall, which provides a closet for each room. The ceiling height in these four bedrooms is approximately ten feet.

A hallway continues to the east and leads to two more bedrooms and a large bathroom, which were added to the rear of the house. These rooms are smaller in size than the original four bedrooms, and the ceiling in this section of the house is slightly lower. The simple flat casing and five panel doors indicated that these additional rooms were constructed c. 1910.

The house is generally in poor condition, although the condition has stabilized since a recent securing of the structure from further potential vandalism. The bank trust which currently oversees the property is seeking a buyer to rehabilitate the structure.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1879 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John S. Honeyman House, constructed in 1879, is located at [redacted] Oregon. Erected for the patriarch of the Honeyman family, the building was constructed of shiplap siding over balloon framing and can be stylistically categorized as Italian Villa. The architect is unknown.

The house meets Criterion "c" as a rare example of the style in the downtown core area. It is one of four similarly-styled houses built within two years for John S. Honeyman and his sons. Erected on the same block, only two of the four are standing. Presenting a gabled rectangular profile to the street, the front elevation is characterized by single and paired attenuated windows with cornice moldings: a type repeated on each elevation. A slant-bay, richly textured wrap-around porch, and impressive Eastlake-style eave decoration are features added to the house before the turn of the century.

The house is equally eligible under Criterion "b" for its associations with John S. Honeyman (1815-1898), a native of Scotland who first immigrated to [redacted] in 1862. Having then relocated to Idaho, he returned permanently to [redacted] in 1867 and established the City Foundry and Machine Shops by 1871. Having rebuilt the business after the great fire of 1873, the Honeyman family enterprise thrived until about 1898, the year of Honeyman Sr's death. John S. Honeyman thus occupied the house from the date of completion in 1879 to his death in 1898; a period which coincided with the height of the foundry's prosperity and its eventual dissolution, restructuring under sons John A. and Benjamin, and final closing in 1898.

HISTORY

The mid-1870s were years of expansion and growth in the city. [redacted] population underwent a steady growth, the city had rebuilt after the fires of 1872 and 1873, and east [redacted] was beginning to develop. By 1872 the first horse-drawn streetcar in [redacted] appeared along First Avenue. Houses began appearing outside the business district as transportation was developed and money was accumulated by the newcomers. One of the new residential areas to be developed in the late 1870s was the area around the south Park Blocks. Fine mansions occupied entire blocks, but there were many two-story, single-family residences as well. One of these was the John S. Honeyman House.

John S. Honeyman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. He came from a family of mechanics, and apprenticed as a molder in a foundry in Glasgow. In 1831 he moved to Montreal, Canada, and worked in a foundry there until he reached journeyman status in 1836. In 1842 he went to Kingston, Ontario, and in 1848 established and operated the Vulcan Foundry.

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In 1860, with his son, William B., he traveled to Colorado, where he built and operated a sawmill. In 1862 they arrived in [REDACTED] and worked at the [REDACTED] for a year, leaving thereafter for Idaho where they were engaged in mining until 1867.

In 1867, after the death of his first wife Eliza, to whom he had been married for 30 years and who had borne him 10 children, he moved back to [REDACTED]. Between 1867 and 1871 it is not clear what Honeyman did. One might assume that he worked for [REDACTED] again. Whatever the case, by 1871, Honeyman along with three of his sons, John, Jr., Benjamin, and William B., established his own business. This was City Foundry and Machine Shops, at Front between Clay and Columbia Streets.

Honeyman lived with son Benjamin at Third and Madison, about six blocks from their business, while John Jr. and William B. resided in separate locations only three or four blocks from their father. On August 3, 1873, [REDACTED] great fire, which destroyed 20 blocks of [REDACTED] business district, also claimed the City Foundry. Undaunted, the Honeymans rebuilt their foundry in five days, and nine days later had produced several tons of castings.

In 1875, Honeyman remarried, and with his new wife Mary moved further west of the downtown area to Sixth, between Madison and Jefferson. His sons continued to live closer to the foundry, at various locations on Third between Mill and Clay Streets.

In 1878, William B. Honeyman constructed two houses just two blocks west of the south Park Blocks. One, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Columbia, was designed for him by Architect Warren H. Williams and cost \$2500. The second house, on the west side of the same block was for his brother Benjamin and cost \$2000. Both houses occupied an eighth of a block and were two stories in height, decreasing to one at the rear of the lot. These were two of the first three houses to be constructed on Block 264. The William Honeyman House was demolished in the early 1970s. The Benjamin Honeyman House still stands next door to the John Honeyman House, and has been converted to commercial use.

One year later, in 1879, John Honeyman Sr. followed his two sons to the neighborhood. He built two houses next to Benjamin's House, at 286 and 290 Tenth Street. Each cost \$1800 to construct and were two stories in height. In 1898 John's house had acquired a one-story front porch which partially wrapped around the east side of the house as well as a small one-story addition with porch on the back of the house. 1879 must have been a prosperous year for the Honeyman business: John also added \$1200 worth of improvements to the Foundry and Machine Shop.

By 1886 most of the blocks in the neighborhood were covered with houses. The Honeymans were members of the First Presbyterian Church at Third and Morrison. In June, 1880, some of the members of the church decided they wanted a house of worship closer to their places of residence. They formed the Calvary Presbyterian Church and Society; William B. Honeyman was one of the founding board members. By February 1882, it was time to build the church. John Honeyman Sr. was now one of the board members. Architect Warren H. Williams volunteered his professional services and provided the church design and in September, 1882 the cornerstone was laid. This is the church in which John Honeyman was active for the remaining 16 years of his life. He was a ruling member of the church and member of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society.

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In 1885 the firm of John Honeyman and Company dissolved, but the city foundry continued operation under John Sr. and son, Benjamin until 1898. William B. and John A. disappeared from the city directory in 1881; at the time of their father's death they were listed as residents of British Columbia.

For some years the house continued to be used as a single-family residence, later being divided into several apartment units. Today the John Honeyman House is one of the few early residential structures remaining in the neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name [redacted] OR-Wash.

Quadrangle scale [redacted]

UTM References

A [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

B [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

C [redacted]

D [redacted]

E [redacted]

F [redacted]

G [redacted]

H [redacted]

Verbal boundary description and justification The John S. Honeyman House is situated on [redacted] Oregon, a lot approximately 40' x 100'.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code county code

state None code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date March, 1985

street & number 123 NW Second, Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon 97209

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date August 26, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date 10-31-85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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Oregonian, January 1, 1879

[REDACTED] Directories 1878, 1879, 1880

OHS Scrapbook #56, p. 153-154.

Gaston, Joseph, [REDACTED] Its History and Builders. Vol. III, p. 652,
S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1911.

Hines, Rev. H. H., D. D., An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon. Lewis
Publishing Co., Chicago, 1893, p. 1094.

Sanborn Insurance maps.

[REDACTED] County Tax Assessor Records.