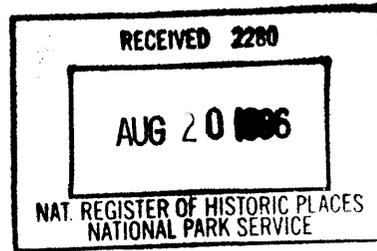


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mohawk Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 708-724 SW Third Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jane Hamrick August 12, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 9.12.96

Mohawk Building
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE--Department Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE--Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS
--Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Synthetic--Fiberglass
other

Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

SETTING

The Mohawk Building consists of a 1903 four-story masonry building and a circa 1940 addition. It is located on Block 21 in downtown Portland. The block is bounded by Second and Third Avenues, Morrison and Yamhill Streets. The Mohawk Building is as the northwest portion of the block, the addition is at the southeast.

The Mohawk Building is located in a revitalized retail area adjacent to the Yamhill Historic District. Adjacent to the east is the Centennial Block. Further, across Second, is the Bank of America Tower. To the south is the Stock Exchange Building with Semler Opticians, further down is the Directors Furniture Building (1911). To the west, across Third, is surface parking with Pioneer Place beyond. To the northwest is a multi-storied parking garage with ground floor retail. Further down is the 1900 Postal Building, 1892 Dekum Building, 1893 Hamilton Building, 1927 Buyer's [Loyalty] Building and 1913 Willamette Building. To the north is surface parking.

Morrison serves the Tri-met light rail line west bound; Yamhill services light rail east bound. Third Avenue is a major vehicular artery, one way southbound. Second is similar but northbound.

EXTERIOR

Mohawk Building sits on a parcel 150 feet by 100 feet. It is a four-story masonry building with ground floor storefronts. The primary facade is along Third Avenue with a secondary facade along Morrison Street.

The primary facade is 150 long divided into eleven bays on the ground floor by cast stone fluted pilasters decorated with cartouches; at the corners, these pilasters are doubled. The secondary facade is 100 feet and similarly divided into seven bays. The outside two bays on each facade are smaller in width as is the center bay on the main facade. These proportions are then enhanced by Whidden & Lewis with rustication in the smaller bays on levels two and three using a matching brick.

As originally built, excepting the entryway, the storefronts consisted of display windows divided in half with the lower containing in single pane and the upper two lights of equal size. Today, the storefronts are slightly recessed, tripartite windows in an anodized aluminum frame on a stone base. On Third Avenue, the original entryway has been closed and new entries opened in Bay 2 (from Morrison) providing access to the upper floors, and in Bay 9 (from Morrison) providing access to

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

the current tenant. The pilaster between 10 and 11 has been removed and the storefront used for a secondary entrance. Similarly, on Morrison, Bays 1 and 2 (from the east) have been adapted for secondary egress using opaque glass in a rectilinear pattern defined by the aluminum frame. Bay 3 provides access to the tenant space.

The upper stories are separated from the street floor by a detailed egg and dart terra cotta belt course.

Fenestration above the storefront level is consistent throughout: Double-hung wood sash one over one windows. On the second and third floors, the window surround has a flat brick arches with voussoirs and a large terra cotta console keystone. The only exception is in Bay 1 off Third Street where the window frames have been replaced with multi-light industrial-type casement windows.

Between the third and fourth levels, there is a second terra cotta belt course of egg and dart decoration. Above the fourth floor windows is a third undecorated terra cotta belt course on which sit terra cotta corbels creating a blind arcade to the roof line.

The addition was originally a one-story frame building with bow-truss roof, 100 feet by 100 feet located at the southeast corner of the block. In the 1960s, the bow truss roof was raised, adding a second story around the perimeter of the addition. The primary facade is along Second Avenue with a secondary facade on Yamhill. The exterior is brick clad with a with a belt course about 3/4 up the facade. Fenestration is consistent throughout and features lintel-type window openings on both floors. On the first floor, windows have a flat arch with a flat stone keystone. On the second floor, windows have a brick hood. The roof is metal and hipped. The cornice line is defined by modillions.

The addition connects to the 1903 building at the interior corner (northwest for the addition/southeast for the Mohawk), overlapping approximately 50 feet with through access via single square arched opening.

INTERIOR

The interior spatial configuration of the building and addition appears to remain generally intact, although all of the building's character defining features and finishes have been replaced. Currently, the ground floor tenant, Border's, uses the entire ground floor including the annex in a manner quite similar to the Roberts Brothers. The upper floors have had all original partitions removed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Access to the upper floors is through an entryway in Bay 2 (off Third). The lobby is entirely of new construction and leads to new elevators.

In the center of the addition is a skylight which is open to the ground floor. Offices are then arranged along the perimeter. As with the main building, the finishes and character-defining features of the addition have been removed.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1940 | Addition of one story building at southeast. |
| 1965 | Major renovation of addition, adapting space for gallery and office use. Design by Edmondson, Kochendorfer & Kennedy. |
| 1982 | Remodeling of Mohawk building entry and lobby. Design by Carol Bonner |
| 1985 | Major renovation of interior spaces for tenants. Design by KSWA, Ingram & Associates and Edelman. |
| 1992 | Storefront remodel by Brett Schultz |
| 1993 | Major remodeling of interior for tenant. Design by Musil, Perkowitz & Ruth |
| 1993 | New roof |
| 1995 | Remodeling of building entry and lobby by Fletcher Farr Ayotte |

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

MOHAWK BUILDING (1903)

708-724 SW Third Avenue
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Mohawk Building rises in its original volume as a four-story block of approximately 100 x 150 feet in ground plan at the southeast corner of SW Third Avenue and Morrison Street in Portland's central business district. The building's principal tenant, Roberts Brothers Department Store, opened its doors here in 1903. The developer was the Henry Failing Estate. The nominated area includes a 95 x 100-foot parcel offset from the southeast corner of the building containing a one-story department store addition of 1940 which was enlarged by a second story in 1965. Although the annex is partially non-historic as the result of its vertical enlargement after the historic period, it is included as a functionally integral part of the parent block. The historic period of significance is drawn to the time of Thomas Roberts's death in 1944, since what followed thereafter was related to post-War expansion. This building was determined by the State Historic Preservation Office to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register in 1980 in the course of federal project review relating to Tri-Met's light rail project.

The building has a post and beam framing system with cast iron columns and masonry walls. It reflects a conservative design scheme as well as conservative building technique. The architects Whidden and Lewis, progenitors of the American Renaissance in Oregon's metropolis, provided a design in the Georgian style. Understated as the scheme may be, the exterior is handsomely realized in red brick and cream glazed terra cotta. The essence of the scheme for street facades above store fronts closed with a Classical entablature is rusticated brick quoining and regular, trabeated fenestration incorporating frameless windows with flat arch heads having radiating voussoirs and terra cotta console keystones. The building's top story is set off by a corbeled terra cotta belt course with egg and dart motif. On the topmost story, window heads abut a finely detailed terra cotta and brick corbel table which is the terminating feature. No false pediments or cresting signal the entrance bays on the street fronts.

Entryways and store fronts have been modified within ground story structural bays over time. Detailing of pier faces as Classical pilasters with inset panels, shaft and capital, with medallion ornament, however, is intact. Traces of the original spatial organization may be found on the interior, but character-defining features and finishes associated with the original design have

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

been swept away in remodeling.

This property represents downtown upbuilding of the period when prime commercial real estate was concentrated along the waterfront. The application shows the development of the block between Second and Third Avenues, Morrison and Yamhill Streets as typical of the evolutionary growth and development.

Henry and Thomas Roberts were Welsh emigres who arrived in Portland by way of Australia in 1892 and opened a dry goods store in a frame building on a narrow interior lot of the block. Seeking expansion, the brothers appealed to their landlord, the Henry Failing Estate, which engaged the eminent local firm of Whidden and Lewis. Construction of a new store was started in 1902, and the store was opened in 1903. The Roberts Brothers operated a profitable enterprise at this location for 50 years. In 1940, the store expanded into a single story rear attachment which later was increased by a second story. Major renovations of the post-War era began in 1952, when the store redefined its market niche as home furnishings exclusively. This, however, was the beginning of a decline brought on by vigorous competition from national chain stores in suburban malls. The old downtown had become congested. After the doors were closed in 1960, the ground story was broken up for commercial leasing; office space was leased in the upper stories.

Thomas Roberts had assumed control of the store from about 1910 onward and brought his sons, Harry, Thomas Jr., and William into the business. Thomas presided over the store's pre-War expansion before his death in 1944. William succeeded his father as manager and led the 1952 remodeling. At the same time, in an effort to expand trade, he opened branch stores in Corvallis and Eugene. After the store closed, the Roberts Brothers moved from retailing to real estate.

The Mohawk Building meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good example of commercial building design by the leading firm of Whidden and Lewis. It is significant also under Criterion A in the area of commerce. Roberts Brothers Department Store contributed importantly to the vitality of the older section of the central business district in its pre-War heyday, successfully holding customers in direct competition with the dominant, family-owned Meier and Frank Department Store.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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SETTING

The 1903 Mohawk Building was built by the Failing Estate for the Roberts Brothers Dry Good Store. It is located on Block 21 of the original Overton-Lovejoy land. It was first claimed in 1843 William Overton, a frontiersman from Tennessee. To file his 640-acre claim, Overton hired an Oregon City lawyer by the name of Asa Lawrence Lovejoy, paying him with a half interest in the property. In 1845, the proprietors hired a surveyor to plot 16 blocks from the river to Second Street, from Jefferson to Washington. The blocks would be 200 feet square and the streets 60 feet wide.

By the 1870s, the city had incorporated and expanded well beyond Second Street. The city's population had grown from a mere 3,000 in 1860 to 10,000 in 1873. Yet during the 1870s, fires had devastating effects on the street scape. In 1872, a fire destroyed buildings along Front Avenue from Morrison and Washington. The next year, fire burned through an area bounded by the Willamette River and Second Street, Clay to Morrison. The 22-block area faced total losses of over \$1 million.

Nonetheless, the city rebuilt and continued to grow. Brick replaced wood in new buildings in the downtown area and by 1880, the city's population had grown to 17,500. In 1887, the Morrison Street Bridge opened, the first span over the Willamette River--further stimulating growth in this area of downtown.

In 1889, the Sanborn Map depicts Block 21 has being largely business. The northwest corner at Third and Morrison where the Mohawk Building would be constructed contained several female boarding houses. The northeast corner along Second and Morrison contained primarily one-story storefronts, while the southeast had two and three story tenements with ground floor stores. At the southwest was the West Shore Lithograph and Engraving Company. Sandwiched in between were a saloon, drug store, gun store, tin shop and tailor shop. About half of the block had plank sidewalk (at the northeast and southwest).

By 1901, most of the buildings on the block had been replaced. The site of the Mohawk Building contained one story, mostly wood, storefronts. To the east was the H. C. Breden Furniture and Upholstery business, a brick building occupying the entire quarter block. At the southwest corner of the block where Second and Yamhill meet was a general merchandise store with lodgings above. The southwest corner contained a marketplace for meat and provisions.

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HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

The Roberts Brothers, Henry and Thomas, moved from Wales by way of Australia, arriving here in 1892. The sons of a dry good merchant, they set up a dry good store in Portland. The first store was frame structure on an interior lot, approximately 75 feet deep with 25 feet street frontage. Within a couple of years, the brothers doubled their enterprise, taking the frame store adjacent.

By 1901, the need to expand further was apparent. Their landlord was the Estate of Henry Failing. The Failing family, which arrived in 1851, was a significant political and economic force in the development of downtown Portland. Henry had served as Mayor for two terms and at the time of his death in 1898 owned 38 lots of prime downtown property valued at nearly a half million dollars. With an assured tenant, the Failing Estate hired noted Portland architects Whidden & Lewis to design a four-story brick building. The Roberts Brothers relocated during the construction period from 1902-1903 to a temporary home at Fifth and Yamhill.

Upon completion, the building was first known as the Failing Building. With numerous other "Failing Buildings," by the time it was occupied in the Spring of 1903, it was renamed the Mohawk Building.

On June 16, 1903, the Roberts Brothers held a formal grand opening of their new quarters. They opened the doors to the public at 7:30 p.m. with music, electric "illuminations," and expanded merchandise. In a span of a little more than ten years, they had grown from a dry goods store of less than 2,000 sf. to their present home of 25,000 sf. Their business creed was simple:

TRUSTWORTHY MERCHANDISE
FIXED AND FAIR PRICES
QUALITY ALWAYS FIRST
FULLEST ASSORTMENT
COURTEOUS SERVICE
KEEPING ABSOLUTE FAITH

For the next 57 years, the Roberts Brothers remained in this central location. In 1919, Henry Roberts died and brother Thomas took full control of the enterprise. By 1929, it was known as the place that had everything. In 1938, Roberts Brothers became the first closed shop in Portland; Roberts signed a contract with the Retail Clerks Union, local #1251, for a \$15 minimum weekly pay, \$150 maximum monthly pay, and one paid week of vacation after a year of service. Two years later, Roberts

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Brothers expanded their facility to add a one-story structure which was located at the southeast rear of their present store and on the corner of Yamhill and Second. They used the opportunity to expand their offerings and placed into the new facility a shoe department, infant and children department, drapery department and the S&H Green Stamp Redemption Center.

In 1952, Roberts Brothers remodeled their store, revamping the sales floor, installing automatic elevators and new fire escapes. Five years later, in an attempt to redefine the Roberts Brothers Store niche following their purchase of Lipman-Wolfe, the store focused exclusively on home furnishings. A grand reopening was held on January 28 of that year with Sophie Tucker as the featured guest.

Despite the enthusiasm, by the end of the 1950s, the Roberts Brothers faced an enormous challenge. The new multi-laned Morrison Street Bridge was under construction. Upon completion, the Roberts would discover that traffic speed along Morrison combined with congestion to strangle their business. The store simply was no longer convenient. On July 29, 1960, the Roberts Brothers closed its doors. For over six decades, they had built a reputation for being an astutely-managed, steady, thrifty house which grew quietly on a reputation for value for value and steadfast quality merchandise.

Subsequently, the ground floor interior of the Mohawk Building was broken into smaller retail specialty stores and leased out. The second floor was adapted for office use and the upper floors continued in that function. In 1994, the retail space was leased to Border's books which occupies virtually all of the first floor of the expanded Roberts Brothers store.

WHIDDEN & LEWIS--ARCHITECTS

William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis were both trained at M.I.T. After graduation, Lewis worked in the Boston office of Peabody & Stearns, and later formed a partnership with Henry P. Clark.

Whidden, after four years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, joined McKim, Meade & White in New York. Accompanied by McKim, Whidden came to Portland in 1882 to supervise work on railroad magnate Henry Villard's Portland Hotel. Villard's financial collapse in 1883 ended work on the hotel and Whidden returned to the east coast.

In 1888 the partially completed hotel was acquired by a local syndicate headed by H. W. Corbett and William Ladd who invited Whidden to return to Portland to oversee construction. A year later Whidden was visited by his friend and classmate, Ion Lewis, who stayed on and joined Whidden in

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

partnership.

The arrival of Whidden & Lewis marked the arrival of current eastern styles, and architecturally speaking, Portland had "come of age." Whidden & Lewis introduced the Georgian in residential design, the Second Renaissance Revival in public buildings, and the classically detailed Commercial Style in office buildings. Notable examples of their work are the Hamilton Building (1893), the Postal Building, located just to the west (1900), and Portland City Hall (1892-95), all listed on the National Register.

THE ROBERTS BROTHERS

Mr. [Thomas] Roberts and the late Henry Roberts founded Roberts Brothers Store in 1892, and by persistence, friendly dealing and good judgement they made it an institution which lies close to Portland's economic heart.

*An editorial from The Oregonian,
October 17, 1944*

The Roberts Brothers Store was owned and operated by Henry and Thomas Roberts. Both were born in Nantgaredig, Carmarthenshire in South Wales. Thomas was the oldest, born in 1864; Henry was born the following year. Their father was a dry goods merchant and the brothers learned the trade first from him and later in London. In 1890, they traveled to Australia and in the following year to the United States. In 1892, they arrived in Portland and set up shop in what was considered downtown Portland on Third Avenue between Morrison and Yamhill. Their store was a small frame building, 75 feet deep with 25 feet of frontage and less than 2,000 sf. They chose their location well and managed their business with equal skill. Within a couple of years, they doubled their facilities, leasing the frame structure adjacent. In 1901-02, they relocated to Fifth and Yamhill while the Failing Estate built the Mohawk Building. Upon completion, they returned, with 25,000 sf. of retail space.

Henry died on February 8, 1919 at the age of 54 after a seven-year illness. In the last decade, he was involved less and less in the store's operation. He was unmarried and survived by his brother and three nephews, Harry, Thomas Jr. and William.

As Henry faded from the operation, Thomas played an increasingly important role while also bringing in other family members. In 1940, Roberts Brothers again expanded, purchasing a one-story building

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

at the southeast corner of Block 21. The building added 21,000 sf., nearly doubling the size of the store.

In October of 1944, Thomas died at the age of 80 at his home in Milwaukie, "Tawelfryn." He was survived by his wife, Annie Ross, and sons.

After Thomas' death, the store was managed on a day to day basis by his son William, with the help of numerous other relatives. Typically, William and other family members started on the floor and gradually assumed responsibility for a single then multiple departments. Under his leadership, the second generation was more aggressive than the first. In 1948, Roberts Brothers purchased Nolan's Department Store in Corvallis. In 1952, they remodeled the downtown store. The next year, Roberts Brothers opened a store in Eugene. Their real step forward however came in 1956-57 when they first bought out Lipman-Wolfe, and then Diamond's Department Store in Phoenix. In the 1960s, however, as national chains were buying out local retailers, the Roberts Brothers gradually moved from their retailing heritage to real estate. In 1960, they closed the downtown store. In 1967, they sold their operations to Dayton Brothers. With the proceeds, they have gradually acquired a premier collection of Portland architectural gems. These include the Morgan Building, the American Bank Building, and the Jackson Tower.

Mohawk Building
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

8.. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1903-1944

Significant Dates

1903

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Whidden & Lewis

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Oregon Historical Society

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Oregon Historical Society, Vertical Files.

The Oregonian

The Oregon Journal

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Section number 9 Page 3

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Mohawk Building
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre (0.56 acres) Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1,0</u>	<u>52,54,50</u>	<u>504,034,0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President

organization Heritage Investment Corp. date November 25, 1995

street & number 123 NW 2nd Avenue, Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Morgan Park, Inc. % Thomas Sjostron

street & number 720 SW Washington, Suite 330 telephone (503) 226-7025

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97204

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Mohawk Building is located on Lots 6-8 of Block 21, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The Mohawk Building addition is located on Lots 3 & 4 of Block 21, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the building for which National Register status is being requested.

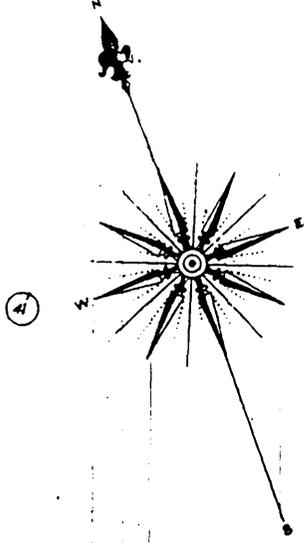
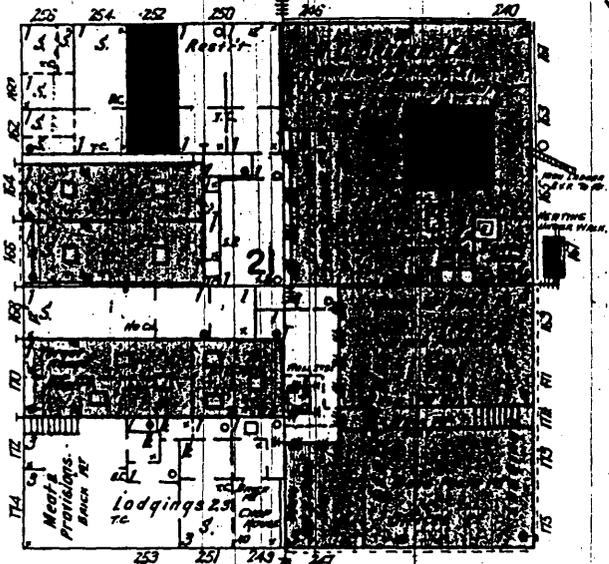
67

FIRE CISTERN
2000 GALS.

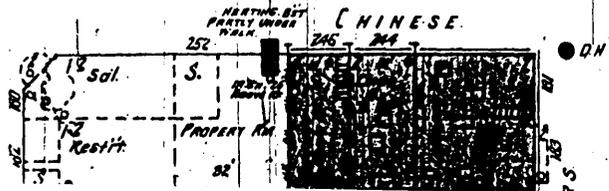
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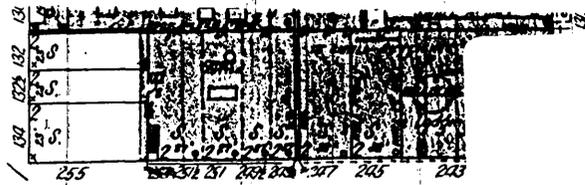
6' W.P.P.
6' W.P.P.

80 ft wide.

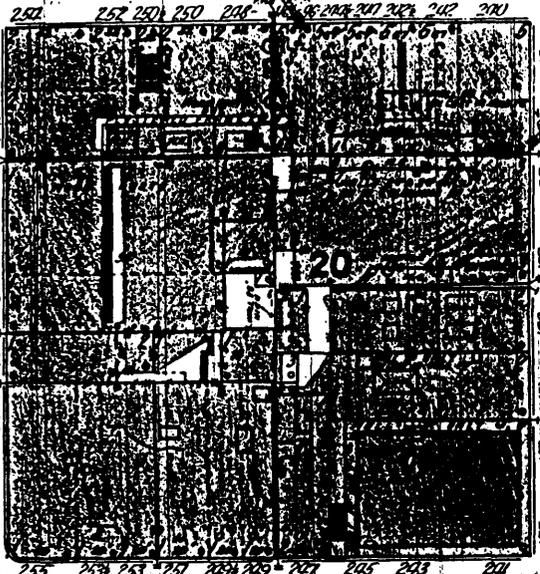


60 ft wide.

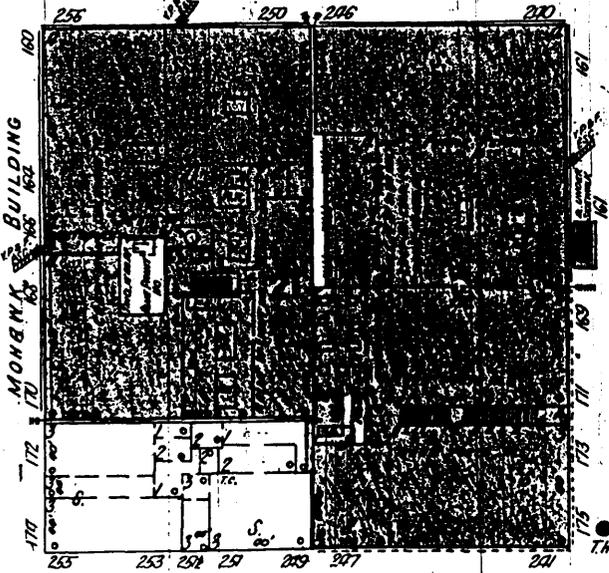




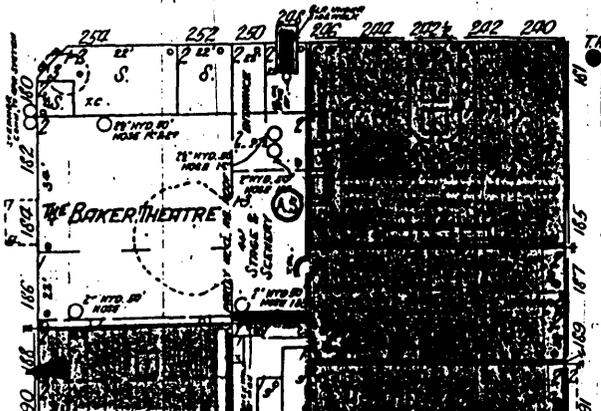
ALDER



MORRISON



YAMHILL



THE BAKER THEATRE

3RD ST.

2ND ST.

114

116

20,000 GAL. FIRE CISTERN

20,000 GAL. FIRE CISTERN

42

38

D.H.

D.H.

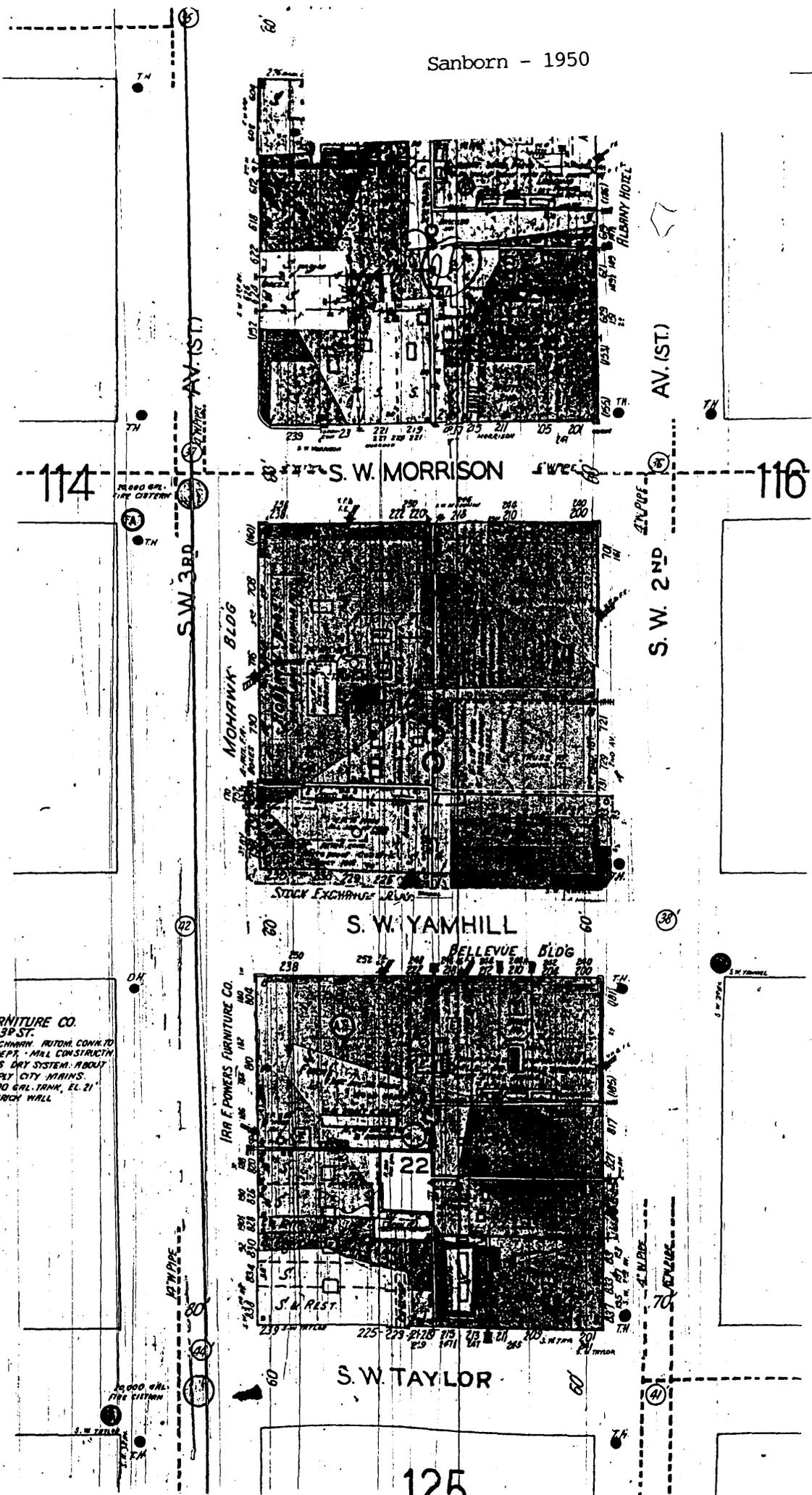
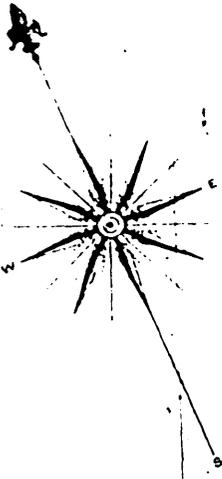
T.H.

T.H.

T.H.

T.H.

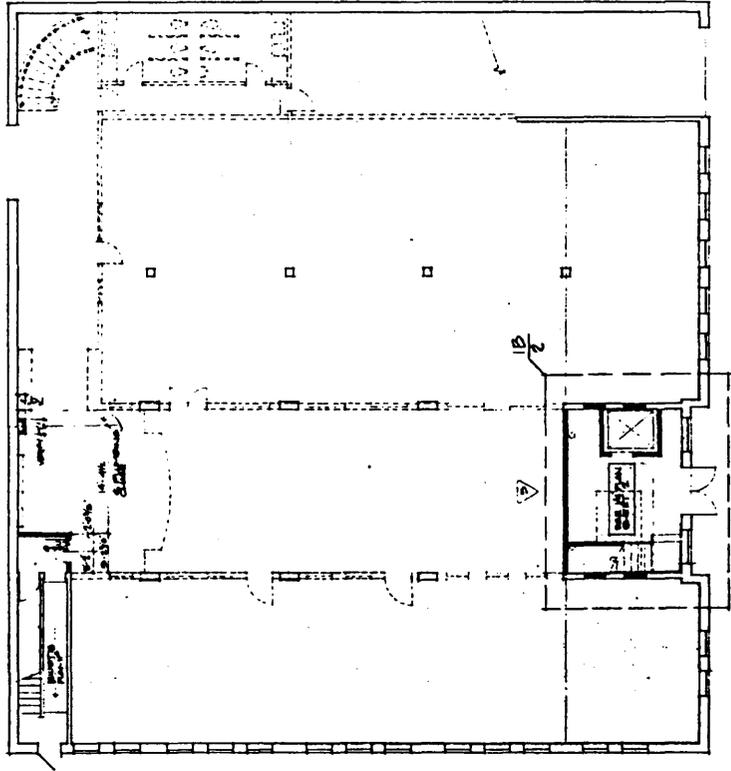
T.H.



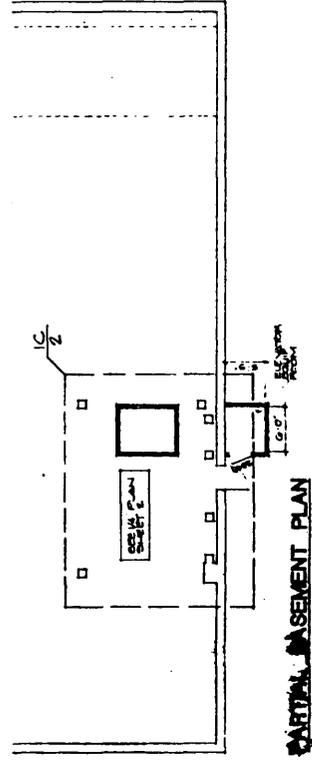
IRA F. POWERS FURNITURE CO.
180 - 186 - 3RD ST.
7 A D T F B BOXES. NO WATCHMAN. AUTOM. CONN. TO
SPRINKLERS RINGS INTO FIRE DEPT. - WALL CONSTRUCTION
MFRS. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS DRY SYSTEM. ABOUT
750 HEADS. PRIMARY SUPPLY CITY MAINS.
SECONDARY SUPPLY IN 15000 GAL. TANK, EL. 21'
ROOF R.F. & SUPPORTED ON BRICK WALL

Scale of Feet.
50 100 150

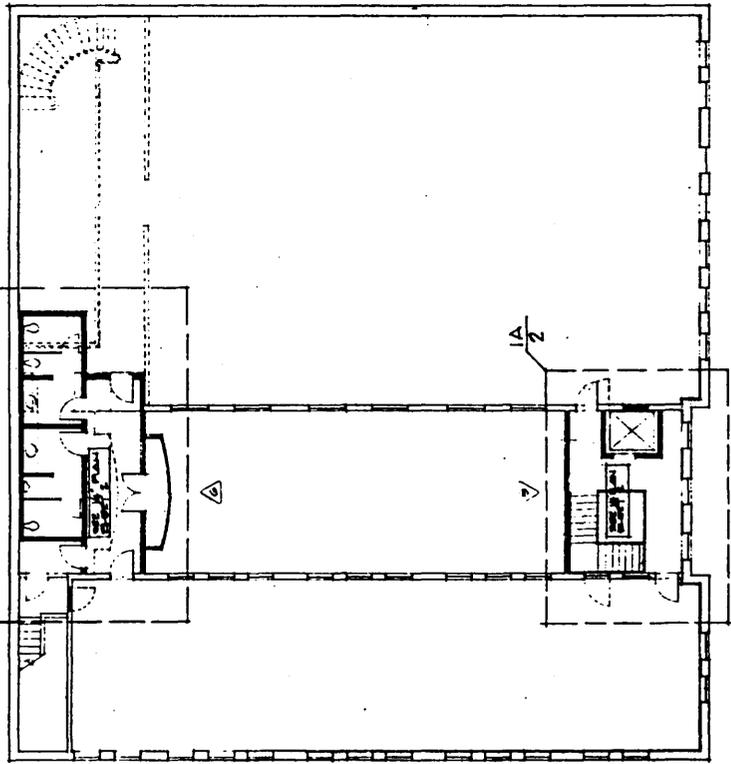
125



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 1/8" = 1'-0"



PARTIAL BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 1/8" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

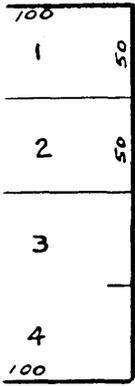
1. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
2. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE BUILDING CODES AND REGULATIONS.
3. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING CODES AND REGULATIONS.
4. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODES AND REGULATIONS.
5. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODES AND REGULATIONS.
6. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODES AND REGULATIONS.

LEGEND

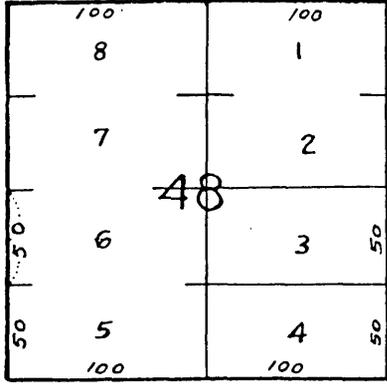
- EXISTING TO BE REMOVED
- NEW CONSTRUCTION
- EXISTING
- NEW

Mohawk Bldg. Addition

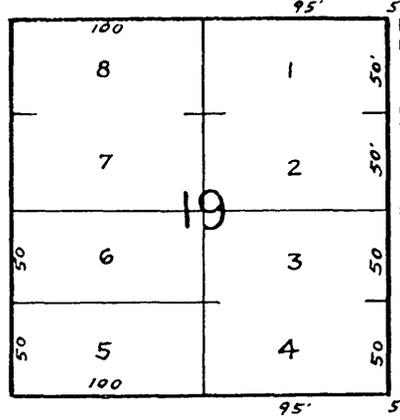
S.W. WASHINGTON ST.



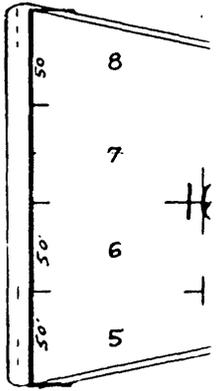
AVE



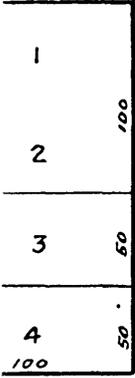
AVE.



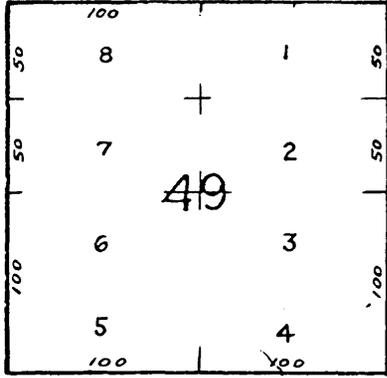
AVE.



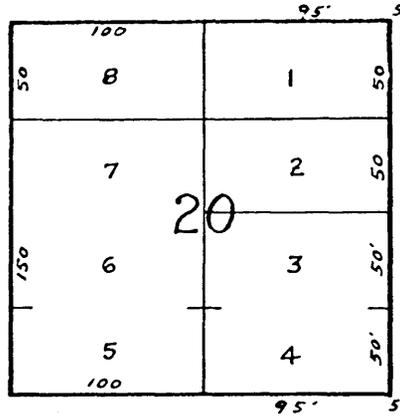
W ALDER ST.



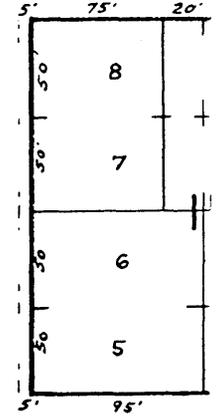
FOURTH



THIRD



SECOND

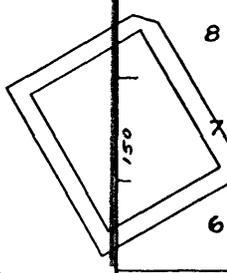
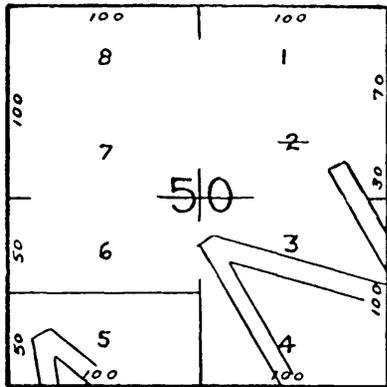


ON ST.

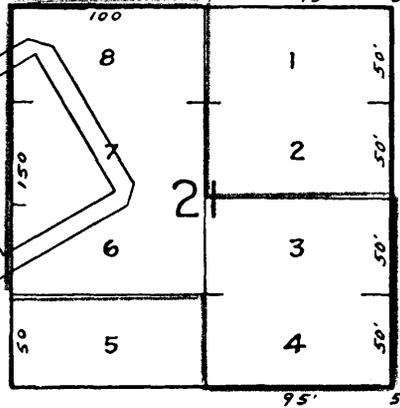


SKIDBRIDGE EL. 23.83-27.50

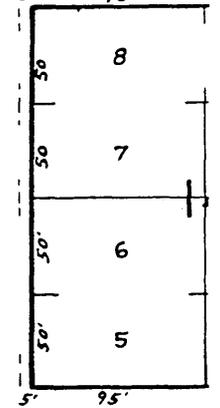
LL



MORRISON



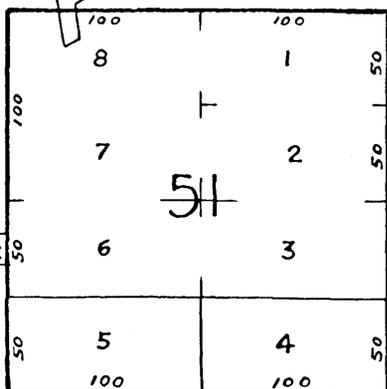
WIDENED ORD #1812 9-19-1876



ST.

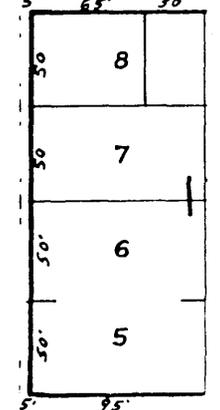
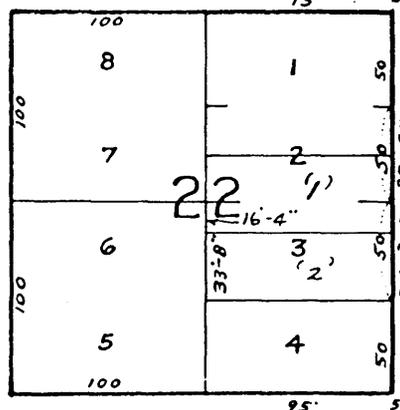


P



SUB-SURFACE LEASE 2123-1489 EL. 23-37.50

YAMHILL



ST.