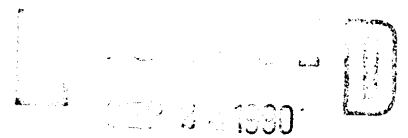


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Crandall, Louis A., House other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 959 Main Street city, town Lebanon state Oregon code OR county Linn code 043 zip code 97355 not for publication vicinity

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

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: James M. Hamrick Date: September 15, 1990 State or Federal agency and bureau: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century American Movements:Craftsman (American Foursquare)/Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls wood

roof asphalt: composition shinglesother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

GENERAL

The Louis Crandall House is located on the east side of Main Street and north of Oak Street at mid-block, in Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon. The residence is bounded by a parking lot and the City Hall on the north side and an alley demarcates the rear lot line on the east side. Several mature trees and shrubs on the lot include a monkey-puzzle tree and a large walnut, the sole remnant of an orchard on the larger holding once associated with the house. The immediate neighborhood is completing a transition from partial residential use to predominantly commercial.

This two and one-half story house has an asymmetrical arrangement of rooms within its regular rectangular volume. The entrance foyer and stairway are located in the northeast corner of the house. A cased rectangular opening connects the foyer with the front parlor and another identical opening connects the front parlor and the dining room, making an open floor plan. The front parlor and the living room/dining room comprise the south half of the first floor with the kitchen area in the northwest corner. The second floor contains the bedrooms and a bathroom. The interior chimney rises through the roof just north and east of the roof peak. The building has a low-pitched hipped-roof with hipped dormers on the north, west, and south sides, and is covered with composition asphalt shingles. The eaves are wide and flaring and carried on exposed rafters with shaped ends. The full length front porch on the west elevation has a hipped-roof while the rear porch has a gabled roof. The windows are primarily one-over-one, double-hung wood sash.

EXTERIOR

The exterior of the Louis Crandall House is covered with horizontal weatherboard with cornerboards on the story and straight-cut cedar shingles cover the second story and the sides of dormers. The shingles are arranged with a patterned of alternating five and four-inch exposure. A wide beltcourse separates the weatherboard and shingle siding material. The beltcourse is continued around on the front and rear porches as a frieze. The top edge of the beltcourse is a projecting decorative molding over which the bottom course of shingles flare out slightly from the wall plane. A frieze with a large cushion bed molding encircles the building and the same trim detail is used on the dormers. All windows are wood frame and are primarily one-over-one, double-hung with plain mill trim. Exceptions include the tall, narrow, multi-pane, quadruple-hung window lighting the stairwell; the paired, fixed, four-pane casement windows in the dormers; and the fixed,

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

ten-pane window lighting the closet on the second floor of the south elevation. The main volume of the house has a concrete foundation while the porches are supported by a post and beam system.

The exterior is entirely original. The capital and base of the southwest front porch column are missing. Molding on the front porch and the north dormer is loose and the chimney cap has some missing brick. The foundation of both porches need reinforcement.

Front (East) Elevation

The front elevation is asymmetrically arranged with the main entrance on the north end and paired, double-hung window lighting the parlor on the south end. Paired windows light the bedroom directly above the parlor and a single window above the front door lights the smaller bedroom on that side. The dormer is placed in the center of the facade. A full width porch with a hipped roof spans this elevation. The front elevation is embellished with many Colonial Revival details including the turned wooden Ionic porch columns and the formal doorway with fluted pilasters, sidelights, transom, and wide entablature. The door itself has a window in the upper panel with a shelf below which is embellished with a decorative molding. The parlor window trim is also composed of decorative molding.

North Elevation

The primary decorative feature on the north elevation is the unusual stairhall window. Extremely tall and narrow, it is quadruple-hung with six panes in each of the four frames. The trim has a beaded, broken and scrolled pediment, and the sill is supported on two shaped brackets. The window extends from the first stair landing to the ceiling of the second floor. The gable porch roof is fully pedimented with a shingled tympanum. Square-cut balusters line the porch which is supported on plain square posts.

Rear (West) Elevation

The cool room is located at the south corner of the rear elevation. It is marked by two screened vents let into the siding. On the north end of this elevation is the porch. A doorway leads into the kitchen.

South Elevation

On the south elevation, paired windows light the dining room while a single window lights the parlor. The second floor bedrooms are each lit by a single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

window. In the center of the second story is a tall, narrow, ten-pane, fixed window which serves the large walk-in closet. Brackets, which may have supported window boxes, are located below the first floor window.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Louis Crandall House is simply, yet elegantly, finished with varnished fir trim manufactured by the Crandall Brothers Planing Mill. It is in good condition, and is a good representation of the mill's products. The focal point of the interior is the finely-crafted stairway which displays Colonial Revival detailing. The newel posts are fluted, have egg and dart molding, and are crowned by urn-shaped finials. The stringer is embellished with vertical panels. Square balusters support the shaped handrail. The open stairway makes a ninety degree turn at the first landing, where the tall stairhall window is located, and opens onto a large second floor landing. Five panel doors are found throughout the house.

The interior of the Louis Crandall House is essentially intact in plan and detail. Family members removed the original kitchen and cool room cabinetry (which was manufactured by the Crandall Brothers Planing Mill) and some plumbing fixtures, including the large clawfoot bathtub. The floor plan is entirely intact.

First Floor

The entrance foyer and stairway are located at the northeast corner of the house. The foyer is connected to the parlor via a cased, rectangular opening. The parlor and the dining room are also connected by a cased, rectangular opening. This system is typical of the open floor plans used in houses of this period. At the rear of the house, in the northwest corner, is the kitchen area containing a brick chimney which vented a wood stove. A cool room occupies the southwest corner of the house. It is ventilated by two screened vents. Cabinets which once served as storage space have been removed.

Second Floor

All the rooms on the second floor open onto the large stair landing. These rooms consist of four bedrooms, one bathroom and a large walk-in closet.

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
1906

Significant Dates
1906

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Albert L. Crandall and Louis Crandall

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

I.O.O.F Cemetery Gravemarker, Lebanon, Oregon. Louis Crandall et al.

Genealogical information, Lebanon Library (Public Library).

Personal Interviews with Shirley (Crandall) Bicket and Irene (Temple) McPherson, January - February, 1990.

State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties. Data sheet, Louis Crandall House, 959 Main Street, Lebanon, Oregon, 1984. Albert I. Crandall House, 488 2nd St., etc.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Rating Maps, 1913.

Linn County, Oregon Assessment Records, 1909.

Lebanon Criterion, 1915.

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 less than one Lebanon, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 11, Township 12S, Range 2W, Willamette Meridian, in Linn County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lot 7, Block 1, J.M. Ralston's Third Addition to the City of Lebanon, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 4100 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is comprised of the entire urban tax lot occupied by the house built by Louis A. Crandall in 1906.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David D. Coen with assistance of Nahani A. Stricker
organization Property owner date March 6, 1990; rev. June, 1991
street & number 486 Park Street telephone (503) 258-2954
city or town Lebanon state Oregon zip code 97355

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

The Louis A. Crandall House situated on Main Street in downtown Lebanon, Oregon, meets National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved and locally distinctive example of Craftsman, or American Foursquare architecture showing clearly the influence of the Colonial Revival style. The only example of high style American Foursquare architecture in Lebanon, it was designed by Albert I. Crandall, and was constructed about 1906 by the Crandall Brothers Planing Mill, the proprietors of which were the brothers Louis, Albert, and Ira Crandall. The house built for Louis and his wife, Jesse, is exceptionally well crafted, an excellent application of the product of the Crandall Brothers' mill. The two and one-half-story house is a regular, rectangular volume having a low-pitched hipped roof with bell-cast eaves and hip-roofed dormers on front and side elevations. It is clad with horizontal weatherboards on the first story and straight cut shingles on the second story. Finesse of detail is displayed in the classically derived exterior embellishments, which include a full width front porch supported by four turned columns of the Ionic order having fully detailed capitals; the front entrance with its fluted pilasters, transom, and sidelights with paneled bases; a broken and scrolled pediment over the attenuated stairhall window; and a temple-fronted or pedimented porch on the north elevation that wraps around the northwest corner of the house. The interior woodwork of finely crafted varnished fir also displays classical details, especially in the staircase, where fluted newel posts with egg and dart molding and urn-shaped finials were used. The historic fabric of the house is intact both inside and out. There never have been any additions to the house, and only minor interior alterations. For extent and quality of detail in the Colonial Revival mode, the Louis Crandall House has no equal locally.

The house is noteworthy as a documented example of building construction used, in a sense, as a showpiece by Louis Crandall and his brothers Albert and Ira, who owned and operated a construction company and the local planing mill. The Crandalls' original planing mill and cabinet shop was opened on the east side of Lebanon about 1895. The Crandalls' big steam-powered mill, built in 1910, stood south of the nominated property, on the south side of Oak Street adjacent to the Santiam Canal. The Crandall Brothers built many fine buildings in Lebanon and surrounding Linn County. Albert Crandall is thought to have done all the design work, including furniture design, for the family residences. The Crandalls built a house for each of the brothers. Ira Crandall's house, which occupied the southwest corner of Maple and Vine streets, no longer stands. Albert Crandall's house at 488 Second Street is in excellent condition. Built in 1896, it is a Queen Anne style house, highly decorated in the Eastlake tradition. Another noteworthy residence constructed by the Crandalls in Lebanon is the Dr. J. C. Booth House which is contemporary with the Louis Crandall House. Earlier listed in the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

National Register of Historic Places, it is an example of Queen Anne architecture having some trim details in the Colonial Revival style.

Other buildings located in Lebanon attributed to the Crandalls include the 1930 Mission style Lowe Funeral Home; the 1913 bungalow style Gill House; the 1910 Arts and Crafts Joel C. Mayer House; the Connett House, a 1902 Arts and Crafts style residence, and the 1892 Queen Anne/Eastlake Scroggin House. Family members relate that the Providence Church, built between 1893 and 1898, and located approximately six miles northeast of Lebanon, is another Crandall Brothers project.

Louis Alfsonso Crandall, member of a family, including father and brothers, skilled in carpentry, was born in Iowa in 1862 and died in Lebanon, Oregon in 1943. His wife, Jesse, died in 1914. Louis and Jesse Crandall had four children. The Crandall family came to Oregon in about 1891 from Smith Center, Kansas. Included in this migration was the family patriarch, John Nafus Crandall and his wife, Charlotte Crandall; Louis Crandall and his wife Jesse; Louis's three brothers, Albert, Ira, and Miner; Louis's three sisters, Flora, Emma, and Lulu, and seven children. Three of the four Crandall brothers went into business together and opened their first planing mill in Lebanon about 1895. Albert was not only the designer, but kept the records of labor and material used, as well as the records of the moldings and knives and buildings plans. The Crandall Brothers business records are no longer extant. Louis Crandall lived in the nominated property to the time of his death. The family of Louis and Jesse Crandall owned the house until recently, when it was purchased by David D. and Beverly C. Coen.

Following is an account of research into Crandall family and business history prepared by David D. Coen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

This American Foursquare house was built for Louis and Jessie Crandall in 1906. He, his Father John N. and Wife, Charlotte, seven children, four brothers, Louis, Albert, Ira, and Miner Harley, Three sisters, Floria, Emma, and Lulu, came to Oregon from Smith Center Kansas in or around 1891.

The Louis Crandall house is locally significant under criterion C. More important, It is the best example of this unique architecture that the Crandall Brothers built, Or any other local builders built There is only one of this style house that closely resembles the Crandall house that is on the City of Lebanon Inventory. The Crandall house has all of the classic features that one would associate with the Craftsman style. The Crandall house is completely original, and has no additions to it. The house looks today, like it did when it was first built. All of the lumber that I have been able to see, Has been all vertical grain, with no knots in some boards that are 20 feet long. The Crandall house has one Method that was used only by the Crandall Brothers in this area. on the roof they used a vertical 2x3 which was placed at the second row of shingles, curving to a lower area at the corners (or hip area) with a tin flashing over the 2x3 then the roofing layed from the 2x3 on up the roof, a 1-1/2 inch tin down spout to catches the roof water, going through the boxed in eve line, then on down to the ground, this was to drain the roof and to not allow the roof water to run off the roof all around the house. This was to take the place of gutters. The house is structural sound, and from the outside looks to be much worse off than it actually is. it needs to be painted and re-roofed, and work done to the porches, also some work inside It is presently under going those repairs to restore it to it's original charm.

Available evidence, through pictures showing the Crandall children at a young age, and knowing that they were born in a house at 3rd & Rose st. in Lebanon. All four were born there, and then the family moved to the new house. The youngest of them being Muriel, Born on Dec. 18, 1906 she would appear to be six month old, This would establish the date when the house was built. circa 1906.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

I have gone to O.S. U. Library and gone over their Sanborn . maps (they have the best inventory of Sanborn . maps in the state) Their maps have a gap of 1898 to 1913. On the 1898 map the Louis Crandall house is not shown and the on the 1913 map it is shown.

In the office of the tax collector for Linn County there is a record of the Crandalls for lot # 7 and lot # 8 There records show a improvement assessment for lot # 7 in 1909 which would indicate the Louis Crandall house having been built prior to 1909. As the clerk related to me that there could have been some time go by before the improvement assessment having been placed on the records. So with the pictures, and the Sanborn . maps, And the tax records, It would indicate that the Louis Crandall house was started in 1906 and completed and moved into in 1907.

Louis A. Crandall was born in Iowa in 1862 , died in Lebanon Oregon in 1943. He was preceded in death by his wife Jessie M. in 1914. They are buried at the IooF cemetery, In Lebanon Oregon.

Prior to Louis coming to Lebanon , Oregon. The family of John & Charlotte Crandall moved from Iowa to Smith Center Kan. In Smith County Kan. It was there that Louis got his training as a carpenter. He worked with his Dad John, and Brothers on the large School House that was built by them in Smith Center Kan. and other buildings as well. (The school house is apart of family photos.) We can only establish that the John Crandall family , along with the four boys& three girls arrived in Lebanon in 1891. They started the Planing Mill and cabinet shop on the east side of Lebanon about 1895, The big Mill was built and opened in 1910, and continued in operation till 1939. The Crandall Brother s became well-known and respected through the western states. It was the largest building of its kind in the Willamette Valley and could handle longer timbers than most. The mill built the huge peppermint distilling tanks for Dr, Brown in southern Oregon. He was one of the first persons to successfully raise this succulent crop in the state.

The Mill was sold in 1939 to Silver wheels for a freight terminal and was torn down to make way for the new Safeway and shopping canter about 1959 or 1960 The Mill was a landmark for many years, People would come and watch the production line operate as souvenir items of Myrtle wood and particularly they would watch the large wooden Peppermint tanks be loaded on flat cars to be shipped to Dr. Brown in southern Oregon.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

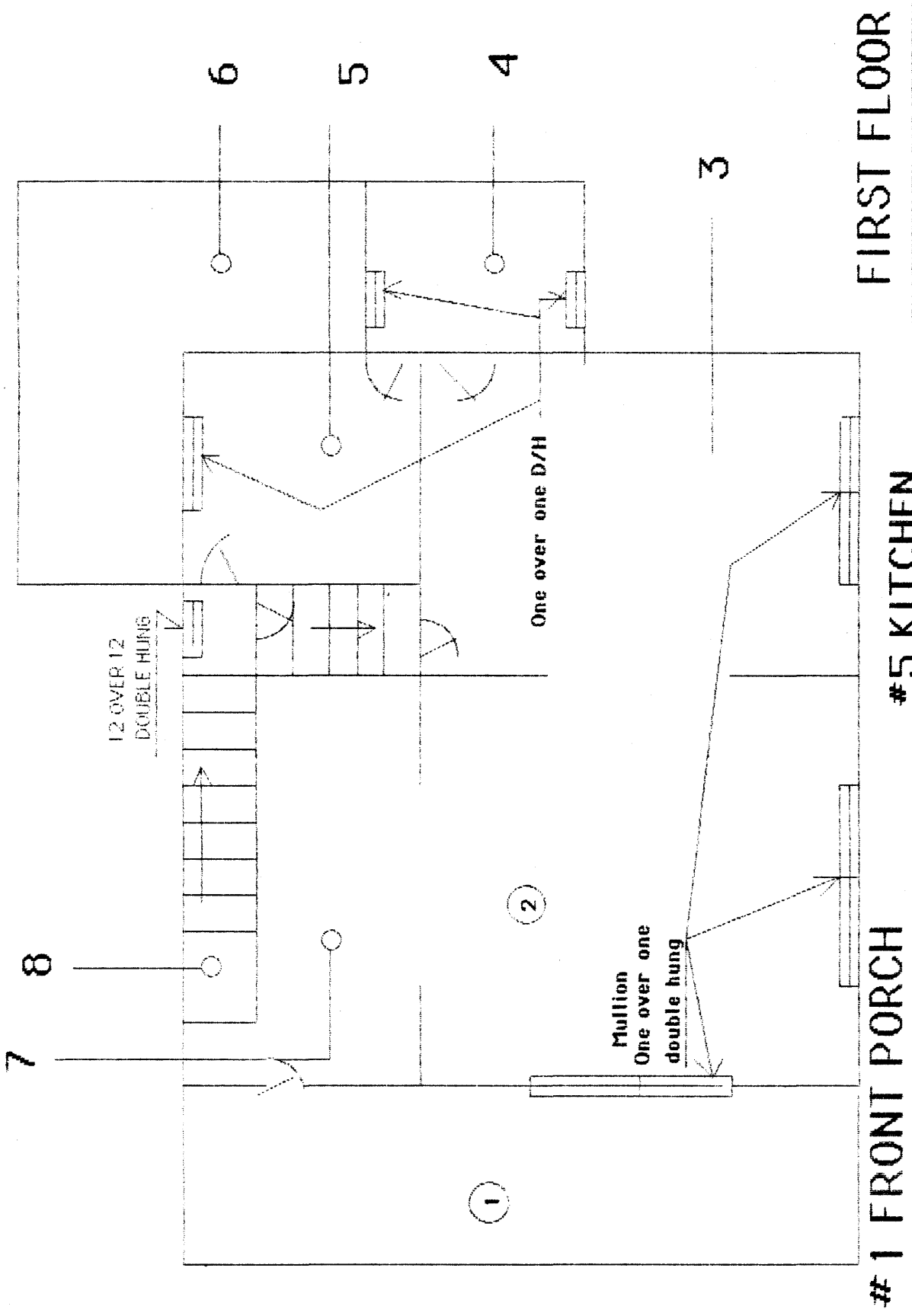
The Crandall Bro. Planing Mill built many other buildings in the town of Lebanon. Among those were the Lowe Funeral home , which is now the Jost funeral home. It is located at the corner of Grant and Park street. They also built the house known as The Suole House, Located at 412 Park street .Historic name of Connett House.This house was built in 1902.

I have type written papers that are written from the old news paper the "Lebanon Criterion" That show that the Crandall Brothers built the Tagent School House, That they bid on the Lacombe school house. Also where they finished the plans for the school house at Crabtree. The Crandall Bros. did also build the Providence Church, out in the Lacombe area. This Church is on the Linn County Register of historical Places.

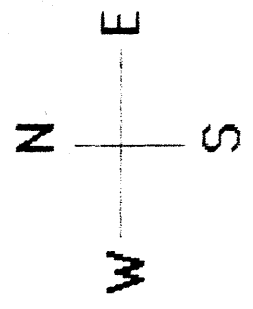
It is reported to me by (Mrs. Irene Temple Mc Pherson) that she had the Crandall Brothers Mill make for her a Flour bin for her home in Berlin (an area just outside of Lebanon) which was a work counter in her kitchen,with all of the upper shelves and the work top where all of the family baking was done. And then in later years had them build another one for her home on Russell Drive in Lebanon.

The Crandall Brothers Planing Mill was powered by a steam engine, and power could be expected to be maintained at the mill, a fire whistle was installed at the mill to summon the town's volunteer fire department in times of emergency. So the mill was very important to the town in more than one way.

So when John Crandall was on his way to Roseburg Oregon by train and made a stop in Albany Oregon and happened to meet a old friend that persuaded him to come to Lebanon, instead of going on to Roseburg, That made quite a change in the life , and the history of the town of Lebanon . Oregon.

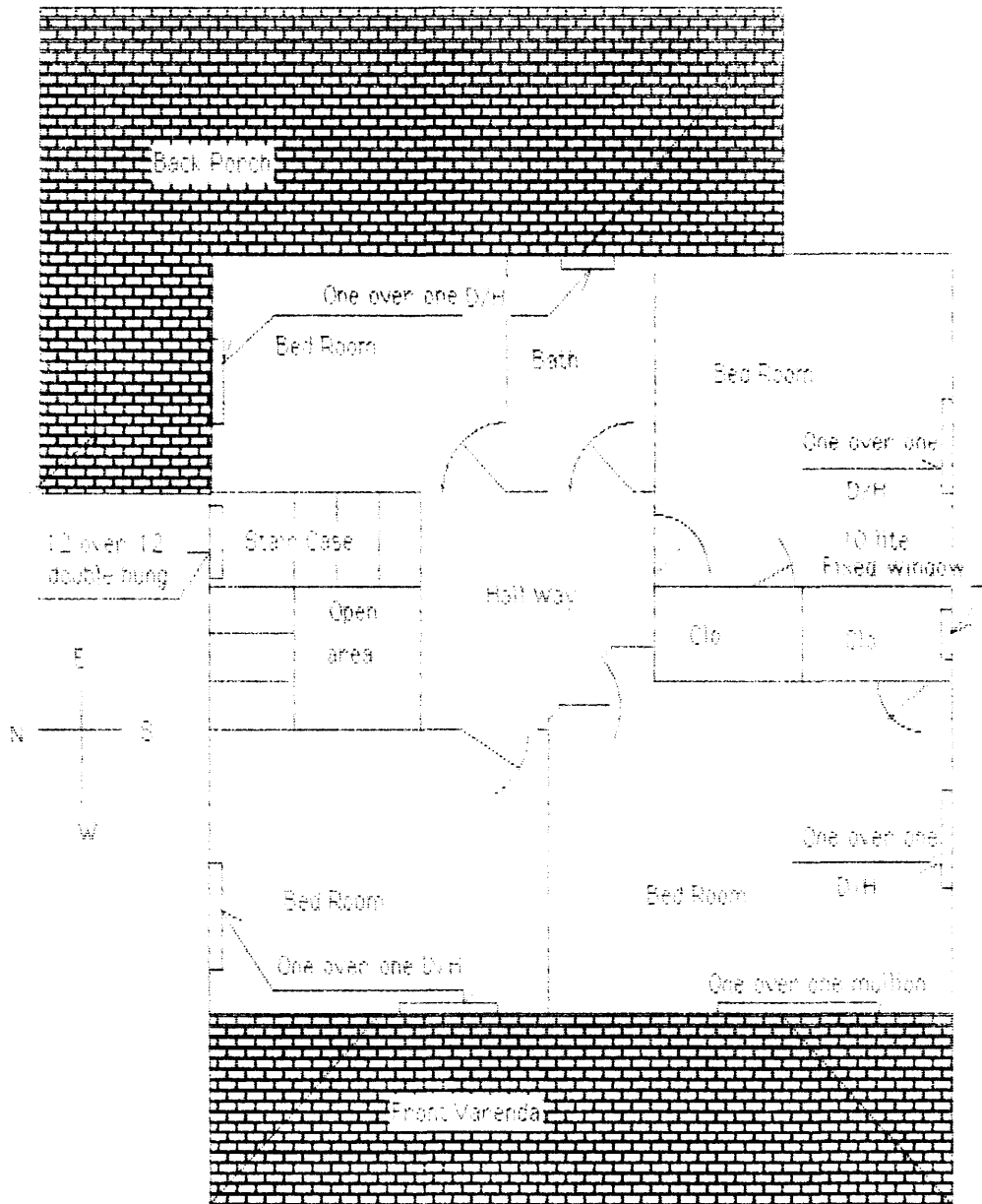


FIRST FLOOR

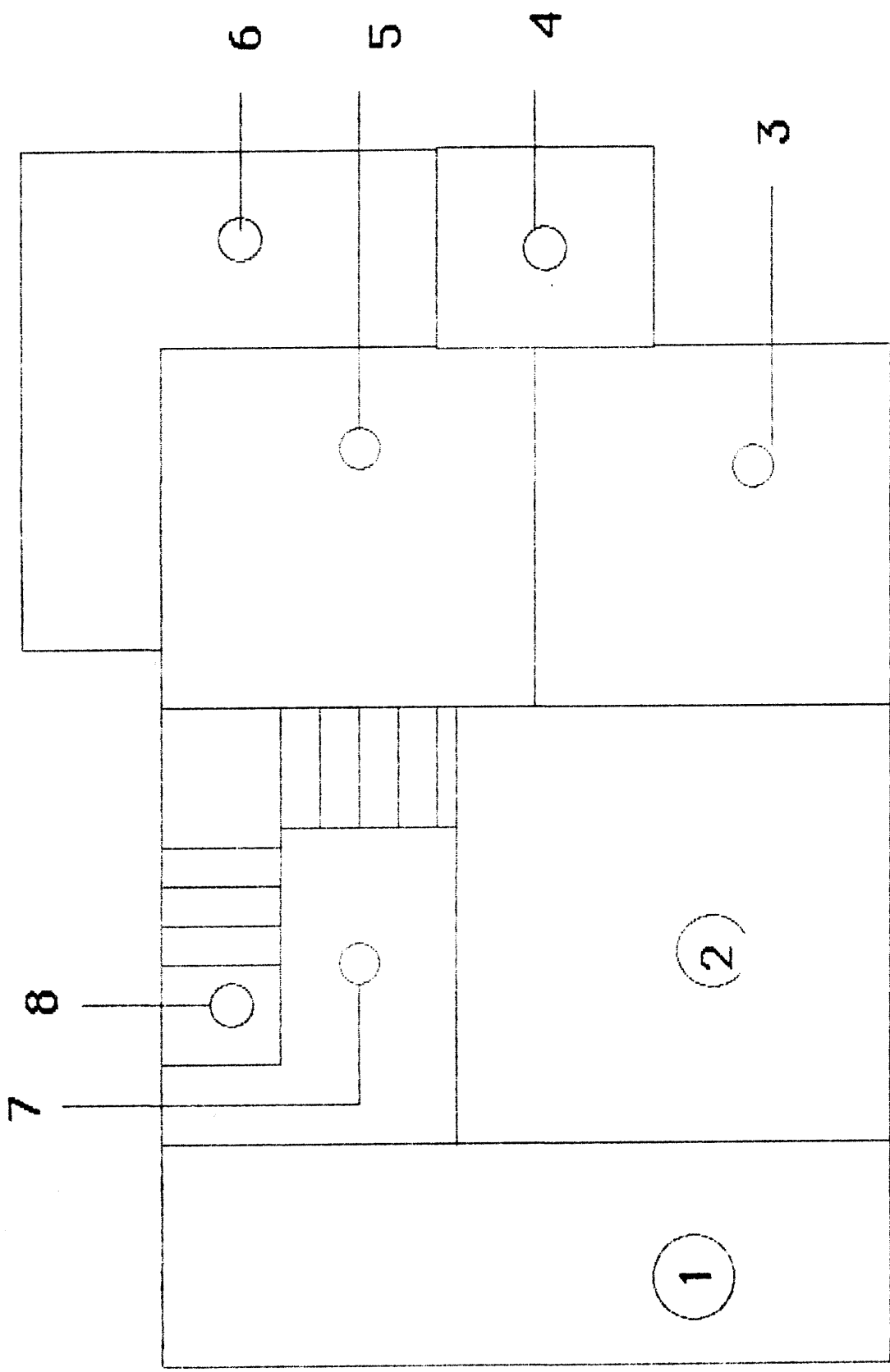


- # 5 KITCHEN
- # 6 BACK PORCH
- # 7 FOYER
- # 8 STAIR CASE

- # 1 FRONT PORCH
- # 2 PARLOR
- # 3 DINING & PARLOR
- # 4 COOLER ROOM



Second floor, Crandall House 870 sq. Ft.



FIRST FLOOR

1 FRONT PORCH

2 PARLOR

3 DINING & PARLOR

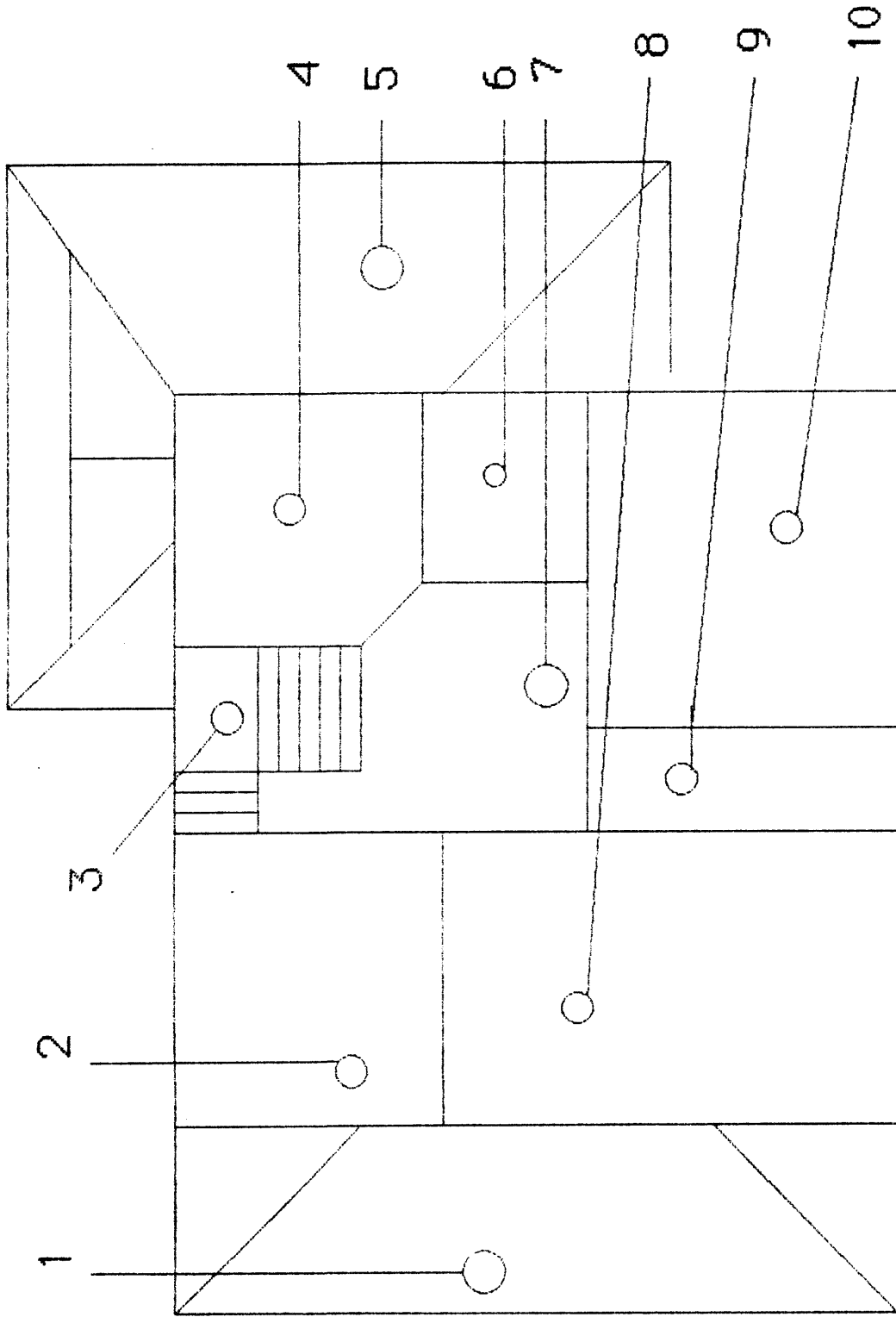
4 COOLER ROOM

5 KITCHEN

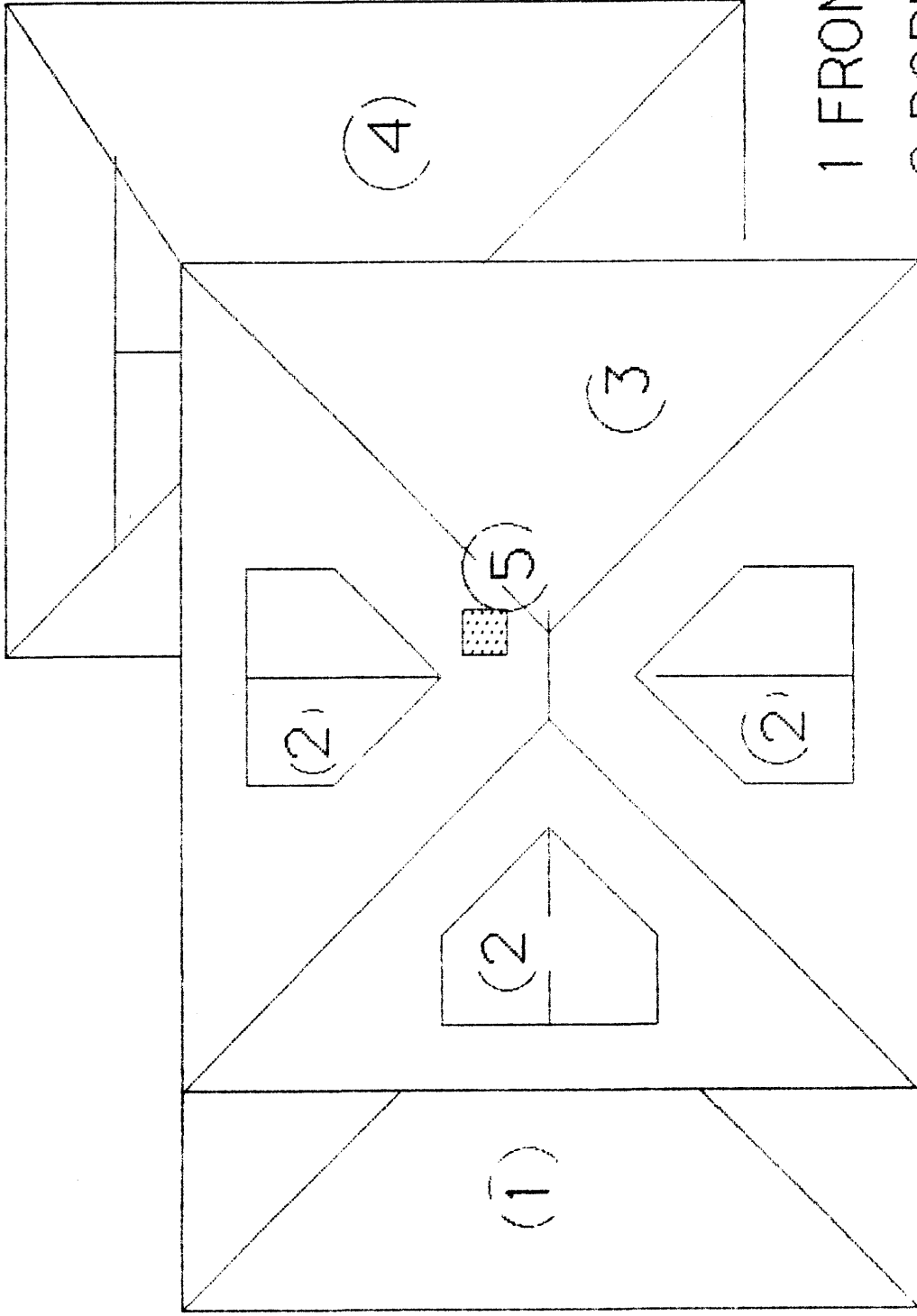
6 BACK PORCH

7 FOYER

8 STAIR CASE



- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 FRONT PORCH ROOF | 5 BACK PORCH | 9 CLOSET |
| 2 BEDROOM | 6 BATH ROOM | 10 BEDROOM |
| 3 STAIR CASE | 7 STAIR LANDING | SECOND FLOOR |
| 4 BEDROOM | 8 BEDROOM | _____ |



1 FRONT PORCH

2 DORMERS

3 MAIN ROOF

4 BACK PORCH

5 BRICK STACK

ROOF LAYOUT

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
 OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR 97310



County Linn
 Ranking _____
 Name
 (Common) Crandall House
 (Historic) Louis Crandall House
 Address 959 Main Street
 Present Owner Beatrice Crandall
 Address 959 Main Street
 Original Use residence
 Date of Construction c. 1905
 Map Reference Number 139

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

This two and a half story Colonial Revival home has a square floor plan and a pyramidal roof. There are hip dormers located on the front and side elevations. A frieze divides horizontal siding from shingles on the second floor. The hip roof porch running along the front features four Tuscan columns. The entry on the left side is flanked by fluted wood pilasters and sidelights. There are paired one/one, double-hung windows on the south side, and another pair directly above on the second floor. There is a single double-hung window above the entry and paired four-light windows in the dormers.

The north elevation features a porch with a pedimented gable projected out from the east corner. The second floors of both side elevations feature one/one, double-hung windows in each corner and a narrow, multi-light window in the center. The center window on the north facade is located between floors and has brackets below the sill and a broken pediment. Below the boxed cornice the frieze is decorated with moldings and brackets.

(continued)

Recorded by Heritage Investment Corporation, 813 SW Alder, Portland, OR 97204 (228-0272)
 Allen, McMath-Hawkins, Architects, 213 SW Ash, Portland, OR 97204 (228-5154)

Initials _____ Date _____

Sources consulted:

Interview with Frank Grove and Clay Nichols,
 May 12, 1984.

Continuation Sheet 1 of 1
Crandall House
959 Main Street
Map Reference Number: 139

History

Louis Crandall built this house for himself. Louis and his brother Albert I. Crandall operated the Crandall Brothers Planing Mill located just to the south where the modern Safeway Store is currently standing. The planing mill produced high quality furniture designed by A. I. Crandall as well as building materials. Many homes and several commercial buildings such as the Lowe Funeral Home were built by the Crandall Brothers with Al Crandall as Architect. Their mill was run by a steam engine and since power could be expected to be kept up here, a fire whistle was installed to summon the town's volunteer fire department in times of emergency.

The Crandall House remains in the family as Louis had a son who married and returned to live here.

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
 OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR 97310



County Linn
 Ranking _____
 Name
 (Common) Howe House
 (Historic) Crandall House, *Albert*
 Address 488 Second Street
 Present Owner Bruce Howe
 Address 488 Second Street
 Original Use residence
 Date of Construction 1896
 Map Reference Number 22

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Crandall House is a one and a half story Queen Anne style building with a square floor plan, pyramidal roof and bays with gable roofs on each elevation. The house is clad in horizontal siding with corner boards and shingles in the gable ends and in a belt between floors, and rests on a foundation of rock faced, coursed ashlar. The front elevation has a porch and balcony on the right and a full height bay on the left. On the ground floor of the bay there is a fixed round window containing a large square light in the center and half circle stained glass panels above and at the sides. There are four sunbursts in the corners of the bay which radiate in toward the center of the window. The second floor features two, one/one, double-hung windows. The shingled gable end projects out above the windows with brackets and a verge board.

The entry steps are flanked by stone piers on which rest posts that support a pediment. There are consoles above the frieze, jigsaw cutout floral panel in the pediment and a finial above. There is a full height light in the front door and turned posts on the right side of the porch. The second floor balcony running above the porch features turned posts, a balustrade and balls and spindles below the roof.

(continued)

Recorded by Heritage Investment Corporation, 813 SW Alder, Portland, OR 97204 (228-0272)
 Allen, McMath-Hawkins, Architects, 213 SW Ash, Portland, OR 97204 (228-5154)

Initials _____ Date _____

Sources consulted:

1. Interview with Frank Grove and Clay Nichols, May 12, 1984.
2. Interview with Bruce Howe, April 23, 1984.
3. Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1892-98.

In the center of the south elevation there is a full height rectangular bay which on the first floor contains three fixed single light windows and an awning supported by brackets decorated with balls and spindles. The pair of double-hung windows on the second floor contain leaded glass tracery that is colored at the top. The gable end has verges, is shingled and projects out with brackets above the windows. On the right there is a tall chimney with a large base which has been rebuilt. There is also a smaller corbeled interior chimney. To the right of the chimney there is a small window containing leaded beveled glass. On the left side of the facade the roof comes down to the first floor where there is an enclosed porch with multi-light windows.

The west elevation has a single gable roof that reaches down to the first floor on each side. On the right there are steps to the porch, a multi-light door and a multi-light window. In the center there is a basement entry and a small double-hung window on the first floor. Above, in the gable end, there is a double-hung window with the upper sash containing tracery and colored glass. On the left there is a one-story rectangular bay with a gable roof which contains a double-hung window and an awning supported by brackets with balls and spindles.

The north elevation has a full height bay in the center. On the first floor there are three sides which each contain a double-hung window. The second floor is rectangular, clad with shingles and contains a pair of double-hung windows. The upper sashes of all the windows contain tracery with a band of colored glass at the top. The gable end is shingled and projected out to the verge board, with brackets above the second floor windows. To the right of the bay the wall is only one story tall and contains a single, double-hung window. To the left of the bay there is a multi-light window on the first floor. On the second floor there is a window with trim that frames a large sunburst and a sash containing tracery and colored glass. The porch wraps around the corner from the front. The second floor balcony wraps around in a half circle with a conical roof above.

History

Albert I. Crandall designed and built this home for himself, and his brother Louis ran the Crandall Brothers Planing Mill located where the modern Safeway store is currently standing. The mill produced high quality furniture designed by Albert as well as building materials. Many homes and several commercial buildings such as the Lowe Funeral Home were built by the Crandall Brothers with Albert as architect.

The Crandall house was next occupied by Harry and Cora (Cooley) Howe. Harry moved to Lebanon from Brownsville while Cora had been raised in Wisconsin and Albany, Oregon. Between 1927 and 1945 Harry operated the Howe Funeral Home located in the Foley House, which has been continued by his successors as Huston Funeral Home.