

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **AUG 3 1987**
date entered **SEP 8 1987**

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

1. Name

historic East Portland Branch, Public Library of Multnomah County Number of contributing resources: 1
and/or common East Portland Public Library Building Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 1110 SE Alder N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of
state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

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 type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" 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 Marvin W. and Betty G. Albaugh
street & number Route 3, Box 248
city, town Hillsboro N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97123

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse
street & number 1021 SW Fourth
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1983-1984 federal state county local
depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW Fifth Avenue
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

EXTERIOR

The East Portland Branch Library is sited on the southeast corner of Southeast Eleventh Avenue and Alder Street in Portland's Buckman neighborhood. The immediate surrounding area is mixed use commercial/residential and light industrial in nature. The building's design reflects the small-scale community environment in which it is set. The library, designed by A. E. Doyle and funded in part by the Carnegie Foundation, reflects the Foundation's ideal, that of building modest branch libraries to serve outlying neighborhoods and supplement the major or central facility downtown.

Many of the Carnegie libraries across the country borrowed from the historic period styles and demonstrated correct but freely-interpreted use of classical detail. The bilateral symmetry and classical detailing seen in the East Portland Branch Library are characteristic of the Mediterranean style. The brick exterior and low pitched hip roof, originally tile-clad, are also. The principal facade is dominated by its North Italian portico with its triangular gable and raking corbel arcades. The entrance, with its classical entablature and round-arched pediment of glazed terra cotta, is particularly elegant.

At the time of construction, the building was heralded for its "unique fireproof features." The Oregon Sunday Journal reported in 1911, "The building is to be of fireproof construction, the basement and the floor of reinforced concrete and the walls in tapestry brick."¹ The library building was to take the place of a wood building on another site which housed the East Portland library and was destroyed by fire.²

The 100' x 100' lot is almost filled with the squarish plan of the library building, which has a ground plan of 72' x 80' including front and rear projections. The building was built as a (continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

1 and 1/2 story building which was later converted into a 2 and 1/2 story building on the interiors. The building volumes are divided into a north rectangular section and a three part southern section slightly smaller in mass and size than the north section of the building. The southern section is composed of a central section with a curved south wall at the same height as the north section of the building and two lower wings on each corner. The low pitched hip roof of the north section of the building is intersected by the hip of the central south section. Hip roofs cover each of the south corner wings and intersect the walls of the rest of the building due to their lower height. Large deciduous street trees are located on both streets on which the building fronts making viewing the building, in its entirety, difficult in the warmer months of the year.

The exterior of the original building is nearly intact except for the replacement of large wood windows with aluminum windows in a 1967 remodeling. The original building was built with a ground floor and basement only, but due to the addition of a second floor in 1967 the windows on the north section of the building were redesigned with a horizontal band at the second floor connection. The only other changes to the building took place in 1956 with the minor addition of a second side entry.

The main entry is the most prominent feature of the building's facade. The main entry stairs are flanked by two tiers of brick on each side capped with terra cotta and surmounted by large terra cotta vases ornamented with a wave relief. The generously proportioned stairs give strong emphasis to the entryway which is elaborated in classically detailed terra cotta ornamentation. With the exception of the replacement of the original double-door entry and criss-cross patterned transom by a simple single glass door with side lites and transom, the entry way details are all original. The doorway is flanked by stone pilasters in a variation of the composite order. A terra cotta frieze displays the name of the library proudly atop the doorway, pilasters and a modest architrave. A second architrave sits atop the frieze and is supported by scrolled acanthus brackets. The entire ensemble is completed in an elegant fashion by a rounded pediment with an archivolt of several types of leaf and dart-like patterns on its several semi-circular rings. Original cast iron lanterns are wall mounted on each side of the entryway. The terra cotta entryway details are set in contrast to a background of brick on the central section of the north elevation which projects out several feet from the building's main volume. The entryway facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

is topped with a parapet rising several feet above the the cornice line of the main building. The parapet has a gabled or triangular pediment-like shape and flattens out horizontally at each end. The coping is tile. Below the decorative cornice is a series of arches in brick relief. The bottom of each arch is finished in terra cotta which gives accent to the pediment-like appearance of the face of the parapet. The parapet design echoes the use of pediments over main entries so common in the American Renaissance style and classical orders, but is clearly a creative local adaption of the concept. (3)

To the east and west of the central facade on the north elevation are elongated windows intended to bring in generous amounts of natural light. Below each window opening are terra cotta flower boxes supported by scrolled brackets with acanthus ornamentation. The flower boxes are sculptured in terra cotta relief using a palmiform design with other continuous ornamentation. Three blocks of terra cotta are inset in the brick facade below the flower boxes for additional highlight. Flower boxes are also located on the north section of the building's east elevation.

The base of the building is marbled brick. A belt cornice of terra cotta wraps the building at the first floor level. A wood cornice with cedar lookout rafters under the eaves simply ornaments the roof edge. (4)

A metal roof with ridges has replaced the original green tile roof. Two chimneys, one on the east and one on the west side of the building add finishing ornamental touches to the buildings design. The chimneys are gabled with arched openings with terra cotta high-lights.

There are three large window openings each on the east and west sides of the north elevation. Original wood windows were replaced in 1967 and redesigned in aluminum with a horizontal band to accomodate a second floor which was added to the building. Similarly, four large windows each on the east and west elevation's of the north section of the building have been replaced. All original window openings are intact. The windows on the east elevation are not the full length of the other similar windows and were designed in this manner originally.

A modest second entry was added to the west elevation in 1956 at the basement level of the north section of the building to give access to a new book conveyor area. This entry replaced one of the small

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

single sash windows at the basement level of this portion of the building. (5)

The original curved central south section of the building which housed the original stack room and auditorium is largely intact on the exterior. Original pivoted double sash windows with double sash transoms are for the most part intact. A continuous brick sill unifies these seven elongated wood windows. Two inset terra cotta blocks can be found below the sill under each window for accent. Single sash windows are located below at basement level.

The original one over one double hung windows with flush jack arches in brick are located on the southeast and southwest wings of the building. The original side entry trim and transom are intact, though the original wood doors were replaced in 1956 with hollow metal doors in the same design. The trim work on the side entry is terra cotta. A simple terra cotta cornice and architrave supported by scrolled brackets complete this entry. The base of the entry is finished with terra cotta blocks and the threshold is Light Tennessee marble. One over one double-hung windows in pairs or grouped in fours are typical of the southeast and southwest wings of the building.

INTERIOR

The original plan was arranged symmetrically east-west and divided into large north section and three smaller south sections. The original floor to floor heights were 9'-6" in the basement and 17' on the first floor. (Currently the basement height is the same, the first floor has been divided in half to create a second floor.) An entry vestibule flanked by closets led to the main delivery room. At ground level, on the north section of the building, the children's reading room was at the northwest corner and the adult reading room was at the northeast corner. A beautiful Moravian tiled fireplace was located in the children's reading room. Today the fireplace hearth is intact and the rest of the fireplace may be concealed in a wall constructed in a later remodeling. In the central portion of the south section of the building was the open stack rooms. Located in the southwest wing of the building were and still are the original library restrooms. In the southeast wing was the librarian's office and the study room (farthest southwest corner) which are mostly intact but have been converted into executive offices.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Side entries to the basement were located on the east and west elevations. The basement plan consisted of a furnace and fuel room, janitor room and men's bathroom at the north section. The central south section, with its curved south wall, was the location of the building's auditorium or lecture room. In the southwest corner was the story hour room. Just north of this room was the side lobby which is largely intact today. The side lobby floor is finished in vitreous tile and Light Tennessee marble with marble threshold, risers and nosing on the step which had lead down to the basement. The interior stair off the side entry is still intact today with cast iron newel posts, wrought iron and steel balustrades, wood top rail and concrete steps. Original glass panelled double oak doors and original brass hardware exist today on the interior lobby doors which once led to the auditorium. (6)

The southwest corner of the basement level housed the work room which is intact today with a stair leading to the ground level. Just to the north of the work room was the east side vestibule which is intact with double doors and transom with three lites. Original molding and baseboard are intact in the vestibule as are the oak doors which once led into the auditorium. Original hanging and wall mounted light fixtures remain in this area of the building though they are not presently functioning.

The building's structural roofing system which is intact today is made up of hip trusses and cross section trusses with 6 x 12 rafters and 6 x 8 and 8 x 8 cross members.

1956 Alterations

"Following the conversion of the Portland Albina Branch Library into extension headquarters, the East Portland Branch was remodeled in 1956 to accomodate the School Service Department, thereby freeing needed additional space at the Central Library." (7)

At ground level, the interior layout of the library was altered, though the major room layout was left intact. Book storage bins from the Central Library filled what was once the adult reading room and open stack room. Some existing shelves were relocated from the ground floor to the new reading room on basement level. The second side entry at basement level on the west elevation was added at this time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

as the entry to the new delivery room. (8)

At basement level, the new reading room replaced the auditorium. The exterior lobby entry doors were replaced by hollow metal doors of the same design. A new ceiling of metal lath and plaster in a flared configuration was added, though the original ceiling, ceiling beams, and basement windows were left intact. (9)

1967 Alteration

The building was remodeled to create office space to accommodate M.L. and J. Inc. Additional parking was located to the southeast of the building. Alterations included the addition of a second floor to the building which divided the original 17' first floor into two 8' floors. Interior partitions were added for office space in the entire first floor on the north section and central south section of the building. The southeast and southwest wings were left largely intact. In the southeast wing the original librarian's office was converted into executive offices with the original oak cabinetry, oak doors, hardware and picture molding still intact. The original southwest study room was converted into an executive office with original shelving and picture molding intact. In the southwest wing the original bathrooms, hardware, storage cabinetry and tiled flooring remains intact. The main lobby of the building was narrowed though the original tile flooring remains, and a central wrought iron stair was added at the back of the lobby leading to the second floor offices. The main entry vestibule and closets are intact as is most of the detailing in the side entry including the tiled flooring. (10)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

FOOTNOTES

- 1) "Unique Fireproof Features for New East Side," Oregon Sunday Journal. Portland, Oregon, April 16, 1911.
- 2) Anderson, Katherine, "Historical Sketch of the Library Association of Portland," 1864-1964.
- 3) 1911 Architectural Plans by Doyle, Patterson and Beach Architects.
- 4) 1911 Architectural Specifications by Doyle, Patterson and Beach Architects.
- 5) 1956 Architectural Plans by Stewart and Richardson for the Alteration of the Eastside Branch Library.
- 6) 1911 Construction Specifications by Doyle, Patterson and Beach Architects for the Eastside Branch Public Library.
- 7) Anderson, Op. cit.
- 8) 1956 Plans, Op. cit.
- 9) Ibid.
- 10) 1967 Architectural Plans by Sears and Chung Designers Inc. for Alteration to Existing Building (East Portland Library) for M.L. & J Inc.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 1911

Builder/Architect Albert E. Doyle

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The East Portland Branch Library, erected in 1911, was among the first library construction projects in the state of Oregon to be assisted by a gift from the Carnegie Foundation. The latter was established through the largesse of steel magnate Andrew Carnegie for the express purpose of promoting public library development. The building meets National Register Criterion A as one of the pilot efforts of the Library Association of Portland to provide facilities in the remote neighborhoods of the state's largest city. The building also meets Criterion C as an example of period library design, which was in great part proscribed by the Carnegie Foundation. Internally, the single-story building on daylight basement adopted the formal circulation patterns of the day. Externally, the building's function was expressed most notably on the south elevation, where the ground floor auditorium/lecture room and main floor stack room bowed the central section of the wall plane.

In each of the nine construction projects undertaken by the Library Association of Portland in the period 1911 to 1924, leading architects were engaged to design buildings in traditional styles, and the materials used were of high quality throughout. The eclectic, but essentially Mediterranean design of the East Portland Branch Library was provided by the firm of Doyle, Patterson and Beach, whose principal, Albert E. Doyle, designed the city's Central Library Building in the Georgian style shortly after the East Portland Branch Library was completed. The Central Library (1912-1913) was earlier listed in the National Register.

The East Portland Library is distinctive in the neighborhood context for the rich textural quality of its finish materials, including Flemish bond brick and contrasting creme-colored glazed terra cotta trim. Much of the interest which the primary elevation fronting on SE Alder Street holds is gathered at the central entrance pavilion, which is marked by a triangular North Italian gable with raking corbel arcades and an elegant classical frontispiece of terra cotta. The most significant modifications to exterior elevations involve front door and window replacements resulting from adaptive re-use renovations in 1956 and 1967. Original casement windows, which had mullion and transom bar divisions, were removed on front and end elevations and replaced by fixed thermal panes devoid of casings and having a spandrel element which divides the openings awkwardly at the mid-point. While the building's Mediterranean character was more striking when all the windows and original roofing tiles were in place, the old library yet conveys its historic appearance generally.

The East Portland Library is the only one of Portland's branch libraries designed by A. E. Doyle. It represents Doyle's earliest commission for the Library

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	10	5	2	17	1	10	10	5	10	4	10	3	12	10
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated area is comprised of Lots 1 and 2, Block 244 of the East Portland Addition in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Zisman and Barbara Grimala

organization Historic Dimensions

date December, 1986

street & number 1002 SE 26th

telephone (503) 234-4801

city or town Portland

state Oregon 97214

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

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 22, 1987

For NPS use only

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

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9-8-87

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Association of Portland. The brick and terra cotta building, completed in 1911, is significant as a tangible reminder of the Library Association's commitment to serve the needs of East Portland residents. For Doyle, it was an opportunity to lay the groundwork for design of the Central Library located in downtown Portland.¹

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The East Portland Branch Library was erected at 1110 SE Alder on land donated by Mrs. Hirsch for the cost of \$38,420. Funds for the building came from an Andrew Carnegie Library Endowment grant given to the Library Association of Portland in 1910. From 1897 to 1917, Carnegie donated funds which resulted in the development of a nation-wide public library system. One thousand six hundred and seventy-nine public libraries were erected in the United States due to Carnegie's generous funding.² The Carnegie grant to Portland paid for four Portland library branches: East Portland, Albina, Sellwood and North Portland. The East Portland Branch was the first completed due to the fact that the original wood building for the branch had burned down on another site.³

The prestigious architectural firm of Doyle, Patterson and Beach was commissioned to design the library. Doyle was the primary architect, and W. B. Patterson served as construction supervisor. J. G. Beach served as the engineer. The building's classical detail and ordered design reflect Doyle's finesse in adapting period styles. Doyle continued after the completion of this and other early commissions to build a remarkable and flourishing architectural career during the early decades of the twentieth century primarily in Portland, Oregon.⁴ He is responsible for the design of many downtown commercial sites including the Pittock Mansion, Benson Hotel, Public (continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Works Building and the Frederick and Nelson Building. He is also noted for assisting in launching the careers of younger architects especially Pietro Belluschi. (5)

Another associated figure of influence on the design of the library building was Miss Mary Isom, head librarian in Portland and her counterpart at the new East Portland Branch, Miss L.E. Bailey. The two librarians, working closely with Doyle, created a highly functional library well integrated with the building's elegant form. (6)

The East Portland Branch Library used concrete reinforced flooring for the state of the art in fireproofing, a central desk and delivery room, indirect lighting system, large spacious reading rooms with easy book access and a two hundred seat auditorium for use by community groups. (7)

When the library was opened in 1911 it was welcomed warmly by the neighborhood residents. Opening ceremony remarks were given by Miss Mary Isom, the principal of Washington High School and the President of the Eastside Businessmen's Club. (8)

The library served Eastside residents for over fifty years until its conversion into office space in 1967. Many neighborhood groups took advantage of the space as a community center, using the auditorium for slide shows, lectures, club meetings and exhibits. One popular exhibit in 1917 was described in the Oregon Daily Journal as very patriotic. The exhibit featured literature relating to war themes, maps pinpointing the location of the Allies and the Germans, recruitment posters and even wartime cookbooks. Red, white and blue knit scarves made by the girls "Red, White and Blue Club" were also on display. (9)

By 1938 the library was listed city wide as ranking second in circulation capacity. It had over twenty organizations which met there. Classes were offered through special W.P.A. Projects. The library had outreach programs and provided circulation trucks to those who could not come to the library including fire stations, hospitals and retirement homes. (10)

In 1956, the passage of a measure to increase the county tax base insured funding for the modernization and expansion of the Portland Library system. This funding resulted in the renovation and reorganization of the Central Library, the conversion of Albina Branch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

into extension headquarters, and the remodeling of the East Portland Branch to accomodate the School Service Department. (11)

The library was impacted in the 1950's and 60's by the decline in development affecting the Buckman and other close-in urban neighborhoods. In Buckman, the development of the freeway system, urban renewal policies and a downgrading of the zoning all helped to create the eventual conversion of the library to office space. It was sold to private investors in 1967 when the interior spaces were altered. Remnants of the oak woodwork, tile work, marble detail, hardware and lighting fixtures remain. Fortunately, the exterior of the library is largely intact and retains its integrity. Its exterior facade and detail are as distinguishing and prominent on the street today as during the buildings historic period from 1911 through 1967. (12)

BACKGROUND OF SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATED PERSONS

A.E. DOYLE (1878-1928)

Albert E. Doyle is recognized as one of Portland's foremost architect's during the first half of the Twentieth Century. Doyle designed over forty-eight buildings which contributed greatly to creating a new Portland skyline. The buildings ranged from commercial, residential to public buildings often exhibiting classical design principles and using materials such as terra cotta and brick. (13)

Doyle, who opened his office in 1907 reaped the benefits of the twenty year economic boom that occurred after the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. Commercial building design made up a large portion of his work, though he also completed many opulent houses. Only a few public buildings were part of his portfolio but each one was a distinguished architectural contribution to Portland in its own right. His public buildings include the Central Library, the Neighborhood House and the East Portland Library. (14)

The East Portland Library reflects Doyle's common use of terra cotta ornamentation and classical design principles which he observed on his visit in Europe. He applied these principles after the completion of the East Portland Library to the Central Library and to much of the Portland's Commercial center located on S.W. Fifth and Sixth Avenue. (15)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

Among the outstanding commercial buildings attributed to Doyle are the United States National Bank building, the American Bank building, Meier and Frank company building, Lipman, Wolfe and Co. building, Selling, Pacific Public Service, Terminal Sales building, Bank of California and the Broadway theatre. (16)

Doyle was born in Santa Cruz, California on July 27, 1877. Shortly thereafter, his parents moved to Portland where his father worked as a contractor. After graduation from high school, Doyle worked for the well-known firm of Whidden and Lewis for 12 years. He then went to New York in 1903 to study at Columbia University. At that time he also worked in the office of Henry Bacon. In 1906 Doyle went to Europe to study in Athens, Greece. Returning home to Portland in 1907, he opened his own office. In 1908 Doyle added W.B. Patterson as a partner and then in 1911 J.G. Beach joined the firm. (17)

Doyle's earliest architectural drawings date back to 1903 for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Doyle and Ion Lewis worked together to design the "Worlds Largest Log Cabin". The cabin proved to be one of the more popular exhibits and was retained after the fair closed down in 1905. (18)

Doyle served on many civic organizations that assisted Portland in this great expansion period of the early decades of the twentieth century. He was a member of the Portland Planning Commission which first met on 1919. He also served as a member of the Regents Board at Reed college. He was the director of the Portland Art Museum and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. (19)

Doyle was also instrumental in the formation of the Portland Architectural Club. The P.A.C. were strong advocates of the Beaux Arts Movement. According to historic architect, George McMath, the Beaux Arts Movement would "dominate urban architecture of Portland until World War II. It was important that the building design be executed with historic correctness." Doyle certainly demonstrated his commitment to classical correctness in the East Portland Library and his numerous other works to follow. (20)

Doyle died in 1928 at the age of fifty years at the peak of his career. He was survived by his wife Lucie and four children, Kathleen, Helen, Jean and William. His younger associate Pietro Belluschi continued the firms work in the direction set by Doyle. (21)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

MARY ISOM (1865-1920)

Miss Mary Isom was head librarian for the Library Association of Portland from 1902 to 1920. She was born in Nashville, Tennessee in 1865 where her father served in the army. She attended Wellesley College for one year and then dropped out due to poor health. She then continued on to attend Pratt Institute of Library Science for two years. (22)

She came to Portland in 1901 to catalogue the John Wilson collection, recently given to the Library Association. In 1902 she became head librarian. With her guidance the Library Association was changed from a private subscription service to a public library system. In 1903 the Library was made a County Library and it is here that her strong visions were to be part of the Library's future. (23)

In a memorial tribute published after her death, her visions were described this way:

"She consistently held before her eyes that idea of the Library as a great democratic agency, a possession of the people to be administered always with their needs foremost in mind; until today the Portland Library is one of the outstanding libraries in the country in respect to its quality of service to its constituents."
(24)

She continued after being appointed head librarian in 1903 to develop broad vision that resulted in the Multnomah County Library system unique. She instituted professional standards for employees, a reference service was started, involvement with local schools was solicited and children's rooms were added to branches being built. She also worked with architects to develop libraries such as the East Portland Branch. (25)

Miss Isom shared a strong commitment to community activities. She was one of the primary organizers of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, a member of the Council of the American Library Association and a member of the Oregon State Library Commission. She was active in the Oregon Civic League, Consumers League and in at least ten other organizations. (26)

Indeed after her death in 1920 she continued to serve as an example for Portland citizens. She bequeathed in her will \$50,000 to the Library association to set up a pension fund for its employees. (27)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

FOOTNOTES

- 1) Anderson, Katherine, "Historical Sketch of the Library Association of Portland," 1864-1964.
- 2) Bobinski, George S., Carnegie Libraries. Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development, Chicago: American Library Association, 1969, Chapters 1 and 4.
- 3) Anderson, Op cit.
- 4) Vaughan, Thomas, Space, Style and Structure, Oregon Historical Society, "After the Fair," Portland, Oregon, 1974, p. 325 - 340.
- 5) "Funeral Rites for A.E. Doyle To Be Thursday," Oregon Daily Journal, Jaunuary 24, 1928, p. 5.
- 6) "Branch Library Formally Opens," Oregon Daily Journal, December 6, 1911, p. 6.
- 7) "Unique Fireproof Features For New East Side," Oregon Sunday Journal, Portland, Oregon.
- 8) "Branch Library Formally Opens," Op. cit.
- 9) "Patriotic Exhibit At East Side Library Extremely Unusual," Oregon Daily Journal, Portland, Oregon, December 30, 1917, p. 11.
- 10) "Book of the Library," 1938 Archival Book from the John Wilson Collection, Lincoln High School: Portland, Oregon, p.59.
- 11) Anderson, Op. Cit.
- 12) 1967 Architectural Plans by Sears and Chung Designers Inc., Portland, Oregon.
- 13) "Funeral Rites," Op. cit.
- 14) Historic Resource Inventory of Portland, Vol. 2 Architects.
- 15) Vaughan, Op. cit.
- 16) "Funeral Rites," Op. cit.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

FOOTNOTES continued

- 17) Vaughan, Op. cit., and National Register Nomination form for the Central Library written by Al Staeli.
- 18) Ibid.
- 19) Ibid.
- 20) Ibid.
- 21) Ibid.
- 22) Library Association of Portland Monthly Bulletin, Portland, Oregon, May 1920, "Memorial of Mary Frances Isom, Librarian 1902-1920," entire issue.
- 23) Ibid.
- 24) Ibid.
- 25) Ibid.
- 26) Ibid.
- 27) Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

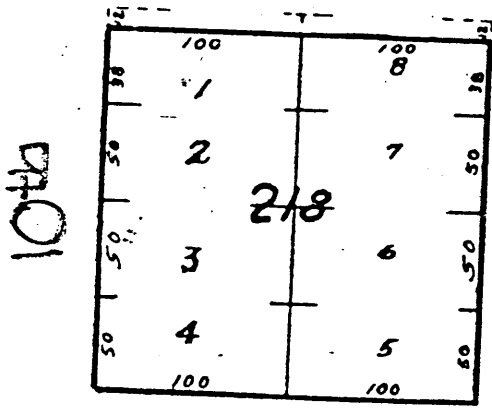
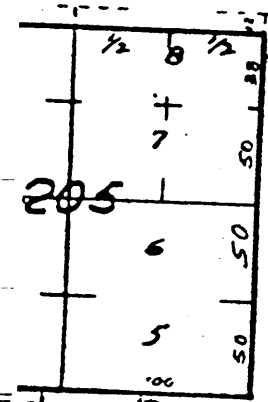
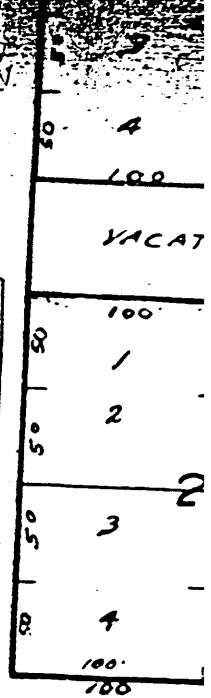
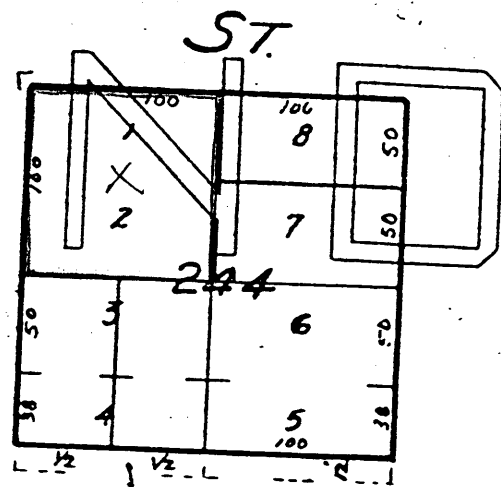
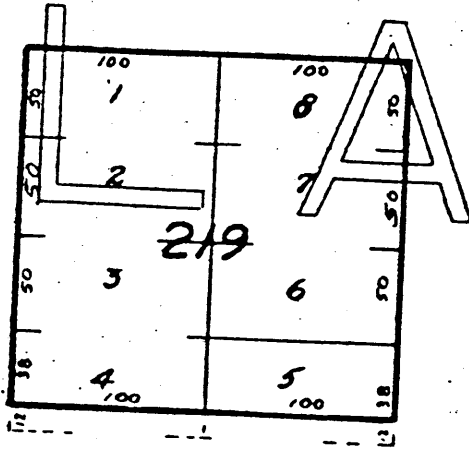
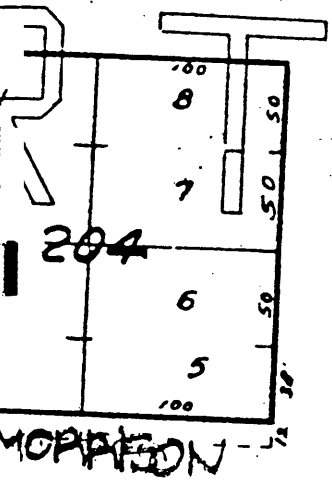
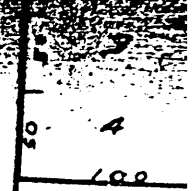
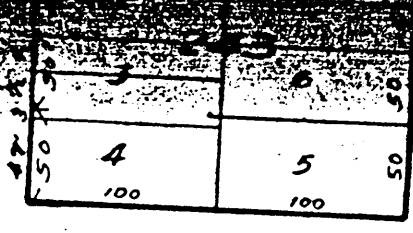
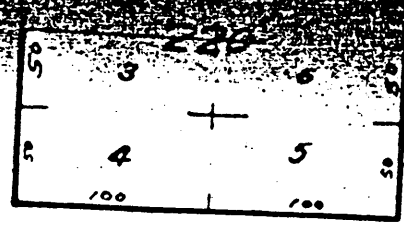
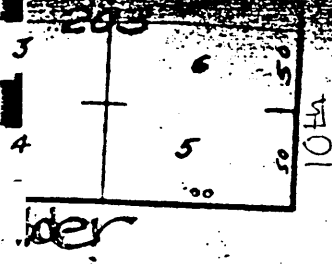
Anderson, Katherine, Historical Sketch of the Library Association of Portland, 1864-1964, Portland: Library Association of Portland, 1964.

Bobinski, George S., Carnegie Libraries, Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development, Chicago: American Library Association, 1969.

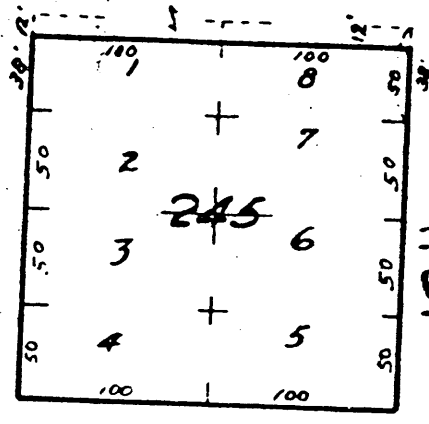
Library Association of Portland Monthly Bulletin, Portland, Oregon, May, 1920. Memorial issue honoring Mary Frances Isom, Librarian 1902-1920.

McMath, George A., "After the Fair," Space Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974), Vol. I, 324-340. The two volume collection of essays was edited by Thomas Vaughan with assistance of Virginia Guest Ferriday and is cited in footnotes under the editor's name.

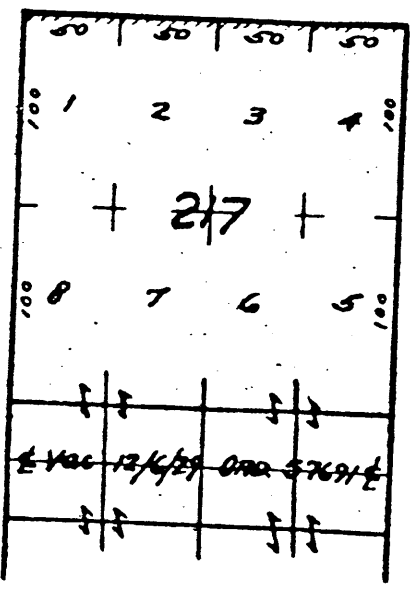
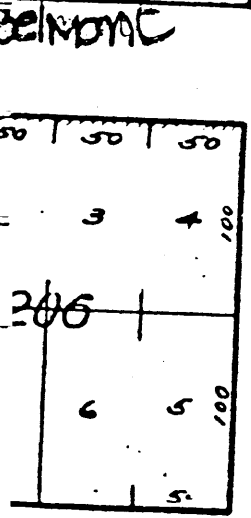
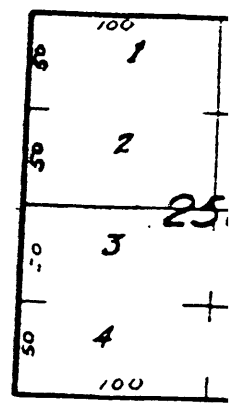
Pacific Coast Architect (April, 1912). Completion photos and plans are reproduced in this issue.



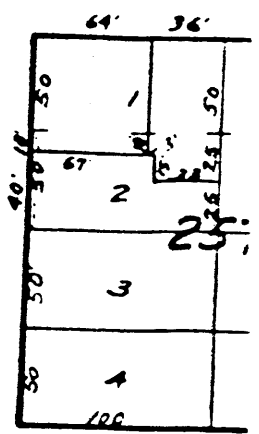
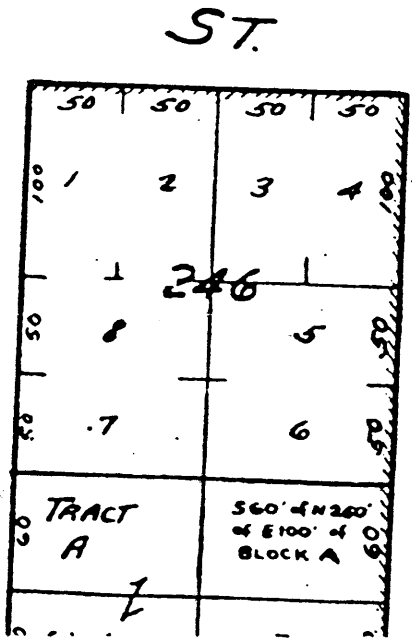
211



212



TRACT A



ST.