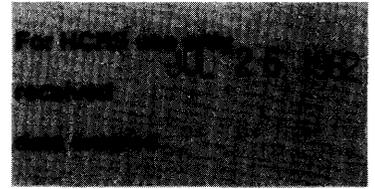


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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



## 1. Name

historic Burke-Clark House

and/or common Burke-Clark House

## 2. Location

street & number 2610 NW Cornell Road, N/A not for publication

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of congressional district First

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Dr. and Mrs. Roger Wooley

street & number 2610 NW Cornell Road

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97210

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 1021 SW 4th

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Portland Historical Landmark has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date January 27, 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Portland Historical Landmarks Commission  
Portland Bureau of Planning, 621 SW Alder

city, town Portland state Oregon 97205

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Colonial Revival style house built for Louis Burke at 2610 NW Cornell Road in Portland in 1908 is in the so-called Dutch mode. It is a gambrel-roofed structure of two stories plus full basement and attic. It is oriented on its sloping site with its roof ridge axis running north-south and its principal facade facing downslope toward the east. Initially nearly square in plan, it was enlarged about 1917 by the second owner, Wilson Clark, by the addition of a garage on the west, or uphill side. Space above the garage houses a squash court. Portland architect A. E. Doyle designed both house and garage addition. The subtle picturesque asymmetries and high-quality craftsmanship of the house and its interior are hallmarks of the Colonial Revival Arts and Crafts tradition, respectively.

The full basement extends under the uncovered veranda, or terrace on the east and south sides, raising the first floor a half story to form a platform for the public sides of the house. The surface of the piazza or veranda is of welsh quarry tile, the balusters and newels are of brick. The same brick is used as facing for the first floor of the house on all elevations. The second and topmost stories are clad with shingles.

The east, or principal facade is divided into three unequal bays, with the smallest, a recessed entrance bay, in the center. The northern segment contains tripartite mullioned, or modified Chicago windows. The southern end is dominated by a two-sided polygonal bay. The facade also has a tripartite horizontal organization consisting of the massive gambrel roof with its flared base overhanging the brick-faced ground story, the continuous second floor wall plane which pierces the east slope of the roof, and three dormers, alternating pediment and lunette types which make up the topmost zone or division.

The original plans show a covered porch at the entrance with the roof projecting to the line of the porch balustrade. Instead, a smaller cantilevered broken-bed pediment roof supported by deep brackets was constructed. Paired wood pilasters with plain recessed panels flank the entrance. The single-leaf glass door is flanked by sidelights and has a flat-arch head. In the door and sidelights, designed by Povey Brothers Glass Company, the glass surround is leaded in a strict rectilinear pattern, reminiscent of some Prairie school glazing, but more particularly the work of both Charles Mackintosh and the Jugendstil. The lead lines, varying in width, are used as elements of the design. Translucent, plate and figured glass, by Pilkington of England, is used. <sup>1</sup>

The south side elevation has a double, or saw-tooth gambrel ridge, with single, round-arched windows under each ridge. A projecting window bay appears on the second story of the main block. A service entrance and a covered porch occur on the first floor of this elevation. The porch pent roof is supported by large brick corner posts.

The north side elevation clearly expresses the raison d'etre of the saw-tooth gambrel on the east. Here the roof is revealed as a "Swedish" gambrel pierced by wall planes on the north and south with a smaller semi-gable roof on seven-eighths of the third floor. It is this gable that, continued to the south elevation, combines with the gambrel to form the saw-tooth. There is a small Palladian window in the attic and two bay windows on the second floor. The second floor pent roof was continued onto the later garage addition. The original second floor sleeping porch on the northwest corner had arched openings to the north and west which were enclosed when the squash court was added. The large square brick column supporting the porch is still extant. Typical double hung windows complete the fenestration on the first floor.

The west, or rear elevation now contains only double hung windows, small windows in the

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

service rooms and two gable dormers at the attic level. Originally, the leaded glass window on the sleeping porch was visible from the exterior, but is now enclosed by the addition. It served as an exterior light source for the stair hall, occurring over a window seat on the principal stair landing.

Composition of the window seat window is noteworthy. The window seat and wainscoting furnish the base. The original plans called for clear glass with the larger sidelights as casement types, but leaded glass was used instead. Designed by the Povey Brothers, the panels have a rectilinear pattern similar to that of the front door. The body of leaded panel is a flowering tree, with the trunk and branches in the lower portions, chrome yellow roses and green leaves in the upper. The body is of Pilkington glass with small accents of translucent glass. The squared roses and tear-shaped leaves both had been used before by the Povey Brothers. Polly Povey Thompson, daughter of the manufacturer calls it a "very fine, expensive work".<sup>1</sup> Portland is not noted for architectural use of Art Nouveau glazing, so this appearance of a sophisticated Jugendstil design is remarkable. It is in good repair and wholly original.

The house has a central hall plan with the reception hall and U-shaped stair taking up the central portion. Double pocket doors separate the entrance hall from the living room to the north. This room has a fireplace to the west flanked by mantel-high bookcases. The original blue-glazed tile used for the hearth and fireplace surround was badly deteriorated and has been replaced with white marble by the current owner. The dining room to the south, entered by paired pocket doors, has high wainscoting and a deep wood cornice. Tall French doors lead to the covered porch. This room has the only decorated ceiling in the house. It consists of a double row of shallow moldings spaced two feet apart and inset from the wall outlines the room with the outer row projecting into the bay window. The plan notes that all of the wood on the main floor was to be painted. A large service pantry, kitchen and storage rooms complete the original first floor. The pantry and kitchen retain their original cabinets and storage rooms. When the garage addition was built, another coat closet and half bath were added on each side of the stairs to the new garage.

On the second floor, the stair hall is flanked by two bedrooms each at the north and south. The sleeping porch and a toilet are to the west of the stair, a bathroom and closets to the east. The northwest bedroom has a fireplace with the original yellow glazed tile. Both of the southern bedrooms have original lavatories, the eastern one a large dressing room.

The attic contains two servants' rooms, a large store room and a complete bath, with the original claw-foot tub and lavatory. Eight original gas and electric fixtures survive in the third floor hall and bath, second floor bedrooms and living room. Originally the house had steam heat from a nearby private plant that served the neighborhood. This was changed many years ago to the existing oil-fired boiler, but the original plans indicate a coal-fired boiler. Coal was used sometime between the off-site steam and on-site oil. Most of the original brass hardware survives. The original electric-only light fixtures are extant in the living room and entrance hall. The first and second floor stair halls, the stair landing, and living and dining rooms have an inset walnut accent strip in the flooring.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 2

In summary, the architectural accoutrements are what one would expect for a custom designed family house of the period. The extraordinary and surprising embellishment is the leaded glass. It is a tasteful home for a prominent and successful businessman.

<sup>1</sup>On site interview with Polly Povey Thompson, daughter of David Povey, whose Portland glass manufactory did work throughout the Pacific Northwest from 1888 to 1930.

## 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1908 **Builder/Architect** A. E. Doyle, Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The 2-1/2 story Dutch Colonial house at 2610 NW Cornell Road in northwest Portland was built for Louis Burke in 1908. It was designed by Albert E. Doyle, leading Portland architect in the period 1907-1928, and it is noteworthy in the body of Doyle's residential work on Portland's West Side as the more fully developed and better preserved of only two examples of the Dutch Colonial type. With its gambrel roof and dormer windows, its combination brick and shingle exterior, its projecting window bays of varied shapes and sizes, and the quality of its interior finish work including artistic leaded glazing by the Povey Brothers Studio of Portland, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts Styles. Its real significance is that, as an interpretation of indigenous American architecture typical of its period, the partially-shingled and gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial house represents the beginning point of Doyle's movement toward regionalism exemplified in his natural-finished, shingle-clad beach cottages at Neahkahnie and Manzanita on the northern Oregon coast which became a cornerstone of the later Northwest Regional Style. The house occupies a strategic site at the "Y" intersection of NW Lovejoy and Cornell Road, marking the gateway to a fashionable residential neighborhood in the northwest hills developed after the turn of the century. The Burke-Clark House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is significant locally as the primary property associated with two distinguished Portland business men: Louis Burke, founder of the Union Stockyards, who occupied the house until 1916 or 1917, and the lumberman Wilson Clark, the second owner, who lived in the house until his death in 1968.

Louis Burke (1860-1930) was born in Nebraska, where "his family pioneered in the development of the country", and came to Oregon in 1890.<sup>1</sup> He and his father were engaged in sheep herding in Nebraska, Wyoming and Oregon.<sup>2</sup> Burke is first listed in the 1892 Portland City Directory as the proprietor and manager of the Union Stockyards at 17th and Vaughn. The stockyards founded by Burke, came under new management in 1896 and were renamed Portland Union Stockyards. In 1909, the operation was moved to North Portland, where it is still located. "It neither buys, sells nor slaughters live stock, but simply keeps a great live stock hotel . . .," relying on commission agents for the transfer from seller to buyer.<sup>3</sup> Historically among the largest stockyards on the Pacific Coast, it handles cattle, hogs and sheep. Apparently, as early as 1896, Burke sold his yards to Merchant and Co., but he actively maintained his office as a livestock broker until his retirement in 1912 or 1913, and he acted privately for friends for some years after retirement.<sup>4</sup>

In 1908, Louis Burke commissioned his new house at the intersection of Lovejoy and Cornell Road in the fashionable, newly-developing West Hills area. The architect, A. E. Doyle, is among the leading figures in Oregon architectural history, equally noted for his fine academic institutional and commercial work and his residential work of both period and regional character. Louis Burke occupied his house on Cornell Road until 1916 or 1917, at which time he sold it to Wilson Warner Clark.

Originally from Ontario, Canada, Wilson Clark attended the University of Michigan and

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

McMath, George A., National Register Inventory-Nomination Form pertaining to the Meier and Frank Building, Portland, Oregon designed by A. E. Doyle, December 30, 1981. Original architectural plans in possession of the current owner. Portland City Directory, 1896, 1897.  
Book of the Stockyards; North Portland, Portland Union Stockyards Company, 1914 (?) (cont.)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property c. 0.95 acres

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	0	5	2	3	1	4	0	5	0	4	1	6	3	0
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 Burke-Clark House occupies Lot 1, Block 1, Nob Hill Terrace Addition to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. It is located in NE 1/4, Sec. 32, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Willamette Meridian.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sheila Finch-Tepper AIA

organization Finch-Tepper & Associates AIA

date August 25, 1981

street & number 919 SW Taylor #215

telephone (503) 227-0786

city or town Portland

state Oregon 97205

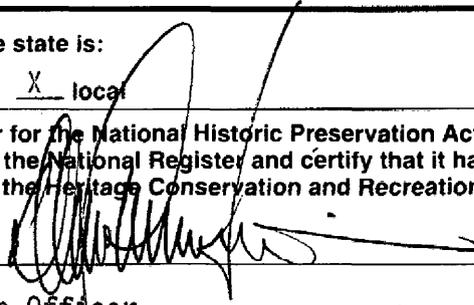
## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 16, 1982

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the  
National Register

date

8/20/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 1

worked with his father in the lumber business in Sheboygan, Michigan, prior to his arrival in Linnton, Oregon with his father in 1905.<sup>5</sup> He was co-founder of the Clark and Wilson Lumber Company, which maintained extensive mill operations at Linnton, and the Gobel, Nehalem and Pacific Railway Company.

During the balance of his life, Wilson Clark increased and consolidated his lumber holdings. In 1948 he was president of both the Willamette Valley Lumber Company, and the Willamette National Lumber Company. Within three years he had acquired an interest in five additional lumber product firms. In concert with others, he built Western Kraft Corp. and Duraflake in Albany; maintained a half-interest in Brooks-Willamette in Redmond and Bend; and founded Santiam Southern of Louisiana, a plywood and veneer plant.<sup>6</sup> When these merged in 1967 to become Willamette Industries, Clark became "chairman emeritus of the board." Willamette Industries is among Fortune's 500.

In addition to being an active clubman, (he belonged to the Arlington, Waverly, University, Multnomah Athletic, Irvington, and Commercial Clubs), Clark was a Mason for fifty years, a director of the West Coast Lumberman's Association, and a member of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau and the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He died, age 89, in May, 1968; the house was sold by his son in January, 1969. The current owner is the fourth occupant of the house.

The Burke-Clark House is among the early works of Albert E. Doyle, who served his apprenticeship with William M. Whidden and Ion Lewis, MIT-trained eastern architects who designed City Hall and numerous other important buildings in the downtown. In his apprentice years, Doyle assisted with the firm's residential work--much of it in the fashionable Colonial Revival Style. Before forming their partnership, Whidden had been a member of the New York firm of McKim, Mead and White, and Lewis had worked with Peabody and Stearns in Boston. Thus, Doyle learned the Colonial idiom from its master proponents in Oregon. Just as Whidden and Lewis were Portland's preeminent architects of the period 1890-1910, A. E. Doyle attained the leading position by 1910 and held it until his death in 1928. In turn, Doyle was succeeded by one of his associates, Pietro Bulluschi. Following is a summary statement on Doyle's career by the architect's grandson, George A. McMath.

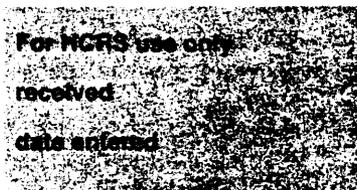
"A. E. Doyle was born in California but moved at an early age to Portland where his father was a building contractor. Upon completion of the eighth grade in 1891 he apprenticed with Whidden and Lewis, Portland's most prominent architectural firm of the era. After twelve years, Doyle went to New York where he pursued design and engineering studies at Columbia and worked in the office of Henry Bacon. In 1906 he received a traveling scholarship and spent most of the year on a 'Grand Tour' in Europe."

"Early in 1907, after his return to Portland, Doyle opened his office with a partner, construction supervisor William B. Patterson...[About 1911 a third partner, J. G. Beach, was added to the firm, which then practised under the title Doyle, Patterson and Beach.]"

"By 1910 Doyle had the largest and most prestigious architectural practice in Portland. His clients included the city's leading developers, many of whom had previously gone to Whidden and Lewis. The Doyle office's preeminence continued after his untimely death in 1928 when senior staff members led by Pietro Belluschi carried on the practice. In

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

addition to the U. S. Bank, Bank of California and Meier and Frank Store Annex in the central business district--each listed in the National Register--the Doyle firm designed the Benson Hotel, Central Library, Reed College and the Broadway Theater, all in Portland; two bank buildings in Seattle; and a group of innovative beach houses on the Oregon and Washington coasts [which became a cornerstone for the Northwest Regional Style developed in the 1940s onward.]<sup>7</sup>

- <sup>1</sup>Portland Oregonian, July 13, 1930, Section 3, Page 5. Obituary of Louis Burke.
- <sup>2</sup>Telephone Conversation with Burke Morden, grandson of Louis Burke, August 7, 1981.
- <sup>3</sup>Book of the Stockyards. Portland, Oregon, Portland Union Stockyards Company, 1914?
- <sup>4</sup>Portland City Directory, 1896 and 1897.
- <sup>5</sup>Portland Oregonian, May 31, 1968, Section 1, Page 34. An extensive review of Wilson Clark's career appears in this obituary article.
- <sup>6</sup>Telephone conversation with Cathy Baldwin of Willamette Industries, August 12, 1981.
- <sup>7</sup>McMath, George A., National Register Inventory - Nomination Form pertaining to the Meier and Frank Building, Portland, December 30, 1981.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

Obituary articles, Portland Oregonian, July 13, 1930 (III,5), Louis Burke; May 31, 1968 (I,34), Wilson Clark.

Interviews: Burke Morden, grandson of Louis Burke, August 7, 1981; Cathy Baldwin, Willamette Industries, August 12, 1981; Polly Povey Thompson, daughter of David Povey, glass manufacturer, August, 1981.