

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name O'Donnell, E. J., House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 5535 SW Hewett Boulevard N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A city

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97221

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hannah December 15, 1993  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
  - determined not eligible for the National Register.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other, (explain.) \_\_\_\_\_

for Signature of the Keeper Gay M. Lapley Entered in the National Register Date of Action 1/28/94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

English Cottage/Norman Farmhouse  
(Arts and Crafts)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
walls brick; wood: weatherboards,  
board and batten

roof concrete tile

other trim: wood

Narrative Description

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

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### SITE

The O'Donnell Residence at 5535 S.W. Hewett Boulevard is situated on an irregularly shaped, one-acre hillside site facing generally west, and overlooking the Tualatin Valley in Portland, Oregon. The house is approached by a steep, paved, private driveway, up the hill from Hewett Boulevard, which switches back to a paved parking and turning area outside the garage, which is at the basement level of the house. The front entrance is reached by a flight of steps up from the driveway.

There is a small, nicely landscaped level garden south of the living room porch, and a large brick paved terrace at the rear of the house, enclosed by a basalt stone retaining wall of excellent workmanship. There is also an outdoor fireplace of basalt built against the retaining wall. A narrow strip of garden with a path and steps leads from the terrace down to the parking area. The remainder of the site is heavily wooded. The house is very secluded, and no other houses can be seen from the house itself.

### EXTERIOR

The house was constructed in 1940 for Mr. and Mrs. E.J. O'Donnell, and was designed by the prominent Portland architect Richard W. Sundeleaf. The O'Donnells had a child with limited mobility who got around through the use of a wheelchair. As a consequence, Sundeleaf designed the house all one level, except for the small basement and garage. The attic was originally all unfinished. He included features such as extra-wide doorways to permit easy access for the wheelchair, a very early application of enhanced accessible design for the mobility impaired.

Sundeleaf's design is in adaptation of French Country House Style to the Northwest Style. The front of the house is faced with brick veneer of giant brick, 3-1/2 x 11-1/2 x 3-1/2 in size, laid in common bond with half-inch joints. The brick has been painted. Windows in

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the brick veneer have heavy timber frames, set flush with the brick. The recessed front porch is framed with heavy timber posts and a bracketed beam. The porch floor is paved with red brick laid in a basket-weave pattern. The living room terrace porch roof is also framed with heavy timbers, and the floor paved with red brick in basket-weave pattern. Some decay has been discovered in the terrace porch beam, and the owner plans to have it replaced this summer.

The brick veneer has been omitted at the rear of the house, which is sided with 8-inch wide vertical boards with molded battens. The gable ends, above the brick, are sided with horizontal 8-inch bevelled lap siding. The windows in the house are generally wood casement sash with break-up into small panes, typically two wide by three high. Aluminum-framed storm sash have been attached to the outside of the wood sash.

The steep roof, originally wood shingled, was re-roofed in the mid-1970s with concrete bar-tiles. A small addition has been made at the kitchen, matching all the original exterior finishes and details. Otherwise the exterior of the house is in its original condition.

### INTERIOR

Architect Sundleaf has designed and sited this house very well to fit his steep hillside site, and has also organized the elements very well functionally. From the front porch the front door opens into a small entrance-way, which leads into a long transverse gallery having windows for its entire length, opening onto the paved outdoor terrace at the back of the house. A Dutch-door at the center opens onto the terrace. Bookshelves are built in under the windows. The gallery floor is paved with 6x6-inch red quarry tiles. Doors from the gallery have all been faced with 1x12s, applied vertically, with molded strips between the boards.

At the right end of the gallery a door leads to a service hall, which opens onto a lavatory with a shower, the laundry and kitchen, and to the enclosed stairway to the attic. The lavatory has been remodeled, as has the kitchen. A small addition has been made at the two outside walls of the kitchen. The floor of this entire wing, including the dinette, has

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been covered with new oak parquet flooring. The dinette, in original condition, except for the floor and a chandelier, has a painted, panelled wainscot, and a painted, built-in sideboard with panelled doors.

The living room, reached through a cased opening at the end of the gallery, and also by a door from the dinette, has 1x12, vertical-grained Douglas Fir panelling at the fireplace end wall, and also at the walls and ceiling of the alcove at the garden end of the living room. The panelling is stained dark. The west window and the terrace porch window have large panes of plate glass. There is a wood box to the left of the fireplace behind nearly invisible doors in the panelling. The fireplace surround is buff-colored quarry tiles. A brass-framed glass enclosure has been added to the fireplace opening. The living room floor is the original 2-inch wide white oak flooring.

At the left end of the gallery a door leads to the pass hall, on the outside wall of which are built-in cupboards and shelving. The pass hall leads to a stair hall, which accommodates the 45 degree turn of the house necessary to orient the garage below to the parking and turn-around area outside. The two halls give access to the four bedrooms and the bath. An open stair descends from the stair hall to the basement level. Doors in the bedroom wing are single panel, and the floors are now all carpeted, except in the bath.

The bathroom is in a small wing at the back of the house. It is in its original 1940 condition, with a 4-1/4 x 4-1/4 inch pink glazed tile floor, laid diagonally. The bathtub is recessed in an alcove with walls of 3 x 6 glazed tile, pink in color. The tile base and trim are of a dark red color. Diagonal cupboards are built in at either side of the tub. Water closet and lavatory are original, and there is no built-in counter.

Bedroom No. 1, off the pass hall, has a new painted built-in counter at the hallway wall. There are two walk-in closets at one end of the room.

Bedroom No. 2, off the stair hall, also has a new built-in counter at the hallway end. The window is a projecting polygonal bay, the full width of the room.

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Bedroom No. 3 was designed for the enjoyment of the disabled child. It has vertical 1 x 12 Douglas Fir panelling similar to that in the living room, a beamed ceiling, and originally had a built-in bunk bed at the far end of the room, now replaced by a built-in desk. There are built-in bookshelves under the window. A small fireplace is located at the near end of the room, which has a red brick surround and a 6x6 red quarry tile hearth. The closet is located off a short passage from the hall door.

Bedroom No. 4 has two original built-in counters at either side of the entrance, which is flanked by small closets at either side.

The small basement area was built without partitions, and the area shown on the original plans as furnace room was not excavated, nor was part of the area labelled as storage. The double garage is without interior posts, the floor above being supported by an I-beam.

The attic, originally unfinished, has been partly finished at a later date in the area of the living room and the kitchen wing to create a bedroom and a recreation room. The balance of the attic, over the bedroom wing, is a large, open, unfinished area. An interesting feature is the joining of the furnace and bedroom fireplace flues, which are run for a short distance at a 45 degree angle, forming a pointed brick arch under the combined flues.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1940

Significant Dates

1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Richard Sundeleaf

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

O'Donnell, E. J., House  
Name of Property

Multnomah County OR  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 1.0 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

**UTM References**  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	0
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5	2	0	8	1	0
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5	0	3	8	8	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing  
 See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title John M. Tess, President, and Richard E. Ritz, FAIA  
organization Heritage Investment Corporation date June 14, 1993  
street & number 123 NW Second Avenue #200 telephone 503/228-0272  
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97209

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Joseph M. and Diane DeJager  
street & number 5535 SW Hewett Boulevard telephone    
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97221

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

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



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**SHPO SUMMARY**

A suburban estate in the Green Hills district of southwest Portland, Oregon which offers a study in contrast to 20th century period architecture based on Palladian symmetry, is the English Cottage/Norman Farmhouse designed by Richard Sundeleaf in 1938 for prominent dairyman and cattle breeder Edward J. O'Donnell. Brought to completion in 1940, the house occupies a handsomely landscaped hillside lot of one acre on which the house was sited to take advantage of the vista opening to the south.

Whereas Glenn Stanton's estate house for Ernest Haycox is crisply formal, the O'Donnell house evokes the picturesque manor houses of 16th and 17th century England and Normandy] which frequently grew at irregular angles over time. The house represents a fine synthesis of the Arts and Crafts tradition and modernistic simplification. As such, it meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture.

Briefly characterized, the house is a single-story gable-roofed rectilinear volume with a multiplicity of steeply-pitched cross gables at the east end and a variegated exterior of brick, lapped weatherboards as gable cladding, and secondary siding of boards and molded battens. The ground plan is varied by a perpendicular kitchen/utility wing at the northeast corner and an angled garage/bedroom wing on the southwest. Minor bays and projections on the primary elevations (north and south) have geometric caps.

The house displays the essential qualities for which Sundeleaf's Arts and Crafts architecture is admired. Porches have heavy post and beam framing. Solid craftsmanship emphasizes interior wood paneling and trim. A square module is used for division of window space, including sidelights for view windows on which such premium is placed in Portland's west hills. Building volumes are stepped down to the landscape through sheltered terraces and projecting window bays. The architect brings forward from earlier projects [see Clarence Francis house] a rear gallery--an updated screens passage which in archetypical manor houses leads to private compartments from the great hall or circulation core.

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The proponents bring out an aspect of the design process that is worthy of note. Because the O'Donnells' son, the noted Oregon author and lecturer Terence O'Donnell, was in his youth confined much of the time to a wheelchair, living space was laid out on one level and extra wide doorway widths were provided for clearance. This is acknowledged as a very early application of enhanced design for accessibility.

Modifications to the house by subsequent owners include overpainting of the brick exterior, reroofing with concrete tile of bolder texture than that of the original shingle cover, attachment of aluminum exterior storm sash, and finishing of a portion of the attic for bedroom and recreation space.

As to the relative significance of the O'Donnell house in a body of work that spanned more than 50 years and reportedly embraced some 3,000 projects, the proponents present the house as an ultimate statement in the continuing thread of Arts and Crafts design which runs through all of Sundeleaf's National Register houses of the 1930s in this genre, beginning with the Dr. Walter Black House (1933) in Lake Oswego and including the Paul F. Murphy House (1934) on NW Powhatan Terrace, and the contemporaneously designed house of C. E. Francis (1938) in Waverly Heights.

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### GREENHILLS

The area surrounding the O'Donnell Residence is generally known as "Greenhills". It was originally part of a 640 acre land grant made to the Davenport family in 1860. The family cleared the land and farmed it until the 1880s.

In the 1870s, the area was generally known as Mount Zion. The name had been applied by Albert Kelly, who lived in the area. Before emigrating to Oregon, he had lived near the Mount Zion Meeting House in Pulaski, Kentucky and had sentimental attachments to the biblical name. In 1872, when a schoolhouse was built at the Green Hills crossroad, Kelly applied the name to this "meetinghouse".

In the 1880s, the Davenports sold 80 acres of their parcel to Henry Hewett. Hewett had been born in England in 1847 and came to the Pacific Coast about 1864. In 1870, he settled in Portland, working in shipping as an exporter and marine insurance representative for Lloyd's of London. Hewett used the 80 acres to establish a country estate until he died in 1915.

On May 11, 1911, the area was platted and established as "Greenhills" by the surrounding property owners. These included the Labbe family and the extended Hewett family. Roads were named after the families. The name was suggested by Henry Hewett, although he preferred "Green Hills".

For the most part, the area remained relatively isolated and remote. It was home to farmers and country estates. As Portland grew in the 1910-20 period, development crept westward from the city into the Arlington Heights and Portland Heights neighborhoods. In about 1920, John Wilcox started subdividing Greenhills and over the years, development pressures continue to ebb and flow with the real estate market. Yet, even today, the area surrounding the O'Donnell estate consists of large multiacre parcels.

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### **RICHARD WILHELM SUNDELEAF**

Richard Wilhelm Sundeleaf practiced architecture in Portland for more than 60 years. He gained particular notice for his designs of industrial buildings in the 1920s, '30s and '40s but also as a designer of houses.

Sundeleaf was born in the Goose Hollow neighborhood of Portland on February 8, 1900. Sundeleaf's family moved to the Sellwood area in 1906. He attended Sellwood Grade School and Washington High School. He then studied architecture at the University of Oregon. He worked his way through college with a variety of odd jobs and graduated in 1923 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree.

After graduation, Sundeleaf went to work as a draftsman in the office of A.E. Doyle, then Portland's leading architect. According to Sundeleaf's own account, Doyle didn't think highly of his talents and suggested he pursue another field. When Sutton & Whitney, another important local architectural firm, called Doyle in search of a draftsman in 1924, Doyle sent Sundeleaf without a recommendation. They hired Sundeleaf; he remained there until 1928. Working with chief designer Fred Fritsch, Sundeleaf worked there when the firm did some of its most important designs.

In 1928 Sundeleaf opened his own office. Jantzen Knitting Mills gave him his first major commission--to design a number of buildings for them including their Portland headquarters, a factory in Portland and industrial buildings in Australia and England. Carl Jantzen also asked him to design his estate for an island in Lake Oswego; however, Sundeleaf never completed the design. These projects brought the architect immediate recognition nationally and internationally. As a result, despite the depression of the 1930s, Sundeleaf's practice prospered. In addition to his Jantzen buildings, he designed outstanding buildings for Mailwell Envelope (1931), Oregon Portland Cement (1929) and Woodbury & Co. (1939) among others. In 1931 Sundeleaf also remodeled the Fliedner Building, applying Art Deco detailing in plaster with terra cotta trim. In 1949 he designed the Francis-Hopkins Motor showroom, one of his best designs. In 1955 he designed the Portland Medical Center Building, built around the frame of the 1929 Eastern Outfitting Building.

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Not all his projects were industrial and commercial, he also designed many houses. His residential architecture generally was more conservative than his other work; his house designs were nevertheless forward looking and generally not in traditional styles.

The O'Donnell house is good example of that blending of conservative style with thoughtful modern innovation. Noteworthy, Sundeleaf worked in a variety of styles from Colonial Revival to Tudor Revival, from English Arts and Crafts to the Northwest Style.

From 1928 until 1955, Sundeleaf worked in a solo practice. Perhaps with the thought of semi-retirement, in 1955 at the age of 55, Sundeleaf formed a partnership with Wallace P. Hagestad and Norman Peace, with the firm name of Sundeleaf, Hagestad & Peace. This firm continued to about 1960 when Sundeleaf returned to solo practice. Sundeleaf continued his practice when he was well over 80 years old and is said to have done more than 3000 projects in his career.

He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, having joined in 1923. In 1934 he was a member of the team which produced the Historic American Buildings Survey in Oregon. Richard Sundeleaf died at his Lake Oswego home on March 1, 1987 at the age of 87.

### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Although a comprehensive study has not yet been made of the residential work of Richard Sundeleaf, he worked in a variety of styles, including Colonial Revival, English Arts & Crafts and the Northwest Style.

During the period that Sundeleaf designed the O'Donnell Residence (1938), Wade Pipes was still designing houses in his version of the English Style, derived from Englishman Voysey, as well as experimenting in the Georgian Style. Sundeleaf's English Style has its basis more in the American Craftsman Style. At the same time, Herman Brookman and Ellis Lawrence were experimenting with the Northwest Style, and with "modern" detail treatments. In this same era, Pietro Belluschi was developing his seminal Northwest Style design for the Jennings F. Sutor house with its infusion of Japanese vocabulary in its concept and details.

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Sundeleaf's design for O'Donnell is one of the outstanding works of the Portland architectural community during this important period as regional architects defined the Northwest Style as an amalgam of many architectural styles and philosophies. Constructed in 1940, it demonstrates his sensitivity to site and function, and an outstanding ability to combine the use of Northwest woods and careful detailing with the simplicity of plane surfaces to create very attractive, livable houses with a timeless quality.

One can trace the development of this design through Sundeleaf's earlier 1934 Paul Murphy house on Westover and his 1938 C.E. Francis house in Waverly Heights. Sundeleaf did not repeat himself, although one can recognize his device of contrasting dark panelled rooms with light and airy spaces adjoining. He also delighted in building concealed doors into panelling, which are present in all three of these houses. This house is smaller than the Murphy house and the large elaborate Francis house, but asserts its own special quality by virtue of the architect's design talent.

### OCCUPANTS

Edward J. O'Donnell. Sundeleaf designed the house for Edward J. O'Donnell, who lived in the house from 1940 until his death in 1955. O'Donnell was born on February 16, 1876 in Breckin, Ontario. In 1905, he moved to Portland, working as a dairyman and Guernsey cattle breeder. He was also founder and owner of the Maplewood Ice Cream Company, which was located at 445 NE Union.

O'Donnell was survived by his wife, Agnes, a daughter, Mrs. Rose Mary Freeman of Portland, two sons, Robert R. of Seaside and Terence of Portland, a sister, Mrs. Nel Brady of Toronto, and eight grandchildren.

Mrs. Edward J. (Agnes) O'Donnell continued to own the property until 1958. In that year, she sold it to Rudie and Elizabeth Wilhelm.

Terence O'Donnell. One of Edward O'Donnell's two sons was Terence. Born in 1924, he was hit by an automobile at the age of 9, breaking both legs. Suffering osteomyelitis, he was confined to a wheelchair for many years and was the reason for the accessibility of the house. Terence occupied Bedroom #3.

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After graduating from Lincoln High School, Terence attended the University of Chicago. After graduation, he traveled extensively in Europe and spent several years as a Fulbright Lecturer at Iranian universities. In 1972, he returned to Portland and joined the staff of the Oregon Historical Society while also serving as Adjunct Professor of Middle East Studies at Portland State University.

He is a respected author and lecturer, both in local history and on the Middle East. He is author of The Naranjestan, The Garden of the Brave in War, Portland: A Historical Sketch and Guide, Portland: An Informal History, An Arrow in the Earth, and That Balance So Rare. Among his many awards, he was the recipient of the Charles Erskine Scott Wood Retrospective Award in 1992.

Rudolph "Rudie" Wilhelm. Wilhelm lived in the house from 1958 until 1966. Born in Oregon in 1889, Wilhelm attended public schools briefly. When his father died in 1901, Wilhelm quit school at the sixth grade level and earned a living as a golf caddy at Waverly Country Club. At the time, the Wilhelm family owned the Mt. Hood Brewery in Sellwood. Rudie went to Chicago to become an accredited brewmaster. He eventually founded the Wilhelm Trucking Company and the Rudie Wilhelm Warehouse Company.

An avid and accomplished golfer, Wilhelm won his first tournament, the Waverly Club's Caddy Knock Out, in 1901. He won the Oregon Amateur golf title seven times and the Northwest Amateur title twice (1917, 1927). He is noted for playing the first round ever on the Portland Golf Course and on the former Multnomah Athletic Club course.

In 1964, Rudie Wilhelm transferred ownership of the property to Elizabeth Wilhelm solely. Wilhelm died on June 22, 1968.

George Sanders. In 1966, Elizabeth Wilhelm sold the house to George and Helen Sanders. Sanders had a long career in radio. In Portland, he served as news director of KWJJ in 1965 and then in 1967, he became General Manager of the station. He remained GM until 1971.

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Price Gripekoven. In 1971, Price and Hillary Gripekoven purchased the house and remained there for six years. Gripekoven is a general practice physician and surgeon. At the time, his office was at 2455 NW Marshall Street. Dr. Gripekoven still lives and practices in the Portland metropolitan area.

Samuel Goodwin. In 1976, Samuel Goodwin purchased the house. A stockbroker by trade, he was at the time Vice President and Manager of the Portland branch of Kidder, Peabody & Co. located in the First National Tower.

Joseph De Jager. In 1984, the current owners purchased the property.



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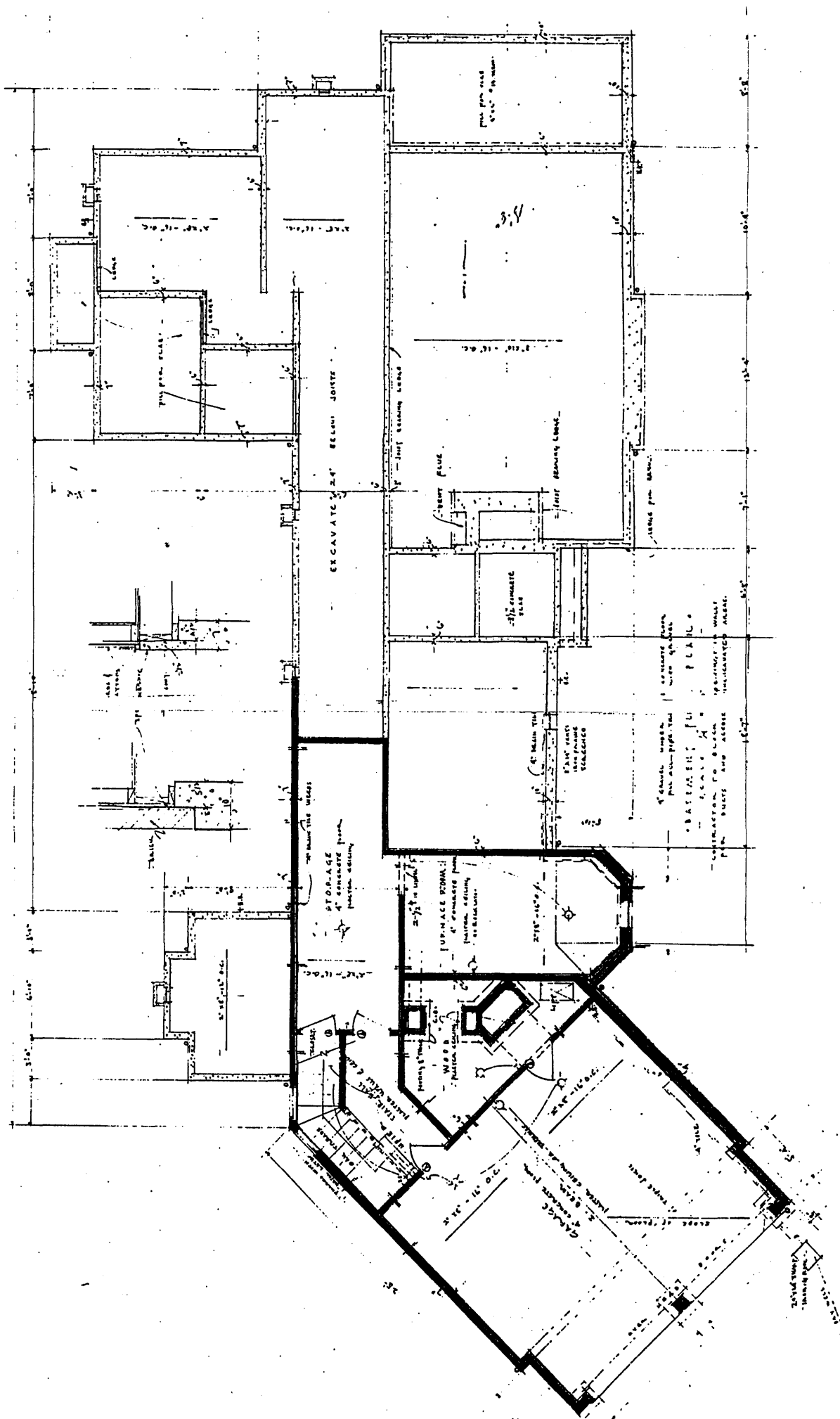
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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

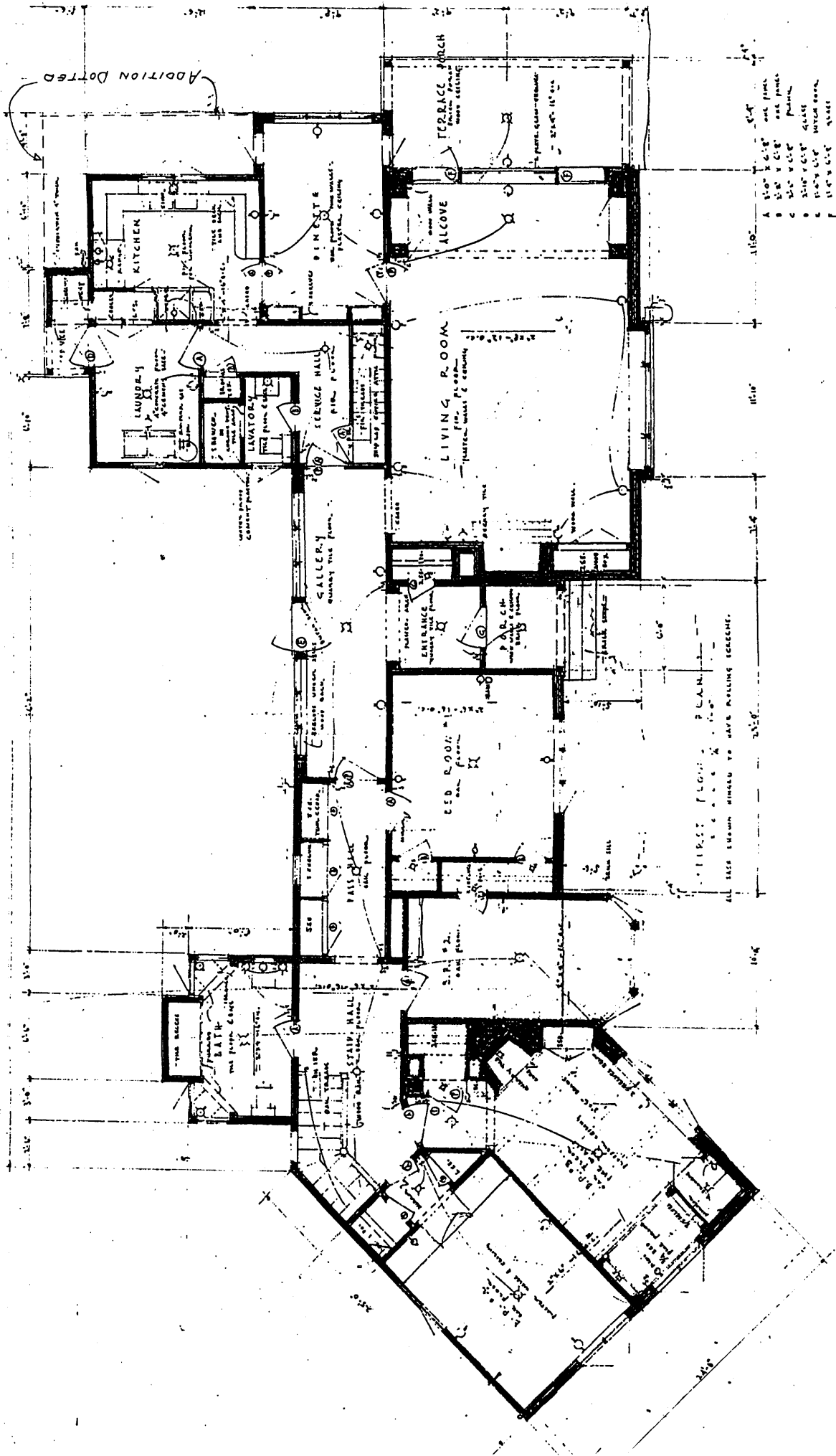
The O'Donnell Residence is located on Tax Lot 209 of Section 07, 1S, 1E of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

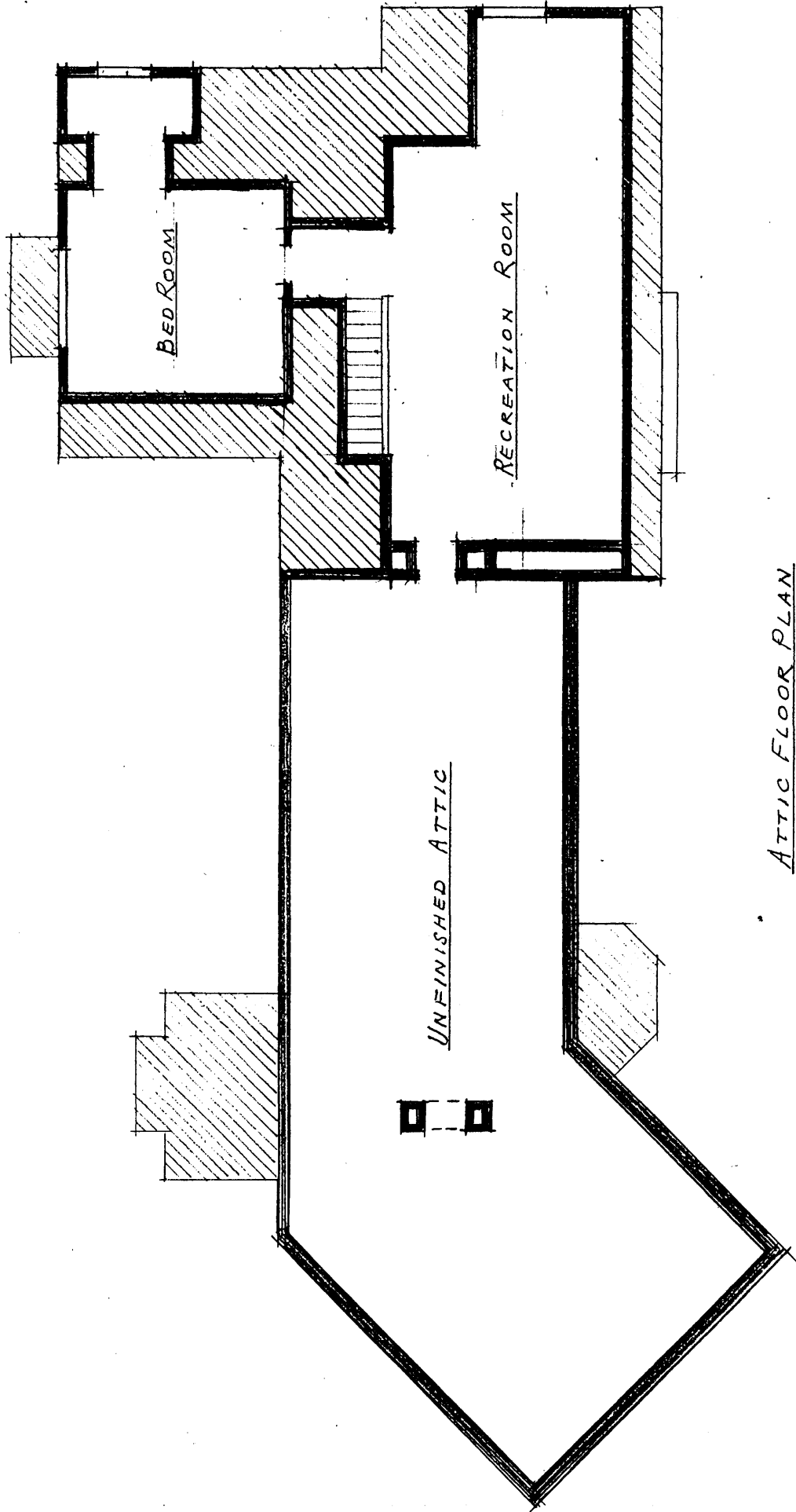


ERECT FOR MR. & MRS. E. J. O'DONNELL - 5 PIER HILLS - RICHARD J. INOCCIA ARCHITECT

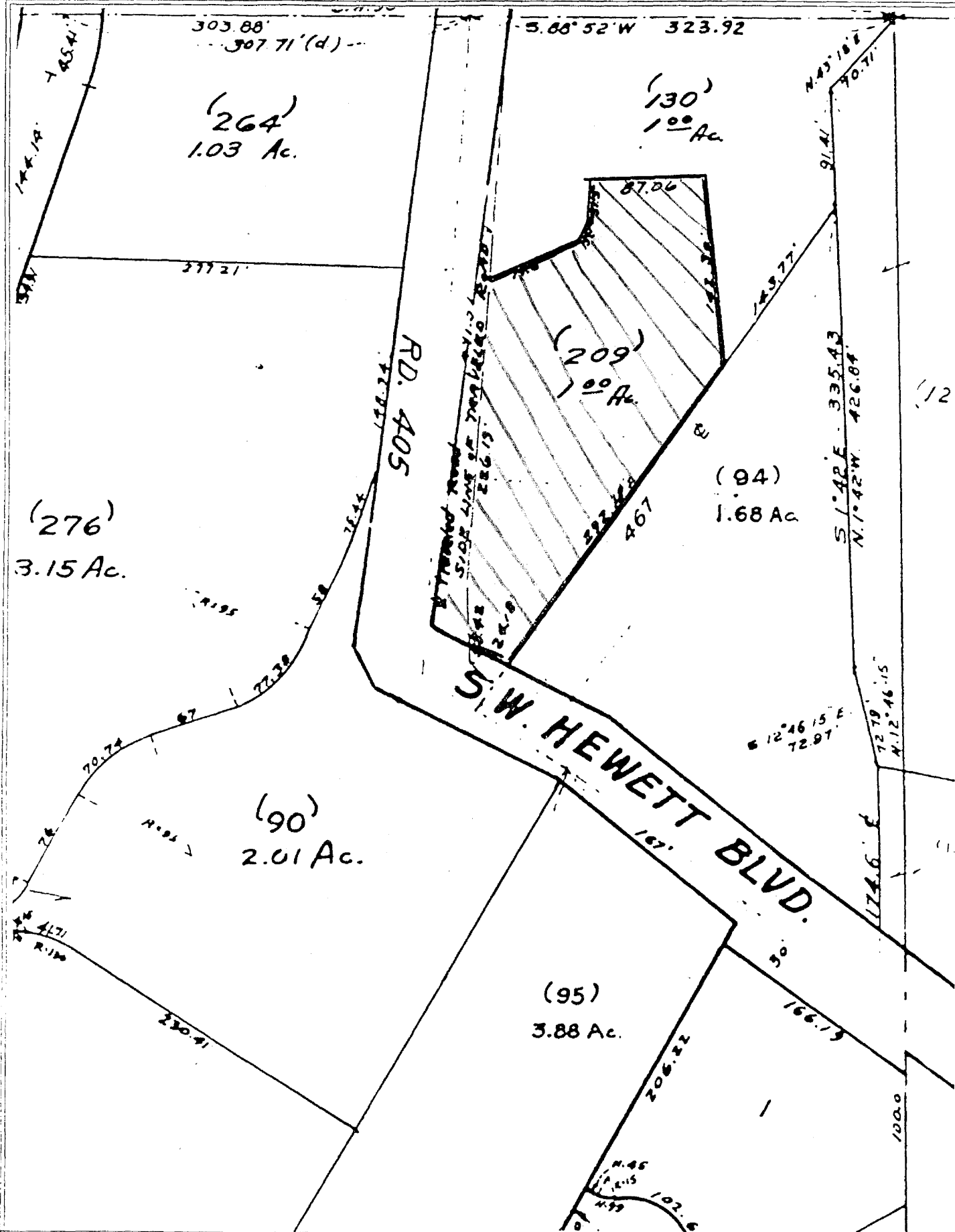


- A 12" x 12" oak panel
- B 12" x 12" oak panel
- C 12" x 12" oak panel
- D 12" x 12" oak panel
- E 12" x 12" oak panel
- F 12" x 12" oak panel
- G 12" x 12" oak panel
- H 12" x 12" oak panel
- I 12" x 12" oak panel
- J 12" x 12" oak panel

FLOOR PLAN  
 ALL DOORS SHOWN HINGED TO HAVE MOVING SCREENS.



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN



303.88'  
307.71'(d)

S. 68° 52' W 323.92

(264)  
1.03 Ac.

(130)  
1.00 Ac.

(276)  
3.15 Ac.

(209)  
1.00 Ac.

(94)  
1.68 Ac.

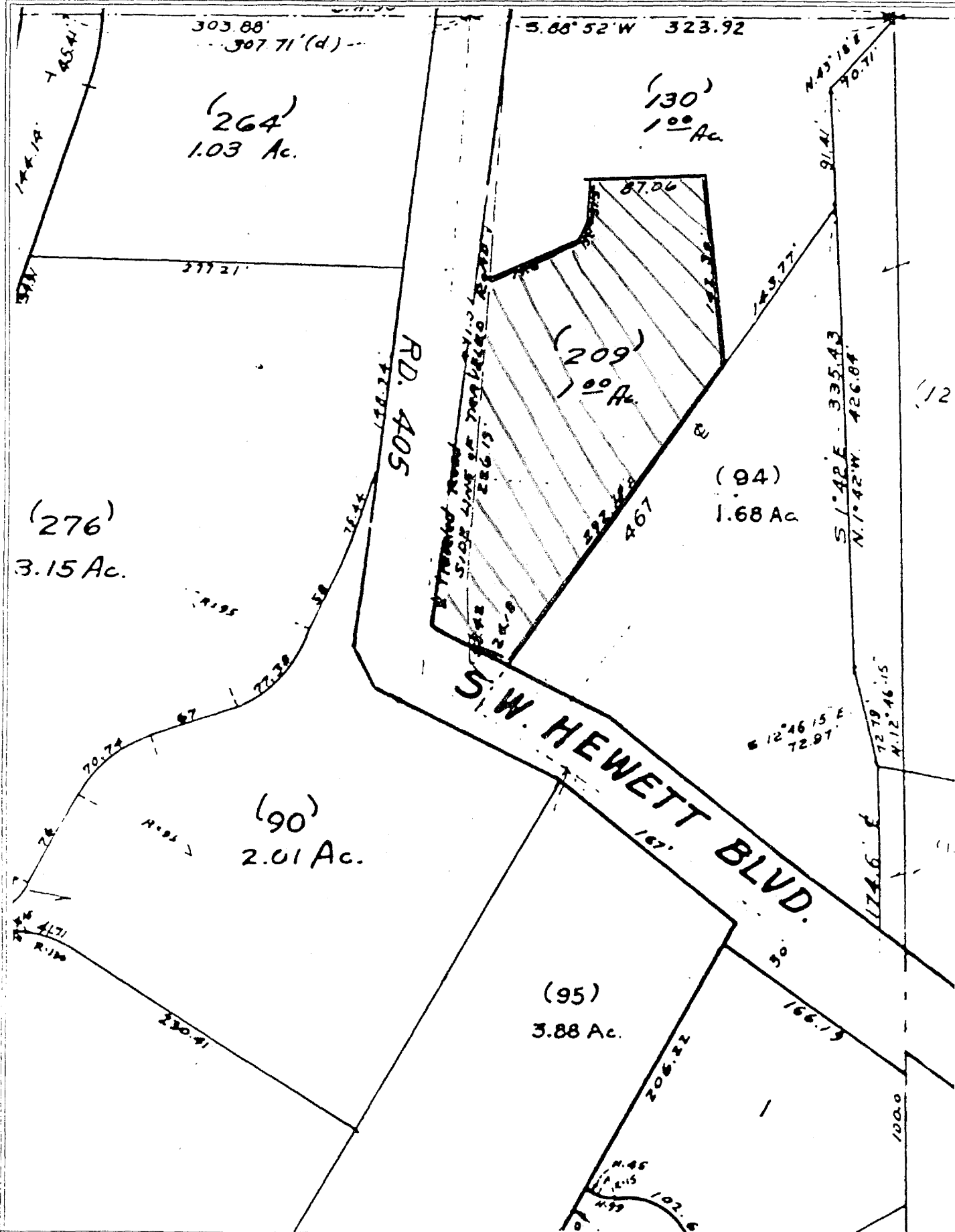
(90)  
2.01 Ac.

(95)  
3.88 Ac.

RD. 405

S.W. HEWETT BLVD.

ROAD OPERATED BY SWIT 50'S



303.88'  
307.71'(d)

S. 68° 52' W 323.92

(264)  
1.03 Ac.

(130)  
1.00 Ac.

(276)  
3.15 Ac.

(209)  
1.00 Ac.

(94)  
1.68 Ac.

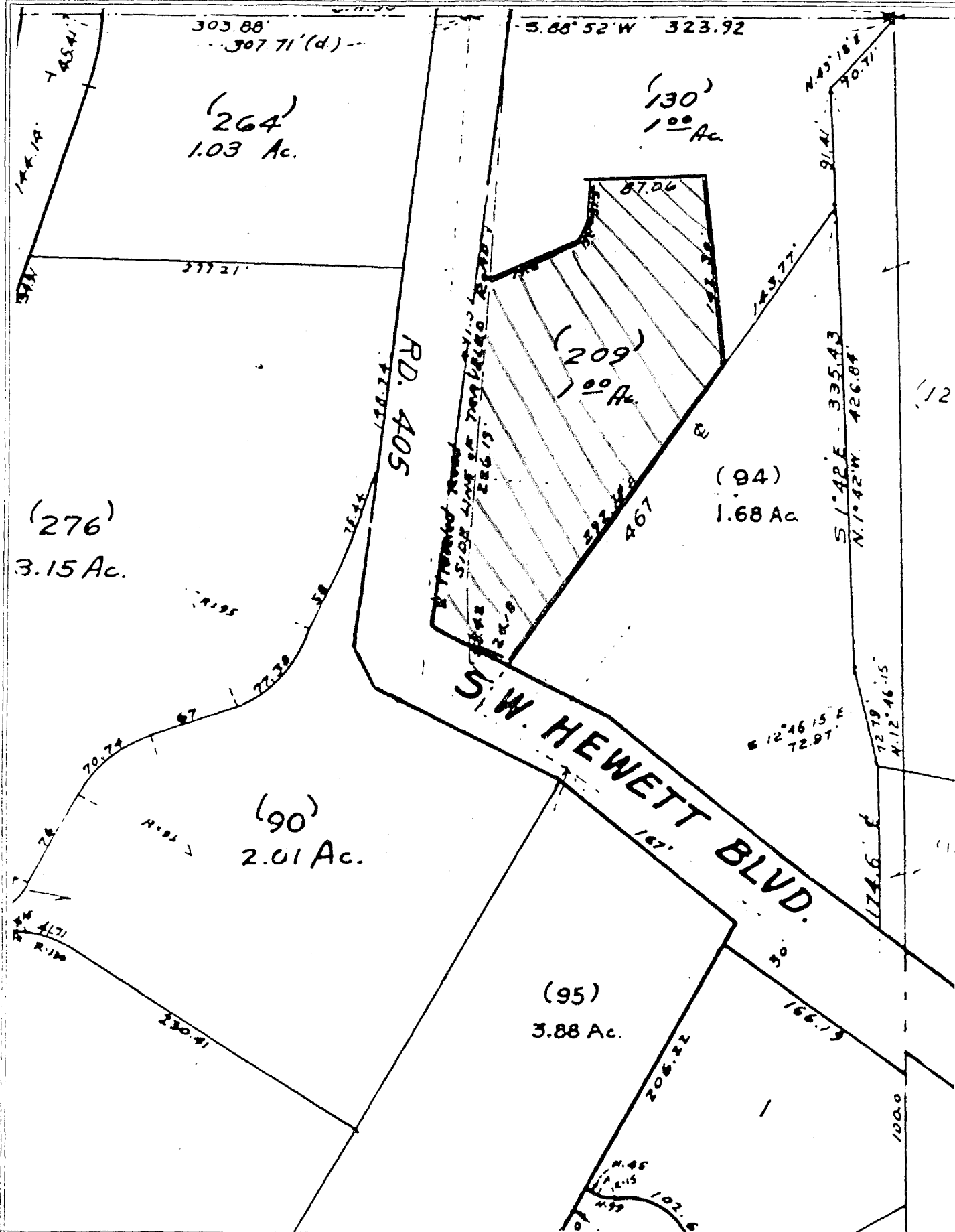
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2.01 Ac.

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