

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Morgan, Melinda E., House (preferred)
other names/site number Elrod, James O., House
Montgomery, William Andrew, House

2. Location

street & number 3115 NW Thurman Street N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97210

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
James M. Hornum September 15, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. for
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. 10/25/90
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt: composition shingle

other windows: glass

porch foundation: sandstone

chimneys: brick, sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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SUMMARY

The nominated property is a well crafted, early, intact and well preserved example of the Colonial Revival Style in Portland. The two and one-half story, single family dwelling with full basement was constructed between 1893 and 1894. It is notable for its transitional features between the older Queen Anne style and the new Colonial Revival style. Although some Queen Anne features are typical in Colonial Revival style residences, the Queen Anne elements are numerous in the nominated property. They include the asymmetrical entrance facade, gabled cross roof and two story polygonal bay on the west facade, leaded-glass windows, the corbelled cap and arched, recessed panel on the chimney, irregular foot print and an irregular floor plan. Colonial Revival features are expressed in the broad proportions which emphasize the horizontal, the overall regular rectangular appearance that is achieved despite the building's actual irregularity, horizontal weatherboard siding, hipped dormers, wide prominent frieze, and Tuscan columns on the porch. The interior displays many features which would later be commonplace in 20th century Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Period Style homes, such as an openness in the plan, classical detailing in the finish work, built-in bookshelves, cabinetry and a sideboard with collonettes, and horizontal panel doors. The interior, with its finely proportioned, classically detailed features is notably intact, including the embossed anthemion-design brass hardware, bath furnishings and a fireplace with a Colonial style iron arm and hook for suspending cooking pots.

LOCATION

The nominated property is located in the State of Oregon, County of Multnomah, in the Northwest area of the City of Portland, Willamette Heights, Block 17, Lots 1 and 2. The current address of the property is 3115 N. W. Thurman Street; its former address was 1063 N. Thurman Street.

SETTING

The nominated property is located at the entrance to Willamette Heights, which is isolated from the balance of Northwest Portland by a ravine surrounding Balch Creek and reached by crossing a steel bridge constructed in 1903 in anticipation of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. Willamette Heights is surrounded on three sides the city parks. The east windows of the nominated property look out to 31st Street and then Macleay Park, and the south windows view largely the trees of that same park. The back of the house faces the northwest portion of the Willamette River and the northwest industrial area of the city. The house predates the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition and originally had a panorama to the north of Guilds Lake, which was filled in to create the land for the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. By 1905, Willamette Heights was fully developed and touted by the

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snowplace to demonstrate the "grandeur" which could be obtained "amid forest-clad hillsides", with views of "distant snow-capped mountain peaks" and with "lake and river waters lending to the vision a scene of entrancing beauty". The setting of the nominated property remains largely unchanged from its original condition after the development in anticipation of the 1905 Exposition. It is surrounded by other period dwellings' uninterrupted by contemporary development and the owners have purchased the only vacant lot adjacent to the nominated property to terminate the construction of a modern dwelling which would have had a negative impact on the historic character of the neighborhood. The residential district of Willamette Heights was platted in 1890, and officially became a part of the city of Portland in 1891. The nominated property was one of the first and largest dwellings built in the district and remains unaltered from its original construction in 1893.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The nominated property sits on the corner of Northwest 31st and Thurman. It is situated with the back of the house facing the Northwest portion of the Willamette River, with a view of Mt. St. Helens and the St. Johns Bridge. The dwelling is situated at the top of a forty foot terrace and overlooks the Thurman Street Bridge over Balch Creek and Macleay Park. The grounds consist of two city lots, on which an original birch and rhododendron have been preserved, along with the traditional portland rose beds which lined the streets as a sign of civic pride. Because of the elevation of the house over 31st Street, it presents an imposing image at the entrance to Willamette Heights.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is the fourth oldest Portland Colonial Revival single family home which still remains substantially unaltered. The roof is steeply pitched hipped punctuated by hipped dormers. The two and one-half story residence with full basement is essentially a rectangular volume. The exterior is sided in thin weatherboard siding, with fine millwork trim. The large windows are in four bays, one oriel window, three beveled, leaded glass panels and the balance one-over-one sash windows. The rectangular form has an asymmetrical entrance facade organization with a prominent entrance on a large, columned porch which is supported by a gray sandstone foundation, which extends to the front steps. The nominated property has three other covered porches, all with balustrade.

The nominated property is notable for its transitional features between the older Queen Anne style and the new Colonial Revival style.

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The interior woodwork is the original, classical moldings. All doors are five and six panel solid doors, including the original pocket door between the front hall and study and the double pocket doors between the living room and dining room and the swinging door between dining room and butlers pantry. On the first floor the doors in all the formal reception rooms are eight feet tall and on the second floor are seven feet. The original brass door plates and knobs with fleur-de-lis motif are found on room, closet and pocket doors.

The four foot wide front door has a solid, beveled panel over two wooden panels and is ornamented on the exterior with a fine millwork ledge over a beaded dentil trim.

The main floor entry hall has 11 foot coved ceilings and is 18 feet wide and 14 feet long. Two wide, oak stair treads lead to a 5 foot by 5 foot landing with oriel window with paneled ceiling. Seven stairs lead to another landing, where the staircase turned to the right to reach the second floor. The stair wall of the entry has original, raised panels which repeat in the ceiling of the oriel window, the dining room wall and the bay ceiling in the dining room.

The original parlor, current living room is open to the hall, separated by short, paneled columns. The east wall contains a 15 foot bay window, topped with a beveled, leaded glass panel. The golden brick fireplace is flanked by open bookcases on the right and a windowseat on the left.

Two 45 inch wide pocket doors separate the living and dining rooms. Tall, raised panel wainscoating is topped with a plate rail. The ceiling is beamed and french doors lead east to a covered porch. A 10 foot built-in china cupboard has original door and drawer hardware which matches the pocket door latches. A beveled glass leaded panel over a large single panel window look onto the covered porch.

An 8 foot tall swinging door separates the dining room from the butler's pantry. A powder room was added in 1925 in the north side of the pantry. Servants stairs in the rear of the house lead to the second and third floors.

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Past the servant's stair hallway is the current study, which was probably originally a men's smoking room. It connects to the dining room by a small hall with liquor cabinet. The hall ceiling is coved, as is the main room. An arched fireplace with colonial pot hook and pot ledge has large mantle, over which an arched niche is found. The fireplace is flanked by matching bookcases and the west wall is a large bay window. Original gas and electric light fixtures flank the niche above the fireplace. The open, circular floor plan returns to the main entry hall through a large pocket door.

the second floor has a main room with bay windows, fireplace and large closet. A nursery connects to this room and the south wall is entirely windows (three panels over which a diamond mullioned transom is found), and has a large closet with built-in dresser. A second bedroom has bay windows and walk-in closet with built-in dresser and cabinets. The third large bedroom has large closet and floor-length window to access the flat roof of the dining room porch, which might have been used for sunning. The hall has dumbwaiter, cedar closet and ends at the enclosed sleeping porch.

The third floor has a large open area, with servants bedroom and bath off the stairway. The original, oak gallery around the staircase would indicate an intention to develop the third floor at a future date. Dormered windows look east to Mt. Hood and north to Mt. St. Helens. The current owners hope to bring the third floor space up to code so that they may occupy it. The tongue and groove wainscoating walls of the servants quarters do not meet code but are substandard only when contrasted with the plaster finish of the main floors.

The full basement has brick walls and is accessed by a large stairwell from the driveway and large, lattice enclosure beneath dining room porch. The original dumbwaiter and fruit cellar and tongue and groove wainscoating remain. The laundry, furnace, workshop and storerooms occupy the space.

The nominated property is listed in the City of Portland, Historic Resource Inventory (File Number 2-955-02877) as a Rank III. The property owners are appealing the City inventory ranking as it is apparent from the Inventory that the condition of the interior and the prominence of former owners was unknown at the time of the preparation of the inventory. In fact, under "other owners", a McPherson, M. is listed who never appears in the chain of title to the property.

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The two red brick chimneys have sloped sandstone weatherings and corbeled caps, all in excellent condition. The rear chimney services the smoking room fireplace, with a separate flue for furnace and original kitchen woodstove. The front chimney has an arched niche with sandstone base and decorative, circular wrought iron anchoring to the hipped roof. It services the parlor and second floor fireplaces on separate flues.

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The Morgan-Elrod House which stands at 3115 NW Thurman Street in the Willamette Heights neighborhood of Portland was constructed in 1893 or 1894. It is an early example of residential architecture influenced by the Colonial Revival style, which was introduced to Portland in 1891 by the architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis. The nominated property is believed to be the second house built in the Willamette Heights residential neighborhood, which was platted in 1890. This development, which was fully realized by 1905, overlooks the site of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905. Promoters of the Exposition showcased the Willamette Heights development as an example of the "grandeur" which could be obtained "amid forest-clad hillsides." Both the nominated property and its setting are remarkably intact.

As a well-crafted and well-preserved early example of transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival architecture in Portland, the nominated property is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. The two and one-half story residence with full basement is essentially a rectangular volume with a steeply pitched hipped roof punctuated by hipped dormers. The Morgan House is notable for its transitional features between the older Queen Anne style and the fashionable Colonial Revival style. Queen Anne stylistic features are frequently found in early Colonial Revival style residences, and Queen Anne characteristics are fully evident in the nominated property. They include the asymmetrical entrance facade, cross gabled roof and two-story polygonal bay on the west facade, leaded-glass windows, the corbelled cap and arched, recessed panel on the chimney, irregular footprint, and an irregular floor plan. Colonial Revival features are expressed in the broad proportions which emphasize the horizontal weatherboard siding, hipped dormers, wide frieze, and Tuscan columns on the porch. The interior displays many features that are common to residences descended from the Arts and Crafts tradition, such as a more open plan, built-in cabinetry, classical detailing in the finish work, including a sideboard with colonettes, and horizontal panel doors. The interior, with its finely proportioned, classically detailed features is notably intact, including the embossed anthemion-design brass hardware, bath furnishings, and a fireplace with a Colonial-style iron armature and hood for suspending cooking pots.

The residence also is noteworthy, but not nominated for its association with James O. Elrod, an influential real estate developer and businessman who came to Portland in 1905 and occupied the house from 1907 to 1919. He was the original developer of the landfill and terminals which became facilities of the Port of Portland, and in 1918 he organized the Multnomah Drainage District No. 1, which included over 8,000 acres of land on the Columbia River. On this reclaimed acreage Elrod developed thousands of acres of

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farmland, the Riverside Golf Club and two country clubs. By 1921 this ambitious project was reported to have increased the wealth of Multnomah County by \$3.5 million dollars and to have increased the county's farm production by 50 percent. In 1924 Mr. Elrod was appointed to the Portland Dock Commission, and with a partner he built the Oregon Terminals Project which provided modern cold storage facilities for Portland's waterfront -- an important addition to Portland's commercial environment.

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ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The nominated property was built between 1893 and 1894 and is an very early example of the Colonial Revival style which was first brought to Portland in 1891 by the architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis of Boston. Popular from 1891 to 1915, an abundance of homes fashioned in the style, with low-pitched and gabled roofs, one-over-one double hung sash windows, dormers, bays and columned porches were built in Portland. The style became so prevalent that it has been coined as "Old Portland style" for the many symmetrical, rectangular, multi-story homes which followed the construction of the subject property.

The nominated property was the second house built in the Willamette Heights residential neighborhood, which was platted in 1890. This development, which was fully developed by 1905, overlooks the site of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. Promoters of the Exposition showcased the Willamette Heights development as an example of the "grandeur" which could be obtained "amid forest-clad hillsides". Both the nominated property and its setting are remarkably intact.

The nominated property was constructed between 1893 and 1894 for Melinda E. Morgan, as shown by the deed records of Multnomah County. It embodies all of the characteristic elements of the Colonial Revival style: gabled roofs, rectangular form with formal facade organization with a central prominent entrance, one-over-one sash windows, dormers, bays, and columned porches. The interior boasts an open floor plan, trimmed in classical moldings. While many new homes of the period continued to perpetuate Victorian and Queen Anne styles, the nominated property represented a larger, broader, brighter home, a clear transition from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival architecture.

The nominated property is in remarkably good condition. From the street, it is identical to the original condition when built. Copies of photographs which detail the exterior when built and later in 1911 and 1925 are almost indistinguishable from the current photographs of the house and accompany this nomination form.

The original trim and hardware have been maintained throughout the interior. Original, matching brass door plates, door knobs, pocket door hardware, drawer pulls and cabinet pulls have been restored and are illustrated in a photograph accompanying this nomination. With the exception of the kitchen, all original cabinetry has been maintained including the original built-in china cabinet in the dining room, cupboards in the butlers' pantry, cabinets in the main bathroom and dressers in the bedroom closets.

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In the main bath, the plumbing fixtures are the original and similar to those contained in the Pittock Mansion, which was built 20 year later. The visible nicked plumbing drains and faucets have all been maintained, with original wall and floor tiles preserved.

The balustrade on all four exterior porches have been repaired with posts identical to the originals, which were maintained unless missing. The posts on the main staircase and gallery on the third floor stairs are original with only two replacement rung.

The only alterations to the nominated property are the addition in 1925 of a half bath on the first floor in part of the butlers pantry, a 1980 kitchen remodel by a former owner which involved modern cabinetry and updated wiring, plumbing and heat plants and a current project to install traditional wooden cabinets consistent with the original millwork and builtins in a new kitchen. The basement contains the original fruit cellar, mechanical dumbwaiter and wainscoting. The third floor retains the original servants' quarters, including original bath with marble sink and claw foot tub. One dormer on the third floor which can not be seen from any street was enlarged by a former owner and the owners intend to replace the interior walls as the servant's quarters and basement room dividers do not meet code, and replace the modern windows in the North wall of the third floor with traditional wood windows similiar to the original windows in the balance of the house.

HISTORY OF OCCUPANTS

Three individuals important in the history of Portland chose the nominated property as their home:

Morgan, Melinda E.
Elrod, James O.
Montgomery, William Andrew

MELINDA E. MORGAN

The house was built by John Hale and his wife California Hale for Melinda E. Morgan. Then the widow of Amos H. Morgan, Melinda Morgan purchased the home in her own name for \$3,960. She and her husband were early grocers in Portland. An Oregon pioneer, she was the daughter of J. D. Boon of Salem, a member of the provisional government of Oregon and the first territorial and state treasurer of Oregon. Melinda Morgan was born on September 10, 1845 on the Old Oregon Trail, near the point where the overland highway of the pioneers crossed the powder river in Baker county. hhe resided in the nominated property from 1894 to 1900. She died on December 28, 1918. Just prior to her death, her scrapbook of several hundred pages, which she composed over

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the span of her lifetime, was donated to the Oregon Historical Society (SB 108). It gives valuable insights into pioneer life, covering topics from delirium tremens to double petunias; from recipes for imitating ground glass to articles on dying soldiers of the Civil War; from verses about "Uncle Abe" Lincoln to advice about marrying "tipplers"; from poems about angels' footprints to those on empty cradles. Near the end of the scrapbook, almost all of the clippings are the obituaries of prominent Oregonians whom she had known.

JAMES O. ELROD

From 1907 to 1919, James O. Elrod resided in the nominated property. The original developer of the landfill and terminals which became the Port of Portland, Elrod's ambitious career is considered to have had a significant impact on the shaping of Portland. His Oregon Terminals were sold to the dock commission to be converted into a new Municipal Terminal No. 2 and his Multnomah Drainage District No 1 acreage became the site of Portland's international airport.

While residing in the nominated property, ex-farmer, real estate developer Elrod decided to reclaim 8000 acres from the flood plain in Portland and convert it into productive farmland to be worked by war veterans. In 1918, he organized the Multnomah Drainage District No. 1 (MDD#1), which included over eight thousand acres of land on the Columbia river. As the President of MDD#1, he developed the property from its original twenty residences to the grounds of the Riverside Golf Club, the Alderwood Country Club and the Columbia Country Club. By the summer of 1921, MDD#1 was reported to have increased the wealth of Multnomah County by \$3.5 million, with Multnomah County's farm production having been increased over the three year period by fifty percent (50%). The Alderwood Country Club, of which Elrod became president, was later demolished for the expansion of the Portland International Airport.

When Elrod was appointed to the dock commission in November 1924, he was considered one of the Northwest's most prominent specialists in landfill acquisitions. He and J. H. Trimble, at a cost of over \$1.5 million dollars, built the Oregon Terminals project to provide modern cold storage facilities on the waterfront. The 300,000 box storage facility with docks for three large vessels was considered a very important addition to Portland's business environment.

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J. O. Elrod headed the syndicate that purchased Hardtack Island and Ross Island. The dock commission permitted the construction of a gravel bunker on Hardtack Island and despite the filing by the state attorney general of a suit to prevent the island from being used for commercial purposes, the commission granted permits for dredging. The rumored price for the 290 acres of island was \$215,000.

In 1919, Emery Olmstead secured the election of Elrod as a member of the board of directors of the Northwestern National Bank, which had been organized by the Pittock-Leadbetter interest in 1913. Olmstead and Elrod became financial partners and the bank became involved in various of Elrod's enterprises. The Pittock trustees are said to have had qualms about Olmstead's judgment and attempted to force Olmstead's removal but did not succeed, as they controlled only 43% of the stock. Elrod, Olmstead and a Jack Wheeler owned considerable shares in the bank and with Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco bought out the L. B. Menefee bank stockholdings. Olmstead and Wheeler became involved in a gigantic check "kiting" which ultimately cost his former associates over \$5 million and closed the bank on March 28, 1927. Elrod suffered in the collapse, but in November 1927 was named as Vice President and member of the board of directors of Union State Bank, which became a unit of U. S. Bank's West Coast Bancorp.

Statewide, Elrod was considered a prominent developer of the business interests of the Columbia River valley, with large scale operations in the lumber and logging business. He arrived in eastern Oregon in 1895 where he was a wheat farmer. He came to Portland in 1905 and began buying tracts of land which he subdivided and sold at a significant profit. He owned two large, well equipped lumber mills in reedsport and Cochran. He was the director and president of the Cochran Southern Logging Railway Company, owner of the Blue Lake Logging Company and president of the Umpqua Mills and Timber Company, all profitable concerns.

On review, some believe his business practices were sharp and that he acted in his own interest, when he should have abstained due to conflict of interest.

WILLIAM ANDREW MONTGOMERY

From 1921 to 1955, the president of J. K. Gill Company, William A. Montgomery resided in the nominated property. Title was held in his wife's name from May 3, 1921 until her death in September 30, 1954.

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Montgomery had been a resident of Oregon since 1890, working first as a teacher at Hill Military Academy (also known as the Bishop Scott Academy) in Portland, having come from Westley University as a Greek and Philosophy scholar. Later, Montgomery worked for the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Portland.

In 1894, the year of his marriage to Georgia Gertrude Gill, he became president of the J. K. Gill Company. It is said that he was brought in to bring the business out of financial trouble and was very successful in so doing. He served as president of the prospering concern for fifty years. The business continues in Portland as of the date of this nomination, in the downtown J. K. Gill Building and in 10 suburban retail stores. During his lifetime, Montgomery was President of the Northwest Stationers Association, a charter member of the Rotary Club and an active member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1893-1894

Significant Dates

1893-1894

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
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5	2	2	4	2	0
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5	0	4	2	3	3	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is comprised of Lots 1 and 2, Block 17, Willamette Heights Addition in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot occupied by the house built for Melinda E. Morgan.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen Kelly Moore and Lee W. Moore
organization Property owners date March 13, 1990, revised 8/15
street & number 3115 NW Thurman Street telephone (503) 222-9090
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97210

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Bates, Philip S., Residential Portland, 1911, "The Rose City", The Newspaper Syndicate, 1911

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Clark, Rosalind, Architecture: Oregon Style, Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983

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Men of the Pacific Coast, Pacific Art Company, 1903

Morgan, Melinda E., Scrapbook of Minnie E. Morgan, available in the library of the Oregon Historical Society (Portland, Oregon)

Multnomah County Need Books, 1890 to 1989 (Portland, Oregon)
Multnomah County Tax Assessor records microfilm and card files (Portland, 1989)

Orloff, Chet, Williamette Heights, A History, an unpublished manuscript dated 1980 available in the library of the Oregon Historical Society (Portland, Oregon)

Oregon Daily Journal, December 28, 1917, Pg. 9, "Mrs. Melinda Morgan, Native of Oregon, is Summoned to Reward"

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Personal interview with Nan Montgomery Brewster, June 9, 1987 (former owner of nominated property) with daughters Ann Brewster Clarke and Elizabeth Brewster Rocchia

Personal interview with R. G. Montgomery, Senior Information Specialist for the Port of Portland, November, 1988 (son of former owner W. A. Montgomery)

Portland Block Book (Portland, Oregon), 1907

Portland City Directory (Portland, Oregon), 1892 consecutively to 1954

Portland Blue Book, 1901 through 1903

Portland Evening Telegram, December 28, 1917, pg. 11, "Mrs. Melinda Morgan, Pioneer, Dies Today"

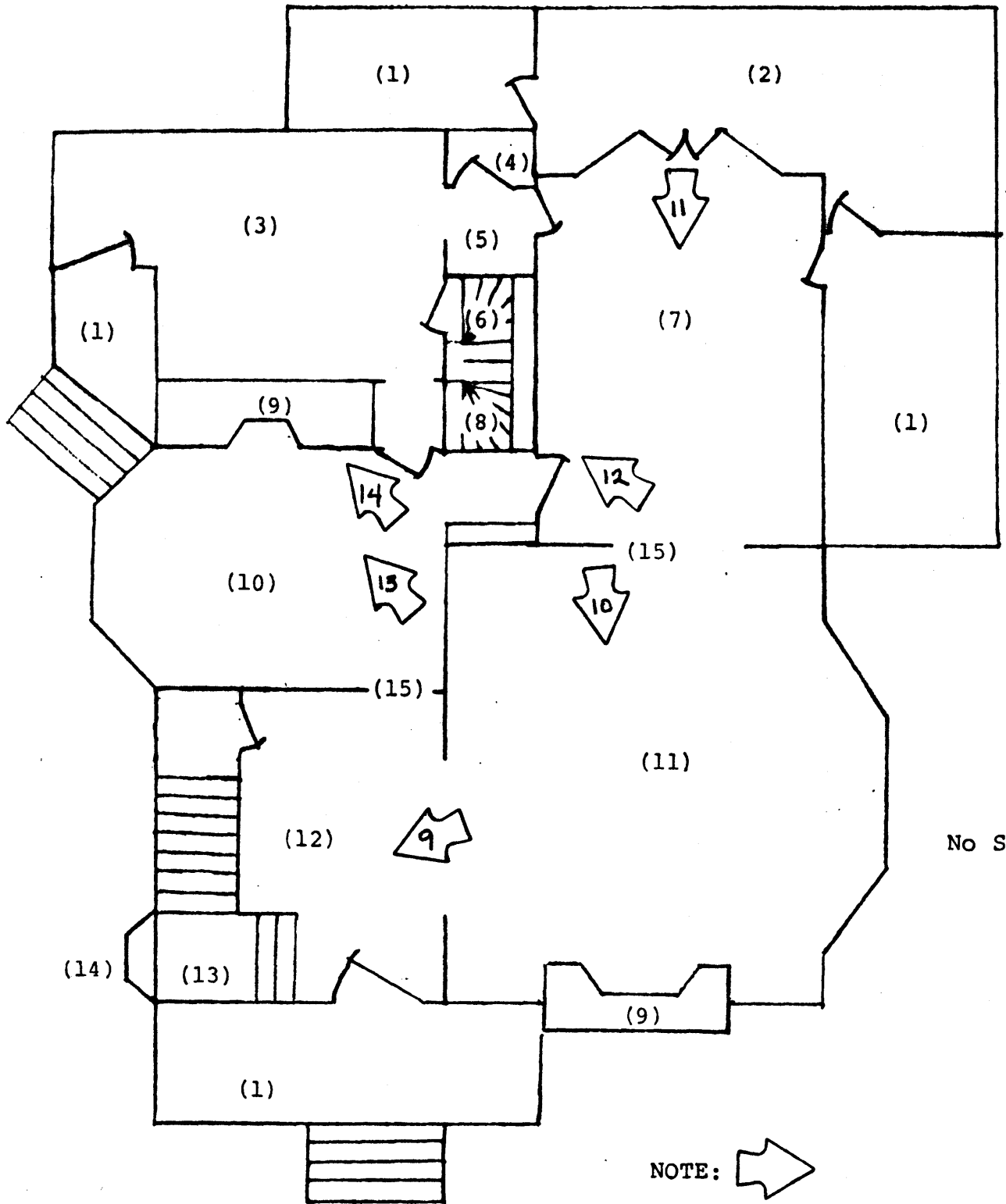
Reid, Robert A., Sights and Scenes at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, Rushong & Co., 1905

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1907

Views of Portland, Oregon and Vicinity, L., W. & Co., 1903

Who's Who for Oregon, 1932 - 1938

GROUND FLOOR



No Scale

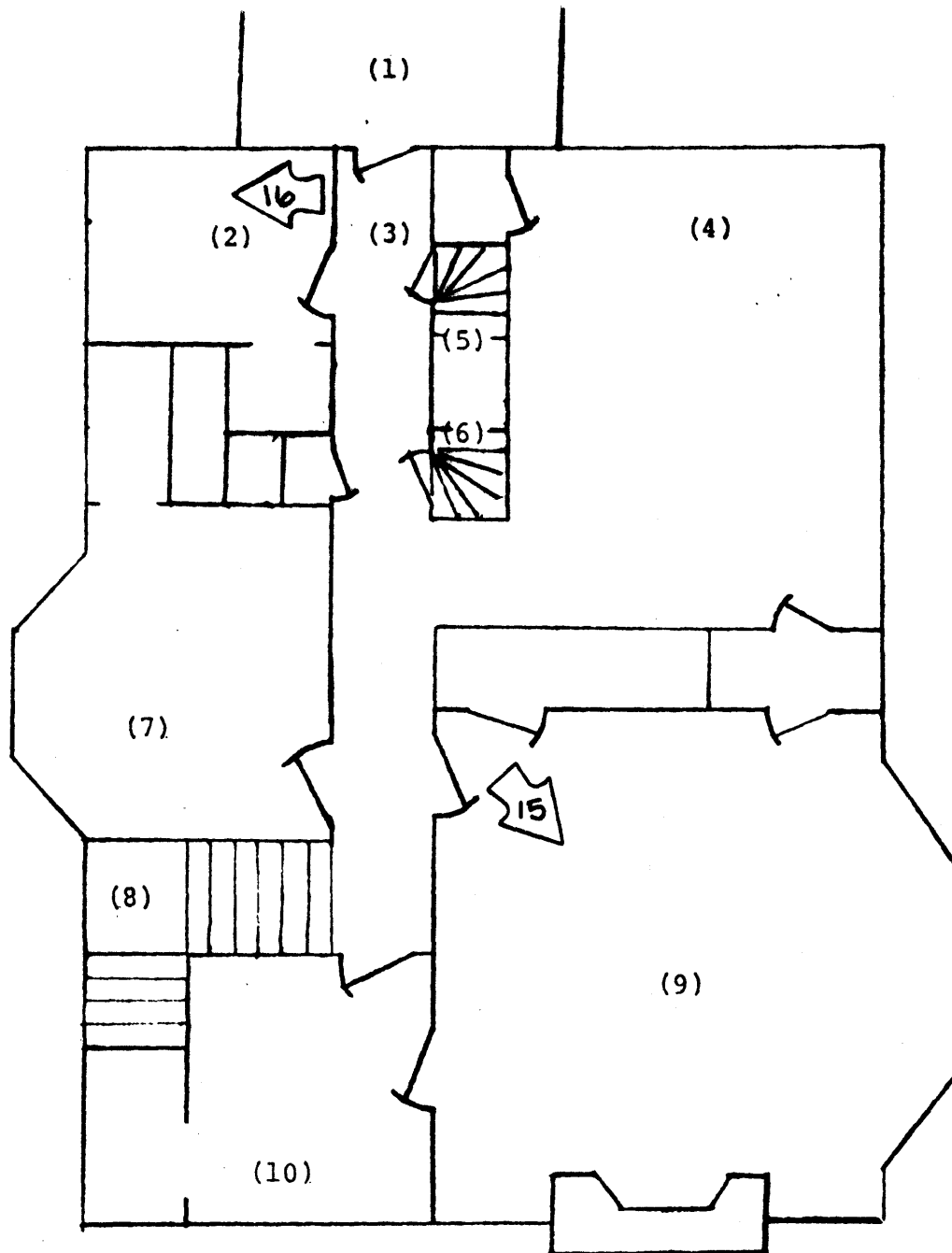
NOTE:



Indicates the direction the photograph was taken from and its number.

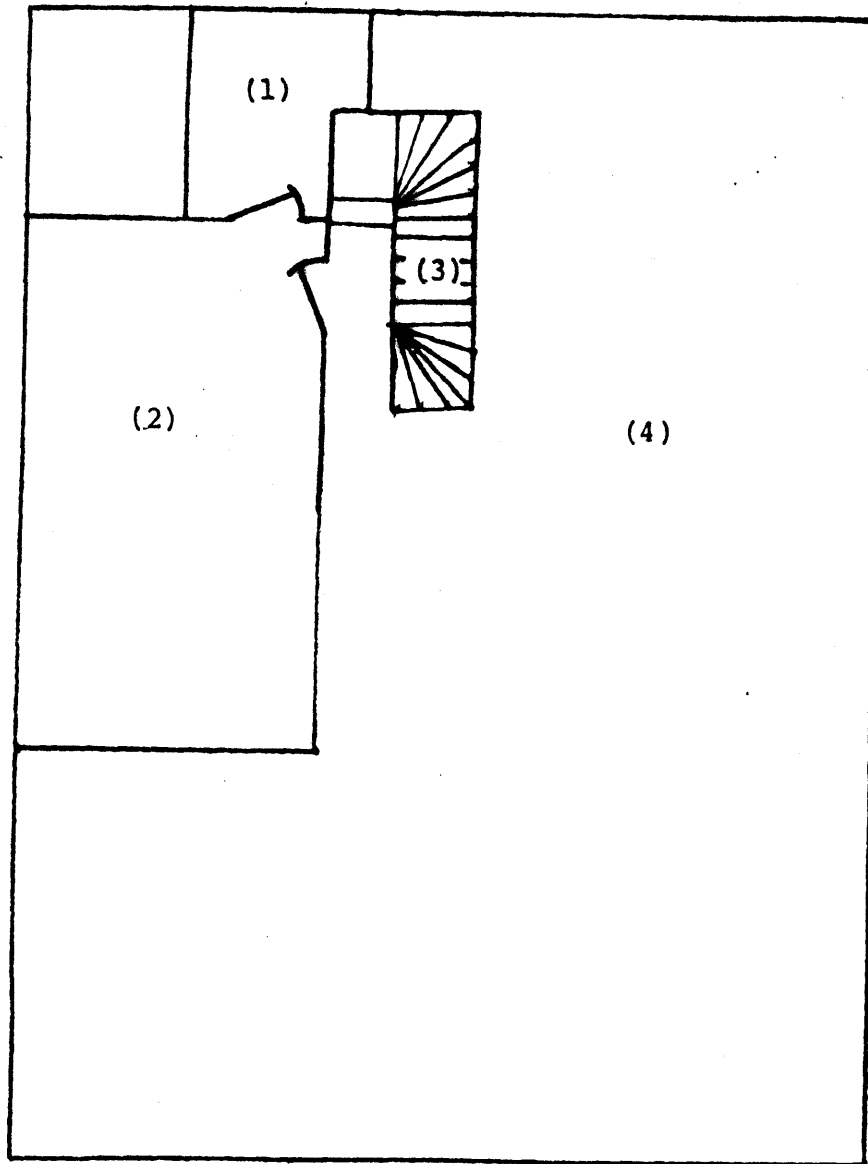
GROUND FLOOR

- (1) PORCH
- (2) SUN PORCH
- (3) KITCHEN
- (4) HALF BATH (toilet and sink)
- (5) BUTLER PANTRY
- (6) STAIRCASE TO BASEMENT
- (7) DINING ROOM
- (8) SERVICE STAIRCASE TO SECOND FLOOR
- (9) FIREPLACE
- (10) STUDY
- (11) LIVING ROOM
- (12) ENTRANCE HALL
- (13) MAIN STAIRCASE TO SECOND FLOOR
- (14) ORIEL WINDOW
- (15) POCKET DOOR



SECOND FLOOR

- (1) SLEEPING PORCH
- (2) BATHROOM
- (3) HALL
- (4) BEDROOM
- (5) SERVANT STAIRCASE TO KITCHEN
- (6) STAIRCASE TO SERVANT QUARTERS AND ATTIC
- (7) BEDROOM
- (8) MAIN STAIRCASE TO GROUND FLOOR
- (9) BEDROOM WITH FIREPLACE
- (10) NURSERY



No Scale

THIRD FLOOR

- (1) SERVANT BATHROOM
- (2) SERVANT BEDROOM
- (3) STAIRCASE TO SECOND FLOOR
- (4) OPEN ATTIC AREA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

MORGAN, MELINDA E. HOUSE
3115 N. W. Thurman Street
Willamette Heights
Portland
Multnomah County
Oregon

The above information is the same for all photographs listed.
Except as otherwise noted, all photographs were taken by:

Kathleen Kelly Moore
March 13, 1990
Original negatives stored:
3115 N. W. Thurman Street
Portland, Oregon 97210

Photograph 1 of 16:
View looking Northwest from Southwest corner of Thurman Street
Bridge
March 13, 1990

Photograph 2 of 16:
View looking North Northwest from Thurman Street
ca. 1929
Photographer: unknown
Original snapshot: given to current owners by R. G. Montgomery,
son of W. A. Montgomery
Stored: 3115 NW Thurman, Portland, OR

Photograph 3 of 16:
View looking Northwest from across Macleay Park
ca. 1910
Photographer: James R. McRae
Stored: Photographs Department, Oregon Historical Society, 1230
SW Park Avenue, Portland, OR 97205

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

Photograph 4 of 16:
View looking Northeast from Thurman Street
March 13, 1990

Photograph 5 of 16:
View looking Northeast from Thurman Street
1911

Photographer: unknown

Stored: From a book entitled Residential Portland, 1911, "The
Rose City", owned by Gerald R. King, c/o City of Lake
Oswego, 380 A. Avenue, Lake Oswego, OR 97034

Photograph 6 of 16:
View looking North Northwest out over Guilds Lake (Morgan house
is second house from left)

ca. 1893

Photographer: unknown

Stored: Oregon Historical Society, 1230 SW Park, Portland, OR
97205

Photograph 7 of 16:
"Aerial" view looking East Northeast at the Lewis and Clark
Exposition of 1905 (Morgan house is on far lower left of
photograph)

ca. 1905

Photographer: unknown

Stored: Oregon Historical Society, 1230 SW Park, Portland, OR
97205

Photograph 8 of 16:
Looking up at brick chimney with sandstone weatherings on the
South face of Morgan house
March 13, 1990

Photograph 9 of 16:
Looking Southwest from the living room toward front hall and
oriel window in Morgan house
March 13, 1990

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

Photograph 10 of 16:

Looking South Southwest from dining room toward living room
fireplace, windowseat and bookcase

March 13, 1990

Photograph 11 of 16:

Looking South from sunporch through the dining room, and through
pocket doors to living room

March 13, 1990

Photograph 12 of 16:

Detail of original doorplate and doorknob, and matching drawer
pull and cabinet latch in dining room

March 13, 1990

Photograph 13 of 16:

Looking North Northwest from pocket door to front hall into the
smoking room/study

March 13, 1990

Photograph 14 of 16:

Detail of original brass combination gas/electric sconce on each
side of plaster niche over fireplace in smoking room/study

March 13, 1990

Photograph 15 of 16:

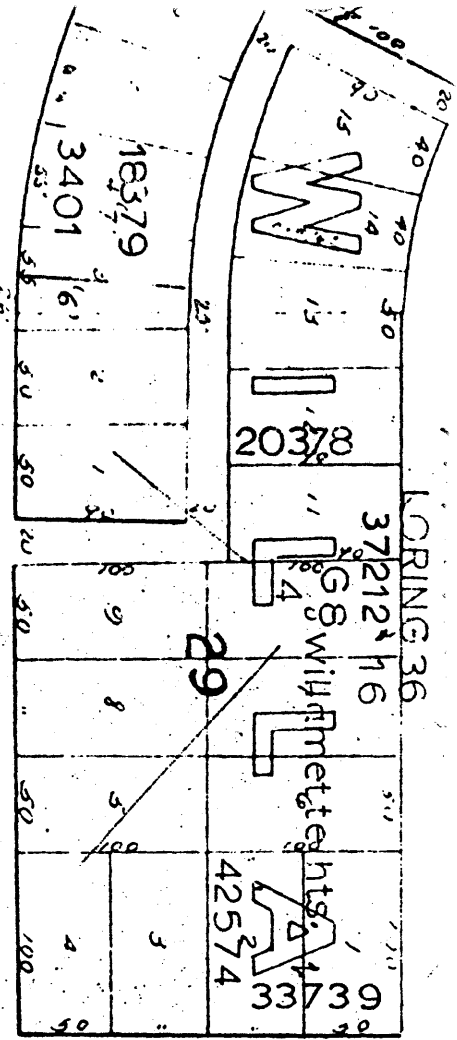
Looking South Southeast from doorway to upstairs hall into the
South corner bedroom

March 13, 1990

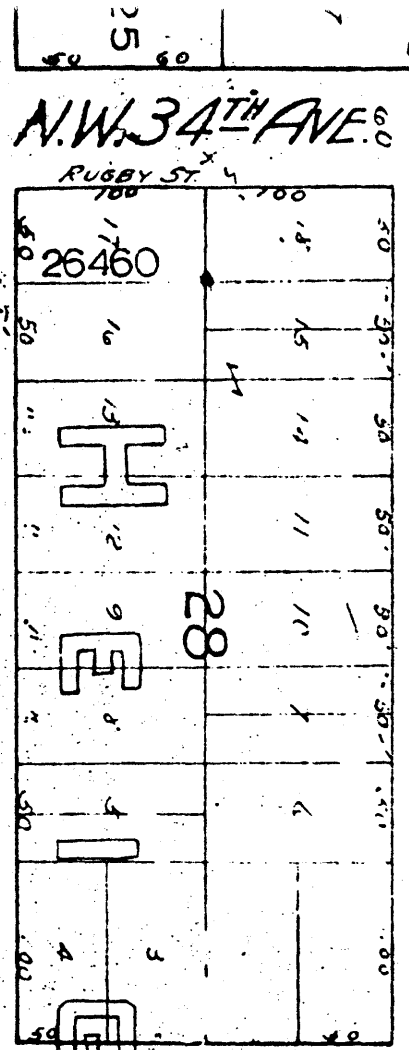
Photograph 16 of 16:

Looking west from hallway into main bathroom with original china
sink and tub, original plumbing fixtures and hardware and
original wall and floor tile

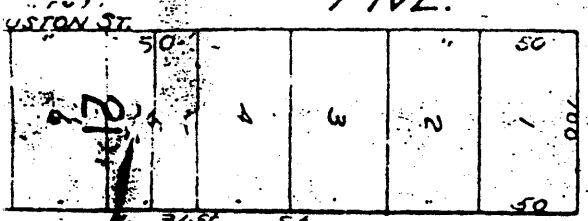
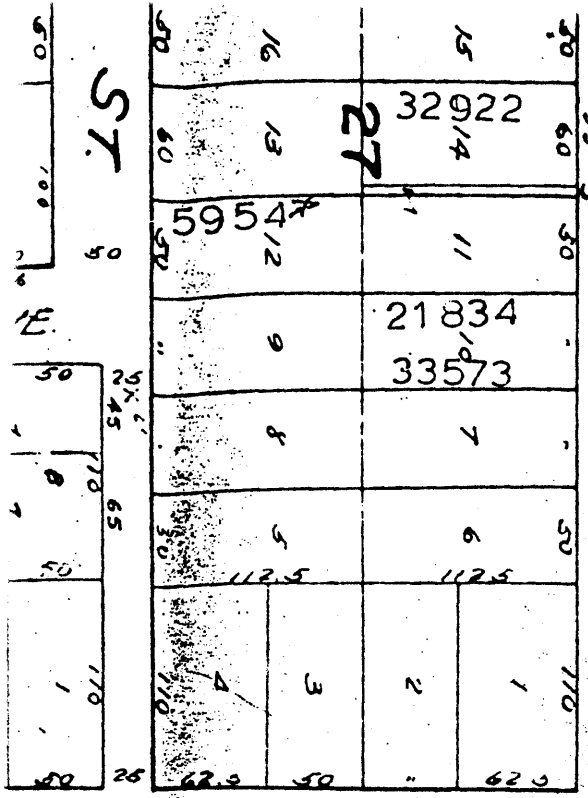
March 13, 1990



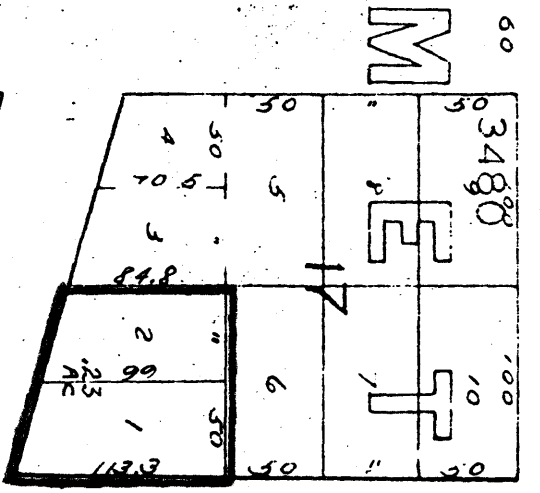
N.W. THURMAN



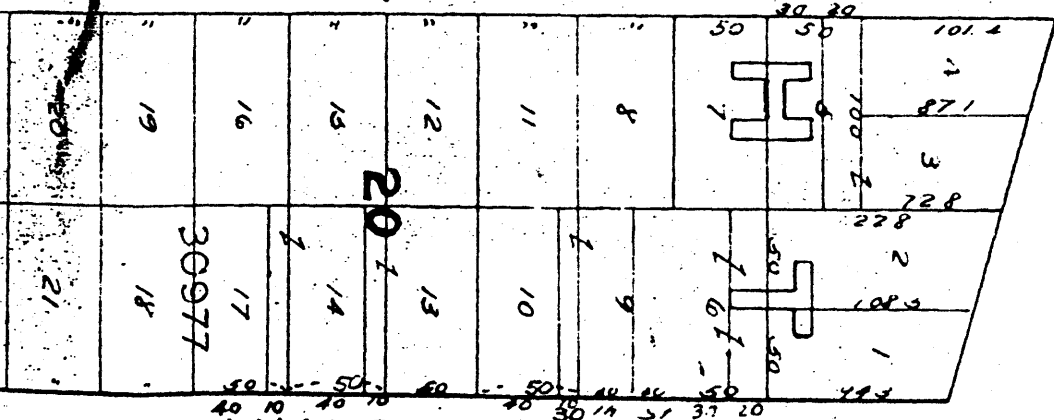
COURT



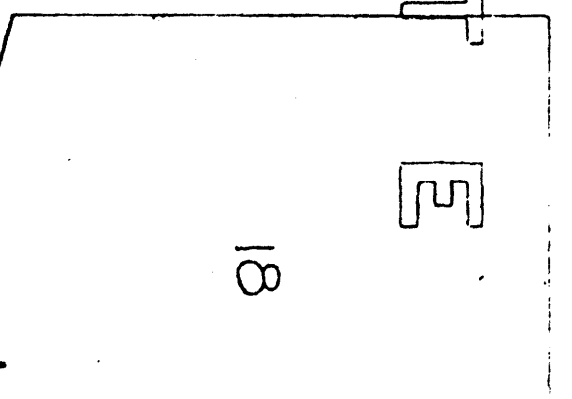
N.W. 32ND



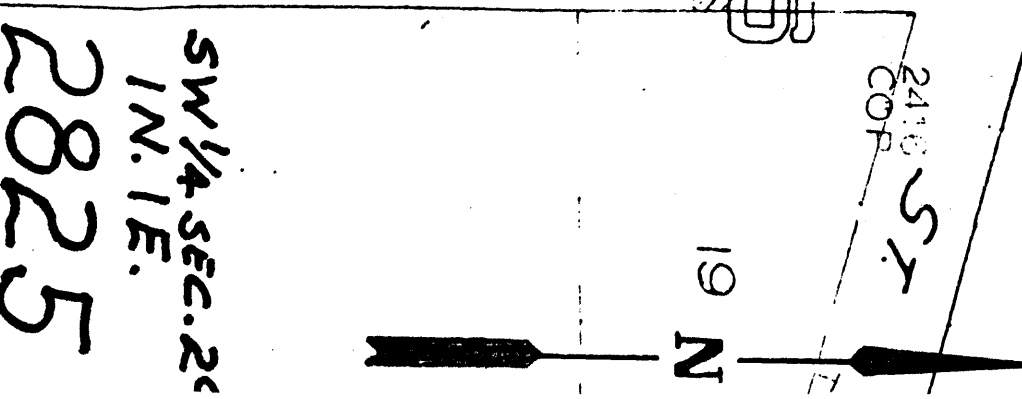
AVE.



N.W. 31ST



18



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SW 1/4 SEC. 2
IN. 1E.
2825

