

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 Blake McFall Company Building
other names/site number Emmett Building

2. Location

street & number 215 SE Ankeny Street N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Portland code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97214

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.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: January 29, 1990
State or Federal agency and bureau: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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

Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register 9 March 1990
 See continuation sheet. Mark J. Baker

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE-warehouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof asphalt: built-up

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Exterior

The Blake McFall Building is a five-story, wood-framed, masonry structure. Clad in a red brick, the building has a concrete base, cast-stone decoration and trim, and wood frame windows. Except for changes to some windows and openings and a non-original entry on the east facade, the historic facade remains intact and in fair condition. Despite several alterations over the years the building is in generally fair condition.

Oriented to the west, the Blake McFall Building is a prominent structure when heading east on the Burnside Bridge. The building has three primary elevations on the south, east and west sides. The north elevation abuts another building.

The east facade of the structure is divided into six bays separated by monumental brick clad pilasters. Brick work throughout is stretcher bond except for soldier bond courses capping the second, third and fourth floor bays. There are tie rods at each bay between floors.

The historic window system on floors three to five is intact. This system consists of paired wood sash, four-over-one double-hung windows, and stone edges and surround at each bay. The non-historic entry at the northernmost bay obscures the original detailing at the first and second floors. This entry features an aggregate concrete surround. Other openings on the second floor are also non-historic, consisting of small aluminum frame windows with aggregate concrete panels above. The ground floor, of which only a small portion is visible due to the grade change, is concrete with four-paneled wood-frame windows.

The four central bays of the fifth floor are supported by a stone course. These bays are separated by decorative cast-stone panels which serve as capitals to the monumental pilasters below. Above the fifth floor windows is a course of concrete above which is the brick clad parapet capped by metal flashing. The end bays of the parapet project slightly higher than the central portion of the parapet suggesting corner towers.

Located at the northeast corner of the building is a water tower, supported by a steel structure, clad in sheet metal.

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The south facade is divided into 12 bays and is similar in design and materials to the east facade. It features stretcher bond brick cladding with soldier coursing above the second through fourth floor bays. The fifth floor decorative stone capitals, stone coursing and brick parapet with corner towers match the east facade. Also the third through fifth floor window system recalls the east facade with four-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and stone ledges. This facade also features tie rods.

Windows on the three easternmost bays on the second floor are non-historic and match east facade second floor windows: small aluminum frame windows with aggregate concrete panels above. The next four bays feature the historic second floor window system: painted wood sash four-over-one, double-hung windows with four-panel transoms. The five easternmost bays of the second floor feature multipaned metal sash windows.

The ground floor of the south facade is concrete. Windows are generally four-over-one wood framed of varying dimensions due to the change in grade. A concrete loading dock with a metal canopy and historic metal rollup doors occupies the three westerly bays of the ground floor. Next to the loading dock are two bays with metal rollup doors for additional loading facilities, although one of these bays has been filled in with concrete block.

There are two metal fire escapes located near either end of the south facade.

The west facade is irregular in plan, shifting at its midpoint approximately ten degrees to accommodate the right-of-way and historic railroad access. This facade is divided into six bays and again is similar in detail to the east facade. Windows at the second through fifth floors are generally wood sash, four-over-one, double-hung, with four-paneled transoms at the second floor (windows at the narrower side bays are three-over-one). The southerly window bays on the third and fourth floors and a bay on the second floor have been filled in with concrete block.

Soldier coursing at the second through fourth floors, stone ledges and coursing and fifth floor decorative cast-stone capitals match the east and south facades, as does the brick clad parapet with corner "towers" and the tie rods.

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The ground floor is concrete. Windows are wood sash with metal loading doors at the second and fifth bays to accommodate train loading operations.

The north facade is the only non-street facade of the building. Consequently it features few of the details which distinguish the other facades. Most of the east half of the north facade is covered by an adjacent building. The north facade is clad in stretcher bond brick with concrete at the ground floor. There are no openings or articulations at the third through fifth floors. Most of the metal flashing at the parapet has fallen off. There is a small loading dock toward the west end of the ground floor facade, and there are wood frame windows at the second floor. A portion of a large painted sign reading "& Towne Paper" covers much of the upper floor facade. This sign is a remnant from the second name of the building's original tenant, "Blake Moffit & Towne Paper Company."

Interior

The interior spaces of the Blake McFall Building are currently vacant and for the most part fairly functional. The predominant material is wood including floors, ceilings and structural elements. Ground floor columns feature decorative capitals. Also on the ground floor there is decorative molding where the beams meet the ceiling. The other floors of the building feature less elaborate wood columns and beams.

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

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

MacNaughton & Raymond

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

Acreeage of property 0.46 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

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5	0	4	0	8	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is legally described as Lots 3 through 6, Block 66, East Portland Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of slightly less than half an acre is the entire urban tax lot occupied by the five-story warehouse built in 1915 for the Blake McFall Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Blake, Moffit & Towne, the lending wholesale paper distributor on the Pacific Coast.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President, with Lewis L. MacArthur and Jeri S. Tess, associates
organization Heritage Investment Corporation date April, 1987
street & number 123 NW Second Avenue telephone (503) 228-0272
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

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SUMMARY

The historic warehouse located at SE Second Avenue and Ankeny Street, immediately south of the east approach to the Burnside Bridge on the East Side of Portland, Oregon, was built in 1915 for the Blake McFall Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, the leading wholesale paper distributor on the Pacific Coast. The five-story, timber-framed brick warehouse was designed by the Portland firm of McNaughton & Raymond, and its exterior was detailed in the conventional Commercial style. The building has a concrete ground story and a plan measuring 100 x 200 feet. Its street elevations have cast stone trim. Structural bays are marked by strip pilasters which terminate at the fifth story in stylized cartouches which have the effect of colossal capitals. The historic fenestration system, typically consisting of paired, double-hung wood windows with vertical divisions in the upper sash, is essentially intact. A distinctive feature of the west front is an irregular wall plane, which is broken at mid-point, like the prow of a ship, presumably to avoid conflict with right of way at that end.

The building meets National Register Criterion C as one of an important group of heavy, timber-framed loft warehouses which allowed Portland to maintain its status as a regional distribution center from the turn of the Century onward. The northwest industrial district was earliest developed for shipping and handling of merchandise because of its proximity to Union Station. The next area to be developed was Portland's lower East Side, where the Blake McFall Company Building was among the first major warehouses to be erected. The Blake McFall Company, the oldest and largest paper distributor in Portland, was consolidated with its parent company in 1925. Its building is among the best preserved examples of warehouses remaining to illustrate an important development in the city's historic pattern of industrial land use.

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East Portland

James Stephens, whose home at 1825 S.E. 12th Avenue is reputedly the oldest residence in the city (c.1862), purchased what was to become East Portland in 1845 and platted it in 1861. Growth was slow and in the early decades of the city's history East Portland tended to lag behind the west side in prosperity, economic vitality and regional significance. This was partly due to topography. Much of the east bank of the Willamette was marshy and frequently flooded, while the west bank featured a deep water harbor and better access to the farm lands of the Tualatin Valley.

East Portland's fortunes began to turn with the arrival of Ben Holladay. He secured a franchise for an east side railroad on which construction began in 1868. East Portland was incorporated in 1870 and growth accelerated with the construction of the bridges spanning the Willamette: the Morrison (1887), the Steel (1888), the Hawthorne (1891) and the Burnside (1894). It was during this period that the historic core of East Portland was built with structures such as the Barber Block, the Logus Block and the Osborn Hotel, all on the National Register.

The completion of the first Steel Bridge in 1888 not only gave rail access to the east side from downtown Portland but also linked rail lines from the west, east and south. By the turn of the century the low-lying area west of Union Avenue between the mouth of Sullivan Gulch and the Morrison Bridge was being filled to provide space for a major transportation and distribution hub. The west side waterfront had no rail access and the property was quickly becoming too valuable for warehousing. The developing Northwest District took much heavy industrial warehousing but it not only lacked wharfage but was distant and not readily accessible to the large part of Portland's population living east of the Willamette.

The first two-and-a-half decades of this century saw the lower East Side Industrial Area develop and flourish. Perishable produce arrived in refrigerated rail cars and staples came both by rail and coastwise and river steamers. Small and medium warehouses and breakdown buildings sprang up to handle a variety of common merchandise. The railroad provided a multitude of tracks and spurs to service the new buildings as well as "team tracks" where goods could be loaded or unloaded by firms having no direct trackage.

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Produce and other dry comestibles turned over quickly so distributors' buildings had only modest storage but ample handling and sorting room. One and two story structures were the norm. Local movement was by horse-drawn dray or primitive truck; thus small and frequent loads.

However, other businesses required more space. Oliver Plow, John Deere Company and International Harvester found the area an excellent spot for the distribution of farm equipment. They built larger, multi-story buildings, all three in the neighborhood of the east end of the Morrison Bridge. In 115, Blake McFall Company, the oldest and best known Portland distributor of paper products, chose the lower east side for their large new warehouse. They located nearer the Burnside Bridge as they catered not only to small businesses similar to the produce trade but also to the commercial and industrial community along Union and Grand avenues. Their building remains today as the northern anchor of what was once the principal area of wholesale distribution.

For many years Blake Moffitt & Towne was the dominant firm on the Pacific Coast for the wholesale paper business. It started in San Francisco as two separate firms, Whitton Towne & Company in 1852 and Blake & Moffitt in 1855. In due course they combined and expanded to cover all six western states. Portland was the first location outside San Francisco. They acquired the Clackamas Paper Company, a local concern founded in the 1870s, and opened in November 1883 at 100-102 Front Street as Blake Robbins McFall Company. As business increased, the company moved to Fourth and West Ankeny streets and the name was changed to Blake McFall Company on September 21, 1895. In 1915 the downtown area was no longer suitable for a business of their size and they moved to their new five-story warehouse, at that time the largest on the Pacific Coast devoted entirely to paper products. The new address was then 17 S.E. Third Street.

Blake McFall Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Blake Moffitt & Towne although it was not consolidated into the latter company until 1925. It purchased and distributed a wide variety of paper products ranging from fine paper for the printing trade through newsprint, writing paper, wrapping and bags, to inks and bronzes. the northwest headquarters for Blake Moffitt & Towne in Portland was a true warehousing operation. Goods were brought in, primarily by rail, in large quantities to be broken down and shipped to seven

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different divisions in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In later years Seattle was separated and eventually the warehouse supplied only Oregon. After World War II, the multi-storied warehouse was doomed by the ease of large truck shipments and the advent of modern materials handling equipment. In 1957 Blake Moffitt & Towne moved to a new building on N.E. Hassalo Street and the old warehouse was abandoned. The building was one of a few true warehouses in the lower east side area and it remains one of the best examples of a method of operation that is now history. Even at the turn of the century paper was ubiquitous and Blake Moffitt & Towne was more dominant in their field than Honeyman Hardware or Marshall Wells Company were in theirs.

The role of the area as a distribution center remains to the present time although the construction of the East Bank freeway and the incursion of other uses have diminished this role. The Blake McFall Building remains as a primary expression of the historical development of the east side. It retains a high degree of physical integrity and is one of the most distinctive warehouse buildings in the area. Today the building serves its position as a northern anchor of the east side warehouse district.

C. D. Bruun, Otto Mielke and the Blake-McFall Company

The Blake McFall Company was founded as the Clackamas Paper Company in the late 1870s, renamed the Blake Robbins McFall Company in 1884 and finally the Blake McFall Company. It was the oldest paper distributor in Portland, and as a subsidiary of the Blake Moffitt & Towne Company of San Francisco (founded in 1855), part of the oldest such business on the Pacific Coast. When the company moved into the structure at Second and Ankeny, it was the largest structure on the coast devoted exclusively to the paper business. The company, which took the name of the parent company in the 1920s, stayed at this location until 1957.

The president of the company at the time of the move into the Ankeny Street facility was C. D. Bruun. Bruun had been with the firm since 1895, becoming president in 1897. Bruun, who was born in Christiania (now Oslo), Norway in 1869, came with his family to the United States in 1872 when his father was secretary of the then joint consulate of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Bruun, who died in 1962, was a member of the Arlington and Multnomah Clubs and was a Shriner.

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The manager of the company at the time of its move was Otto Mielke. Born in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1871, Mielke began as an office clerk with Blake McFall in 1899. He spent a five-year stint as manager of the Seattle branch (1908-13) and came back to Portland as general manager of the Portland operation. He became president of Blake McFall in 1915, a post he held until his death in San Francisco in 1951. He retained the title of president after a promotional move to the offices of the parent company in San Francisco. Mielke served as president of the Chamber of Commerce (in 1923), was president of the Rose Festival Association three times, and also served on the boards of such civic ventures as the Community Chest and "On to Oregon, Inc." As an indication of the high esteem in which he was held, he was lauded by the governors of California and Oregon and the mayors of Portland and San Francisco at a farewell dinner tribute held in Portland on April 19, 1932.

E. B. MacNaughton

The architect of the Blake McFall Building was E. B. MacNaughton with his brother-in-law Raymond. Earnest Boyd MacNaughton (1880-1960) was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, coming to Portland a poor young man in 1903. He remained all of his life, becoming one of the city's great civic figures.

MacNaughton first worked with Ellis Lawrence, then with Raymond, and finally in the 1910s and 1920s, with Robert Strong with whom MacNaughton later entered into other financial and real estate enterprises. One of MacNaughton's earliest extant structures was a shingle style residence at 2178 S.W. King's Court. Built in 1907 it is located within the potential King's Hill Historic District.

While MacNaughton designed several noteworthy buildings with Raymond in the second decade of this century (including another east side warehouse structure at 105 S.E. Taylor), it was with Robert Strong in the early 1920s that MacNaughton left his greatest architectural legacies. A number of works by the two are identified in the Historic Resources Inventory of the City of Portland. They are typically brick utilitarian warehouse structures clad in brick with cast-stone ornamentation. The Blake McFall Building is thus an early example (albeit a mature one) of a type of which MacNaughton with his partner Strong was to become one of the city's preeminent practitioners--brick warehouse

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structures noted for their tasteful decoration and simple yet graceful composition. Portland buildings designed by Strong and MacNaughton include the following:

Wadham & Kerr Buildings (1912 and 1921) in the Northwest 13th Avenue Historic District
Howard Auto Co. (1923), 1313 West Burnside
Parking Structure (1923), 1106 S.W. Yamhill
Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. (1925), 1140 N.W. Everett
Warehouse for C. K. Davis (1925, 821 N.W. Flanders
Warehouse (1925), 34 N.W. 8th Avenue

Although he came to Portland as an architect and practiced this professional for a number of years, MacNaughton early on began to invest quite successfully in real estate. It was as a real estate figure that Mayor Baker appointed MacNaughton to the original City Planning Commission in 1919. Even at this early stage MacNaughton displayed an unusually civic minded perspective. He took the courageous stand to support zoning in opposition to his colleagues on the Real Estate Board.

MacNaughton went on to achieve greater positions: president of First National Bank (1932-74), Chairman of the Board of the Oregonian Publishing Company, President of Reed College and President of the Oregon Historical Society.

MacNaughton's position as chairman of the Oregonian in the late 1940s was somewhat ironic. Years earlier, as a young architect in 1913, he had been fired by H. L. Pittock, publisher of the paper. Pittock had hired MacNaughton to renovate the Marquam Building at Sixth and Morrison, and it was the collapse (and subsequent demolition) of the building which prompted the firing.

It is also noteworthy that MacNaughton was board chairman of the Oregon at the time of the construction of its new plant and offices at S.W. Broadway and Clay. The building which opened in 1948 was designed by Pietro Belluschi. It remains one of his finest works in Portland. Sizeable cost overruns were a drain on the already shaky financial resources of the paper and ultimately led to a sale of the paper to the Newhouse chain in 1950.

During the last decade of his life MacNaughton devoted himself to causes which manifested his humanitarian character. He worked on

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behalf of civil rights, interracial harmony, and "took the lead locally in welcoming back to their Oregon residences the japanese-Americans who had been uprooted...and interned...during the war." (MacColl, p. 627). His name lives on today in the guise of an award presented by the Oregon Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union to "an individual who (makes) an outstanding contribution in the field of civil liberties." (Ibid.)

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
WAREHOUSE SURVEY - EAST SIDE
PORTLAND, OREGON

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Architect</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	1905c	130 Morrison	Studebaker Bros.		Wood
	1905	301 Morrison	Royal Hotel		Hotel
III	1906	311 3rd Ave			Sm 2 sty
		305 3rd Ave	Chas Lilly		Sm 4 sty
III	1908	105 Taylor	Oliver Plow	McN-Ray-Law	Sm 3 sty
III	1908	81 Yamhill	Calif Spray Ch		Sm whse
IIIE	1910	215 Morrison	John Deere		HB 8 sty
	1911	80 Madison	McDowell Bag	A.C. Ewart	QB 4 Sty
III	1912	537 Ash	Lipman Wolfe	Robt Tegan	
III	1910	109 Alder	Portland Seed	Aaron Gould	QB 5 sty
IIIE	1912	79 Taylor	East Side Whse		QB 4 sty
III	1915	205 Ankeny	Blake McFall	Mc-Ray	HB 5 sty
III	1915	231 Alder	Warehouse	Camp-Dupuy	Sm 3 sty
III	1918	100 Alder	Ryan Fruit		Sm 2 sty
IIIE	1919	100 Stark	Olympic Cereal	Hurley-Mason	Mill
		1204 Water	Jacobs & Gile		Sm 2 sty
		823 3rd Ave	City Liquidators		HB 4 sty
	1922	135 Main	Pacific Lime		Ex offic
III	1922	307 Hawthorne	Warehouse	W.W. Lucius	Covered
	1928	111 Belmont	NW Ice		3 sty
IIE	1929	111 Madison	Ore-Ptld Cement	R Sundeleaf	Ex offic
III	1929	1001 Water	Warehouse	Houghtaling & Dougan	Lg 4 sty
	1929	232 Oak	NW Poultry		Md 4 sty

The above list covers all the significant industrial buildings built before 1930 in the lower east side bounded by Burnside, Hawthorne, Union Avenue and the river plus the Lipman Wolfe building at 537 Ash. This latter was included because it is apparently the only large, true warehouse of the period east of Union Avenue. It is isolated and I do not include it in the comments. I have not been inside but it would be interesting to see how merchandise was handled this far from a rail spur.

The RANK column shows the City of Portland rank followed by an E for those buildings included in the East Side Survey. In the area described there are six good sized, important structures prior to 1920. Three of these are large, one-half block. The first two are John Deere, an excellent 8-story, and Blake McFall, a comparable 5-story. The third

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is City Liquidators, an ordinary 4-story. The other three are one-quarter block in size. The McDowell Bag Building at 80 Madison is a nice concrete frame 4-story. The Portland Seed Co. warehouse is an excellent 5-story and the Est Side Warehouse is a nice 4-story. The five buildings other than McDowell Bag are all brick or brick faced with wood post and beam framing.

In the decade of the 1920s two significant buildings were built in 1929. One is a large, simple warehouse at 1001 Water by Houghtaling & Dougan and the other is the nicely ornamented NW Poultry building at 232 Oak Street. Both these are reinforced concrete and reflect the detailing often found in this period.

The relative lack of large, multi-storied buildings in the lower East Side industrial area is explained by the types of business conducted there. Much of the activity was wholesaling, quick turnover merchandise. This required adequate first floor work space and some modest upper floor storage. Goods that might be kept on hand for longer periods were taken to the upper floors by elevator and worked down by gravity. The two large 5- and 8-story buildings were designed to warehouse slower moving merchandise requiring more time and space for breakdown. Also, some minor processing was performed at Blake McFall such as cutting and packaging.

There are a number of buildings on the above list which I consider eligible for National Register listing. Of these John Deere and Blake McFall are the two outstanding large, early warehouses. 1001 Water and 232 Oak are excellent but a different genre. Of course, Sundeleaf's Oregon-Portland Cement building is great but it is primarily an office as is the little noticed Pacific Lime building. The Olympic Cereal structure again is entirely different. Also, the Studebaker Bros. wood building must be noted along with its early sign.

Unfortunately, a number of excellent buildings such as the 1912 Southern Pacific Freight Station, the Northwestern Ice & Cold Storage Plant of 1913 by Gould, and the 1919 warehouse by Kroner at 1204 Water Street all have been demolished. There are ample buildings to justify a small historic district focused around the east end of the Morrison Bridge, a district that would do much to retard further destruction. Previous demolition has isolated Blake McFall. The boundary should not be stretched but it warrants listing through an individual nomination.

Lewis L. McArthur, Industrial Historian
November 26, 1989

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Abbott, Carl. Portland Planning, Politics and Growth in a Twentieth Century City.

MacColl, K. The Growth of a City.

City Directories 1875, 1884, 1890.

"\$1,00,000 (sic) in New Buildings to Rise," The Oregonian (February 7, 1915), p. 8, sec. 4.

"Bids Closed Yesterday on Blake-McFall Building," The Oregonian (February 2, 1915), p. 10, sec. 4.

"Death Takes O. Mielke," The Oregonian (December 26, 1951), p. 15, sec 1.

"Farewell Dinner Tribute to Mielke," The Oregonian (April 19, 1932), p. 14.

"Fire Loss 300,000 at 4th and Ankeny," The Oregonian (April 19, 1915), p. 1, sec. 1.

"Four-Story Brick and Concrete Construction for Blake-McFall Company to Be Erected on East Ankeny Near Second," The Oregonian (March 22, 1914), p. 11, sec. 4.

"His Promotion," The Oregonian (April 3, 1932), p. 6, sec. 1.

"It's The Birthday of C. D. Bruun," The Oregonian (January 2, 1932), p. 7.

"Mielke to Leave City," The Oregonian (April 1, 1932), p. 5.

"New Office Warehouse Building Set for Coast Paper Dist. Town," The Oregonian (May 28, 1957), p. 17, sec. 2.

"New Site Is Ready," The Oregonian (September 13, 1914), p. 9, sec. 4.

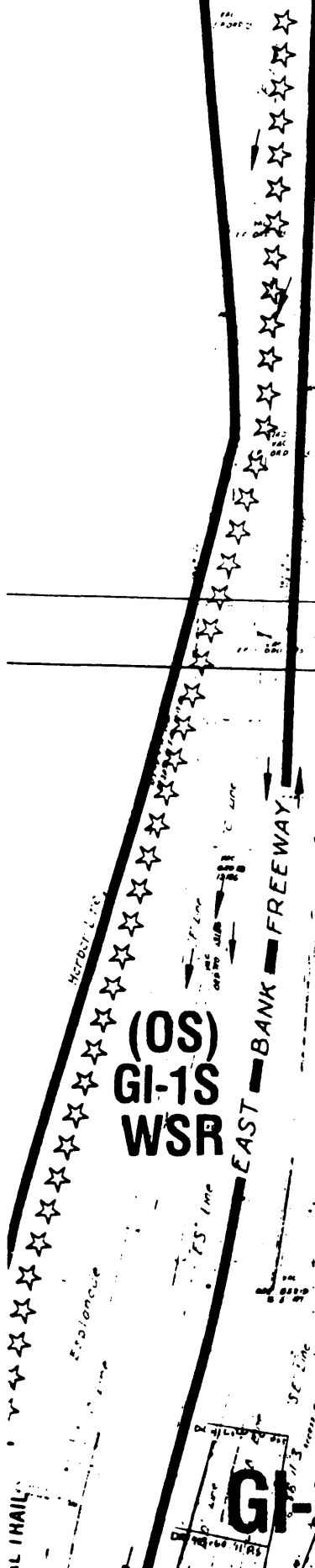
"O.W. Mielke Advanced, Blake McFall Co. Head Retires," The Oregonian (January 1, 1926), p. 12, sec. 6.

Obituary (Christopher D. Bruun), The Oregonian (February 2, 1962), p. 23.

"Paper Co. Sold," The Oregonian (July 5, 1928), p. 16.

"Steel Frame for Iron Plant Rushed," The Oregonian (December 6, 1914), p. 8, sec. 4.

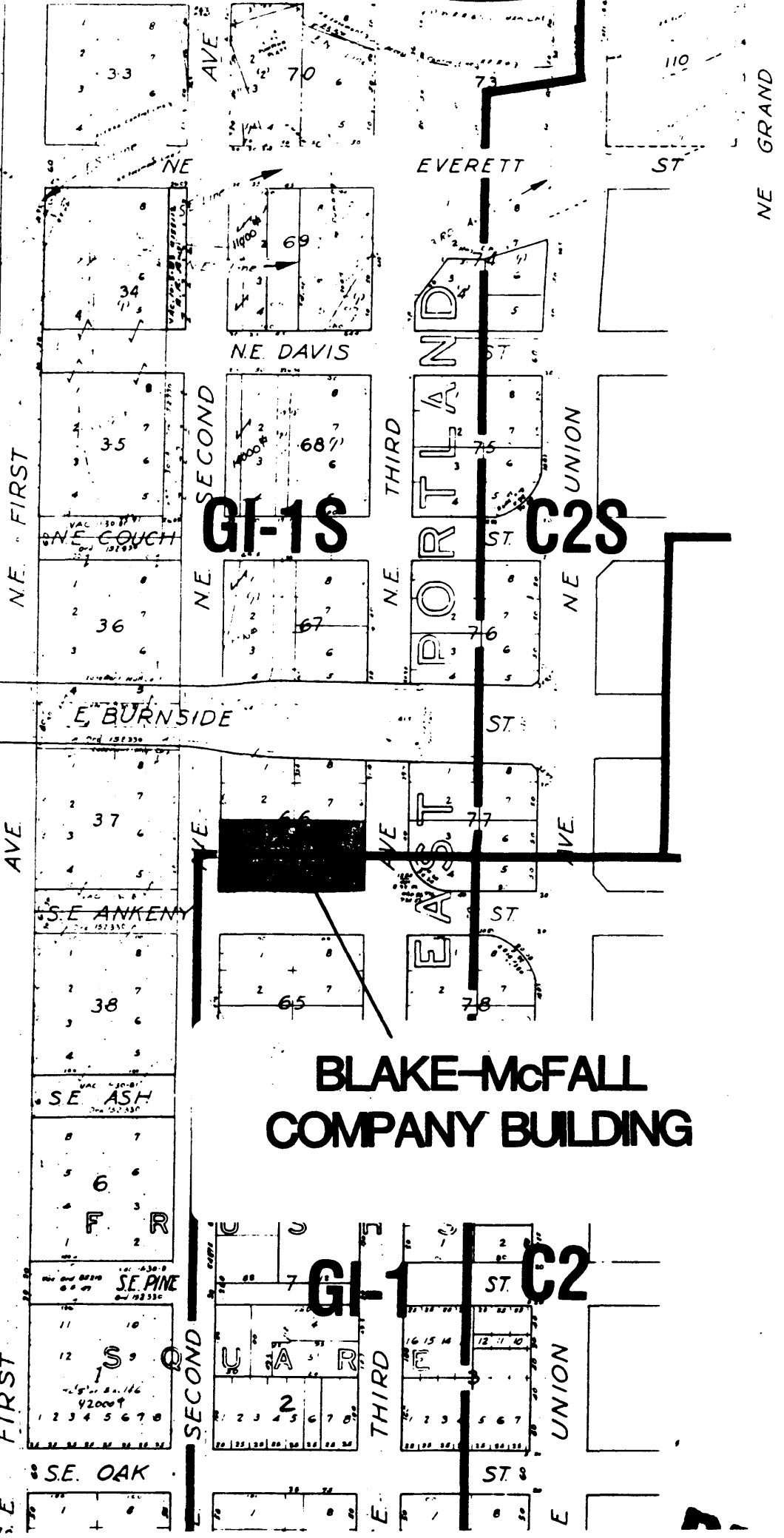
(OS)
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WSR

GI-1S

EAST BANK FREEWAY



GI-1S

C2S

BLAKE-McFALL
COMPANY BUILDING

GI-1

C2