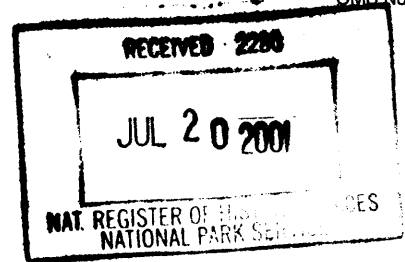


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 any 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 Kenton Commercial Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Multiple Properties

not for publication

city or town Portland

vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 July 6, 2001

Signature of certifying official/Deputy Date

SHPO

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

Signature Entered in the National Register

Date of Action 9/3/01

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
	<u>1</u>	objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic and Architectural Properties in the early
Kenton neighborhood of Portland, Oregon

**Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register**

-1- (See Architecture, Section 7 for details)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution,
Business, Professional, Specialty Store,
Restaurant
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT: Post Office
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
HEALTH CARE: Clinic Medical Office ,
DOMESTIC: Hotel, Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store,
Restaurant
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
SOCIAL: Meeting Hall, Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial
Style:
MID-19TH CENTURY: Exotic Revival- Egyptian
Revival:
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco, Commercial
Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD: Plywood/ particle board; STUCCO;
CONCRETE; ORNAMENTAL CONCRETE BLOCK;
BRICK; CERAMIC TILE
roof SYNTHETICS: Composition
other

Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Kenton Commercial Historic District spans a four-block stretch of N. Denver Avenue. An irregularly shaped district, it is bounded by N. Willis Boulevard to the north and N. Watts Street to the south. The boundary roughly includes the properties that front N. Denver Avenue within this area. The district is located in Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Section 09, in Multnomah County. The total acreage of the district, including right-of-way, is 8.72. The average lot size in the district is .18 acres. The majority of buildings within the district are commercial structures, though there are some multi-family residences. The period of significance begins in 1909, the earliest date of oldest resources in the district. The period of significance ends in 1949. There are 16 historic contributing buildings dating from the period of significance, six historic noncontributing structures, four noncontributing buildings, and two vacant lots. Additionally, the district includes one noncontributing object, a statue that is an important feature of the neighborhood. The district is significant under Criterion A for its historic associations as the business hub of a factory district. Swift & Company initiated and influenced much of the commercial development, which later served as the commercial center of an active industrial community. It is also significant under Criterion C for its architectural merit as an area with a unique concentration of concrete block Streetcar Era Commercial architecture and an intact grouping of storefront commercial properties.

SETTING

The Kenton Commercial Historic District is situated south of the Columbia River Slough on the east side of the Willamette River in Portland, Oregon. The district is located in the lowlands of north Portland, just south of N. Columbia Boulevard, within the Kenton neighborhood. Residential land use defines the areas to the east, west, and south of the district. The area to the north is characterized by industrial uses. Though the Kenton Commercial Historic District is primarily commercial, the district contains a multi-family residential building and some mixed-use buildings.

The district is located within the Kenton Addition, originally recorded in 1908. The Kenton Addition was platted five times between the years of 1908 and 1911. All of the blocks that comprise the Kenton Commercial Historic District were recorded in 1908. The area surrounding N. Denver Avenue was platted in 480 (east-west) x 200 (north-south) foot blocks. These larger blocks, coupled with the opening of the Kenton streetcar line in 1909, encouraged the siting of large commercial structures along N. Denver Avenue and facilitated N. Denver Avenue's growth as a business hub for the neighborhood.

With the completion of the North Bank Railroad Bridge in 1907, the Columbia Slough was recognized as one of the best-situated areas for manufacturing in Portland. Development began with the construction of the Union Stockyards, which opened in 1909, and continued to gather momentum. By 1911, there were at least 12 major manufacturing firms located between the district and the Columbia Slough.¹ N. Denver Avenue, then known as Derby Street, served as the principal road and streetcar line connecting the Union Stockyards and many of the other manufacturing plants to Portland. Due to its proximity to this industrial area, Kenton --specifically N. Denver Avenue-- grew as a center of commerce and entertainment for both the industrial workers and managers who lived in the surrounding area.

¹ Alta Mitchoff, *History of the Kenton Neighborhood* (Portland, OR: Mitchoff, 1997) 21.

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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Multnomah, OR
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TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARIES

The irregularly shaped Kenton Commercial Historic District spans the length of four city blocks along N. Denver Avenue. The district's northernmost boundary is defined by N. Willis Boulevard. The southern boundary is N. Watts Street. Due to the high concentration of commercial properties found on N. Denver Avenue, the district's centerline closely follows Denver Avenue and includes commercial properties found on both sides of that street. Exceptions to the boundary are as follows. At N. Kilpatrick Street, the boundary extends west to include one taxlot on the north side of the street. The boundary further extends at N. Kilpatrick Street to include two southern taxlots on both east and west sides of N. Denver Avenue.

This boundary has been closely drawn to include the historic commercial properties of the area. North of this boundary there is a noticeable shift from commercial buildings to manufacturing facilities and warehouses. To the south, east, and west, the district's boundary is delineated by a noticeable transition to single-family residential properties.

ARCHITECTURE

The storefront commercial architecture of the Kenton Commercial Historic District exemplifies main street development in the early 1900s. The district is characterized by one-story to three-story, pedestrian-oriented buildings. The architectural style of the primary development period is mainly represented by the Streetcar Era Commercial style. However, some structures are designed in the Mission, Egyptian Revival, and 20th Century Commercial styles. Though many of the individual properties have been altered, the architectural significance of the district lies in the concentration of concrete block Streetcar Era Commercial architecture and the grouping of storefront commercial properties.

One of the district's properties, the Kenton Hotel, is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Kenton Hotel and the Dupey Block are both locally designated Historic Landmarks. Both buildings are solid examples of the Streetcar Era Commercial architecture that proliferates throughout the district.

Because Kenton was a predominantly working class, industrial neighborhood, architects did not play a significant role in the development of the Kenton Commercial Historic District. The largest single developer in the district was the Kenton Building & Contracting Company, a subsidiary of Swift & Company. That firm developed four known buildings, all of which were designed by Dyer & Company, the architectural subsidiary of Swift & Company. All of Dyer & Company's buildings were constructed in the concrete block Streetcar Era Commercial style. Another architect who designed more than one building was E. E. McClaran, who designed two buildings in the Streetcar Era Commercial style, one of which was constructed with ornamental concrete block.

ALTERATIONS

The preponderance of alterations in the district occurred between the late 1950s and 1970s. In most incidences, these alterations reflected the changing commercial environment of the Kenton neighborhood. During this period, Kenton experienced a shift from traditional retail commerce to businesses centered on entertainment and social activities. Many of the storefronts on N. Denver Avenue were obscured or concealed, in concurrence with the area's economic decline and the proliferation of taverns. Metal slab doors, iron bars, and protective wood panels were frequently installed to ensure

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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Name of Multiple Property Listing

building safety. Alteration records also indicate significant interior repairs due to fire damage. Although the historic integrity of many buildings has been diminished, the buildings have not been altered to the extent that rehabilitation is unfeasible. In recent years, a large renovation project was completed that restored the historic integrity of the Kenton Hotel.

ZONING

Zoning in the Kenton Commercial Historic District falls into two categories: Storefront Commercial and Multi-dwelling. Since the area is historically commercial, the majority of the neighborhood is zoned Storefront Commercial (CS). Specifically, all taxlots along N. Denver Avenue except the taxlot on the northwest corner of the intersection of N. Denver Avenue and N. Watts Street and the southern one-half of the taxlot on the northeastern corner of the said intersection are zoned Storefront Commercial. In addition, one taxlot west of N. Denver Avenue fronting on the north side of N. Kilpatrick Street and two taxlots east of N. Denver Avenue fronting on the south side of N. Kilpatrick Street are zoned Storefront Commercial. This zone is characterized by commercial buildings close to and oriented towards the sidewalk, especially at corners. The Storefront Commercial zone is intended to preserve and enhance older commercial areas that have storefront character. New development in this zone is intended to be pedestrian-oriented, and buildings with storefront character are encouraged.

The rest of the district is zoned Multi-dwelling (R2). Specifically, the taxlot on the northwest corner of the intersection of N. Denver Avenue and N. Watts Street and the southern one-half of the taxlot on the northeastern corner of the said intersection are zoned Multi-dwelling. In addition, two taxlots west of N. Denver Avenue fronting on the south side of N. Kilpatrick Street are zoned Multi-dwelling. This zone generates low-density, multi-dwelling areas characterized by one-story to three-story buildings. New development in this zone can include duplexes, townhouses, rowhouses, and garden apartments.

The Kenton Commercial Historic District is located with the Kenton Historic Conservation District, established as a local historic district in 1993. The Kenton Historic Conservation District has a "d" zoning overlay. The "d" overlay requires design review for any new development or exterior modifications to existing contributing buildings in the district. Additionally, the multi-dwelling zone has an "a" zoning overlay. The "a" overlay denotes the Alternative Design Density Overlay Zone. It is designed to foster owner occupancy, promote development of vacant lots, preserve existing housing, and encourage compatible development.

EXISTING SURVEY DATA

Eight properties within the Kenton Commercial Historic District were included in the 1984 *Citywide Historic Resources Inventory*. These properties were also incorporated into the 1993 *Albina Community Plan Update*. One building within the district is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, while two buildings are locally designated Historic Landmarks. The area became a Conservation District within the city of Portland in 1993.

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

CLASSIFICATION

The properties within the Kenton Commercial Historic District are classified below. The criteria for determining the classification of buildings are date of construction, style, materials, setback, roof shape, type of structure, and the extent of alteration. There are sixteen historic contributing buildings, six historic noncontributing buildings, four noncontributing buildings, and two vacant lots within the district.

Historic Contributing:

Structures built during the period of significance or that reflect the building styles, traditions, or patterns of structures typically constructed during this period. The period extends from 1909, the date of construction of the earliest extant buildings, to 1949.

Historic Noncontributing:

Structures that were built during period of significance but have been so altered over time that their original integrity and contributing elements have been lost or concealed are classified as historic noncontributing. If their contributing elements were restored, these buildings would be reclassified as historic contributing.

Noncontributing:

Structures built after 1950 and that are architecturally incompatible with the significant structures and the historic character of the district are classified as noncontributing. This classification also includes buildings built during the historic period but that have been so altered that restoration of their contributing features is no longer considered feasible.

Vacant:

This classification refers to properties that do not have buildings sited on them, i.e., vacant lots or parking lots.

The properties within the Kenton Commercial Historic District are listed on the following pages.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Contributing Resources 0 Noncontributing Resources 0	INV. #: 1 Address: WI/8329 N DENVER AVE Style: N/A Classification: Vacant Tax #: R196208	Year Built: N/A Alterations: N/A Historic Name: N/A Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DB 700
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Legal Description: -- of Lots 16 & 17, Block 5 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This site is a paved surface parking lot. It occupies a large lot on the northwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Willis Boulevard. A chain-link fence with wood paneling denotes the west and south border of the lot.

Significance: There are no buildings on this site; therefore, it is classified as vacant.

Contributing Resources 1 Noncontributing Resources 0	INV. #: 2 Address: 8329 N DENVER AVE Style: Streetcar Era Commercial Classification: Historic Contributing Tax #: R196209	Year Built: 1911 Alterations: Minor Historic Name: Coulter, S. B., Building Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DB 800
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Legal Description: -- of Lots 18 & 19, Block 5 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This one-story commercial building fronts onto the west side of N. Denver Avenue, the main arterial of the district. This wood frame, brick building has a square plan, a high concrete foundation, and a low-pitch gabled roof with a stepped parapet on the primary (east) facade. The parapet is embellished with metal coping and four evenly spaced brick pilasters/pillars. At the north elevation the roof line has metal coping, a cornice, and brackets. The primary facade is divided into four bays separated by concrete and brick pilasters, the outermost two bays serving as storefronts. The east facade is sheathed with brick, with smooth concrete below the water table, and the parapet is stuccoed. The north facade is brick obscured by a stucco wall construction. The rear (west) elevation is brick.

There are two recessed entries on the east elevation. Each has a glazed wood sash door with an iron gate. The primary fenestration is large, fixed, corner, wood sash windows which flank the two entries. Transoms above the windows and doors have been covered with vertical siding. The west facade has three rear entries: one wood slab door and two six-light metal doors. The fenestration on the west facade includes one-over-one, double hung wood sash and glass block windows. Both the windows and the doors are topped with radiating brick arches. Decorative details include a metal water table and ornate metal vents below each window on the east facade. Alterations include the covering of storefront fenestration in the center two bays with vertical wood siding, which occurred at an unknown date.



8329 N. Denver Avenue

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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Name of Multiple Property Listing

Significance: This building was occupied by several service businesses. Albert Cosentini, a tailor, kept shop on the property for 15 or more years in the 1930s and 1940s. During these decades, the building also housed several barbers including Orin Miller, William Thomas, and A. A. Johnson.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of the Streetcar Era Commercial style and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing

Resources

1

Noncontributing

Resources

0

INV. #: 3

Address: 2017 N MCCLELLAN ST

Style: Streetcar Era Commercial

Classification: Historic Contributing

Tax #: R196210

Year Built: 1910

Alterations: Minor

Historic Name: Kenton Hotel

Architect: Dyer & Company

State ID: 1N1E09DB 2200

Legal Description: -- of Lots 20-25, Block 5 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This three-story, mixed-use building has a rectilinear plan and occupies a large lot on the northwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. McClellan Street. Commercial storefronts constitute the primary facade on N. Denver Avenue, while access to the residential apartments above is located on N. McClellan Street. This wood frame building has a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and a cast-stone exterior. The roof line is embellished with a stepped parapet, metal coping, a wood and sheet metal entablature with dentils and brackets, and a decorated frieze. The entablature has been removed from the south facade, and the area has been resurfaced with smooth concrete. The primary (east) facade is divided into five bays separated by ornamental concrete block pilasters.



2017 N. McClellan Street

In four of the bays there are centered, recessed entries with one-light, one-panel wood sash doors with plain wood architrave trim and transoms. The fifth bay, located to the far right, has a recessed entry with a one-light wood sash door and a transom. The east facade is glazed with large, fixed, wood sash corner windows, transoms, and a small horizontal row of windows below the fully glazed storefront. The predominant fenestration on the second and third stories is one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with wood lug sills. Decorative details include a wood cornice with a decorated frieze and architrave between the first and second stories. There are fabric awnings directly below the cornice.

Alterations to this building have been minor. In 1923, windows were enlarged and an additional window added on the rear elevation. In 1963, the roof was replaced. The building was reroofed again in 1979, and broken windows were replaced with two-ply glass. In 1980, the building was remodeled into 21 apartment units. In 1989, the window sills and skylight were repaired. Between 1991 and 1993, extensive exterior and interior renovations restored the structure to its original appearance.

Significance: The 76-room Kenton Hotel was designed by Dyer & Company, a subsidiary of Swift & Company, and constructed by F.A. Bailey and W. H. Bradford in 1910. It was one of the first commercial structures to be built in

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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Name of Multiple Property Listing

Kenton and was intended to house and feed cattlemen visiting Swift & Company's stockyards. The building was one of six in the district constructed of ornamental concrete block and one of three such buildings constructed by Swift & Company subsidiaries. Though ornamental concrete block architecture became popular in the city after the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, the concentration of such architecture is unique to the Kenton commercial district.

The hotel was a commercial and social center for visitors and residents. The upper floors of the hotel housed visiting cattlemen and employees of nearby plants. Storefront tenants included the Kenton Cafe, Berdino's Grocery, a beauty shop, and a furniture store.

This structure was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. This building is considered contributing within the district because of its association with commercial development under Swift & Company, through Swift's subsidiary Dyer & Company. It is also considered to be contributing within the district as a good example of concrete block, Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as part of the concentration of such buildings in Kenton. This building is additionally significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

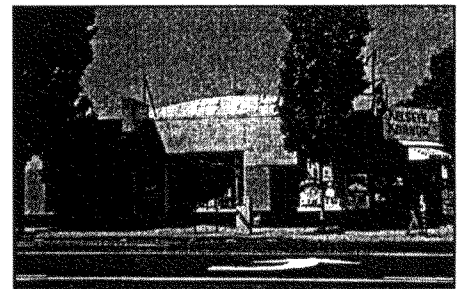
Contributing
Resources
0
Noncontributing
Resources
1

INV. #: 4
Address: 8221-8237 N DENVER AVE
Style: 20th Century Commercial
Classification: Historic Noncontributing
Tax #: R196190

Year Built: 1945
Alterations: Major
Historic Name: Hobbs, Preston T. & Lucile
Building
Architect: N/A
State ID: 1N1E09DB 2300

Legal Description: -- of Lots 14-19, Block 4 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This square, commercial building is located on the southwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. McClellan Street with no setback. It is a one-story structure with a concrete foundation and a flat roof with metal coping. The concrete building is surfaced with stucco that has been clad with pink, black, and green glazed tiles on the lower half of the east facade. The main entrance is located in a small cutout on the northeast corner of the building. The entry is a glazed, metal sash door with an iron gate, an air conditioner in the transom, and glass block sidelights. The east facade of the building, fronting N. Denver Avenue, is divided into three bays. There are two slightly recessed entries with wood slab doors. The north facade has three wood slab doors, two with iron gates, and one glazed wood sash door. The primary fenestration on the building is large, fixed windows with wood or metal sash. Decorative features include patterned tile work on the east facade, added at an unknown date. In 1976, the storefronts on the east facade were altered substantially by eliminating the majority of the storefront. The windows on the north facade were covered at the same time.



8221-8237 N. Denver Avenue

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

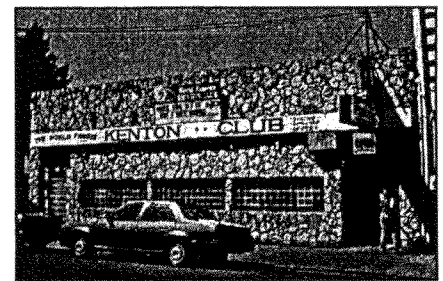
Significance: The original building on this site was designed by Dyer & Company and developed by the Kenton Building and Contracting Company, two subsidiaries of Swift & Company. It was one of six buildings in the district constructed of ornamental concrete block and one of four such buildings constructed under Swift & Company. Though ornamental concrete block architecture became popular in the city after the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, the concentration of such architecture is unique to the Kenton Commercial Historic District.

When the building was constructed in 1945, it was significant as part of the grouping of storefront commercial properties in Kenton. It was occupied by Tenny's Department Store, the White House Ice Creamery, and a liquor store. However, extensive alterations have damaged its historic integrity. These alterations include the addition of tile work, the removal of storefronts on the east facade, and the covering of windows on the north facade. Therefore, the building is classified as historic noncontributing. If the tile work were removed, the storefronts recreated, and the windows uncovered, the building could be reclassified as historic contributing.

Contributing Resources	INV. #: 5	Year Built: 1949
0	Address: 2025 N KILPATRICK ST	Alterations: Major
Noncontributing Resources	Style: 20th Century Commercial	Historic Name: Kenton Club
1	Classification: Historic Noncontributing	Architect: N/A
	Tax #: R196193	State ID: 1N1E09DB - 3900

Legal Description: -- of Lots 24 & 25, Block 4 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This one-story, commercial building is located mid-block with no setback on the north side of N. Kilpatrick Street. The concrete structure has a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof with metal coping. The exterior is surfaced with large stone rubble on the primary (south) facade; all other elevations have concrete block walls. The main entry is recessed, with a metal slab door and wood trim. Located to the far right on the south facade, the entryway is lined with glass blocks. There is a second metal door located on the far left of the south facade. Fenestration on the building is limited to low window openings that have been filled with glass blocks. There are several prominent signs and one marquee that denote current occupancy. Alterations to this building have been extensive. In 1962, the building was remodeled as a nightclub. In 1965 and 1974, there was repair of fire damage to the interior. The south elevation was surfaced with stone rubble in 1969.



2025 N. Kilpatrick Street

Significance: This building was constructed to house the Kenton Club, which moved from its previous location across the street on the first floor of the Kenwood (McArthur) Apartments.

When this building was constructed in 1949, it was contributing within the district as a part of the grouping of storefront commercial properties in Kenton. However, extensive alterations have damaged its historic integrity and altered its style, particularly the addition of stone rubble on the south facade. Therefore, it is classified as historic noncontributing. The building could be reclassified as historic contributing if these major alterations were reversed.

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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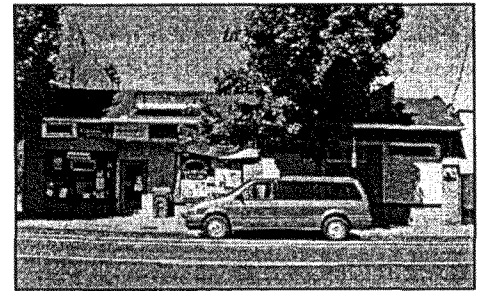
Multnomah, OR
County and State

Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Contributing Resources 1	INV. #: 6 Address: 8213-8217 N. DENVER AVE Style: Streetcar Era Commercial	Year Built: 1928 Alterations: Moderate Historic Name: Sylvester, Virgil J., Building
Noncontributing Resources 0	Classification: Historic Contributing Tax #: R196191	Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DB 4000

Legal Description: -- of Lots 20 & 21, Block 4 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This retail building has a square plan and is located mid-block with no setback on the west side of N. Denver Avenue. It is a one-story, wood frame structure with a concrete foundation and gabled roof. The roof line is accentuated by narrow projecting eaves and large iron brackets. The exterior is surfaced with stucco and painted brick under the windows. The structure is organized into two bays separated by brick pilasters. There is a recessed entrance on the outside edge of each bay. Entry to the south bay is through a glazed metal door with aluminum sash located on the left side of the recessed entry. On the south bay, the large, fixed storefront is fully glazed, with wood and metal sash. The entryway has a red tile floor. The north bay has a paired metal slab door with a metal sash transom. The north bay has small, fixed, aluminum sash transoms. Decorative elements include a brick soldier course above the storefront windows on the primary (east) facade. In 1992, the north bay of the storefront was significantly altered by enclosing the fenestration with stuccoed wall treatment.



8213-8217 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: This building housed several types of businesses throughout the district's period of historic significance. In its early years, it was occupied by Kenton Cleaners and Dyers and Denver Shoe Rebuilding. After 1940, tenants included the Bungalow Inn restaurant, Harris Beauty Salon, and Kenton Appliance & Gift Store.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a fair example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton. If the fenestration on the north bay were restored, the building would be a better example of its type.

Contributing Resources 0	INV. #: 7 Address: 8203-07 N DENVER AVE Style: Streetcar Era Commercial	Year Built: 1910 Alterations: Major Historic Name: The Kenton Bank Building
Noncontributing Resources 1	Classification: Historic Noncontributing Tax #: R196192	Architect: Dyer & Company State ID: 1N1E09DB 4100

Legal Description: -- of Lots 22 & 23, Block 4 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This commercial building has a rectilinear plan and occupies a large lot on the northwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Kilpatrick Street with no setback. This two-story, wood frame structure has a concrete foundation and a flat roof with a parapet on the east and south facades. The parapet is adorned with a wood boxed cornice and large

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

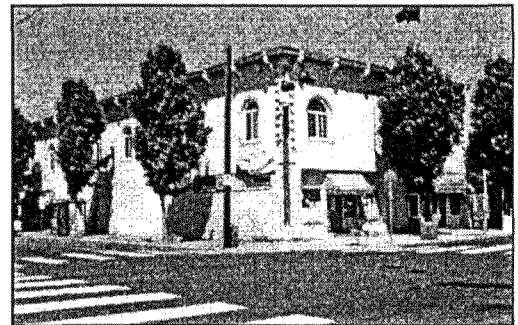
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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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decorative brackets. The building is defined by two bays on the primary (east) facade. The exterior surface of the east facade is ornamental concrete block concealed under stucco. Vertical wood siding sheathes the north bay. Wood and stucco quoins articulate the upper corners of the building. There is one recessed entrance centered in each bay on the east elevation. The north bay has a one-light wood sash door flanked by two side lights. The south bay has a centered, glazed, wood sash door, also flanked by two side lights. There is a third entry on the south facade. Fenestration on the ground floor is fixed with wood or aluminum sash. Many of the ground floor windows on the south facade have been covered with diagonal wood siding. Second-story fenestration includes bipartite, ten-light, casement windows with cement lug sills and six-light, fixed, semicircular transoms. The facade of the building was remodeled in 1966. At that time, the ornamental concrete block was surfaced with stucco and the windows and doors were replaced or covered.



8203-07 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: This building was designed by Dyer & Company and developed by the Kenton Building and Contracting Company, two subsidiaries of Swift & Company. It was one of six buildings in the district constructed of ornamental concrete block and one of four such buildings constructed by Swift & Company subsidiaries. Though ornamental concrete block architecture became popular in the city after the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, the concentration of such architecture is unique to the Kenton commercial district.

The building was originally owned by George F. Heusner, a founding officer of the Kenwood Land Company and head of Kenton Bank operations. Both of these businesses were housed in the building. The Kenwood Land Company, a Swift & Company subsidiary, was largely responsible for the development of the residential and commercial areas of Kenton. Swift & Company also operated the Kenton Bank and therefore controlled much of the area's finances. The bank was a funding source for Kenton's development until its closure in 1926.

Several service-oriented businesses and fraternal societies also occupied this building. It was the first location of the Kenton Presbyterian Church, Odd Fellows Kenton Lodge No. 230, Rebekah's Winona Lodge No. 200, and Universal Encampment No. 94 100F. In addition, it was a hub of medical services in Kenton. Dentists W. H. Hurley and P. J. Graef, chiropractor Arthur Foreshaw, and physician Henry Reidel, who specialized in treating injuries resulting from industrial accidents at nearby plants, occupied offices in the building over a span of more than twenty-five years. They were five of ten known medical professionals that operated in the district from 1910 to 1950.

This building is associated with Kenton's commercial development under Swift & Company through its subsidiaries, Dyer & Company, Kenton Building & Contracting Company, Kenwood Land Company, and Kenton Bank. It is also an example of concrete block, Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as part of the concentration of such buildings in Kenton. This building is additionally significant as part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton. However, extensive alterations have damaged its historic integrity, particularly the stucco surfacing over the original ornamental concrete block exterior. Therefore, it is classified as historic noncontributing. If the stucco were removed and the covered windows replaced, the building could be reclassified as historic contributing.

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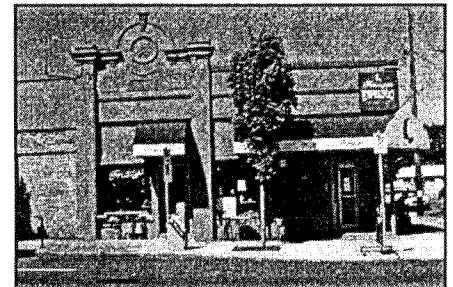
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Contributing Resources 0	INV. #: 8 Address: 8131- 8139 N DENVER AVE Style: Art Deco	Year Built: 1922 Alterations: Major Historic Name: Johnson, Harry A. & Gerda, Building Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DB 4200
Noncontributing Resources 1	Classification: Historic Noncontributing Tax #: R196492	

Legal Description: -- of Lots 16-18, and Lot 19 except S 10", Block 23 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This commercial building has a rectilinear plan and occupies a large lot on the southwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Kilpatrick Street with no setback. This one-story, wood frame structure has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The roof is embellished with a Mission-style parapet centered over the main entrance on the primary (east) facade.

Centered on the parapet is a medallion with a symbolic motif. The primary elevation of the building is articulated by four bays and incorporates three businesses: 8131 N. Denver Avenue, 8133 N. Denver Avenue, and 8139 N. Denver Avenue. 8139 N. Denver Avenue is a two-bay storefront sited at the northeast corner of the building. The exterior surface of this storefront is stucco, with smooth concrete below the windows. The main entrance to 8139 N. Denver Avenue is centered on its south bay. It is a flush, glazed, metal door with aluminum sash. The north bay of this storefront has a glazed, metal door with aluminum sash, located in a cutout on the northeast corner of the building. The exterior of 8133 N. Denver Avenue, a one-bay storefront, is sheathed in composition stone. The storefront is deep, recessed, and angles inward. There are two symmetrical entries on this bay. Each door is wood slab with wood sash and one sidelight. Centered between the twin entries is a large, fixed, circular window with aluminum sash. 8131 N. Denver Avenue is a one-bay storefront located at the southeast corner of the building. The exterior walls of this bay are characterized by concrete panels surfaced with rubble. The entrance to 8131 N. Denver Avenue is a centered, metal slab door with aluminum sash. On the north facade of the building, there are five bays surfaced with stucco and smooth concrete. Entries on the north facade are metal slab doors with aluminum sash and iron gates. Fixed windows with aluminum sash characterize storefront fenestration on both the east and north elevations. The rear (west) facade is surfaced with large, hollow brick blocks. Decorative features include a pent roof with Spanish tiles above the 8131 N. Denver Avenue storefront and a wooden belt course above the storefront on 8139 N. Denver Avenue and the building's north elevation.



8131-8139 N. Denver Avenue

Alterations to this building have been extensive. In 1922, the storefront at 8133 N. Denver Avenue was altered. It is possible that the composition stone was added to the facade at that time. The south bay on the east elevation of 8131 N. Denver Avenue was resurfaced with concrete and rubble panels in 1971, and the fenestration was covered at this time. The entry was replaced with a metal slab, aluminum sash door in 1959. In 1978, there was repair of fire damage at 8139 N. Denver, and an exterior door was added.

Significance: The Kenton Pharmacy was located in this building from the date of construction until at least 1950. The first Kenton Post Office was located in the building before it moved to N. Kilpatrick Street in the mid-1930s. In the 1930s and 1940s, William P. Cheshire operated a smoke shop with a men-only card room and bar in the rear of the building.

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Later, Tiny's Tavern occupied that space. During World War II, Tiny's attracted a large clientele from Vanport, the wartime housing project, as well as Kenton residents.

This building is a fair example of an Art Deco style structure and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton. However, extensive alterations have damaged its historic integrity, notably the changes made to the bays, fenestration, and entries. Therefore, it is classified as historic noncontributing. If the alterations were reversed, the building could be reclassified as historic contributing.

Contributing

INV. #: 9

Year Built: 1924

Resources

Address: 8111-8119 N DENVER AVE

Alterations: Minor

1

Style: Streetcar Era Commercial

Historic Name: The Rosin Building

Noncontributing

Classification: Historic Contributing

Architect: N/A

Resources

Tax #: R196493

State ID: 1N1E09DB 8400

0

Legal Description: S 10" Lot 19, and Lots 20 & 21, Block 23 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This commercial building has a rectilinear plan and fronts mid-block onto the west side of N. Denver Avenue, a busy arterial. It is a one-story structure with a concrete frame and foundation. The building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet and metal coping. The exterior surface of the building is sheathed in stucco. The building's primary (east) facade is divided into three bays that are delineated by flat, stuccoed pilasters. The main entrance of the building is centered on the primary facade. The recessed entry features a glazed metal door and an iron gate. In the first and third bays there are large, tripartite, fixed, metal sash windows with fabric canopies. A large, fixed, metal sash window is located directly to the right of the entry. Large woodblock letters below the parapet denote current occupancy. Most of the alterations to this building were made in 1992 when the original windows and the parapet cap were replaced.



8111-8119 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: This building housed several retail and service establishments. It was the original location of the Blue Ribbon Market, one of at least nine butcher shops and groceries that served the district from 1910 to 1950. Carl Rosin ran a real estate operation here for at least 15 years, and one of four laundry services in Kenton occupied the site. Other retail operations included Hanson Company Radios, Susan's Dry Goods and Variety Store, Choice Electric Bakery, and McCormick's Pastry.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

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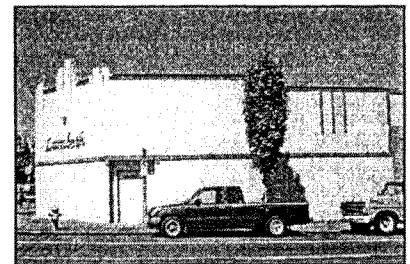
Multnomah, OR
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Contributing Resources 0 Noncontributing Resources 1	INV. #: 10 Address: 8103-8107 N DENVER AVE Style: Streetcar Era Commercial Classification: Historic Noncontributing Tax #: R196494	Year Built: 1922 Alterations: Major Historic Name: Kenton Garage Architect: McClaran, E. E. State ID: 1N1E09DB 8500
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Legal Description: -- of Lots 22 & 23, Block 23 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This one-story structure occupies a large lot on the northwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Schofield Street with no setback. The commercial building has a rectilinear plan, wood frame, and a concrete foundation. The building has a flat roof with a stepped parapet around the southeast corner. The parapet is characterized by Art Deco ornamentation and metal coping. The exterior surface is stucco. The main entrance is on N. Schofield Street. It is a single metal door with a half-ellipse light and aluminum sash. The entryway is articulated by a large metal awning. To the right of the entrance there is a metal roll-up garage entry with a horizontal row of lights. There is also a plain metal slab door located on the east facade. Located around the main entry there are nine-pane, sliding, aluminum sash windows. Alterations include removal of original swinging barn doors and storefronts in 1933 and covering and stuccoing the windows and original entries. The latter alteration occurred at an unknown date.



8103-8107 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: This building originally housed a garage. It was designed by E.E. McClaren, who served as architect for two buildings in the district. In 1933 it became the new address of the Blue Ribbon Market, which had moved from its previous location at 8111-8119 N. Denver Avenue. By 1940, the Blue Ribbon was a grill and tavern, as well as a meat and grocery market. The Blue Ribbon was one of nine known butcher shops and groceries that served the district between 1910 and 1950.

This building, an example of the Streetcar Era Commercial style, is significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton. However, extensive alterations have damaged its historic integrity, particularly the removal and/or covering of the original entries and windows. Therefore, it is classified as historic noncontributing. If the entries and windows were replaced, the building could be reclassified as historic contributing.

Contributing Resources 0 Noncontributing Resources 1	INV. #: 11 Address: 8035 N DENVER AVE Style: Utilitarian Classification: Noncontributing Tax #: R196512	Year Built: 1982 Alterations: Minor Historic Name: Mackin & Son, Body & Paint Architect: Meuser Construction State ID: 1N1E09DB 8600
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Legal Description: -- of Lots 16-19, Block 24 in KENTON ADDITION

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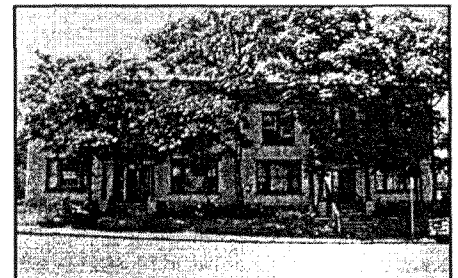
Description: This one-story building is located on a large lot on the northwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Schofield Street. The structure fronts onto N. Schofield Street with significant setback. The building has a central block plan with one wing to the east, a high concrete foundation, and a flat roof. The exterior surface of the foundation is smooth concrete, and the walls are concrete block. The roof line at the wing is significantly lower, and it has a greater setback from N. Schofield Street than the central block. The main entrance is located on the primary (north) elevation of the wing. There is a large metal roll-up garage door centered on the wing. It is flanked by two elevated, metal slab doors, each introduced by a concrete stoop. The central block is divided into four bays separated by concrete block pilasters. There is a large roll-up metal garage door centered on each bay. There is a metal slab door with aluminum sash on the east facade of the central block. All fenestration is on the east wing of the building. Fenestration includes large, fixed, aluminum sash windows and smaller sliding aluminum sash windows. Decorative features include concrete pilasters with angled tops and vinyl awnings on the east and north elevations of the wing. In 1983, a car wash and storage facility was added to the east facade of the central block.

Significance: This building is classified as noncontributing due to its date of construction and style.

Contributing	INV. #: 12	Year Built: 1910
Resources	Address: 8007-8015 N DENVER AVE	Alterations: Minor
1	Style: Streetcar Era Apartments	Historic Name: Kelburn Apartments
Noncontributing	Classification: Historic Contributing	Architect: Christian Spies
Resources	Tax #: R196513	State ID: 1N1E09DB 13600
0		

Legal Description: -- of Lots 20-23, Block 24 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This residential building fronts onto N. Denver Avenue and occupies a large corner lot on the northwest corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Schofield Street. It is a two-story, symmetrical, wood frame building with a U-shaped plan, concrete foundation, and partial above-grade basement. There is a flat roof with a parapet, which is stepped on the north facade. The roof line is embellished with metal coping and a metal entablature decorated with wood modillions. The exterior surface is primarily painted ornamental concrete block. At basement level the exterior is smooth concrete with a concrete water table. The two entrances are both located on the east facade. Each entry has a closed, gabled portico supported by two square, tapered columns and decorated with wood modillions. The walls of the porticos are surfaced with shiplap wood siding. The wood slab doors are recessed and are flanked by sidelights. The rear facade of the building has five entries introduced by cement stoops. The original wood sash doors have three cross-panels and transoms. Four of the five original doors have been replaced. The predominant window type is one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with cement lug sills. On the lower story the windows are tripartite and on the upper story they are paired. On both the north and south elevations there is a two-story polygonal bay window with a metal cornice, woodwork detailing, and a metal hip roof. The basement windows are fixed, paired, and four-pane. Decorative elements include four leaded-glass windows. Alterations to this building have been limited to the interior.



8007-8015 N. Denver Avenue

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Significance: This eight-unit apartment building was one of six buildings in the district constructed with ornamental concrete block in the Streetcar Era style. Though ornamental concrete block architecture became popular in the city after the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, the concentration of such architecture is unique to the Kenton commercial district.

Charles H. Carey, a founding officer of the Kenwood Land Company, was the original owner of the building. Carey, a native of Cincinnati, was a corporate lawyer. He served as a Portland police judge from 1891 to 1894 and served terms as president of both the Multnomah County and Oregon Bar Associations. In addition, Carey was a leading Oregon historian and served terms as director and president of the Oregon Historical Society.

This building is considered contributing within the district because of its association with Kenton's commercial development under Swift & Company through Swift's subsidiary, the Kenwood Land Company. It is also considered to be contributing within the district as a good example of concrete block, Streetcar Era style architecture and is therefore significant as part of the concentration of such buildings in Kenton.

Contributing	INV. #: 13	Year Built: 1990
Resources	Address: W/8026 N DENVER AVE	Alterations: None
0	Style: Utilitarian	Historic Name: Mackin & Son, Building #2 of 3
Noncontributing	Classification: Noncontributing	Architect: N/A
Resources	Tax #: R196466	State ID: 1N1E09DA 13400
1		

Legal Description: -- of Lots 35-38, Block 21 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This one-story building is located on two adjacent taxlots with a single ownership. For further description, see Inv. # 14, 8026 N. Denver Avenue.

Significance: This building is classified as noncontributing due to its date of construction and style.

Contributing	INV. #: 14	Year Built: 1961
Resources	Address: 8026 N DENVER AVE	Alterations: Major
0	Style: Utilitarian	Historic Name: Mackin & Sons, Building #1 of 3
Noncontributing	Classification: Noncontributing	Architect: N/A
Resources	Tax #: R196450	State ID: 1N1E09DA 13401
1		

Legal Description: -- of Lots 1-4 and Lots 35-38, Block 21 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This two-story structure is located on two adjacent taxlots with single ownership. The structure occupies an entire block on the east side of N. Denver Avenue between N. Schofield and N. Watts Streets. There is significant setback from all three streets. The building is surrounded to the north, south, and west by a surface parking lot. The southwest corner of the lot is enclosed by a chain-link and barbed-wire fence. The commercial building, an auto body repair shop,

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has a central block plan with one wing, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof. The roof is embellished with a parapet on the rear (east) facade, metal coping, and a plain boxed overhang on the north, south, and west facades of the wing. The walls are concrete block and the wing, which functions as an office, is sheathed in aluminum siding. The main entrance is on the north facade of the wing. It is a glazed metal door with aluminum sash. The west facade of the central block has two large, metal, roll-up garage door entries and two metal slab doors with aluminum sash. There is another large, metal, roll-up garage door on the south facade of the central block. Fenestration on the wing includes large, sliding, and fixed windows with aluminum sash. Fenestration on the central block is limited to fixed, six-light, metal sash windows on the west elevation. Alterations to this building have been limited to additions. In 1965, a 50'x50' addition was constructed, and in 1976, there was another addition to the repair garage. In 1978, a 12'8"x26' addition was made to the office, and in 1983 a second story was constructed over the office. In 1990, another addition to the repair garage was constructed.

Significance: This building is classified as noncontributing due to its date of construction and style.

Contributing

INV. #: 15

Year Built: 1925

Resources

Address: 8104-8108 N DENVER AVE

Alterations: Minor

1

Style: Mission Style

Historic Name: Chaldean Theater

Noncontributing

Classification: Historic Contributing

Architect: Miller, Richard A.; West Coast

Resources

Tax #: R196485

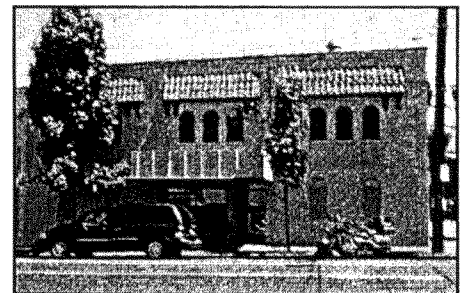
Construction Company (builder)

0

State ID: 1N1E09DA 9700

Legal Description: -- of Lots 34 & 37 and Lot 38, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This two-story, commercial building has a rectilinear plan and occupies a lot on the northeast corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Schofield Street with no setback. The wood frame building has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The roof is embellished with a parapet and metal coping. The walls are surfaced with stucco. The primary (west) facade is divided into three bays separated by stuccoed pilasters. The center bay is recessed. On the primary elevation there is a pent roof with three rows of pan tile supported by four brackets centered over each bay. The main entrance, located on the center bay of the primary facade, is a recessed, glazed metal door. Above the entrance, there is a large sheet-metal marquee that protrudes over the sidewalk. Primary fenestration consists of large, fixed windows with metal sash and transoms. The second-story fenestration consists of arched windows with concrete slip sills that are covered with vertical wood siding. The south elevation is divided into eight bays. The westernmost bay has a pent roof with three rows of pan tile supported by four brackets centered over its second story. There are two entries on the south facade. There is a recessed, metal slab door with a bell-cast metal awning, centered on the second bay in from the southwest corner. The center bay has a large, metal roll-up garage door. Primary fenestration on the south bay includes two-story, arched windows which have been covered by vertical wood siding. The easternmost bay has a small, arched window on the second story that has been covered. Decorative features include arched cutouts on the outside bays of the primary facade. These recessions have ornamental vents. Other features include brick flower boxes beneath the windows on the primary facade.



8104-8108 N. Denver Avenue

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Significance: This building was originally owned by the Kenton Investment Company, a subsidiary of Swift & Company, and was used for entertainment and commercial purposes. It was leased to the Multnomah Theater Company and housed Kenton's first moving picture theater, the Chaldean Theater, with a seating capacity near 600. The side storefronts along N. Schofield Street housed Jas Marston Jewelers, Weidmeier Wines, and Lear Cigars.

This building is considered contributing within the district because of its association with Kenton's commercial development under Swift & Company through Swift's subsidiary, the Kenton Investment Company. It is also noteworthy as a good example of Mission style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing

INV. #: 16

Year Built: 1911

Resources

Address: 8112 N DENVER AVE

Alterations: Moderate

1

Style: Streetcar Era Commercial

Historic Name: Stafford & Frank Building

Noncontributing

Classification: Historic Contributing

Architect: N/A

Resources

Tax #: R196487

State ID: 1N1E09DA 9600

0

Legal Description: -- of Lot 36, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This commercial building has a rectilinear plan and fronts mid-block onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue with no setback. This one-story, concrete structure has a concrete foundation and a flat roof. The roof line features a wood entablature with a decorative frieze, dentils, and metal coping. The exterior surface of the building is sheathed in stucco, with vertical wood siding beneath the storefront windows. Two pilasters with vertical, rectangular cutouts flank the storefront. A large metal, bell cast awning dominates the primary (west) facade. A paired, glazed wood door with wood sash is centered on the west facade. Large, fixed wood sash windows with wood lug sills flank the entry. Alterations to this building include the removal of four windows and a remodeling of the storefront in 1933. In 1945, a storage addition was constructed.



8112 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: This building housed Kenton Grocery and Market, one of nine known butcher shops and grocery stores that served the district between 1910 and 1950. Around 1934, the building became the location of the Denver Cafe and later, the Tea Garden Cafe. In the 1940s the Kenton Business Association held regular meetings at the Tea Garden Cafe to discuss community issues and business strategies.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a fair example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

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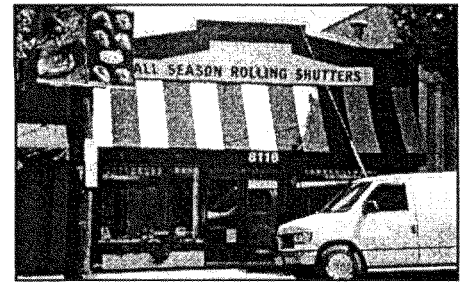
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Contributing Resources 1 Noncontributing Resources 0	INV. #: 17 Address: 8116-8118 N DENVER AVE Style: Streetcar Era Commercial Classification: Historic Contributing Tax #: R196486 State ID: 1N1E09DA 9500	Year Built: 1922 Alterations: Minor Historic Name: Cassady, W. C. & Nellie, Building Architect: N/A
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Legal Description: -- of Lot 35, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This one-story building is situated mid-block and fronts onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue. This concrete structure has a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof with a stepped parapet and metal coping. The parapet has a cutout that follows the contour of the roof line. The exterior surface is stucco with vertical wood siding below the windows on the primary (west) facade. The main entrance is centered on the west facade. There is a slightly recessed, paired, glazed wood door with architrave wood trim. The entry is flanked by a large corner window on each side. The windows are fixed, with aluminum sash and wood slip sills. The door and the windows are topped by covered transoms. There are no recorded alterations for this building.



8116 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: From the time of its construction to the end of the period of significance, this building was used by service businesses, primarily shoe repair and barber establishments. This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing Resources 1 Noncontributing Resources 0	INV. #: 18 Address: 8120-8128 N DENVER AVE Style: Art Deco Classification: Historic Contributing Tax #: R196468	Year Built: 1923 Alterations: Moderate Historic Name: Goldstein, Morris & Lizzie, Building Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DA 9400
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Legal Description: -- of Lots 3 & 4, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This commercial structure fronts mid-block onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue. It is a two-story building with a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof. The flat roof is embellished with a stepped parapet. The exterior surface is stucco, with stretcher bond brick work beneath the windows. The primary (west) facade of the building is divided into two bays separated by smooth concrete pilasters. The main entrance is centered on the north bay. There is a glazed metal door with one sidelight. On the south bay there is a wood, vertical, wide-board door with a fixed, 12-light transom. Building fenestration is limited to the primary elevation. First floor fenestration consists

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of large, fixed windows with aluminum sash. The north bay has covered transoms above the windows and door. The second story has large, fixed, four-light windows with aluminum sash and wood lug sills, and smaller fixed windows with wood sash. Decorative elements include geometric Art Deco style design work in the parapet and brickwork ornamentation beneath the storefront windows. This ornamentation includes alternating soldier and stretcher-course patterns beneath the windows. Alterations to this property include the addition of brick facing below the storefront windows in 1963 and 1968. Doors and many windows were replaced at the same time.



8120-8128 N. Denver Avenue

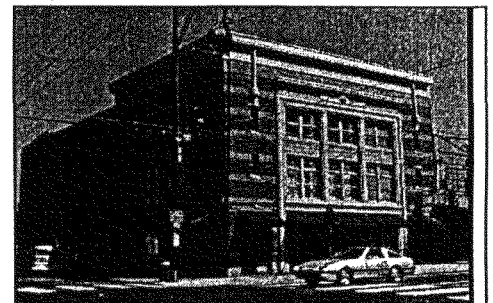
Significance: This building predominantly housed meat and grocery businesses that took advantage of their proximity to both Swift Meat Packing Company as a supplier and the number of local consumers in the area. Tenants included McMarr Grocery Store, Ellingsworth Grocery and Meat, the Kenton Market, and De-Al's Fine Foods. These were four of nine known butcher shops and groceries that served the district between 1910 and 1950.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a fair example of an Art Deco style building and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing	INV. #: 19	Year Built: 1923
Resources	Address: 8130-8134 N DENVER AVE	Alterations: Minor
1	Style: Egyptian Revival	Historic Name: Kenton Lodge
Noncontributing	Classification: Historic Contributing	Architect: Hossack, R. W.
Resources	Tax #: R196467	State ID: 1N1E09DA 9300
0		

Legal Description: -- of Lots 1 & 2, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This three-story, mixed-use building is sited on the southeast corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Kilpatrick Street. This symmetrical building fronts onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue with no setback. It is a wood frame structure with a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof with a parapet. The parapet is adorned with a cavetto cornice. The exterior surface of the building is concrete and yellow and red brick. The primary (west) facade is organized into five bays. Centered on the primary facade is a concrete, three-story, three-bay section that is defined by a cavetto cornice window head. A vulture and sun disk inscribed with the freemason symbol is centered on the window head.



8130-8134 N. Denver Avenue

This section is further delineated from the rest of the building by rope molding with decorative carvings that surrounds the bays. A three-story, two-bay, smaller version of this section can be found on the north facade. The remaining surface of the building is defined by a pattern of alternating yellow and red brick. The main entrance is centered on the west elevation. The entry is a slightly recessed, paired wood door with wood sash and sidelights. Other doors include glazed wood sash and paired, glazed, one-panel wood sash. The north elevation

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is organized into six bays, two of which are enclosed by a cavetto cornice window head and rope molding. Centered in each of the bays is a glazed wood door with wood sash and a transom. Large, fixed windows with wood sash and transoms flank the entries on the first story. A row of small horizontal windows below the storefront windows have been covered with wood panels on the north elevation. The predominant fenestration on the second and third stories includes bipartite, double-hung, wood sash with and without transoms. Other fenestration includes recessed, narrow, double-hung, wood sash and tripartite, triple-hung wood sash with transoms. Decorative elements include symmetrically placed flagpoles supported by ornamental concrete block brackets and concrete recessed panels between the second and third stories on the primary facade. The east door on the north facade has been replaced by a metal slab door at an unknown date.

Significance: This building was constructed for occupation by the Ancient Free and Accepted Mason's Kenton Lodge No. 145, which continues to be located there. It served as a civic center for Kenton residents and businessmen. Throughout the district's period of historic significance, the building has been occupied by the Lodge, the Kenton Masonic Temple, and the Order of the Eastern Star, Multnomah County Chapter No. 104. In 1932, the Livestock State Bank became a tenant. In addition, an insurance salesman, floral shop, grocer, and hardware store occupied the lower-level storefronts in the building over the years.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of Egyptian Revival style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing	INV. #: 20	Year Built: N/A
Resources	Address: W1/8134 N DENVER AVE	Alterations: N/A
0	Style: N/A	Historic Name: N/A
Noncontributing	Classification: Vacant	Architect: N/A
Resources	Tax #: R196469	State ID: 1N1E09DA 9200
0		

Legal Description: -- of Lot 5, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This lot is a paved surface parking lot enclosed by buildings to the east, west, and south.

Significance: There are no buildings on this site; therefore, it is classified as vacant.

Contributing	INV. #: 21	Year Built: N/A
Resources	Address: 1920 N KILPATRICK ST	Alterations: Minor
1	Style: Streetcar Era Commercial	Historic Name: Smith, Martin, Building
Noncontributing	Classification: Historic Contributing	Architect: N/A
Resources	Tax #: R196470	State ID: 1N1E09DA 9100
0		

Legal Description: -- of Lot 6, Block 22 in KENTON ADDITION

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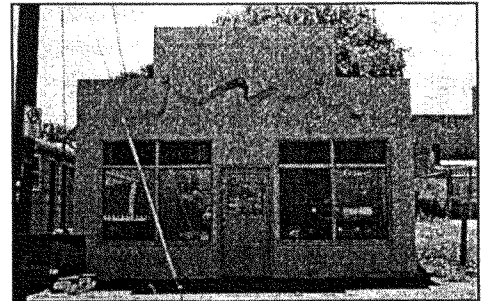
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Description: This rectilinear building is located mid-block on the south side of N. Kilpatrick, with no setback. It is a one-story, concrete structure with a concrete foundation and a gable roof. The roof features a stepped gable and metal coping on the primary (north) facade. The exterior surface is stucco. The main entrance is centered on the north facade. It is a one-light, wood sash door with wood architrave trim. The entry is flanked on both sides by a bipartite, fixed, wood sash window with a transom. No exterior alterations are recorded for this building.



1920 N. Kilpatrick Street

Significance: Martin Smith, one of two tailors that served the Kenton area, occupied this building in the 1930s and 1940s.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing

INV. #: 22

Year Built: 1910

Resources

Address: 8202-8208 N DENVER AVE

Alterations: Minor

1

Style: Streetcar Era Commercial

Historic Name: Dupey Building

Noncontributing

Classification: Historic Contributing

Architect: McClaren, E. E.

Resources

Tax #: R196182

State ID: 1N1E09DA 5100

0

Legal Description: -- of Lots 37 & 38, Block 3 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This mixed-use building occupies a lot on the northeast corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. Kilpatrick Street. The two-story building fronts onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue with no setback. This wood frame building has a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof. The roof has a parapet embellished with metal coping and a wood entablature with modillions and a frieze decorated with half wagon-wheel medallions. The exterior surface of the building is ornamental concrete block. A second cornice tops the storefront windows. There are four entrances on the primary (west) elevation. Each entry is a paired, one-light wood door with wood sash and sidelights. Two of the doors are not in use as entries but serve as windows for the stores. The main entrance is centered on the west facade and has been replaced by a paired metal slab door with aluminum sash. A row of transoms has been covered with plywood. A wood and sheet metal balcony/marquee supported by three round, concrete pillars spans the length of the west elevation above the first story. On the second story of the primary facade, a centered metal slab door leads to a metal fire escape. Fenestration on the second story includes one-over-two, sliding windows with aluminum sash. The south facade is divided into three bays. A single, recessed, wood slab door enclosed by an iron gate is centered between the center and east bays. There is a recessed entry with a wood slab door and transom in the center and east bays. These entries are flanked by large, fixed,



8202-8208 N. Denver Avenue

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corner, wood sash windows with transoms. The west bay is covered with vertical siding. Decorative elements on this building include half wagon-wheel medallions on the cornices. Alterations to this building include the replacement of the doors and the addition of the marquee in 1937. A balcony was added to the rear facade in 1944.

Significance: This building was one of the first commercial structures to be built in the district. Constructed by O.H. Dupey, it was one of six buildings in the district constructed of ornamental concrete block in the Streetcar Era Commercial style. Though ornamental concrete block architecture became popular in the city after the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, the concentration of such architecture is unique to the Kenton Commercial Historic District. Dupey purchased the site in 1908, before land values rose as a result of Swift & Company's development projects. Two years later, Dupey was solicited to sell the property, but he retained it in anticipation of an economic boom in the area. The building was designed by E. E. McClaren, who designed one other building in the district at 8103-8107 N. Denver Avenue.

The Kenton Publishing Company, publisher of *The Peninsula Herald*, the community newspaper, occupied the building in its early years. From 1930-1950, space in the building was used primarily by grocers and taverns. Berg-McLaren Grocery and Meat as well as Safeway Meat and Grocery were two of nine known butcher shops and grocers that operated in Kenton from 1910 to 1950. The space in the back of the building facing N. Kilpatrick Street was occupied by the Kenton Billiard Hall. Later, Perry's Pastime Billiards occupied that space and was reportedly the site of a bootlegging operation during Prohibition.

This building was designated a local Historic Landmark in 1989. It is considered to be contributing within the district as a good example of concrete block, Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as part of the concentration of such buildings in Kenton. It is also significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing
Resources
0
Noncontributing
Resources
1

INV. #: 23
Address: 8212-8216 N DENVER AVE
Style: Streetcar Era Commercial
Classification: Historic Contributing
Tax #: R196181

Year Built: 1911
Alterations: Minor
Historic Name: Bingham Building
Architect: N/A
State ID: 1N1E09DA 5000

Legal Description: -- of Lots 35 & 36, Block 3 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This two-story rectilinear building fronts mid-block onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue. This wood frame, commercial structure has a concrete foundation and a flat roof with a parapet. The parapet is embellished with metal coping, a cornice, and a decorative brick frieze. This building has multiple surface treatments. The first story of the building is stucco, while the upper story and parapet are brick. A concrete belt course divides the stories. The main entrance is on the primary (west) facade, which is organized into two bays.



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Centered on the south bay are two glazed, wood doors with wood sash, wood architrave trim, and fixed transoms. The doors are adjacent to each other in the same recessed entryway. Centered on the north bay is a glazed wood door with wood sash. The predominant window type is large and fixed with aluminum sash. There is a large, fixed, corner window with wood sash flanking the recessed entry on the south bay. The fenestration on the second story is bipartite, one-over-one, double-hung with wood sash. Fenestration on the rear (east) facade includes bipartite, four-over-four, double hung windows with iron bars. A balcony is centered on the second story of the rear facade. A brick chimney is located on the southeast corner of the building. Decorative elements on this structure include corbelled brickwork below the cornice. The cornice is deteriorated, and the fascia and soffit are missing. The fenestration and balcony on the east facade are generally in disrepair. Alterations to the building have been limited to interior fire damage repairs in 1955 and 1956. The exterior coping was repaired in 1992.

Significance: This building was constructed for both residential and commercial purposes. The View Apartments occupied the top floor, while the first floor housed an ice-cream manufacturing establishment and a shake shop. Fred Marsh, one of eight known barbers that worked in Kenton from 1910 to 1950, also ran a shop at this location. This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing
Resources
0

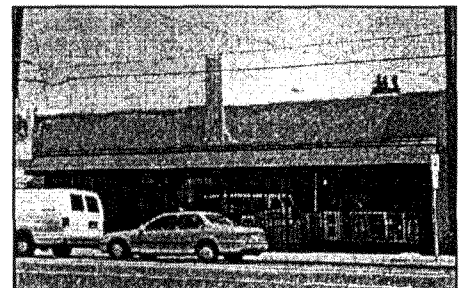
INV. #: 24
Address: 8226 N DENVER AVE
Style: 20th Century Commercial
Classification: Noncontributing
Tax #: R196160

Year Built: 1951
Alterations: Minor
Historic Name: Kenyon Building
Architect: N/A
State ID: 1N1E09DA 4900

Noncontributing
Resources
1

Legal Description: -- of Lots 3 & 4, Block 3 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This commercial building has a rectilinear plan and fronts mid-block onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue. It is a one-story building with a concrete foundation and a metal dome roof with metal coping. Centered above the storefront windows is a large Art Deco style concrete pillar adorned with four iron bars protruding perpendicularly from it. The pillar rises two feet above the roof line. The exterior is surfaced with stucco, with black glass tiles surrounding the glazed storefront. The main entrance is located on the west facade. The south side of the primary (west) elevation is recessed and angles inward. The entry is a paired, glazed door with metal sash and a fixed, metal sash transom. The storefront is entirely glazed with recessed, large, fixed windows with metal sash. In 1993, the roof was replaced.



8226 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: This structure is classified as noncontributing due to its date of construction and style.

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Contributing Resources 1	INV. #: 25 Address: 8238 N DENVER AVE Style: Streetcar Era Commercial	Year Built: 1929 Alterations: Moderate Historic Name: Meyer, A. C., Building
Noncontributing Resources 0	Classification: Historic Contributing Tax #: R196159	Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DA 4800

Legal Description: -- of Lots 1 & 2, Block 3 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This one-story commercial building has a rectilinear plan and is sited on the southeast corner of N. Denver Avenue and N. McClellan Street. The building fronts onto the east side of N. Denver Avenue with no setback. The structure has a concrete foundation, a flat roof with wood coping, and stucco sheathing. The primary (west) elevation is sheathed in square, blue, glazed, ceramic tiles at the lower base of the building. The primary elevation is organized into two bays. The main entrance is centered on the north bay of the west facade. The entrance is a glazed metal door with aluminum sash. A second metal slab door is centered on the south bay. Two doors are situated on the north facade: a wood slab door and a large, recessed, paired, wood door. The predominant window type is fixed, with aluminum sash. Original fenestration on the north elevation includes large, fixed, wood sash windows. Some windows on the north facade have been replaced with smaller, bipartite, 15-light windows with wood sash. Vertical siding is used to minimize the size of the window openings. An end-wall brick chimney is centered on the north roof line. Decorative features include blue tiles arranged in geometric patterns and a blue and white striped awning. In 1930, the building was divided internally to accommodate two commercial occupants. A new door was installed on the north facade and much of the fenestration was replaced by smaller units at an unknown date, possibly during the process of converting part of the building from a garage to general commercial use.



8238 N. Denver Avenue

Significance: Throughout the district's period of historic significance, this building was occupied by the Kenton Garage. Records indicate that part of the building was also used as a store and restaurant.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a fair example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing Resources 1	INV. #: 26 Address: 2026-2028 N KILPATRICK ST Style: Streetcar Era Commercial	Year Built: 1924 Alterations: Minor Historic Name: Strockeker, Dr. S.M., Building
Noncontributing Resources 0	Classification: Historic Contributing Tax #: R196491	Architect: N/A State ID: 1N1E09DB 4300

Legal Description: -- of Lots 14 & 15, Block 23 in KENTON ADDITION

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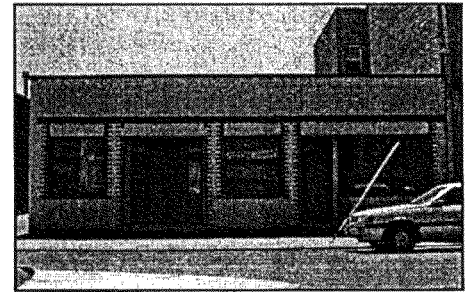
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Description: This commercial building fronts mid-block onto the south side of N. Kilpatrick Street with no setback. To the east of the concrete structure is a paved alleyway. This one-story building has a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof with metal coping. The roof features a parapet on the north and east elevations. The concrete walls are surfaced with stucco, delineated by a brick soldier course above the storefront. There are two storefront entrances on the primary (north) facade. The main entrance is a recessed, two-light wood door with wood sash, brass-plated letter slot, two-light sidelights, and transoms. The entrance is flanked by large, fixed, wood sash windows with wood slip sills and brick lug sills. To the west of this entry is a recessed, two-light wood door with wood sash and transom. The east corner of this entrance is adorned with brick quoins. There is a large, fixed, corner, wood sash window with wood slip sill and brick lug sill to the west of the entry. East elevation fenestration includes double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash windows. Decorative features include brick ornamentation in a quoin motif that frames the windows and entries on the north facade. Some of the lights on the original doors have been covered with wood panels to protect the glass. Fenestration on the east elevation has been covered with plywood. In 1964, the driveway to the east of the building was paved.



2026-2028 N. Kilpatrick Street

Significance: This building served as one of two medical centers in the district, housing offices of six medical professionals that operated in the district from 1910 to 1950. Dentists B.C. Daniel, P.J. Graef, George Morris, and William Killingsworth, and physicians Hjalmer East and S. M. Strocheker practiced at this location.

This building is considered contributing within the district as a good example of Streetcar Era Commercial style architecture and is therefore significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

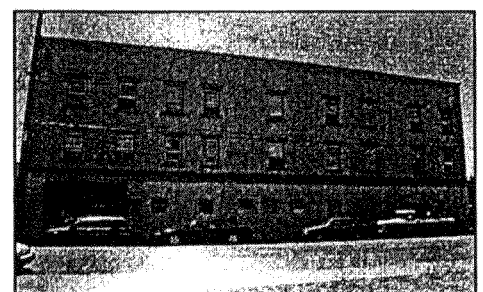
Contributing
Resources
1
Noncontributing
Resources
0

INV. #: 27
Address: 2044 N KILPATRICK ST
Style: Streetcar Era Commercial
Classification: Historic Contributing
Tax #: R196490

Year Built: 1910
Alterations: Moderate
Historic Name: McArthur Hotel
Architect: Dyer & Company
State ID: 1N1E09DB 4400

Legal Description: -- of Lots 10-13, Block 23 in KENTON ADDITION

Description: This three-story building fronts mid-block onto the south side of N. Kilpatrick Street with no setback. It is a mixed-use, wood frame structure with a rectilinear plan, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof. The roof is embellished with a parapet and metal coping. The exterior surface of the building is ornamental concrete block on the primary (north) elevation and concrete block on the remaining facades. The entablature has been removed from the primary facade, and the area has been resurfaced with smooth concrete. The north elevation is organized into five bays



2044 N. Kilpatrick Street

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by ornamental concrete block pilasters. All bays except the east and the entry on the west have been obscured by stucco. The main entrance to the apartment building is centered on the west bay on the north elevation. The entry is a recessed, glazed wood door with metal sash. There are two wood slab doors with wood sash and covered transoms on the east bay of the facade. These doors provide access to the commercial space. The entries are separated by a large, fixed window with aluminum sash and covered transom. Fenestration on the first story consists of three-over-three, double-hung windows with wood sash. Second and third story fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung windows with wood sash with wood lug sills. Decorative details include a wood cornice with a decorative frieze and architrave between the first and second stories. There is also a metal and glass eyebrow-shaped canopy over the west bay entrance. The canopy, suspended by two iron chains, denotes the building's address on three sides. Alterations to this building include removal of a skylight and interior construction in 1923; addition of an entrance canopy in 1945; conversion from a hotel to apartments in 1950; and repair of the roof and concrete block parapet in 1983. Storefront fenestration and entries were covered with stucco at an unknown date.

Significance: The 80-room McArthur Hotel was built to house employees of Swift & Company and the emerging factory district. This building was designed by Dyer & Company and developed by the Kenton Building and Contracting Company, two subsidiaries of Swift & Company. It was one of six buildings in the district constructed of ornamental concrete block and one of four such buildings constructed by Swift & Company subsidiaries. Though ornamental concrete block architecture became popular in the city after the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, the concentration of such architecture is unique to the Kenton Commercial Historic District.

The building housed many employees of Swift & Company, as well as other individuals who had recently migrated to Kenton; mostly young, single men. Around 1930, its name changed to the Kenwood Hotel, and by 1950 it was known as the McArthur Apartments. The first floor storefronts housed the Kenwood Hotel Dining Room which was primarily patronized by hotel boarders. Before the dining room opened, the lower level was the original home of the White Rose Butcher Shop and Grocery. The White Rose was one of nine known butcher shops and grocery stores that served the district between 1910 and 1950. The Kenton Club also occupied first floor space in the 1940s until it moved across the street to its own building at 2025 N. Kilpatrick Street in 1949.

This building is considered contributing within the district because of its association with commercial development under Swift & Company through Swift's subsidiary, Dyer & Company. It is also considered to be contributing within the district as a fair example of concrete block, Streetcar Era Commercial architecture and is therefore significant as part of the concentration of such buildings in Kenton. This building is additionally significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton.

Contributing

Resources

0

Noncontributing

Resources

1

INV. #: 28

Address: 8324 N DENVER AVE

Style: 20th Century Commercial

Classification: Historic Noncontributing

Tax #: R196155

Year Built: 1945

Alterations: Moderate

Historic Name: First National Bank of Portland

Livestock Kenton Branch

Architect: N/A

State ID: 1N1E09DA 2600

Legal Description: Lot 1-4, Block 2; Exc pt in st Lot 5-9, Block 2; Lot 33-38, Block 2 in KENTON ADDITION

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Description: This one-story commercial building has a rectilinear plan and is sited on the northwest corner of N. Willis Street and N. Denver Avenue. It has a concrete foundation, a smooth concrete exterior, and a flat roof. The north façade is divided into three bays. The center bay has a stepped parapet, which makes it appear larger than the other two bays. Two lower, narrower bays flank the center bay. All fenestration is located on the north or west facades. In the center bay, there are three vertical sets of square, fixed windows. Each set of windows consists of six fixed panes with hoppers underneath. The window sets have aluminum frames and sashes and are approximately nine feet tall. On the west bay there is a row of four fixed, metal sash, casement style windows with hoppers. On the east bay there are six decorative stonework openings with geometric fretwork design.



8324 N. Denver Avenue

On the south façade a plain frieze runs along the length of the façade. There are no windows on this side of the building. The entrance vestibule projects from the center of the south façade. The vestibule is glass-enclosed and has glass transom lights above its doors. Both the vestibule and the building entrance have aluminum-framed, double glass doors. The Wells-Fargo sign is located above the vestibule. On the southwest façade is an ATM machine that was installed in 1998. Additionally, there are three industrial-sized lights mounted above and to the left and right of the vestibule to light the surrounding parking lot.

The west façade was once the main street-front entrance for the building. It is divided into two bays. The northwest bay is larger than the southwest bay and projects forward. The northwest bay has a bank of five windows that mimic the casement style windows on the north façade. The southwest bay was the original location of the entrance and still functions as an entrance. It has aluminum-framed, double glass doors. Decorative gray and pink marble facing makes it distinct from other parts of the building.

Significance: The building was first occupied by the First National Bank of Portland, Livestock Kenton Branch, and formerly was located at 8134 N. Denver Avenue in the Kenton Lodge Building. The bank was the only occupant of the property from the date of construction to the end of the period of significance. This building, an example of the 20th Century Commercial style, is significant as a part of the larger grouping of commercial development that occurred in Kenton. However, extensive alterations have damaged the property's historic integrity. In 1958, the north façade was altered to accommodate the drive-up teller. This feature was modified in 1979. Buildings that were adjacent to the bank were demolished in 1960 to accommodate the parking lot and south side entrance. Finally, the glass vestibule was added in 1971. Because of these alterations, the building has been classified as historic noncontributing. The building could be reclassified as historic contributing if the alterations were reversed.

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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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

1909 - 1949

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 a 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 (see "Architecture," Section 7)
- ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository
Oregon Historical Society / 1230 SW
Park Avenue / Portland, Oregon 97205

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kenton Commercial Historic District, located in north Portland, Oregon, is eligible for listing under the Multiple Property Submission for Historic and Architectural Properties in the early Kenton neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. The district is locally significant under Criterion A as the commercial center for one of Portland's earliest factory districts. A part of the early Kenton neighborhood, the Kenton Commercial Historic District was developed by Swift & Company, one of the largest firms in the nation's livestock and meat industry. The Swift & Company plant made Portland "the first regularly established open livestock market on the Pacific coast" and contributed significantly to the local economy.² The Kenton Commercial Historic District served as the hub of Kenton's industrial community from 1906-1917, with construction beginning in 1909. The district became the business center of a growing factory district as industrial development proliferated in the Kenton area.

The Kenton Commercial Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its architectural character, in particular for its unique concentration of ornamental concrete block buildings. A diverse concentration of buildings in the compact district represent Kenton's commercial development from 1909 to 1949. The period of significance encompasses the oldest remaining resources within the nominated area. After substantial growth in the 1920s, new construction in the Kenton Commercial Historic District came to a standstill until the mid- to late 1940s. Only two buildings were constructed during the 1940s. These buildings are included within the period of significance because they marked the transition to a new commercial era in the district. As Kenton's economic base expanded in the late 1940s due to wartime industrial development, new businesses flourished. The new businesses brought both positive and negative long-term consequences to the Kenton Commercial Historic District. The period of significance ends in 1949, the last date of construction to reflect the building styles, traditions and patterns of structures constructed during Kenton's commercial development.

The buildings included in the rectangular-shaped district are concentrated along N. Denver Avenue. To the north, the district boundary is N. Willis Boulevard; to the east, the boundary includes taxlots fronting onto N. Denver Avenue; to the south, the boundary is marked by N. Watts Street; and to the west, the boundary includes taxlots fronting on Denver Avenue. Also included in the east and west boundaries are two taxlots on N. Kilpatrick Street east of N. Denver Avenue and three taxlots on N. Kilpatrick Street west of N. Denver Avenue. These have been included because the properties were significant to the Kenton Commercial Historic District's early development.

The Role of Swift & Company in Kenton's Development

Kenton was developed as an industrial community by Chicago-based Swift & Company, following Swift's acquisition of Union Meat Company in 1906. Kenton's early history was shaped by Swift & Company's establishment of a meat processing industry in north Portland during the first decade of the 1900s and by subsequent large-scale industrial development in the area during ensuing decades. A summary of events that shaped development of the Kenton Commercial Historic District is provided below to establish a historic context for the district.

² "Cattle, Hog and Sheep Market In Portland Yards This Year Goes Big In Figures," *Oregon Journal* 26 Dec. 1915: Sec. 5, 11.

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Before 1906, the livestock and meat industry in Portland operated as independent businesses. Neighborhood butchers predominated. Only occasionally did several butchers establish themselves as a company.³ In Portland, local butchers Adolph Burckhardt, Thomas Papworth, Morton M. Spaulding, and brothers James and John O'Shea came together in 1892 to organize Union Meat Company.⁴ Union Meat Company maintained processing operations at the Fourth Street Market in downtown Portland while slaughtering took place at a plant in Troutdale, east of the city.

By the turn of the century, small Western slaughtering operations like Union Meat Company became attractive to larger meat industry firms looking to discover new supply sources.⁵ Portland was particularly enticing because it contained the Columbia Slough, a narrow waterway served by the Columbia River, and an expanse of isolated land between the slough and the Columbia River to the north. This area offered large tracts of land for factories or related uses, in addition to being readily accessible. It also offered a ready supply of fresh water for the disposal of industrial sewage, making it especially attractive to the meat processing industry, which generated quantities of waste products.⁶ This area was known as North Portland Harbor at the turn of the century. By 1907, the location was served by both rail and ship transit.

In 1906, Swift & Company purchased Union Meat Company. Swift continued to operate the company under the name given it by its local organizers but sent a company representative to oversee operations.⁷ In 1907, Union Meat Company's Troutdale plant was relocated to the North Portland Harbor area. In 1908, Swift & Company officers Cornelius Chapman Colt and Louis F. Swift, both Chicago natives, teamed with local entrepreneurs George F. Heusner and Charles H. Carey to organize the Kenwood Land Company. They purchased approximately 3,400 acres of land along the Columbia Slough for residential and industrial development and began to construct a new plant.

Swift & Company's \$3,000,000 plant opened on September 15, 1909.⁸ In the same year, Colt formed the Kenton Traction Company to connect the plant with the emerging industrial community. He operated as the company's president, with Carey as vice president. Heusner was appointed general manager. Swift & Company officers continued to establish additional subsidiaries that guided and controlled Kenton's early development.

In 1910, the Peninsula Industrial Company was established as a Swift & Company subsidiary to guide industrial development. The company managed the land owned by Swift between the Columbia Slough and east of the Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railroad Bridge. It planned to cultivate the area as Portland's "Manufacturing District" and platted the property into 500 x 800-foot blocks, a size meant to accommodate most factories. An organized and ultimately successful effort was made "to induce big corporations to install branch factories or warehouses."⁹

³ City of Portland Bureau of Planning, *Potential Historic Conservation Districts* (Portland, OR: Bureau of Planning, 1978) 83.

⁴ Rod Paulson, "Kenton—Was Almost Named Kenwood," ch. in *Neighborhood Histories* (Portland, OR: The Community Press, 1974-80) 3.

⁵ Harry Dutton, "Northwest Meat Packing Center," *Oregon Journal* 3 Apr. 1955: 15M.

⁶ Paulson, 3-4.

⁷ Dutton, 15; "Swift & Company To Take Name," *Oregonian* 2 May 1919: 5.

⁸ City of Portland Bureau of Planning, *Potential Historic Conservation Districts* (Portland, OR: Bureau of Planning, 1978) 83.

⁹ "New factory district." *St. Johns Review* 8 Jul. 1910: 1.

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Swift & Company also sold land to its employees and to the employees of the growing industries settling in the area. As the company divested more of its land holdings to different corporations and individual employees, Kenton gradually lost its identity as a one-company town and coalesced to become a factory district. Kenton came to fit the model of company towns defined as "communities with one or more industries that may have owned all the land at one time but gradually sold off the land to other businesses and homeowner employees."¹⁰ By 1917, approximately twelve industrial firms had located in the area. By the mid-1930s, almost thirty industries were located in or near Kenton.

Along with the livestock and meat industry, the lumber industry became well established in the area. Logging along the Columbia Slough had a long history, with a number of early pioneers clearing land in the area and using the Columbia Slough to transport their logs to nearby sawmills. In a logical development, lumber mills and "ready-made" house companies began locating in the factory district near Kenton. By the 1930s and 1940s, there were eleven lumber and shingle mills along the Columbia Slough.¹¹

Throughout the early 1900s, Kenton functioned as an independent community distinct from the rest of the city, even though it was considered a suburb of Portland. Kenton's Commercial Historic District cultivated that independence by offering a full range of amenities and services to the neighboring community.

Early Development of the Kenton Commercial Historic District (1908 – 1911)

The early Kenton neighborhood included the Graybrook Addition and a portion of John Rankin's Donation Land Claim of 1852.¹² The area remained relatively undeveloped throughout numerous land transactions in the 1890s and owes its development to the evolution of the meat industry.¹³

As previously mentioned, development began to occur after 1908. The newly formed Kenwood Land Company had hoped to name the subdivision "Kenwood," but the name was already in use elsewhere in Oregon. Settling for "Kenton," the company marked off six blocks for the original plat in April. In November of 1908, twenty-five blocks were added to the plat.¹⁴ The Kenwood Land Company would continue to play a central role in the subsequent residential and commercial development boom in Kenton.

Kenton's development was testimony to the pervasive influence of Swift & Company, exerted through subsidiaries such as the Kenwood Land Company. According to Alta Mitchoff, Kenton historian, "The development of Kenton was spurred by the decision of Swift & Company and its fate predetermined by the company's influence on its subsidiaries companies. As Swift went, so went Kenton. The company exerted influence in all facets of the area's life."¹⁵ Due in part to its early association with Swift & Company and in part to its isolated location, Kenton grew up as an independent

¹⁰ Leland Roth, "Company Towns in the Western United States," in *The Company Town: Architecture and Society in the Early Industrial Age*, edited by John S. Garner (New York: Oxford UP, 1992) 176.

¹¹ Lawrence Barber, *Columbia Slough* (Portland, OR: Columbia Slough Development Corp., 1977) 2-3, 11.

¹² City of Portland Bureau of Planning, *Potential Historic Conservation Districts* (Portland, OR: Bureau of Planning, 1978) 83-84.

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ Alta Mitchoff, *History of the Kenton Neighborhood* (Portland, OR: Mitchoff, 1997) 21.; Multnomah County Tax Assessor records.

¹⁵ Mitchoff, 28.

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community, in many ways distinct from the rest of the city. Its isolated location and relatively weak transportation linkages to the hub of Portland cultivated that independence.

In 1909, after the Kenton Addition was platted, Swift & Company officer C. C. Colt formed the Kenton Traction Company. Designed to link Swift's new plant with the emerging industrial community, the company constructed a line to connect to Portland's main streetcar system. Using equipment leased from the Portland Railway Light & Power Company, the company constructed an extension of the established Mississippi and Williams line. The new streetcar line traveled along Denver Avenue (then known as Derby Street), crossed a trestle built by Swift, and brought its commuters "right to the doorsteps of the packing plant."¹⁶ The streetcar provided workers easy access to their place of employment and facilitated housing development in the Kenton neighborhood.¹⁷

In keeping with general development patterns of the time, the commercial center of the community grew up along the streetcar line. Thus, Denver Avenue became the main street of Kenton and the location of its emerging businesses. A boom in commercial construction began in 1909. The first wave of development was concentrated in a four-block area between N. Willis and N. Kilpatrick streets along N. Denver Ave. That area formed the nucleus of Kenton's fledgling commercial district. Within the next two years, Kenton's growing commercial district would boast eight new buildings and would provide a range of services to the neighborhood.

The building boom began in Kenton with the construction of a three-story, ornamental concrete block building at the southwest corner of N. Denver and N. McClellan streets. Plans for this structure, which was constructed by the Kenton Building & Contracting Company, specified a store on the lower level, with offices on the second story and a "lodge room" on the third story.¹⁸ The building was completed in 1909.

An article in the *Oregonian* elaborated on the development trend that began in 1909:

Where a few years ago was a mass of undergrowth with only a few scattered farm houses is now being developed a suburb of Portland which is itself becoming a city. This is the suburb of Kenton, where the building activity now underway is little short of amazing. Here within a radius of a single block there are being erected [*sic*] a fine concrete block and reinforced concrete business houses to add to those already completed. Building costing [*sic*] approximately an aggregate of \$120,000 are now under construction and nearing completion, and within the next few weeks other like structures will be started. ... That there is real demand for business locations in this thriving locality is apparent from the renting of space in the various buildings even before they are nearly completed. Now practically every foot of space in the fine buildings has been taken up and already plans are

¹⁶ John T. Labbe, *Fares, Please!: Those Portland Trolley Years* (Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1982) 157; City of Portland, *Potential Historic Conservation Districts*, 85.

¹⁷ As an example of the complex web of interdependent business relationships that shaped Kenton's development, B. S. Josselyn, a former president of the Portland Railway Light & Power Company, served as a director of the newly formed Kenton Traction Company. Josselyn also took a lead role in promoting Kenton's development by serving as president of the Kenton Construction Company (also known as the Kenton Building & Contracting Company). E. Kimbark MacColl, *The Shaping of a City: Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1885 to 1915* (Portland, OR: Georgian Press Company, 1976) 466.

¹⁸ "Kenton Gets Building," *Oregonian* 5 Sept. 1909: Sec. 4, 7. The building, one of Kenton's first ornamental concrete block structures, was demolished in 1945 and the site was redeveloped.

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being prepared for additional structures. The building movement struck Kenton last summer when the concrete block building now occupied by the Kenton Bank was erected at Derby and Kilpatrick streets. As soon as that building was completed last fall, the offices on the second floor were taken and at once it became apparent that Kenton could well support additional buildings of this nature.¹⁹

On October 11, 1909, the Kenton Bank was completed and opened for business at the northwest corner of N. Kilpatrick Street and N. Denver Avenue. The Streetcar Era Commercial style building was constructed by Dyer & Company, the architectural subsidiary of Swift & Company. The bank and previously mentioned store were the first of several structures in the district to be constructed with ornamental concrete block, essentially blocks formed to resemble rusticated stone. This method of construction became popular following the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition and therefore was a contemporary method when Kenton was founded.²⁰ The blocks were cast to imitate stone used in the construction of eastern Oregon buildings, and the style was reportedly chosen to evoke a familiar atmosphere for visiting cattlemen and ranchers.²¹

Ornamental concrete block construction would become a defining architectural feature of the Kenton Commercial Historic District within the following two years. The quality of this construction method was touted in an *Oregonian* article discussing Kenton's early development: "One of the best features of the making of this business section is that no cheap structures are being erected. All are of brick or concrete block construction, as prescribed within certain limits. Concrete blocks, it has been found, make a sightly building, costing about the same as a brick, yet giving the appearance of stone. So successful has been the use of concrete blocks in Kenton that this material is now being employed elsewhere in the city."²²

Although a number of the ornamental concrete block buildings have been attributed to John Gagan, an entrepreneur of many interests who had come to Portland to sell soda at the Lewis & Clark fair, it is not possible to clearly associate him with any particular building in Kenton. Gagan reportedly became disenchanted with the construction trade when he had to produce inferior quality blocks in order to be competitive, and he moved away from Portland.²³ It is speculated that the ornamental concrete block material may have been produced by the Beneke & Hauser company, which had a manufacturing facility nearby at N. Killingsworth Avenue between N. Commercial and N. Kerby streets.²⁴

By 1910, Kenton's growing business district was defined by several new two and three-story buildings, many of them ornamental concrete block. Soon after completion of the Kenton Bank, businessman O. H. Dupey began construction of a two-story, ornamental concrete block building in the opposite corner of Denver Avenue. Dupey gambled that investing in the new commercial district would pay off. "Mr. Dupey purchased the lot in 1908 when Kenton property was not considered valuable for business purposes. Soon afterward he was offered a fair profit to sell, but he believed sincerely in the future of Kenton and that the Swift people would carry out their promise of building a gigantic plant in that vicinity.

¹⁹ "Kenton Builds Up," *Oregonian* 24 Apr. 1910: Sec. 4, 4.

²⁰ City of Portland, 86-87.

²¹ Mitchoff, 99.

²² "Kenton Builds Up," *Oregonian* 24 April 1910: Sec. 4, 4.

²³ City of Portland, 87.

²⁴ Mitchoff, 28.

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Since these promises have been carried out, he is reaping the reward for his faith in the town.”²⁵ Plans by architect E. E. McClaran featured half-wagon wheel medallions on the frieze, complementing the commercial district’s Western theme.

Two hotels were constructed in 1910, both substantial three-story structures faced with ornamental concrete block. Located close to the emerging factory district, the hotels were built to serve the growing numbers of workers and business travelers gravitating to the area. Companies such as the National Wood Pipe Company and the Davis Safe and Lock Company, in addition to the Union Meat Company and the Portland Union Stockyards, were hiring hundreds of workers. The Kenton Hotel was intended to provide lodging and meals for cattlemen and other business travelers. The McArthur Hotel lodged workers from the nearby factory district. Dyer & Company, Swift’s architectural subsidiary, drew up plans for both hotels. The developer was the Kenton Building & Contracting Company, which “put up all the concrete block structures at Kenton.”²⁶ By 1911, there would be six ornamental concrete block buildings in Kenton within four blocks of each other. All but one were constructed as commercial buildings.

Kenton’s early building boom included considerable residential construction activity. In 1910 at the south end of the Kenton Commercial Historic District, construction was underway on a two-story apartment building located at the northwest corner of N. Watts Street and N. Denver Avenue. The property owner was Charles H. Carey, a founding partner of the Kenwood Land Company. Plans for the eight-unit, ornamental concrete block building were prepared by Christian Spies. The building was touted as “modern” in every way: “Tiled baths in every apartment, built-in conveniences and elegant finish throughout mark the building as one of the best apartments on the peninsula.”²⁷

Kenton’s growing residential area was located to the south, east, and west of the four-block commercial district. Since Swift & Company preferred to sell its land to its employees rather than build company housing, Kenton’s housing stock is architecturally diverse. There was a clear pattern in housing development, however. Many of the Swift & Company officers built homes immediately south of the commercial district on Denver Avenue, some choosing ornamental concrete block as a construction material. More modest workers’ residences concentrated on the east side of Denver Avenue, closer to the factory district. In keeping with housing development patterns nationwide, many of these bungalows and cottages were inspired by house plans of companies such as the nearby Aladdin Company. Some may have been constructed as “kit houses,” available through widely circulated catalogs by Aladdin and other companies.

Along with development came much needed public improvements. In 1909, it was predicted that the Kenton neighborhood’s population would hit 30,000 by 1915. To accommodate the projected growth, capital improvements were made to the area in the early stages of its development. In 1911, Kenton received electricity.²⁸ By 1913, it had the only sewage system in Portland north of Killingsworth Street. A local newspaper reported, “Kenton is in the center of a growing district on the peninsula. It is considered the most prosperous suburb in that part of Portland. Last year several miles of hard surface improvements were started... When completed, Kenton will be a hard-surface district, as all the principal streets will be paved.”²⁹ The area became less physically isolated with the extension of Lombard Avenue to the south and west, which provided a paved route into Portland. Contemporaries remarked, “Few districts are better built

²⁵ “Kenton Builds Up.”

²⁶ *ibid.*

²⁷ *ibid.*

²⁸ City of Portland, 86.

²⁹ “Kenton Center of Growing District,” *Oregonian* 6 Apr. 1913: Sec. 4, 10

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than Kenton.”³⁰ Kenton had come a long way from just a few years before that article was written. According to local historian Alta Mitchoff, Kenton’s streets were dirt roads in the early 1900s. “In the summer it was a dusty cloud. As each mud hole became wider and deeper, the approaching wagons could be forced to go around, creating more mud holes when the ruts filled in with water... The depression filled with water after a rain, resulting in mud holes up to 10 yards wide...”³¹

Despite paving and other improvements, the expected population boom did not occur in the Kenton neighborhood. By 1920, Kenton claimed a population of approximately 1,100, well under the forecast of 30,000. That total still represented a significant increase, however, as the area counted only about 150 residents in the 1910 census.³²

During World War I, Portland’s economy declined for the first time in nearly a decade. Nonetheless, real estate investment continued to grow, and Kenton was no exception to the trend. Swift & Company continued to retain influence over the Kenton area, employing more than 1,800 workers in the 1920s and into the 1930s.

Continued Growth and Development in the Kenton Commercial Historic District in the 1920s

In the Kenton Commercial Historic District, more than half of the buildings constructed during the period of significance date from the 1920s. Kenton’s development echoed a trend that would continue throughout the 1920s in Portland’s neighborhoods, particularly on the east side. Newer neighborhoods such as Kenton offered suitable land to develop, as well as streetcar access.³³

Construction during this period exceeded the earlier development boom, with eleven buildings constructed in the four-block area along N. Denver Ave. The buildings reflect several popular architectural styles of the 1920s era. The Egyptian Revival style Kenton Lodge, erected in 1923, served the community as a civic hub for several decades. The Kenton Garage, designed in 1922 by architect E. E. McClaren, was one of many Portland-area buildings constructed to service the newly popular automobile. Its functional, sleek shape echoed a machine-age aesthetic that would become known as “industrial architecture” by the late 1920s.³⁴

Smaller and more modest commercial buildings on or near N. Denver Avenue provided various services to the community. The Streetcar Era style Strocheker Building, constructed in 1924, housed one of two groups of medical professionals in the district. The 1923 Art Deco style Goldstein Building, adjacent to the Kenton Lodge, was occupied by a succession of grocery stores that served local consumers.

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ Mitchoff, 54.

³² U.S. Bureau of the Census, *13th Decennial Census*, 2nd Supervisor’s District of Oregon, Enumeration District 110 (Washington, D.C., 1910); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *14th Decennial Census*, 3rd Supervisor’s District of Oregon, Enumeration District 178 (Washington, D.C., 1920). Tallies reflect population counts derived by street name and address but do not represent the entire enumeration district. Instead, they address the area included within the boundaries of the Kenton Multiple Property Submission.

³³ Carl Abbott, *Portland: Gateway to the Northwest* (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc.) 85.

³⁴ Gideon Bosker and Lena Lencek. *Frozen Music: A History of Portland Architecture* (Portland, OR: Western Imprints, 1985) 136.

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As evidenced by the 1920s construction boom, businesses and services in downtown Kenton thrived. Kenton's vitality continued to be supported by the meatpacking industry and other industries in the immediate area. The business district offered shopping, services, and recreation to neighborhood residents, all within the radius of a few blocks. The town developed a social and cultural climate of its own. According to resident Marion Hassfurther, the neighborhood boasted "a bakery, a drugstore with a fountain, two dentists, and three doctors at one time."³⁵ Five churches and two schools located nearby completed the range of social and cultural services available to the area.

Movies and radio provided popular entertainment in Kenton as elsewhere. In 1925, Kenton residents got their own theater. The Mission style Chaldean Theater was inaugurated with much acclaim by the community. The theater was constructed by the West Coast Construction Company for the Kenton Investment Company, a subsidiary of Swift & Company.³⁶ Kenton historian Alta Mitchoff relates that on opening night in September of 1925, "Patrons were surprised to find a movie house with a beautifully decorated interior, and, along with a pipe organ, gave the theater an air of a metropolitan show house. The electric sign in front of the theater was equal to any in the city of Portland and gave the business district of Kenton a metropolitan appearance when lighted."³⁷

Another venue for local entertainment and revenue was the nearby Pacific International Livestock Exposition center, next to the stockyards on the Columbia River side of the peninsula. By the 1920s, permanent buildings at the exposition center (on land donated by Swift & Company) featured events such as rodeos and horse shows. Kenton's Denver Avenue streetcar line served as the pipeline to the expositions, bringing heavy traffic from Portland to see the shows. To handle the crowds, the Kenton Traction Company cars were sidetracked, replaced by Portland Railway Light & Power Company cars operated from Portland's city center.³⁸ For local residents, many of whom worked in the livestock industry, the shows provided a chance to be noticed by the city and mitigated Kenton's relative isolation from downtown Portland.

Other aspects of local entertainment were more clandestine and had a wild side. According to long-time resident Earl Stevens, "Saturday night grudge fights between the butchers and meatcutters from Swift & Company and the citizens" were held in Kenton's commercial district. "The building is still there. It is an old building. They put bleachers in there and charged fifty cents to see the fights. We watched 'Butcher Boy' Swain, Joe Machowski and 'Chub' Rawley. The Boxing Commission closed down the boxing. After that we had a pool hall."³⁹ Kenton also accommodated a number of card rooms, taverns, and saloons that provided entertainment to nearby factory workers. Over ensuing years, these businesses would proliferate.

The Depression, WWII, and Postwar Development (1930 - 1950)

During the Depression, Portland's population continued to grow. The MacArthur Hotel on N. Kilpatrick Street became known as the Kenwood, providing accommodations to new residents and working men from the nearby factory district. Swift & Company remained a solid employer in the community, although many long-time residents remember lean times

³⁵ Tom Fluharty, "Cattle country nook remains in bustling Portland district," *Oregonian* 9 Aug. 1976: D20, 2M.

³⁶ Mitchoff, 33.

³⁷ *ibid.*, 35.

³⁸ *ibid.*, 53

³⁹ *ibid.*, 144.

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during the Depression. According to Marion Hassfurder, owner of Kenton Supply for many years, area wages were as low as \$1 per day in 1934, and it was a struggle to get by.⁴⁰

Nonetheless, Kenton's business district continued to serve as both a shopping and recreation area for neighborhood residents. The district offered everything from grocery stores to a movie theater, a bowling alley, and several card rooms. Life was generally placid.

For the following two decades, Kenton continued to maintain a small-town feel. Old-timer Raymond Guimary elaborates, "I don't recall much concern about locking doors or cars. Everyone seemed to know everyone else. You knew all the local business owners and, quite often, their families."⁴¹ The neighborhood was predominantly blue-collar; census notes indicate many residents' occupations as "laborer," "electrical engineer," "macaroni maker," or, often, "machinist."⁴² The neighborhood maintained a solid working-class reputation through the 1930s, and its residents enjoyed the self-sufficient environment of their town within a town. There was no new construction in the commercial district during that time.

World War II brought new industries to the Portland area, revitalizing the generally stagnant economy of the 1930s. The shipbuilding industry contributed heavily to that revitalization and affected Kenton's development during the 1940s.⁴³ Approximately 650 acres of land on the floodplain of the Oregon side of the Columbia River, essentially in Kenton's back yard, were developed as a wartime housing project for thousands of workers who migrated to the Portland area to work in the wartime shipbuilding industry.

The project, named Vanport for its location between Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington, became the largest wartime housing project in America during World War II. It looked like a housing project but functioned like a city. The Housing Authority of Portland ran the project and provided public services such as schools, libraries, and hospitals.⁴⁴ At one point, 40,000 people lived in Vanport.⁴⁵

The Kenton business community profited from the considerable population influx occurring just north of their informal borough. In addition to providing other goods and services, Kenton entrepreneurs got into the lucrative liquor business. Vanport had only one liquor outlet, while Vancouver enforced a "blue law" that prohibited the sale of alcohol on Sundays. Soon, numerous taverns lined Denver Avenue. According to one neighborhood resident, it was the beginning of the end for Kenton.⁴⁶

In 1948, a disastrous flood reclaimed Vanport as quickly as it had been constructed. The flood literally washed away the housing project's buildings—its school, apartments, and most of its residents' belongings. The housing project was never reconstructed. Eventually, a golf course, racetrack, and retail shops were erected where the bustling community of

⁴⁰ Interview with Marion Hassfurder by Liza Mickle and Emily Hughes, Portland, Oregon, 28 April 2000.

⁴¹ *ibid.*, 163.

⁴² U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920.

⁴³ Manly Maben, *Vanport* (Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1987) xi.

⁴⁴ *ibid.*, 6, xi, xii, 1, 33

⁴⁵ "Vanport New and Different Type of City," *Oregonian* 21 Nov. 1943: 18.

⁴⁶ Mitchoff, 81.

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Vanport once stood.⁴⁷ In the interim before those entertainment options were put in place, Kenton was left with a business district saturated with taverns. According to long-time Kenton resident Geraldine Hooker Mayhead, "There were a lot of bars in Kenton. We had the 'Bungalow', the 'Pastime', 'Tiny's', 'Blue Ribbon'."⁴⁸ According to Vic Nelson, another local resident, Tiny's (located at 8131-39 N. Denver Avenue) was the largest purveyor of liquor in Oregon during the war, also serving as a pool hall and card room.⁴⁹

The detrimental effect of the taverns did not register for some time, though. In the early 1940s, Interstate Avenue (Highway 99W) replaced Union Avenue (known today as Martin Luther King Boulevard) as the city's main north-south thoroughfare to Vancouver. The traffic that had previously traveled Union Avenue to and from Vancouver now moved along Interstate Avenue.⁵⁰ The increased traffic benefited Kenton's business district, as Interstate Avenue ran directly through the neighborhood, parallel to Denver Avenue.

Commercial decline in the 1950s - 1970s

The construction of Interstate Avenue helped keep the Kenton business community viable, but other developments worked to counter that effect. Refrigeration was introduced on a mass scale, affecting the livestock and meatpacking industry. At the same time, railroads were used less and less as a means for meat distribution.⁵¹ The changes were felt locally. By the late 1940s, Swift's employees numbered 900, half the number of employees working for the company in the 1920s.⁵²

Kenton's business community rallied to revive interest in the area. In 1959, to coincide with the Oregon Centennial Celebration held at the nearby Expo Center, the Kenton Businessmen's Association created publicity for their community by erecting a 35' statue of Paul Bunyan at the intersection of Interstate and Denver avenues. The statue was designed to commemorate the state's 100th birthday and to mark the gateway to Kenton's commercial corridor.⁵³ According to Vic Nelson, owner of Zenith Machine Sales at the north end of the district, his father and a group of others hoped to take advantage of the steady traffic on Route 99W. They fabricated the giant statue in Nelson's shop, plastering and painting over a concrete-covered steel frame. The state issued a six-month permit for the statue and set up an information center for the nearby Expo on the property, providing the district with a new influx of business for awhile.⁵⁴ The Paul Bunyan statue, extant today at the north edge of the district, continues to serve as a district landmark and is a highly regarded feature of the Kenton community.

The neighborhood's decline continued despite the local business community's efforts. In Kenton, as elsewhere in Portland, the automobile negatively impacted neighborhood businesses located along former streetcar lines like Denver

⁴⁷ Maben, 113-4, 131.

⁴⁸ Mitchoff, 155.

⁴⁹ Interview with Vic Nelson by Liza Mickle and Emily Hughes, Portland, Oregon, 18 April 2000.

⁵⁰ Portland State University Comprehensive Planning Workshop (Department of Urban Studies and Planning), *History of the Albina Plan Area* (Portland, OR: Bureau of Planning, 1990) 18.

⁵¹ City of Portland, *Potential Historic Conservation Districts*, 87.

⁵² Joe Fitzgibbon, "Fledgling author produces Kenton history," *Oregonian* 21 May 1992.

⁵³ Eugene Rashad, "Kenton: Taking Stock," *Oregonian* 8 Jun 1995, 4th ed.: Portland zone, 1.

⁵⁴ Nelson, interview.

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The Kenton Hotel, long derelict, became a model for future success using preservation as a tool. In 1990, the hotel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and underwent restoration, soon introducing a fresh appearance and new business to the district's commercial corridor. The success of the firehouse and hotel projects led residents and business owners to lobby for local designation of a portion of the neighborhood as a conservation district. The designation was approved along with the neighborhood plan in 1993. In 1998, a business district revitalization plan was developed for Kenton. It too encouraged historic preservation efforts and called for upgrading the conservation district designation to National Register status.

Today, there is speculation that Kenton may become "Portland's next hot neighborhood."⁶³ Part of the neighborhood has been included within an urban renewal area, which will dedicate future tax revenues for revitalization efforts. Some of the revenue will be used fund the proposed Interstate Avenue light rail line, including a station near N. Denver and Interstate Avenues. This could stimulate high density housing nearby and help support the neighborhood's business district.

Registration Requirements / Summary

The Kenton Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under the Associated Property Type Historic Districts as discussed in the Multiple Property Submission for Historic and Architectural Properties in the early Kenton neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. It meets the Registration Requirements for Historic Districts as a collection of properties in contiguous physical relationship to one another and which are united by a common theme. The common theme is both historical and architectural. As stipulated in the registration requirements, the buildings in the nominated district were constructed between 1909 and 1950. They are defined by a particular land use pattern, specifically the commercial corridor along N. Denver Avenue. Within this area, various building styles and functional uses are represented. As stipulated in the registration requirements, architectural styles in the Kenton Commercial Historic District are limited to those described in Section F of the Multiple Property Submission, except for buildings classified as Noncontributing.

In addition to the Registration Requirements for Historic Districts, the Kenton Commercial Historic District nomination meets the General Registration Requirements for the Multiple Property Submission. The district is locally significant and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its significance, retaining sufficient original features that taken together convey the district's historic character. While there have been additions and alterations to some properties in the district, many of the changes occurred before 1950 and should be considered in the context of the entire property and its history. Other additions and alterations to district properties have been determined to be reversible.

The Kenton Commercial Historic District is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of community development in the early Kenton neighborhood. At the turn of the twentieth century, the district was closely associated with Swift & Company, a national leader in the livestock and meat processing industry. Swift & Company, based in Chicago, founded Kenton as a company town for its employees when it established a plant in Portland. The Swift & Company plant made Portland "the first regularly established open livestock market on the Pacific

⁶³ Byron Beck. "Bargains, Bites: Kenton," *Oregonian* 18 Jun. 1999, Sunrise ed.: 8.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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coast."⁶⁴ Swift & Company established subsidiaries that influenced Kenton's early development. These subsidiaries controlled Kenton's land holdings, transit system, building construction, and finances.

Kenton gradually lost its identity as a one-company town as numerous industries joined Swift & Company in the north Portland area. The area became known as Portland's "manufacturing district," with the Kenton Commercial Historic District as the business center for the Kenton neighborhood. Due to its relatively isolated location and weak transportation linkages to Portland, the commercial center on N. Denver Avenue grew up as a self-sufficient, working-class business district with distinct sociocultural and architectural characteristics. It is thus significant for representing lifestyles of the primarily working-class residents of the Kenton area.

The district is architecturally significant under Criterion C as discussed in the Multiple Property Submission, representing a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. One particularly distinctive architectural feature of the Kenton Commercial Historic District is its unique concentration of ornamental concrete block buildings, not found elsewhere in Portland. As a construction material, ornamental concrete block became popular following the 1905 Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition and was therefore a contemporary building method when Kenton was founded. The material was reportedly chosen to imitate the rustic stonework of eastern Oregon ranch towns, home to many of the cattlemen who did business with Swift & Company. Ornamental concrete block construction became a defining architectural feature of the commercial district within a few years of its inception. The district's ornamental concrete block buildings continue to exemplify this building type.

In conclusion, the Kenton Commercial Historic District stands as an important example of an early twentieth century commercial center, the hub of an industrial community started by Swift & Company. The district is characterized by a distinctive ensemble of buildings that served the community's commercial and social needs for several decades. Today, this area represents Portland's early commercial development and significantly contributes to its architectural legacy.

⁶⁴ Dutton; "Cattle, Hog and Sheep Market In Portland Yards This Year Goes Big In Figures," *Oregon Journal* 26 Dec. 1915, Sec. 5: 11.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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Name of Multiple Property Listing

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.72

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1,0	5 2,4 6,1,0	5,0 4,7 6,6,5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1,0	5 2,4 6,2,0	5,0 4,7 3,4,0

3	1,0	5 2,4 4,2,5	5,0 4,7 3,3,6
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1,0	5 2,4 4,2,0	5,0 4,7 6,6,0

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 Cielo Lutino, Liza Mickle, Robin Green, Emily Hughes, Katelin Brewer

organization City of Portland Bureau of Planning date January 31, 2001

street & number 1900 SW 4th Avenue, Ste. 4100 telephone (503) 823-7700

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97201-5350

*This nomination is sponsored by the Kenton Neighborhood Association (see attachment).

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name see Section 11, continuation pages

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of tax lot 700 as shown on Multnomah County Assessor's Plat 1N1E09DB to the southeast corner of tax lot 900; thence west to the northwest corner of tax lot 2200 of said plat; thence south to the southeast corner of tax lot 3800 of said plat; thence west to the southwest corner of tax lot 3700 of said plat; thence south to the southwest corner of tax lot 4400 of said plat; thence east to the northeast corner of tax lot 8300 of said plat; thence south to the northwest corner of tax lot 100 as shown on Multnomah County Assessor's Plat 1N1E09DC; thence east to the northeast corner of tax lot 2000 as shown on Multnomah County Assessor's Plat 1N1E09DD; thence north to the northeast corner of tax lot 13401 as shown on Multnomah County Assessor's Plat 1N1E09DA; thence east to a point parallel to the southeast corner of tax lot 9700 of said plat; thence north to the southwest corner of tax lot 9100 of said plat; thence east to the southwest corner of tax lot 9000 of said plat ; thence north to the southeast corner of tax lot 5400 of said plat; thence west to the southeast corner of tax lot 5100 of said plat; thence north to the southern boundary of tax lot 2600 at a point parallel to the northeast corner of tax lot 4800 of said plat; thence east to the southwest corner of lot 2700 of said plat; thence north following the lot line of lot 2600 of said plat turning east; thence north until the lot line intersects with Interstate Avenue; thence following the lot line of lot 2600 of said plat northwesterly along Interstate Avenue to the northeast corner of lot 2600 of said plat; thence northwest to the southeast corner of tax lot 800 of said plat; thence west to a point parallel to the point of beginning; thence south to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Historical and physical factors determined the boundaries of the Kenton Commercial Historic District. The boundaries have been closely drawn to include the historic commercial properties of the area. The boundaries are roughly demarcated by a major arterial to the north, marking a shift from commercial to manufacturing facilities and warehouses; and to the south, east, and west, marking a transition to residential properties. For a more complete discussion of the district's boundaries, see "Topography and Boundaries" in Section 7.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

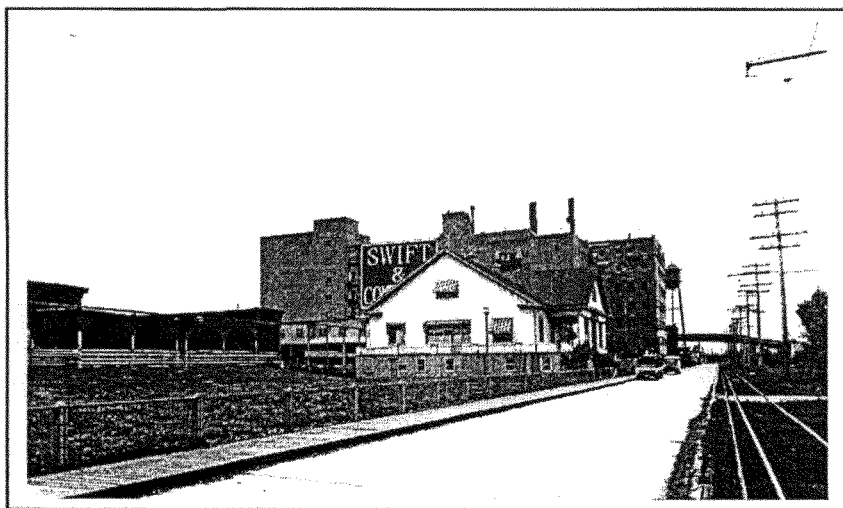
Section number 11 Page 1

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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Kenton MPS
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PHOTOGRAPHS: The following black and white photographs were submitted in duplicate with the registration form. All negatives are held by Bureau of Planning, City of Portland at 1900 SW Fourth Avenue, Suite 4100, Portland, OR 97201-5350, unless otherwise noted.

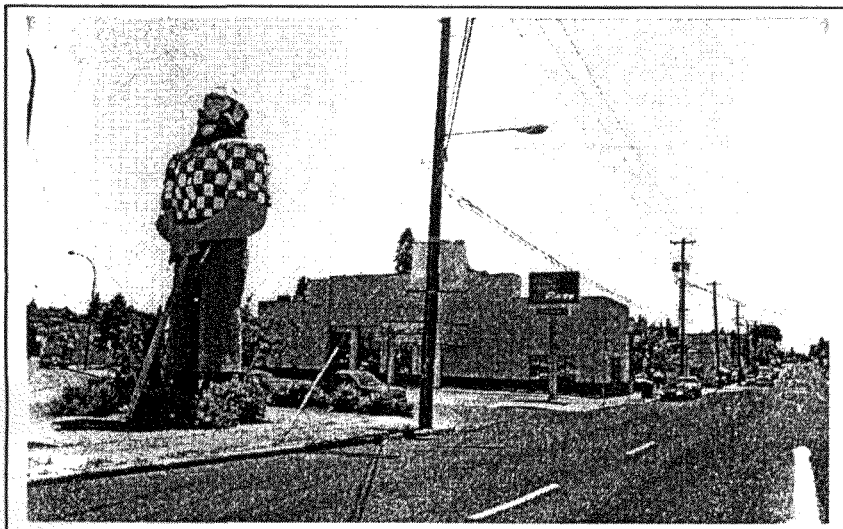


Swift & Company Plant
North Portland Harbor area; buildings no longer extant.

Photographer unknown
c. 1930s

Negatives held by
Oregon Historical Society
1230 SW Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

#1 of 21



Looking southeast at the
intersection of N. Interstate Avenue
and N. Denver Avenue, with
Statue of Paul Bunyan in the foreground.

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#2 of 21

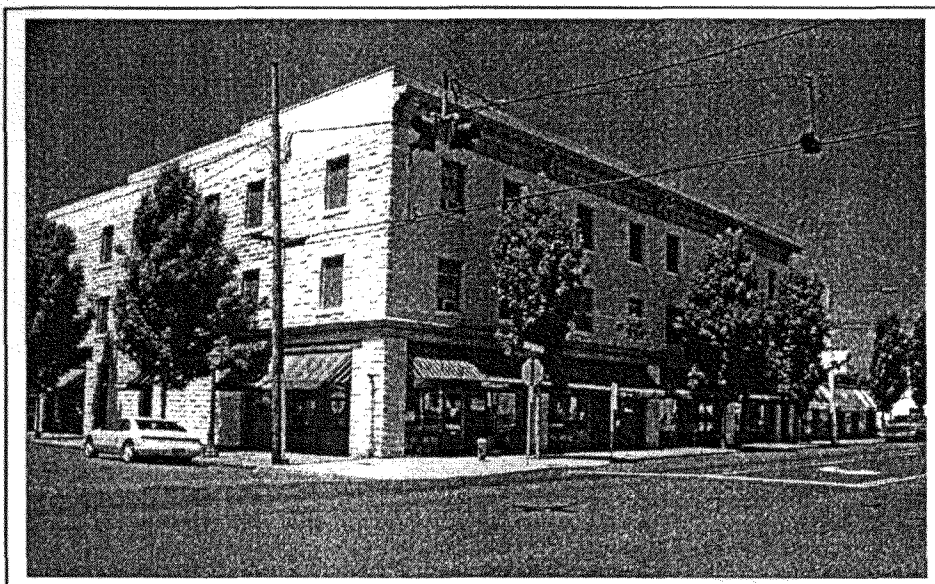
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 2

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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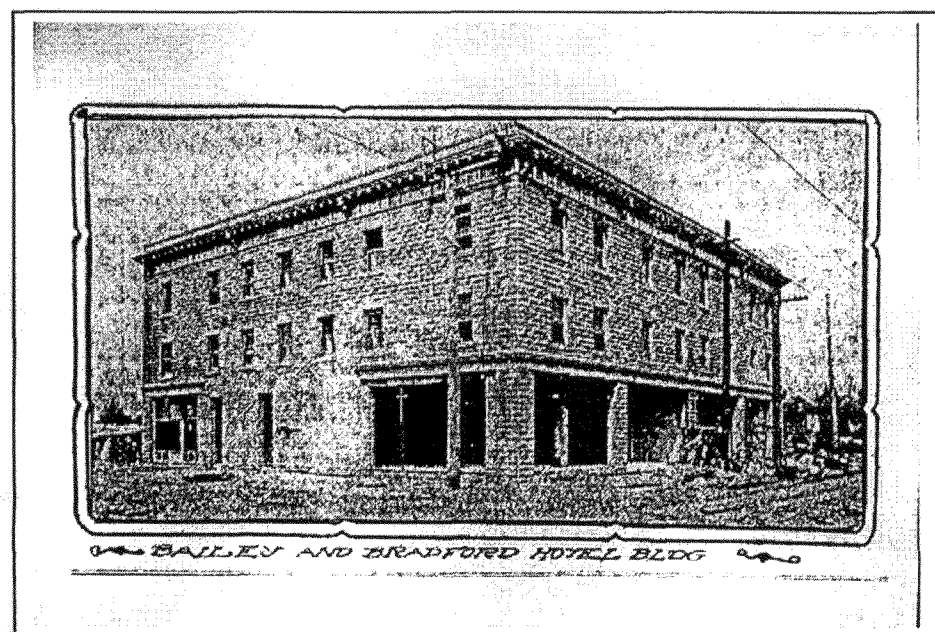
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking northwest at 2017 N.
McClellan Street (Inv. # 3).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#3 of 21



Looking northwest at 2017 N.
McClellan Street (Inv. # 3).

Photographer unknown
c. 1910

Negatives held by
Oregon Historical Society
1230 SW Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

#4 of 21

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 3

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

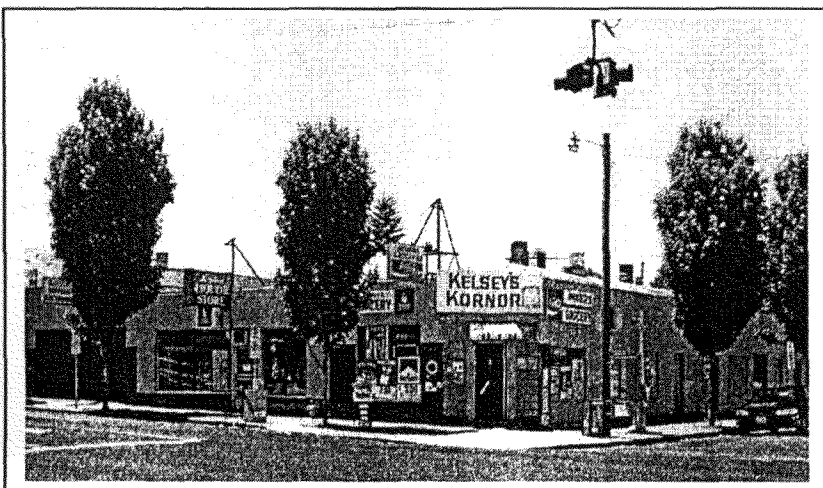
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking northwest at 8329 N.
Denver Avenue (Inv. # 2).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#5 of 21



Looking southwesterly at 8221-8237
N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #4).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#6 of 21

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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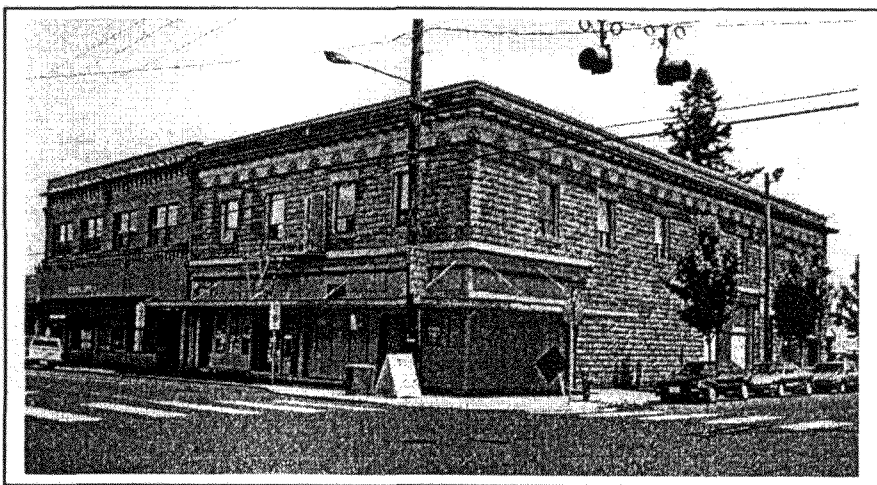
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking southeast at 8212-8216 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #23, at left); 8202-8208 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #22, at center); and 8130-8134 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #19, at right).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#7 of 21



Looking northeast at 8202-8208 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. # 22, in foreground) and 8212-8216 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #23).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#8 of 21

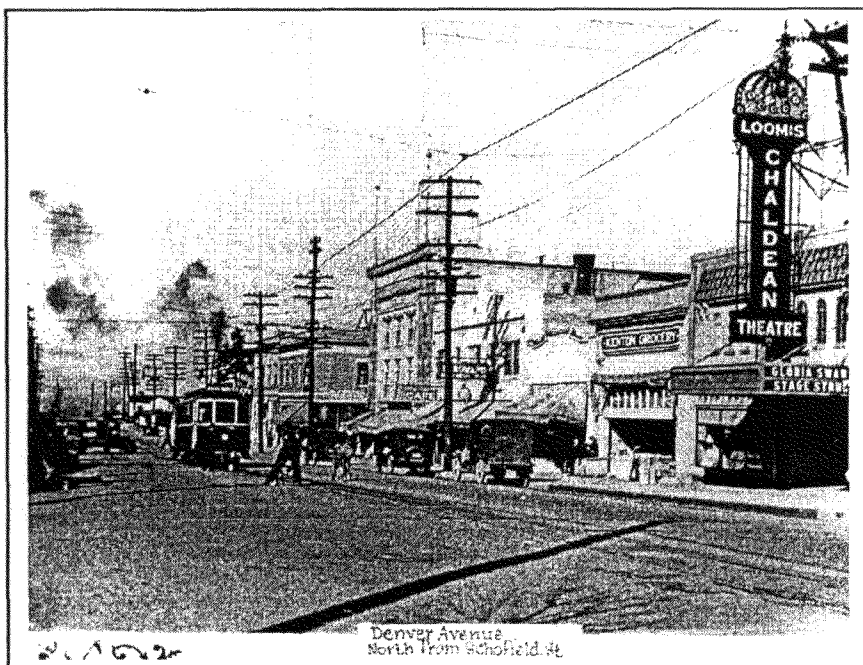
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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Denver Avenue, looking northeast from
N. Schofield Street (Inv. # 15, at right).

Photograph by *Oregon Journal*
1926

Negatives held by
Oregon Historical Society
1230 SW Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

#9 of 21



Looking southwest at 8131-8139 N.
Denver Avenue (Inv. #8).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#10 of 21

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking east from N. Kilpatrick Street at 8202-8208 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #22, at left) and 8130-8134 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #19).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#11 of 21



Looking southeast from N. Kilpatrick Street at 8130-8134 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #19).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#12 of 21

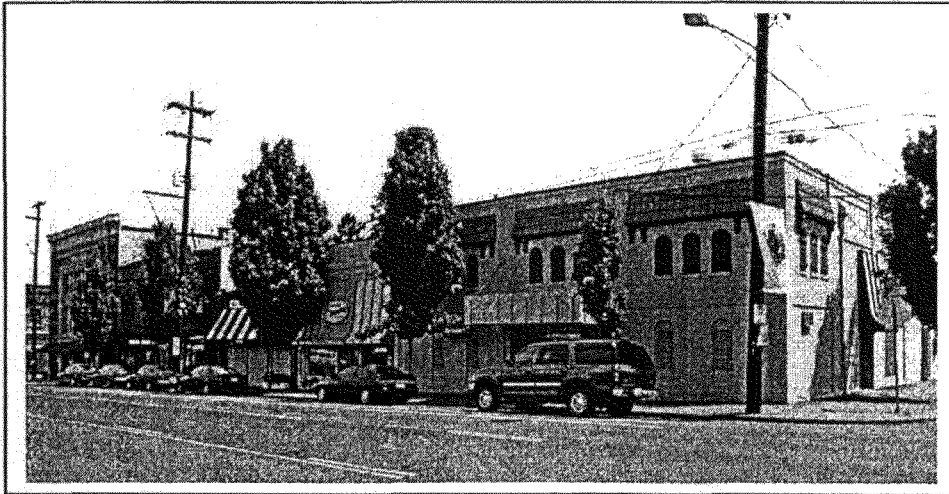
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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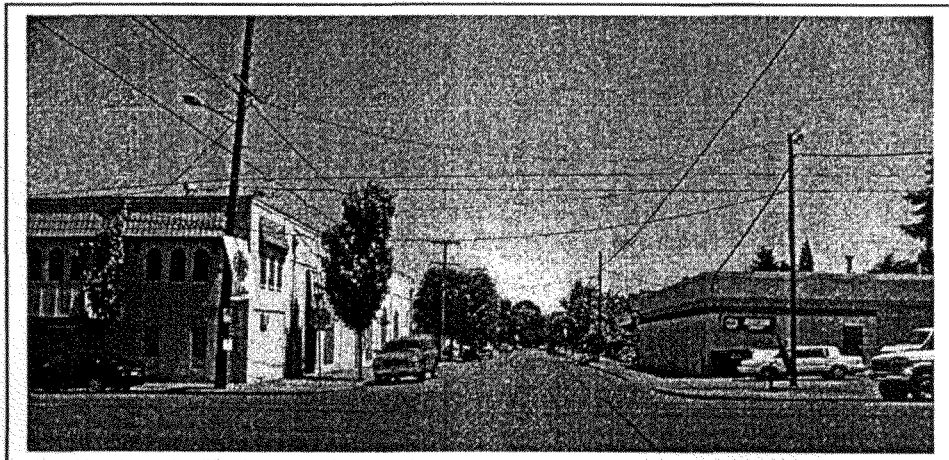
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking northeast at 8104-8108 N.
Denver Avenue (Inv. #15).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#13 of 21



Looking east from N. Schofield
Street at 8104-8108 N. Denver
Avenue (Inv. #15, at left) and 8026
N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #14).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#14 of 21

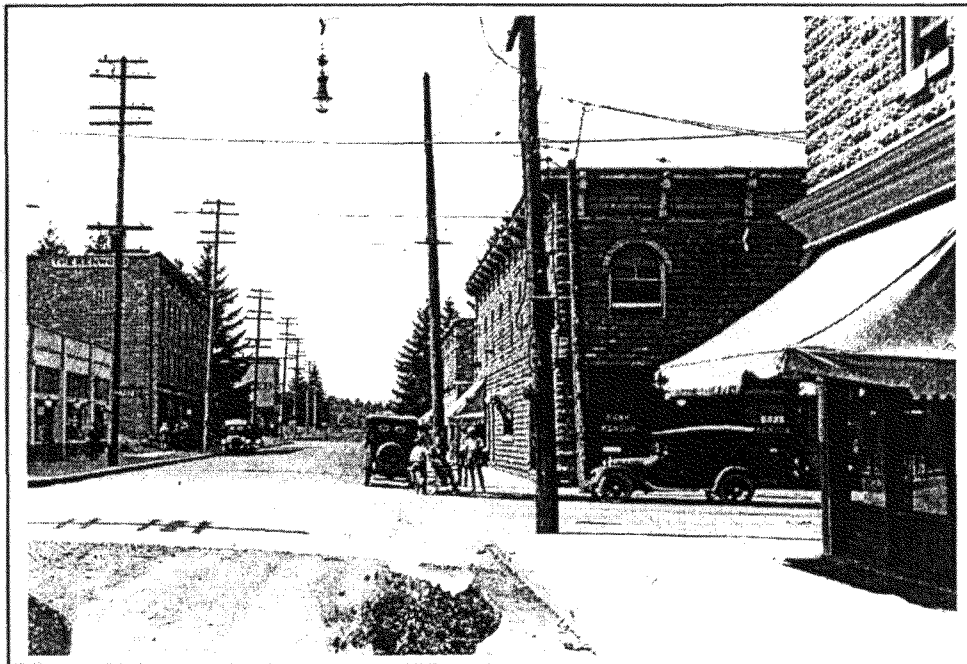
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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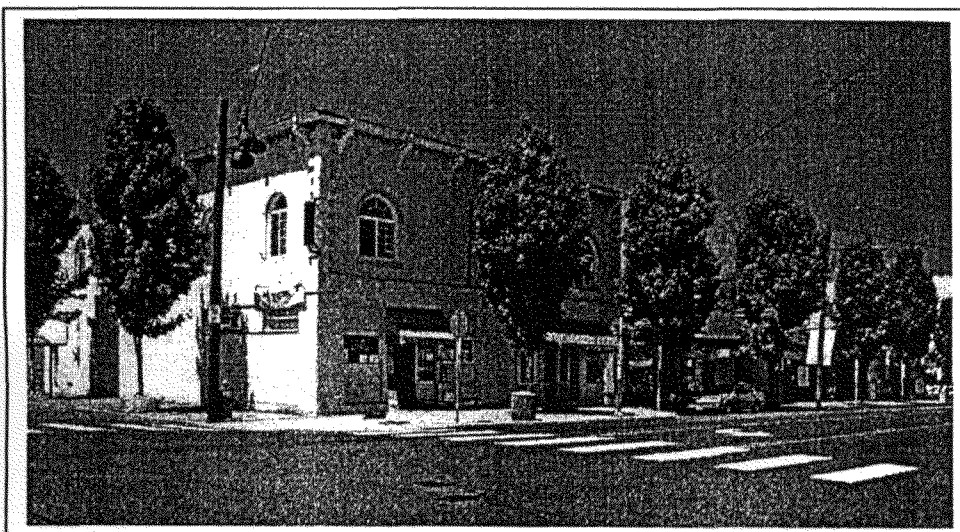


Looking west from N. Kilpatrick Street at 8203-8207 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #7, at center right) and 2044 N. Kilpatrick Street (Inv. #27, at center left).

Photographer unknown
c. 1925

Negatives held by
Oregon Historical Society
1230 SW Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

#15 of 21



Looking northwest at 8203-8207 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #7).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#16 of 21

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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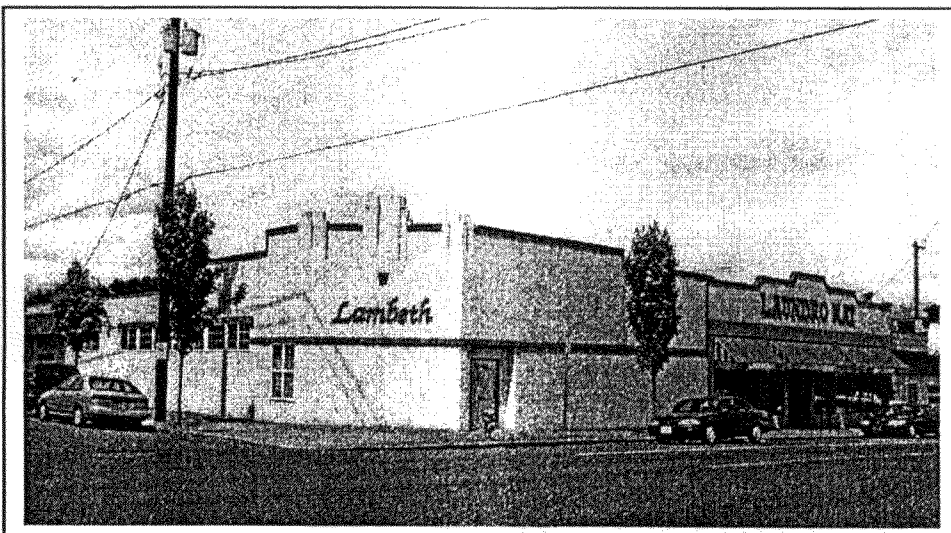
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking northeast at 2025 N. Kilpatrick Street (Inv. #5, in foreground) and 8203 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #7).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#17 of 21



Looking northwest at 8103-8107 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #10, in foreground) and 8111-8119 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #9).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#18 of 21

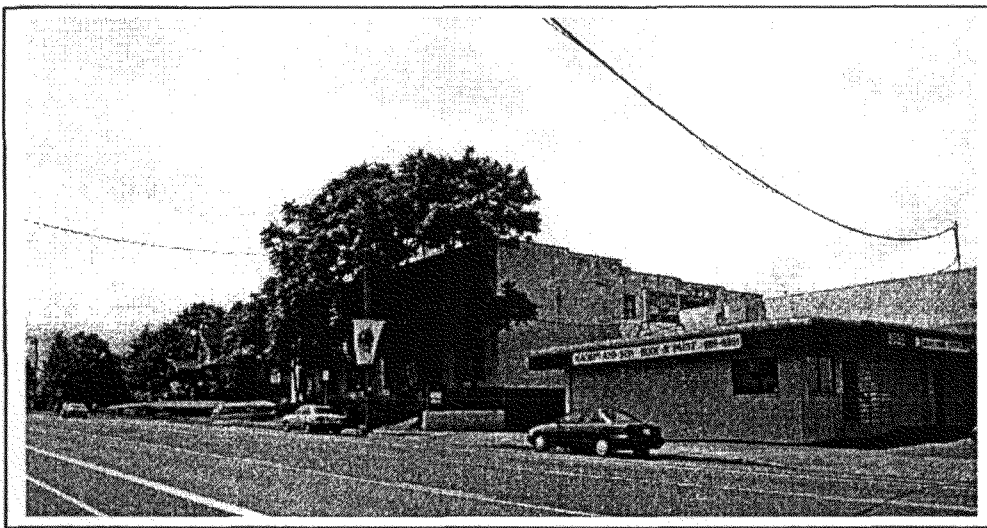
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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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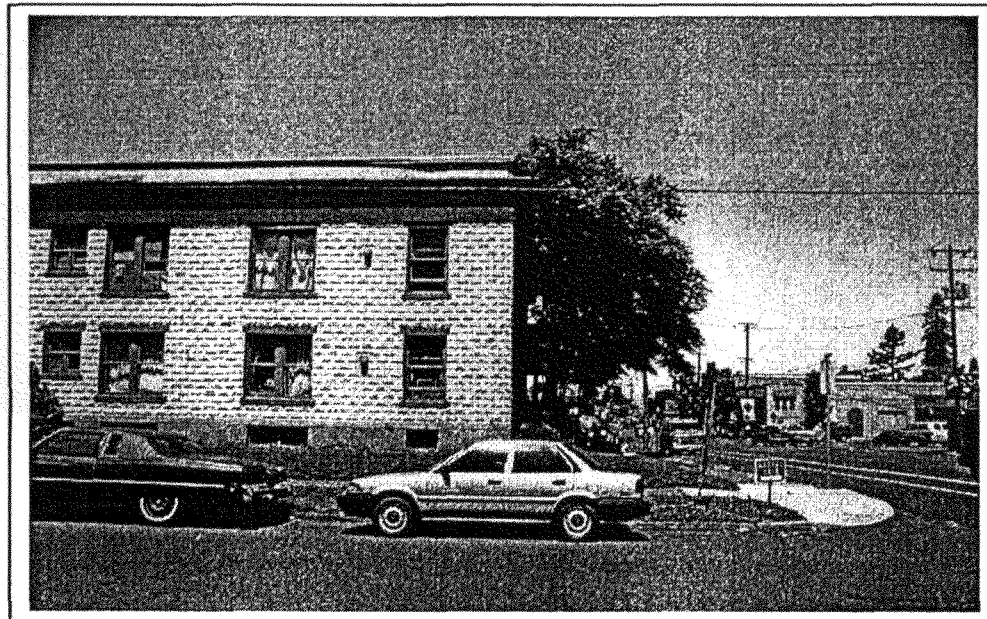
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking southwest at 8035 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #11, at right) and 8007-8015 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #12, at center).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#19 of 20



Looking northeast from N. Watts Street at 8007-8015 N. Denver Avenue (Inv. #12).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

#20 of 21

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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Looking southwest at 2026 N.
Kilpatrick Street (Inv. # 26, at left)
and 2044 N. Kilpatrick Street (Inv.
#27).

Liza Mickle, photographer
June 17, 2000

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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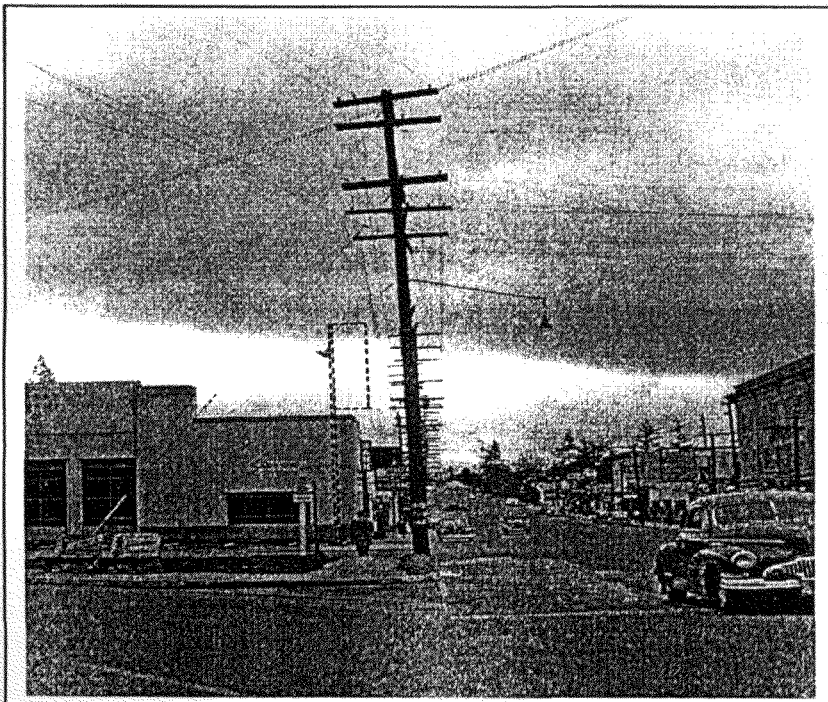
ADDITIONAL ITEMS: The following images were not submitted as black and white photographs with the registration form. They are reproduced here to provide additional historic information about the district.



N. Denver Avenue, looking north from N. Schofield Street (Inv. #15 in right foreground).

Alfred Staehli, photographer
c. 1974

Negatives held by Alfred Staehli
Portland, Oregon



Looking south on N. Denver Avenue from N. Interstate Avenue; 2017 N. McClellan Street (Inv. #3) at right.

Photographer unknown
c. 1945

Photograph courtesy of Wells Fargo Bank,
North Denver & Interstate Branch, 833 N.
Denver Avenue, Portland, OR 97217

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
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Multnomah, OR
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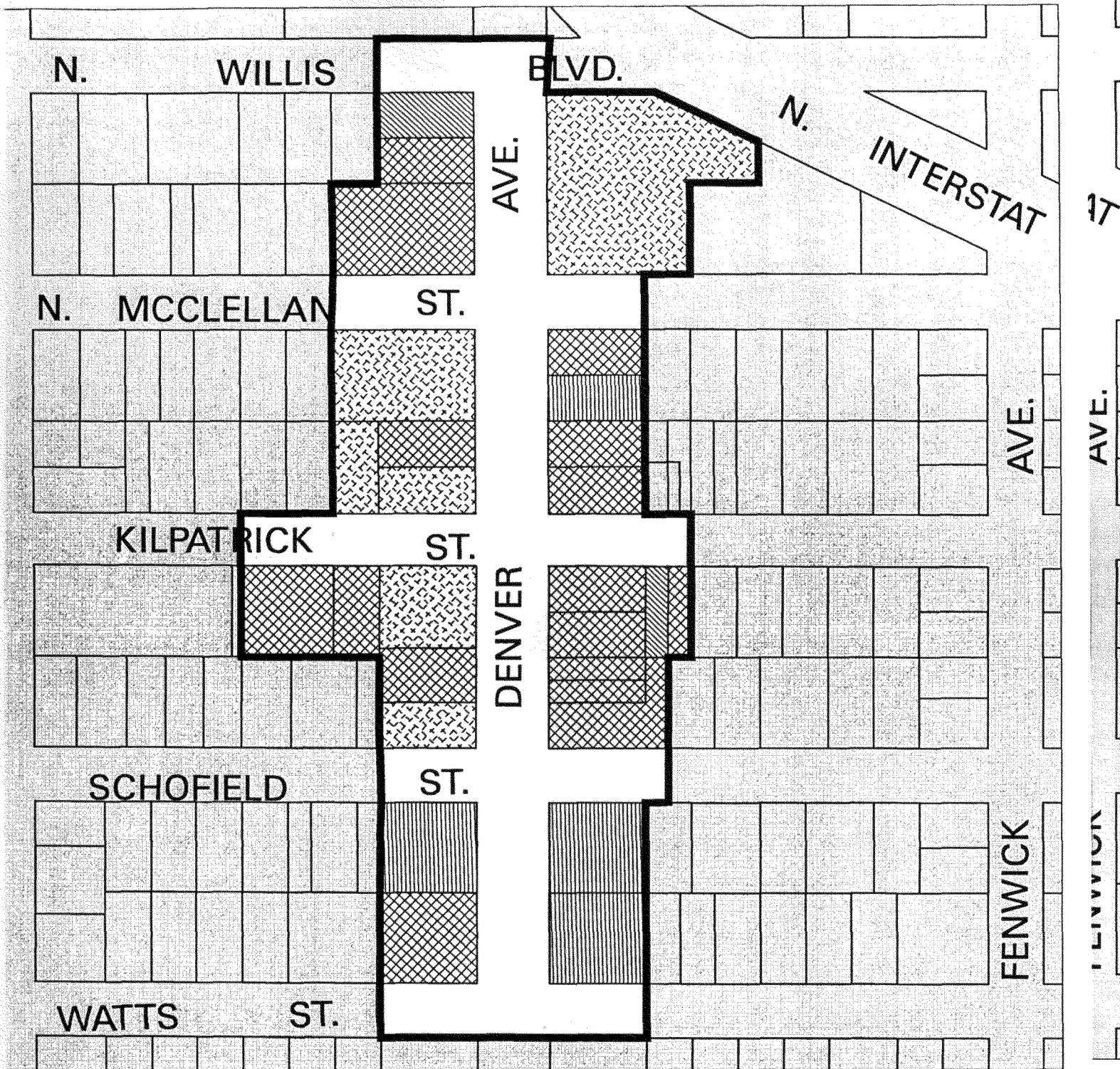
Kenton MPS
Name of Multiple Property Listing



Looking east at 8130-8134 N.
Denver Avenue (Inv. #19).






Photographer unknown
c. 1945

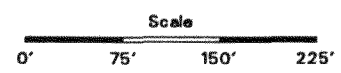
Photograph courtesy of Wells
Fargo Bank, North Denver &
Interstate Branch, 833 N. Denver
Avenue, Portland, OR 97217



Kenton Commercial Historic District

LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Historic Contributing
-  Historic Noncontributing
-  Noncontributing
-  Vacant



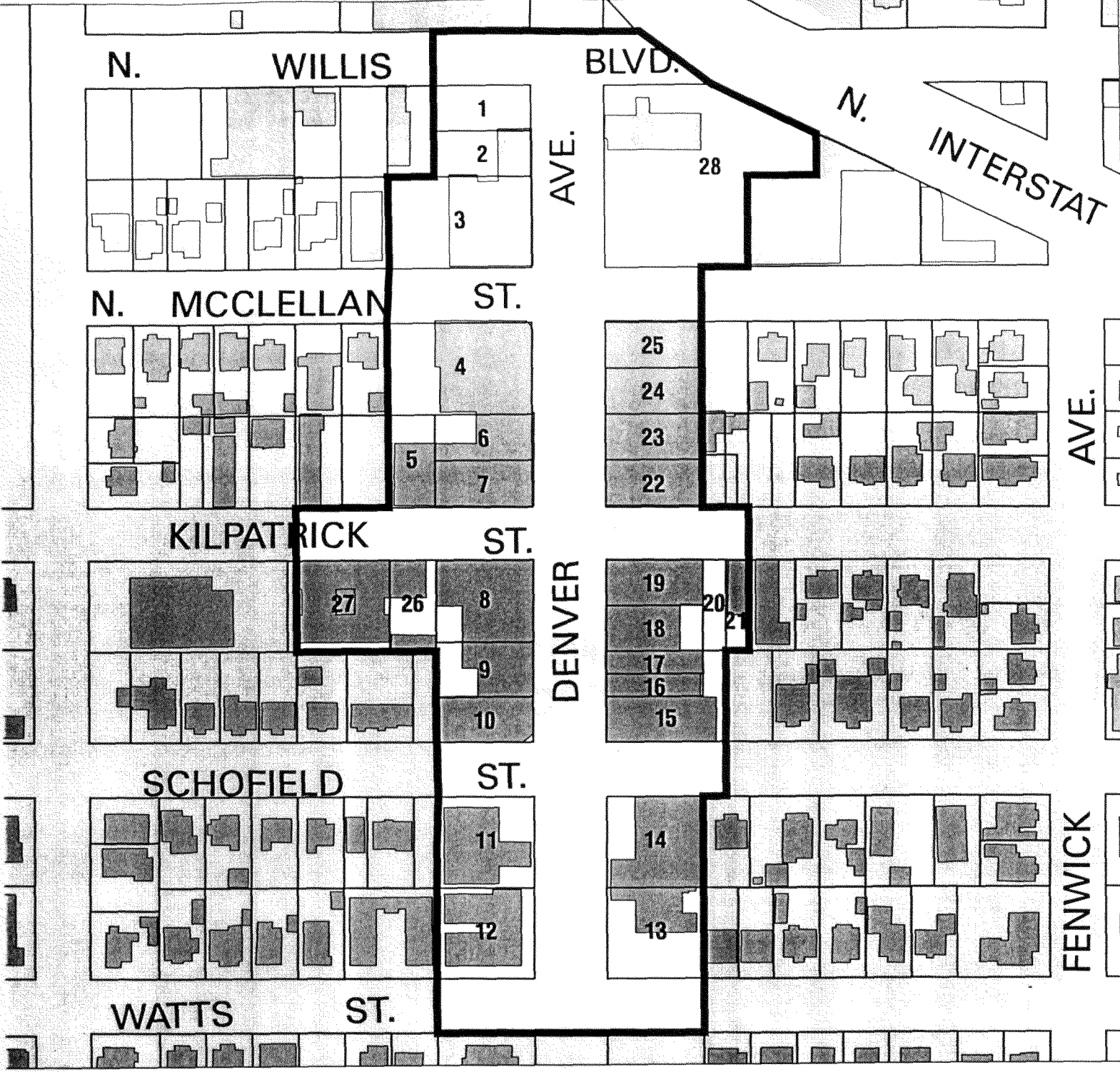
City of Portland
 Bureau of Planning
 Geographic Information System
 January 26, 2001

INFORMATION SOURCES:

Taxlots: Originally produced by Oregon Dept. of Revenue. Modified and updated by Multnomah County Assessment & Taxation and Portland Dept. of Transportation. Updated through January 2001. Accuracy +/- .1 feet.



All data compiled from source materials at different scales. For more detail, please refer to the source materials or City of Portland, Bureau of Planning.

The information on the map was derived from digital databases on the City of Portland, Bureau of Planning GIS. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland cannot accept any responsibility for error, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this product. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.



Kenton Commercial Historic District

LEGEND

-  District Boundary
-  Building Footprints
- 18** Inventory Number

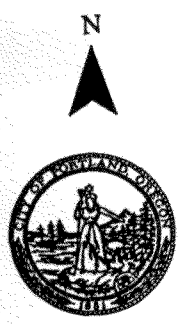
INFORMATION SOURCES:

Taxlots: Originally produced by Oregon Dept. of Revenue. Modified and updated by Multnomah County Assessment & Taxation and Portland Dept. of Transportation. Updated through January 2001. Accuracy +/- .3 feet.

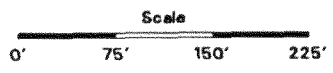
Photogrammetrics: Building Footprints and 2' 10" Topographic Lines digitized from aerial photos flown from 1987 to 1994. Created for the Bureau of Environmental Services. Not registered directly to the Taxlot Base Maps. Topographic lines have breaks where building or other cultural features exist. Not updated, therefore the data can be up to ten years out of date.

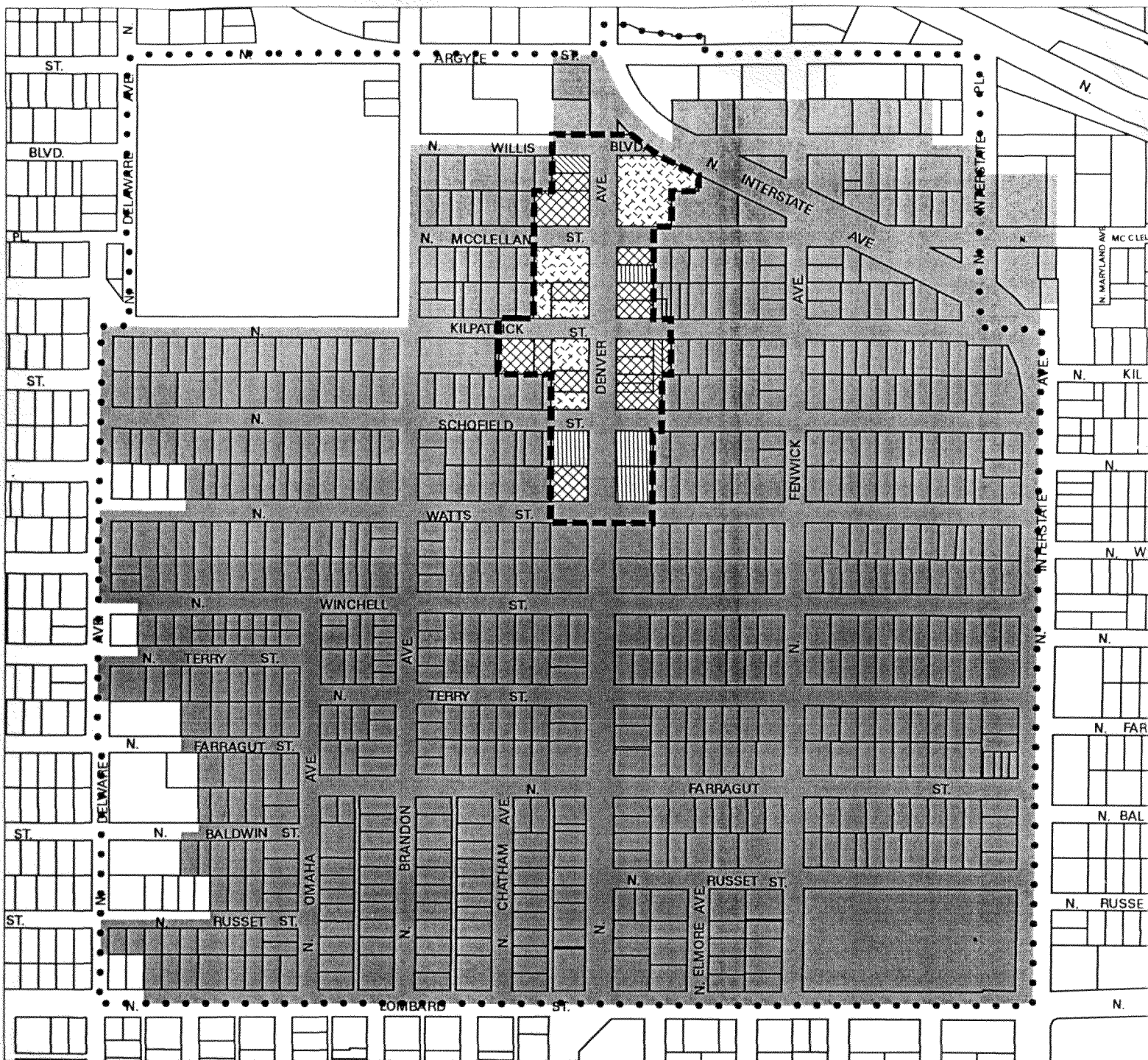
All data compiled from source materials at different scales. For more detail, please refer to the source materials or City of Portland, Bureau of Planning.

The information on the map was derived from digital data bases on the City of Portland, Bureau of Planning GIS. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland cannot accept any responsibility for error, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this product. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.



City of Portland
Bureau of Planning
Geographic
Information System
March 29, 2001





Proposed Historic Designations for Kenton Area

 Kenton Conservation District

 Proposed Multiple Property Submission Boundaries

 Proposed Kenton Historic Commercial District

 Historic Contributing

 Historic Noncontributing

 Noncontributing

 Vacant

INFORMATION SOURCES:

Taxlots: Originally produced by Oregon Dept. of Revenue. Modified and updated by Multnomah County Assessment & Taxation and Portland Dept. of Transportation. Updated through March 2001. Accuracy +/- .1 feet.

All data compiled from source materials at different scales. For more detail, please refer to the source materials or City of Portland, Bureau of Planning.

The information on the map was derived from digital data bases on the City of Portland, Bureau of Planning GIS. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland cannot accept any responsibility for error, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties which accompany this product. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.



City of Portland
Bureau of Planning
Geographic
Information System
June 04, 2001



Scale

0' 200' 400' 600'

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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Name of Multiple Property Listing

PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>	<u>Owner Address</u>
1	WI/8329 N DENVER AVE	WEAVER,DOROTHY J TR	6415 NE 39TH AVE PORTLAND, OR 97211-7815
2	8329 N DENVER AV	WEAVER,DOROTHY J TR	6415 NE 39TH AVE PORTLAND, OR 97211-7815
3	2017 N MCCLELLAN ST	KENTON HOTEL LLC,% CONDON, JOHN	13254 DEERFIELD CT LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97035
4	8221-8237 N DENVER AVE	LISAC,KATHERINE G	SW CAPITOL HWY BOX 200 PORTLAND, OR 97201-1939
5	2025 N KILPATRICK ST	HEFFELFINGER,JOHN A & CAROL S	2025 N KILPATRICK ST PORTLAND, OR 97217-6816
6	8213-8217 N. DENVER AVE	LALANGAN,RODOLFO & SOCORRO C	P O BOX 17492 PORTLAND, OR 97217
7	8203-07 N DENVER AVE	CHOI,TAE H & MAN SOON	11618 NE HALSEY ST PORTLAND, OR 97220-2031
8	8131-8139 N DENVER AVE	COHEN,ALAN D & ANN K;	1920 N FARRAGUT ST PORTLAND, OR 97217
9	8111-8119 N DENVER AVE	LALANGAN,RUDY & SOCORRO C	P O BOX 17492 PORTLAND, OR 97217
10	8103-8107 N DENVER AVE	LAMBETH TAG & GRAPHICS INC	2017 N SCHOFIELD ST PORTLAND, OR 97217-6441
11	8035 N DENVER AVE	MACKIN-SON AUTO INC	2617 SE 182ND AVE GRESHAM, OR 97030-5096
12	8007-8015 N DENVER AVE	VERNON,KEITH R &	P O BOX 544 TUALATIN, OR 97062
13	W/8026 N DENVER AVE	182ND STREET INVESTMENT	2617 SE 182ND AVE GRESHAM, OR 97030-5096
14	8026 N DENVER AVE	182ND STREET INVESTMENT	2617 SE 182ND AVE GRESHAM, OR 97030-5096
15	8104-8108 N DENVER AVE	MACKIN,LARRY R & SUZANNE L	2617 SE 182ND AVE GRESHAM, OR 97030-5069
16	8112 N DENVER AVE	MACKIN,LARRY R & SUZANNE L	2617 SE 182ND AVE GRESHAM, OR 97030-5069
17	8116-8118 N DENVER AVE	JOHNSON,DUANE C & JERRIE L	6336 N CAMPBELL AVE PORTLAND, OR 97217-5423
18	8120-8128 N DENVER AVE	HORNER,JAMES D & GARLAND M	3289 NE DUNCKLEY ST PORTLAND, OR 97212-1737
19	8130-8134 N DENVER AVE	KENTON LODGE NO 145 A F & A M	8130 N DENVER AVE PORTLAND, OR 97217-6622
20	WI/8134 N DENVER AVE	KENTON LODGE NO 145 A F & A M	8130 N DENVER AVE PORTLAND, OR 97217-6622
21	1920 N KILPATRICK ST	HENRY,WILLIAM B & TRINE C	N TERRY ST PORTLAND. OR 97217
22	8202-8208 N DENVER AVE	AUGUSTINE L CALCAGNO FAMILY	7509 N EDGEWATER DR PORTLAND, OR 97203

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 15

Kenton Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>	<u>Owner Address</u>
23	8212-8216 N DENVER AVE	HASSFURDER, MARION C	2816 N WATTS ST PORTLAND, OR 97217
24	8226 N DENVER AVE	OSBECK, CRAIG M & KIM M	6235 N GREELEY AVE PORTLAND, OR 97217-5019
25	8238 N DENVER AVE	O'HANLON, JAMES & ZEMBSCH, BARBARA	2131 N SCHOFIELD ST PORTLAND, OR 97217-6443
26	2026-28 N KILPATRICK ST	HOFFMANN, BUDD	2131 N SCHOFIELD PORTLAND, OR 97217
27	2044 N KILPATRICK ST	SCHERLER, LUKE & WALLACE & PATRICIA	22735 SE KINGSWOOD CT GRESHAM, OR 97080
28	8324 N DENVER AVE	1 ST INTERSTATE BANK OF OREGON % FERNANDEZ, TERRY #2064-072	333 S GRAND LOS ANGELES, CA 90071

Kenton Neighborhood Association

8106 N. Brandon Portland Oregon 97127 503 823-4524

TO: Bureau of Planning

FROM: Joe Ingles, Chair
Kenton Neighborhood Association

DATE: July 28, 2000

RE: Kenton Nomination to the National Register

The Kenton Neighborhood Association is pleased to sponsor the Kenton Multiple Property Submission and Kenton Commercial Historic District nominations to the National Register. We thank the Bureau of Planning for preparing and forwarding the nominations to the State Historic Preservation Office in fulfillment of the August 1, 2000 deadline. These actions help realize historic preservation goals for the neighborhood as set forth in the Kenton Action Plan and Kenton Business District Revitalization Plan. Please contact me with comments or questions.

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