

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Prager-Lombard House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2032 NW Everett Street N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97209

3. Classification

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

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
James M. Hamrick January 3, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
for 2/22/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood: weatherboards, shingles
roof asphalt: composition shingle
other stucco frieze

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Prager/Lombard Residence built in 1890, is significant under criterion c as an excellent example of the Queen Anne Style in Portland. The two and one half story building is located at 2032 N.W. Everett Street in an urban setting. The residence is asymmetrical in plan with a two story tower at the northwest corner. Exterior details which exemplify the Queen Anne style include imbricated shingles, extensive carved wood decoration with egg and dart trim, a stained glass window and boxed bay windows on the south and north elevation. The house is clad in horizontal siding, shingles, stucco and imbricated shingles. The steeply pitched roof has multiple gables with a gable dormer. The varied exterior wall treatment and multiple roof planes are typical features of the high Queen Anne style. The building was divided into six apartments in 1943 and has been used as an apartment complex since that date. The residence is listed as a Rank II property on the Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

SETTING

The Prager Lombard residence is located on Tax Lot 10, Block 29 of King's Second Addition to the City of Portland. The building is located on the corner of N.W. Everett Street and N.W. 20th Street in the Nob hill neighborhood. The surrounding buildings are predominantly multiple family dwellings with a few single family residences remaining. After the turn of the century the Nob Hill area developed into a neighborhood of high end multi-family housing; a trend which continues to the present day. There are mature street trees on N.W. Everett Street in front of the building. The main entrance to the residence is on the north elevation and leads from the sidewalk on N.W. Everett Street to concrete stairs and a brick entrance. The brick facing on this entrance was added in 1922.

PLAN

The two and one half story Prager/Lombard Residence is asymmetrical in plan with three apartments located on each floor. The main entrance hall leads into the three first floor apartments. A staircase at the east side of the entrance hall leading upstairs. There are three different floor plans used in the apartment complex: a studio, a one bedroom and a two bedroom plan.

EXTERIOR

The multiple gable roof is clad with composition shingles. There is a two and one half story tower with a conical roof on the northwest corner of the building. Each facade is composed of

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two main levels, an attic and a basement. The basement is clad in bevelled siding. The first story is clad in horizontal siding with a projecting egg and dart beltcourse. Imbricated shingle coursing separates the first and second stories. The second story is covered with shingles and a rough aggregate stucco frieze separates the second and third stories. Above the stucco band frieze is a panelled projecting boxed eave. A carved leaf motif decorates the panelling on the second story. The attic story has patterned wood siding on the gable ends and a decorative, organic wood carving surrounded by an egg and dart run in the rake mold. The windows are predominantly one over one double hung wood sash windows in pairs or triplets, with curved one over one double hung wood sash windows in the tower. The basement contains multiple pane hinged windows. There are boxed bay windows on the west and south facades. The main entrance, on the north elevation and is enclosed with a brick facing, added in 1922. There are entrances on west and south facades and a door to the basement level on the east elevation. There is a porch on the south elevation. A chimney stack penetrates the west gable end of the residence.

NORTH ELEVATION

The main entrance to the Lombard Residence is centrally located on the north elevation. The entrance is defined by a brick facing with recessed entrance door and a small landing at the north side of the stairs. The tower is located on the south corner of the north elevation. The lintels on the north elevation contain a delicate frieze of circles at each window head. The east side of the second story has a rounded corner with a curved pair of one over one double hung wood sash windows with a cornice above. There is a projecting gable at the east side of the north elevation with carved wood decoration. A carved fan with egg and dart trim decorates the gable dormer on the attic story.

WEST ELEVATION

The west elevation of the residence contains two main volumes separated by the exterior chimney. The tower is located at the northwest corner of this elevation. The other major volume contains a projecting gable with carved wood decoration on the gable end. An oriel window with a bowed base is at the second level. Next to the chimney on the first level is a multi-light door with wooden stairs leading to the sidewalk. The door and the lintels on this elevation repeats the circular decoration found on the north elevation.

SOUTH ELEVATION

A projecting gable is centrally located on the south elevation. The third story is decorated with horizontal wood siding and egg and dart trim. The pediment of the gable contains a carved fan

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pattern with egg and dart trim similar to the gable dormer on the north elevation. A shallow boxed bay window with a hip roof is centrally located on the first level. The apartment on the east end of the first floor has a door leading onto a porch. There are stairs at the southeast corner of the south elevation leading to a recessed landing.

EAST ELEVATION

A door with nine lights opens to the basement on this elevation. The basement level has two hinged windows of six lights on the east elevation. There are two boxed projections on the south and north sides of the first floor on the east elevation. The projection on the south side contains a one over one double hung wood sash window. The projection on the north side contains no windows. A stained glass window is located in the recessed area between these two boxed projections.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Lombard residence has been divided into six apartments. Three of the apartments are located on the first floor. A staircase in the entrance foyer leads to the three apartments upstairs. Four of the apartments contain fireplaces. Although altered from the original single family function, the apartments retain original details such as the crown molding, door and window sash, picture railings, doors and hardware. The staircase has a boxed newel post and turned wood balusters. All of the apartments have wood floors and 12' ceilings. The varied window types in this Queen Anne Style residence give each apartment a unique ambience. The apartments contain kitchens and bathrooms which are detailed with tile dating from the 1940s.

APARTMENTS 1 AND 4

Apartments 1 and 4 are located on the northwest corner of the building, on the first and second floors, and incorporate the tower. They contain one bedroom, a living room, bathroom and kitchen. The front door to these two apartments, off the central hall, leads directly into the living room area. The living room contains the curved tower windows at the northwest corner of the room. There is a fireplace on the west wall of the living room. Apartment 4, on the second floor, has a fireplace with a brick face, painted white, and a plain mantel with a shelf above. The hearth consists of tile. There is continuous ceiling molding which is original to the building. The kitchen is situated to the south of the living room with the bedroom to the south of the kitchen.

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APARTMENTS 2 AND 5

Apartments 2 and 5 are located on the south side of the building on the first and second floors. These are studio apartments. The front door, off the central hall, opens directly into the living room/bedroom area. To the east of the living room area is a hall to the kitchen area. The bathroom is to the north side of the kitchen. Apartment No. 2, on the first floor, has a boxed bay window facing south. There is a picture railing in the living room which is original to the building. A small fireplace is located on the east wall of the living room/bedroom area. It has a brick face painted white, with a brick hearth.

APARTMENTS 3 AND 6

Apartments 3 and 6 are located in the northeast corner of the building on the first and second floors. These apartments contain one bedroom, a living room, bathroom and kitchen. Apartment 6 has an entrance hall which leads into the bedroom, living room and bathroom. The bedroom is on the south side of the entrance hall. The bathroom is east off the hall and the living room lies to the north. The windows and doors in the living room have matching wide moldings, which appear to be original. To the west of the living room is the kitchen. The northwest corner of the kitchen has paired curved one over one double hung wood sash windows with a wide molding that matches the living room windows and doors.

BASEMENT

The basement is accessible through a door on the first floor directly to the east after entering the building, on the north elevation. The basement has an outside door and window on the east wall. All basement windows are hinged, of six lights, some nailed shut. The east side of the basement also contains several separate storage areas for the tenants.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

The division of the residence into apartments in 1943 has altered the interior of the building, yet the interior of each apartment retains some original details. Though the exterior has been altered, the extensive, elaborate carved detailing is intact, as is the Queen Anne massing, roof forms and tower. The main entrance has been altered; a new brick facing and concrete steps were added in 1922 when the building had to be raised for repair. (Permit #114531) In 1949 two chimney tops were torn down and rebuilt because of earthquake damage. (Permit #304610) At one time there was a weathervane on top of the tower which has disappeared. (Marlitt, Nineteenth Street: P. 42)

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FUTURE REHABILITATION PLANS

The present owners of the building plan to make several improvements to the building which will enhance its historic character. The paint on the building is peeling presently; it will be painted within the year, using colors complimentary to the Victorian era of the building. The large street trees which line the north side of the property will be trimmed to allow more light into the building and the surrounding property cleaned up. The full attic story of the building will be rehabilitated, so it can be utilized in the future.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1890

Significant Dates
1890

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.13 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

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5	2	4	0	6	0
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5	0	4	1	1	0	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Section 33, Township 1N, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. It is legally identified as Tax Lots 10 and 17, Block 29, of King's Second Addition to Portland.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of 5,828 square feet corresponds with legally recorded lot lines of property presently associated with the Prager-Lombard House of 1890, including a strip on the westerly edge of Tax Lot 10 measuring 1.2 feet x 66.6 feet that is identified as Tax Lot 17.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Demuth and Patty Berl
 organization Demuth & Associates date July, 1990
 street & number 1314 NW Irving, Suite 510 telephone (503) 288-3568
 city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

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SUMMARY

The historic two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house located at the corner of Everett Street and NW 20th Place in the Nob Hill neighborhood of northwest Portland, Oregon was built in 1890 and first occupied by Ralph Prager, vice president of a regional retail clothing store. The second owner was Gay Lombard, president of the Pacific Grain Company.

The house is significant under National Register Criterion C as a rare and distinctive example of a particular high-style architectural type in Portland's fashionable northwest residential section. The house is unusual in the context of not only the neighborhood but the city as a whole as one of the few surviving illustrations of a full range of surface elaboration achieved in high style Queen Anne building through simulated half timbering, stucco, brick, and siding of shiplap having an imbricated shingle belt course. Most noteworthy of all these treatments are the exterior wood panels and gable tympanum finished with elaborate foliate carvings recalling the targeted facings of English Tudor archetypes. The only other comparable examples of such carvings that can be noted locally today are those which embellish the Queen Anne style Campbell Townhouses at NW 17th Avenue at Irving Street. The Campbell Townhouses were earlier listed in the National Register.

By its varied roofline and irregular massing, as well as its surface variegation, the house conveys well the picturesque asymmetry so characteristic of its type. The Prager-Lombard House has an imposing attenuated quality, particularly on its west end, or secondary street elevation, where the effect of its elevated site above street grade and its high basement is heightened by the strong vertical elements of an offset exterior chimney and a two-story, conical-roofed tower at the northwest corner.

In 1943, the house was converted to apartment use, and certain modifications were carried out in the creation of six separate living units. Original wood trim and other original features remain in each apartment notwithstanding the subdivision. On the exterior, alterations are few. The most significant, however, involves the main entrance on the north, or Everett Street elevation, where an all-brick umbrage and concrete stairs with stepped brick cheek pieces were added. On the basis of permit

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records in the City Department of Building Inspection, the porch is thought to have been remodeled to its present configuration in 1922. Stylistically, however, it is more likely that the umbrage, with its streamlined, or rounded angle, is a result of the conversion to multiple dwelling units in 1943. Brick chimneys were rebuilt as straight stacks above the roofline after they were damaged during a seismic episode in 1949.

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The Prager/Lombard Residence, located at 2032 N.W. Everett Steet, Portland; Multnomah County, Oregon was built in 1890. This two and one half story residence is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in the Northwest Nob Hill neighborhood of Portland. The building is locally significant under criterion c as a significant example of Portland residential architecture in the Queen Anne Style. The building is featured in Richard Marlitt's Nineteenth Street, p. 42, as being noteable for the exterior detailing, " The delicate frieze of circles at each window head, the leaf motif placed in the second floor paneling, and the egg-and -dart run in the rake mold are beautifully done. To top it all is the great carving in the gable end." The house is clad with shingles, imbricated shingles, and horizontal wood siding. This residence exemplifies the grand style of building which graced the Nob Hill neighborhood in the 1890s. The building is listed as a Rank II in the Portland Inventory.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Prager resided in and owned this house from 1890 to 1905. Gay and Mary Lombard bought the property in 1905 and sold it in 1910 to Brigadier General Thomas Anderson. Anderson deeded the property to his daughter Elizabeth Gauld in 1925, however he only lived in the building until 1917. In 1926 the home was sold to James and Cora Crutcher by Van Anderson, General Thomas Andersons' son, and Elizabeth Gauld. Cora Crutcher sold the home to Dorothy and Ivan Phipps in 1943. Susie Shermoen and Sophie Kizer, both widows, bought the property from the Phipps in 1948. In 1963 the Fifth Avenue Corporation bought the residence from Phyllis and Jesse Pettinger. The building was recently purchased by Income Property Management Co.

Ralph Prager

Mr. Ralph Prager and his wife were listed in Polk's Portland City Directories as residing in Portland from 1884 to 1904. Mr. Prager was Vice-President of A.J. Prager and Sons, a retail clothing store with outlets in Portland, San Francisco and Seattle. A.J. Prager and Sons was listed as a business in the Portland Directories from 1884 until 1904. Little biographical information on the Pragers is available, their birth and death dates are unknown.

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Gay Lombard

Gay Lombard resided at this address from 1905 through 1910. Formerly, a resident of San Francisco, Mr. Lombard was President of the Pacific Grain Company, organized in 1904. The Pacific Grain Company was a dealer and exporter in grain through 1917. Lombard was also a principal in Lombard, Cohn and Company which was also a grain exporting company. (Polk's Portland City Directories) Mr. Lombard was elected to the city council of Portland in 1909 as one of four new members. Kimbark MacColl noted in Money, Merchants and Power on page 420 that; "Mr. Lombard was the only councilman to be a member of an exclusive club, in this case Waverly." Gay Lombard ran for Mayor of Portland as the Republican candidate in 1913 but lost to his opponent, Mayor Rushlight. The election was famous for its mud slinging surrounding the controversy over the new city charter. The charter would replace fifteen part-time councilmen with four full time commissioners. These commissioners were to be elected, not appointed and so would be more responsible to Portland voters. Lombard was accused by Rushlight of favoring the big corporations like Portland Railway, Light and Power Company. Lombard in turn accused Rushlights' administration of failure to perform its duty. "...councilman Gay Lombard, millionaire President of the Pacific Grain Company, was both chief opponent of the new charter and leading Republican Mayoralty candidate." (MacColl, Merchants Money and Power; p. 447) In 1913 Lombard was also President and Director of the Oregon Surety and Casualty Company. The position Lombard held at Oregon Surety and Casualty led to accusations of conflict of interest. Lombard stated that he would resign as President of this company and sell all his stock in the firm if elected as mayor. (MacColl, Merchants. Money and Power; p. 428; MacColl, The Shaping of a City, p. 443)

Thomas McArthur Anderson

Brigadier General Thomas Anderson retired to 654 Everett Street (2032 N.W. Everett Street) with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gauld. (Marlitt, Nineteenth Street; p.42) The family moved into the residence in 1911, the brigadier general moved in 1917. It is unknown where he went, or when he passed away. Elizabeth Gauld was widowed in 1913, but remained at this address through 1920. (Polk's Portland City Directories)

Mr. Anderson was a retired brigadier general of the United States army; a veteran of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and commandant of Vancouver Barracks. Brigadier General Anderson began his career as a lawyer but gave up his practice and entered the Civil War as a private of volunteers. By the time of the Spanish-American War, Anderson had been promoted to the rank of major general of volunteers. In 1861 Anderson served as a lieutenant of cavalry in Virginia; from 1862 to 1864 he was promoted to captain of the Twelfth Infantry and acting field officer in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam,

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Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, etc. He was commissioner of registration and reconstruction in Virginia in 1867 and 1868. After serving in Virginia, Anderson was sent to Texas for nine years where he was involved in the Indian campaigns. General Anderson was a lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Infantry serving in Wyoming and Nebraska for six years. In 1886 he was promoted to colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, with headquarters in Vancouver Barracks. He held this position for twelve years. During the gold rush in Alaska of 1897 and 1898, Anderson was made commandant of the Lynn canal district in Alaska. When Anderson arrived in Alaska the territory was claimed by the British. He forced the British mounted police to move back beyond the coast mountain range and paved the way for American claim to the entire Alaskan coast. Thomas McArthur Anderson commanded the first expedition to the Philippines and the first American troops sent overseas in the Spanish-American War. Anderson was designated division commander of the Eighth Army Corps and commanded the land forces which took Manila on August 13, 1898. After surviving several skirmishes in the Philippines, Anderson was promoted to brigadier general in the regular army. In 1900 Anderson was made commandant of the Ohio Soldiers Home, a position he held for three years. In 1903 brigadier general Anderson retired to become a citizen of Portland, Oregon. He was well known as a writer on military strategy and several of his articles were published in Pacific Monthly Magazine. (Gaston, Portland, Oregon: Its History and Builders; Vol. 3, pgs. 632-636)

Brigadier General Anderson was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio on January 21, 1836. His parents were William Marshall and Eliza (McArthur) Anderson of English and Scotch descent. Anderson graduated from Mount St. Mary's College of Maryland in 1855. He earned a law degree from Cincinnati Law School in 1858 and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, Kentucky and Texas. He married Elizabeth Van Winkle on February 8, 1869 in Richmond, Virginia. Miss Van Winkle was of Dutch descent. General and Mrs. Anderson had two sons and four daughters. General Anderson was a landowner in Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington. Between 1893 and 1894 he was a director of the Commercial Bank of Vancouver, Washington. Thomas McArthur Anderson was a member of several clubs in the United States; the Masons, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Arlington Club of Portland, and the Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio. (Gaston, Portland, Oregon: Its History and Builders; Vol. 3, p. 636)

Charles Gauld

Charles Gauld, the son-in-law of General Thomas Anderson, was President of the Charles Gauld Company in Portland. The Gauld Company was a very successful dealer in plumbing supplies and milling machinery. Upon his death Elizabeth Gauld became Vice-president and Mr. Gault's brother became president of the company. Charles Gauld was born in Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire in 1870. He worked with his uncle James G. Gauld in the millwright business in

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Aberdeenshire. He came to the United States in 1893 at the age of 23, and was in charge of a sawmill at Snoqualmie, Washington prior to moving to Portland. Charles Gauld and Elizabeth Anderson were married in 1908, and had three children. Charles Gauld was a member of the Arlington Club, the Commercial Club, the Masons and the Multnomah Club. In 1913, The Oregonian reported Gauld suffered a nervous breakdown and was taken to the country estate of Doctor A.E. Rockey to relax and regain his mental health. Mr. Gauld was discovered drowned in the Willamette River after being missing a number of days from the country estate. Investigators believed that Mr. Gauld had lost his footing, recieved a blow to the head and drowned. (The Oregonian, May 12, 1913 P. 14; The Oregon Journal, May 12, 1913 P. 1)

Architecture: The Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style was one of the favorite architectural styles of the late 19th century. Inspired by the manor houses of England it was introduced to the United States by the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. It was the preferred style of the new class of entrepreneurs which evolved as the Northwest became increasingly popular. Most often Queen Anne style architectural plans were purchased throughout the numerous pattern books circulating in Oregon; books such as The Cottage Souvenir, American Homes and Art In Architecture. Although many large houses of this era were based on pattern books, there was still room for individual expression in the multitude of details which were characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style was also known as the "eclectic", for its incorporation of various details borrowed from previous architectural styles. (Clark, Architecture: Oregon Style; p.85-86)

Typical features of the Queen Anne Style include varied roof shapes combined with the use of turrets or towers, flared chimneys, wraparound porches and varied window shapes incorporating stained or beveled glass. Wall surfaces were varied including stucco, horizontal siding, patterned shingles and carved wood panels. A hallmark of the Queen Anne style was the profusion of carved detailing in the gable ends and decorative elements on the porch. (Clark, Architecture: Oregon Style; p.85)

The Prager/Lombard Residence and the Queen Anne Style

The Prager/Lombard residence is asymmetrical in plan with a two story tower at the northwest corner. Exterior details which exemplify the Queen Anne style include imbricated shingles, extensive carved wood decoration with egg and dart trim, a stained glass window boxed bay windows on the south and north elevation, and a two story tower on the northwest elevation.

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The house is clad with horizontal siding, shingles, and stucco shingles. The roof has multiple gables with a gable dormer and is steeply pitched. The stucco frieze band possibly could have contained a plaster garland band. Emphasis on verticality, characteristic of the style, is embodied in this residence. The lack of brackets on this building, the boxed eaves, and classical details seen in the carved ornamentation, shows the designer's sophisticated sense for the combination of architectural elements and detail. Though no architect has been located, the building recalls prominent architect designed residences found on the east coast. The Prager/Lombard residence is especially noteworthy for its visual unity and selective use of ornament.

The Nob Hill Neighborhood

The Nob Hill neighborhood in Portland, Oregon is located to the south and west of the City's commercial and civic center. This northwest Portland neighborhood was an exclusive residential area for the city's wealthy professionals, that developed in the late 1900s. "Northwest Portland became a ritzy residential district, a place where mansions with twenty or more rooms abounded. Some of Portland's wealthy doctors, "merchant princes" and other professionals made their home along Nineteenth Avenue, the most exclusive district." (Willamette Week, July 1976, P. 16)

The Nob Hill neighborhood was originally part of a tract of land owned by Captain Couch. The original property was bounded by the Willamette River and Twenty-first Street between Ankeny and Burnside Street and Marshall Street. Captain John Couch later parcelled the property out among his four daughters and other family members. (Willamette Week, July 1976; p. 16) Terence O'Donnell and Thomas Vaughan described this neighborhood on page 36 of Portland: An Informal History, "...the west end...was by the nineties the town's most fashionable residential district. Here on "Nob Hill" stood blocks of villas, chateaux, and castles and also examples of an audacious and imposing new architectural muddle, the Queen Anne style."

Comparative Analysis

The Prager/Lombard residence is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Style in the Nob Hill neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. The building stands as a prominent visual landmark in the neighborhood. There are eight residences in the northwest Portland which were built in or prior to 1890 listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The eight residences include three which were built in 1890 and five which were constructed in the 1880s. Of these eight residences only two are examples of the Queen Anne style and one of these buildings is a

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mixture of Queen Anne and Eastlake styles. These two National Register properties are located on N.W. Irving Street between N.W. 17th and 18th Avenue. One property is a group of rowhouses and the other property is an ensemble of three Queen Anne residences. The other six residences listed on the National Register of Historic Places from this time period include the Italianate, and Eastlake styles.

The Portland Historic Resource Inventory lists three other Queen Anne style residences in the northwest Portland built prior to 1890. Below is a listing of all Queen Anne residences in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory built between 1880 and 1895 in the northwest section of the City.

1883: 2248 N.W. Johnson Street

1884: 1962 N.W. Kearney Street

1887: 434 N.W. Nineteenth Avenue

1890: 2032 N.W. Everett Street

1892: 2343 N.W. Irving Street
3114 N.W. Thurman Street
333 N.W. Twentieth Avenue

1893: 1705-1719 N.W. Irving Street
715-719 N.W. Seventeenth Street
726 N.W. Twenty-second Avenue

1895: 2139 N.W. Hoyt Street

The **Prager/Lombard Residence** illustrates a once prominent building style in Portland's Nob Hill neighborhood exclusive residential district. When compared to the other Queen Anne style residences in the Nob Hill neighborhood of the same time period, the Prager/Lombard Residence stands out as unique. The visual unity and selective sense of carved exterior ornamentation, with an emphasis on verticality seen in the corner bell tower makes this building especially noteworthy. The area immediately surrounding the Prager/Lombard Residence has been built-up with brick apartment buildings, which date much later than the house, and non-historic commercial buildings.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

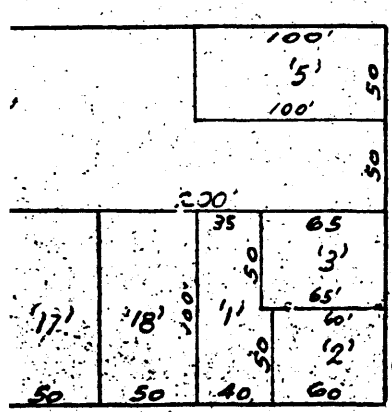
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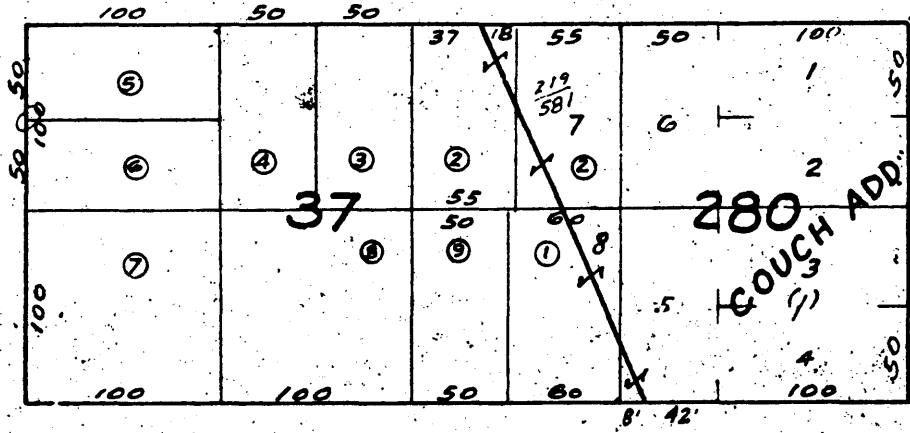
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_____. March 8, 1915. P.9
_____. May 9, 1917. P.1,17

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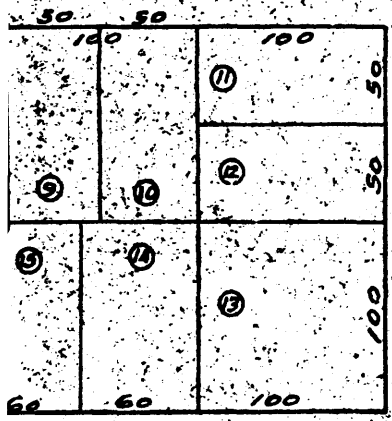
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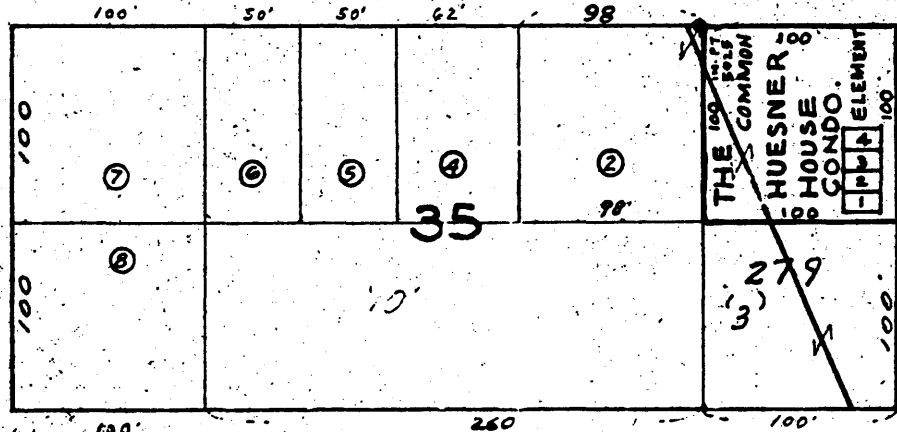
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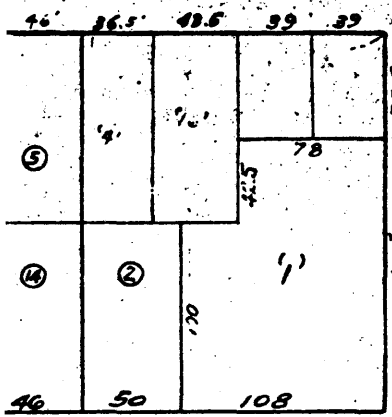


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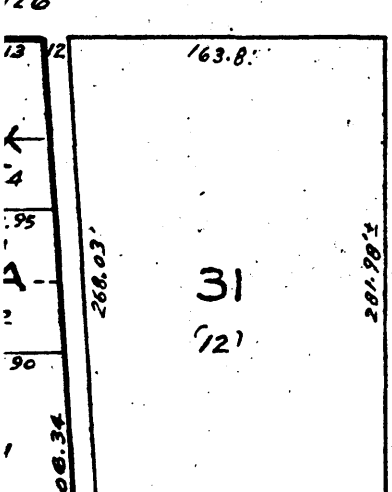


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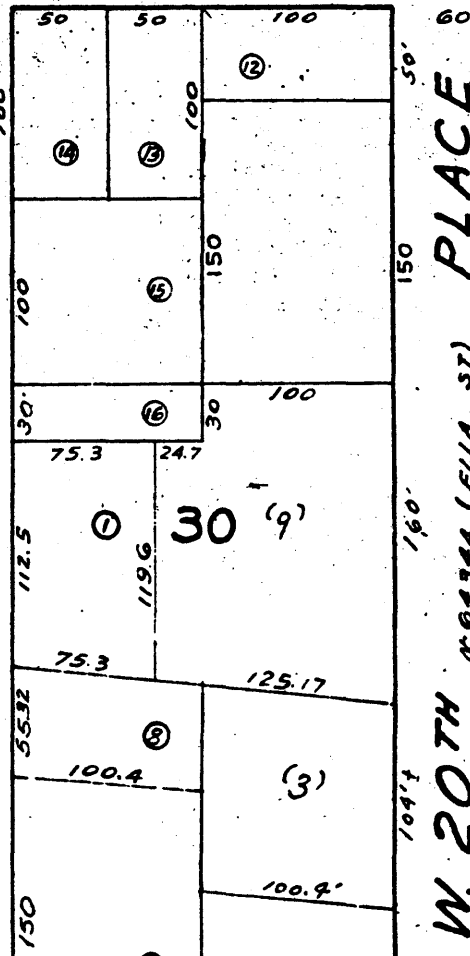
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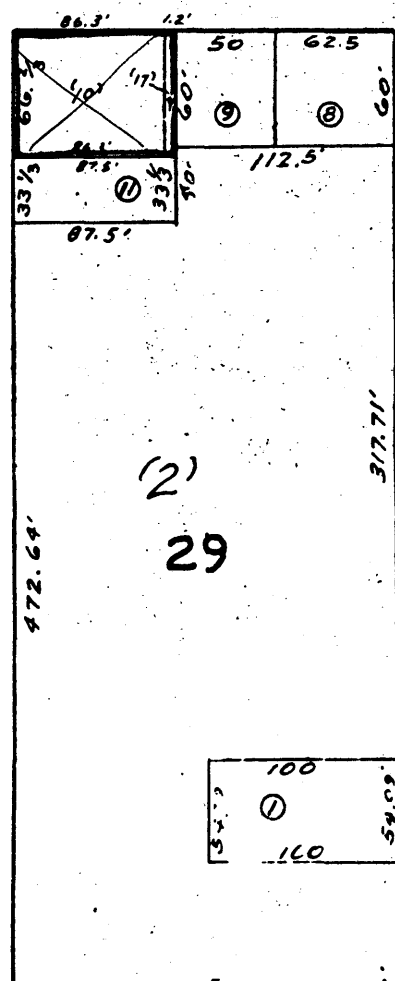
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N. W. 21ST



W. 20TH N 64344 (ELLA ST)



W. 20TH

EXT

**Historic
Resource
Inventory**
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON



2-268-02032

2032 N.W. Everett Street

King's Second, Block 29, Tax Lot 10
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 3027
Northwest District Association

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence

DATE BUILT: 1895

STYLE: Queen Anne

ORIGINAL OWNER: Lombard, Gay

OTHER OWNERS: Anderson, General Thomas D., Phipps, Ivan and Dorothy, Kaiser
and Sherman

TENANTS: Charles Gauld

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-45230-4690

ZONING: RH

Rank II

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Nob Hill (potential)

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Two-and-one-half-story structure with a steeply pitched, multi-gabled roof. Wood carving in gable end. Rake mold contains egg-and-dart run. Tall chimney and corner tower. Exterior walls comprised of stucco, fishscale shingles, paneling and weatherboard. Double-hung windows.

SPECIAL F/M - ORIGINAL REMOVED:

Weathervane on tower.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Commerce in association with Gay Lombard

2-268-02032

Commerce in association with Gay Lombard: Lombard was president of the Pacific Grain Company.

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Marlitt, Richard, NINETEENTH STREET (Portland, 1968).

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1889-1895.

OLD ADDRESS: 654 Everett Street

MAJOR ALTERATIONS: 1943/272275/Charles Pedersen

Present owners, as of May 1980: Fifth Avenue Corporation

MAILING ADDRESS: 3800 S.E. Twenty-Second Avenue, Portland 97202

No Preservation Funding

Negative: 202-5a, 6a

Score - Design/Construction: 14

Score - Historical: 0

Score - Rarity: 0

Score - Environment: 6

Score - Integrity: 10

Score - Intrinsic: 14

Score - Contextual: 16

Score - Total: 65

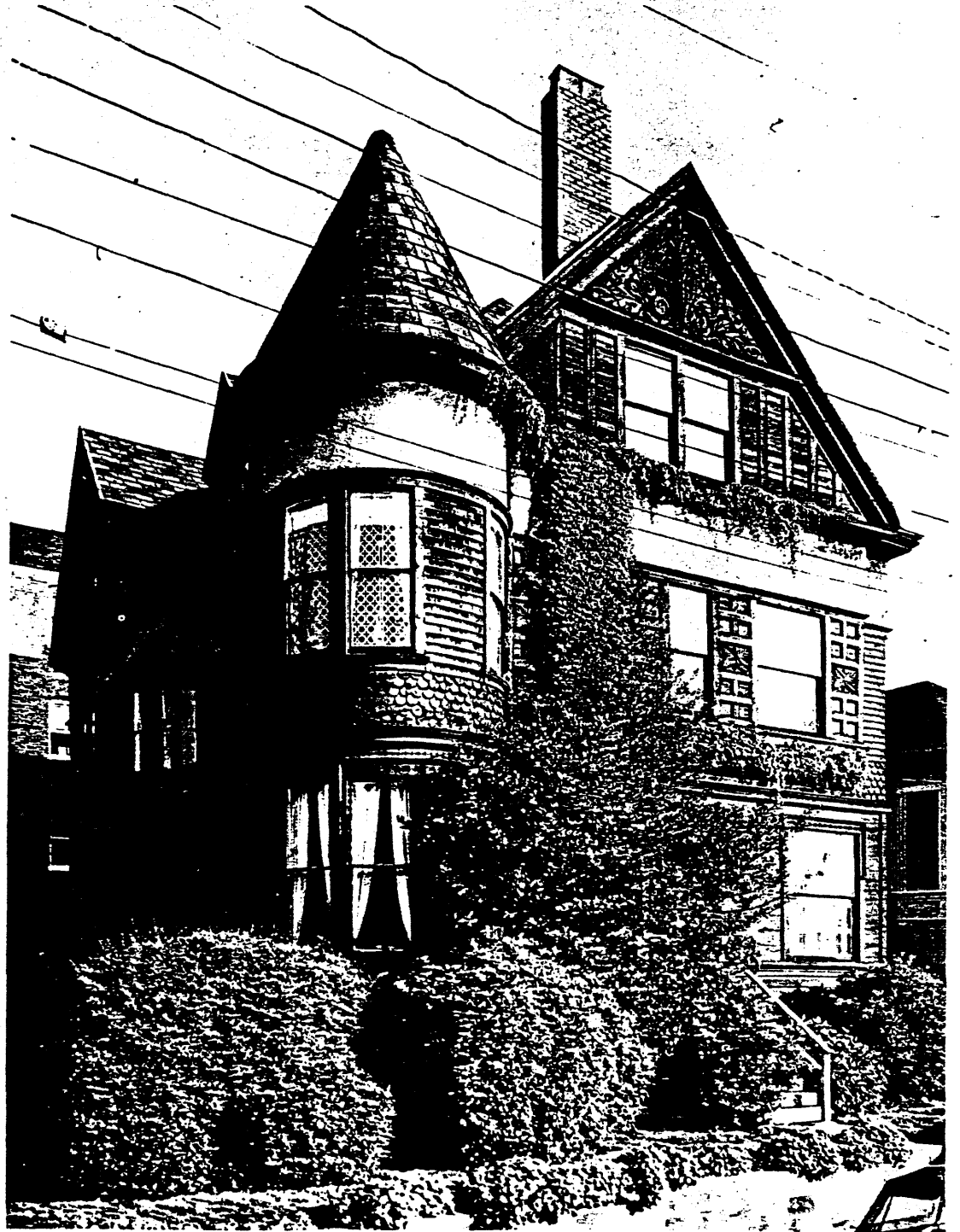


Photo of the Prager/Lombard Residence in Nineteenth Street, by Richard Marlitt, p.42