

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

AUG 29 1978

DATE ENTERED

OCT 2 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1** NAME

HISTORIC DOSCH, Henry E., House

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

5298 SW Dosch Road

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Portland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Oregon

CODE

41

COUNTY

Multnomah

CODE

051

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Driscoll, James and Patricia

STREET & NUMBER

7315 SW Capitol Hill Road

CITY, TOWN

Portland

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Oregon 97319

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Recorder, Multnomah County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1201 SW Fourth Street

CITY, TOWN

Portland

STATE

Oregon 97204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The summer house of prominent horticulturist Henry E. Dosch was built in 1892 on a 17-acre site in what is now Portland's west hills. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the area was either in farmland or undeveloped.

The original two-story house had a rectangular plan measuring 40' x 33'. Construction was wood frame with a brick foundation wall. The first floor structure consists of two rows of 6 x 6 posts on concrete footings, 6 x 6 beams, and 2 x 12 joists set transversely.

The first floor had a living room and library along the front (south), a dining room, kitchen, and a full width front porch overlooking the valley below. Above were five bedrooms and a bathroom.

In c. 1893 substantial additions were made; a one-story wing was built at the northeast corner which enlarged the dining room and added a pantry; and at the northwest corner, utility and storage rooms were added. Further construction was done c. 1915 when the sunroom, west entry and adjacent bathroom were added at the southwest corner.

The original Dosch House is a variation of the simple "Rural Vernacular" and features a main gable roof - originally covered with cedar shingles - extending across the full length of the building. The symmetrical front facade has a large central wall dormer flanked on each side by smaller wall dormers. The central dormer has a door leading to a balcony, and square windows with stained glass at each side of the door. Side dormers have a single double hung window. Below is the flat roofed front porch with square chamfered posts on wood pedestals, scroll brackets, and a plain architrave. The porch balustrade has a shaped railing and square balusters with linear kerfing. A similar balustrade was intact at the second floor balcony until c. 1925, when it was replaced by the present solid railing that surrounds the full porch perimeter. Originally, a straight run stairway extended from the center porch bay to the front yard. The stairs became dilapidated in recent years and have been removed.

At the first floor front is a central entry vestibule - an early addition - that projects into the front porch. The vestibule is flanked on each side by paired double hung windows.

Typical first floor windows are double hung, one light over one, w/plain casings, corbeled sill blocks and classical cornice molding. Second floor windows are similar except that a continuous frieze board serves as the head trim. Most windows originally had shutters which were later removed, and are presently stored in the crawl space under the house.

(Continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

AUG 29 1978

DATE ENTERED

OCT 2 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

Gable end walls and dormer walls are covered with imbricated cedar shingles. All other walls are surfaced with 1 x 8 horizontal V-groove shiplap siding with plain cornerboards. Skirt boarding below the water table is the same siding set vertically.

Through the central vestibule is the ornate front door which gives a hint of the grandly detailed interior - a marked contrast to the rather plain exterior treatment. (It is believed that the interior woodwork was done by the same craftsmen who had worked on the elegant interior of the First Presbyterian Church - a National Register property. Dosch was an elder of the church and a member of the building committee.) The door has raised panels with bolection moldings, and an upper panel with stained glass. Original ornamental cast bronze hardware is intact, as is most other door hardware. The front door and all interior finish woodwork is native cedar with varnish finish - unless otherwise indicated.

Interior trim in original first floor rooms includes a molded baseboard, a chair rail with narrow horizontal fluting at the center and ends, and a picture mold. Window and door frames are detailed in the Eastlake manner, and feature corner blocks and blocks at the chair rail intersection each with oak leaf and acorn relief carving. Typical doors have raised panels - two over two - with classical moldings.

Centered at the west end of the living room is the fireplace with classically detailed frame and double mantel. At the sides are fluted "Doric" columns with brackets supporting the lower mantel. Surrounding the opening is a bead and reel molding. Under the mantel is a paneled frieze with ornamental carvings including a central oak leaf and acorn motif. The hearth consists of alternating red and orange octagonal unglazed tiles with square black tiles at the intersections and red and black tile borders.

The stairway to the second floor runs along the north wall of the living room, and has a shaped oak handrail, turned cedar balusters, a square newel post with an acorn finial.

The library, located east of the living room, is similarly detailed with the addition of stained glass in the upper sash of the four windows. Also of interest are the ornate oak and mahogany wall cabinets which were rescued from the barber shop of an unidentified Portland Hotel of vintage 1900 when it was razed in the 1950s.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	AUG 23 1978
DATE ENTERED	9 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

2

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

Wood finish work in original second floor rooms is the same as the first floor except there is no chair rail or picture mold. The bathroom has the original marble sink counter, and a custom made copper bathtub, reportedly built to Henry Dosch's personal specifications.

The sunroom, adjacent to the living room on the west, has a full length window wall on the south, and originally, a glazed roof. An early storm caused severe damage and the roof was rebuilt with conventional wood framing and shingles. On the north wall is a small gas heater with a grand "Baroque" frame and mantel that was moved from the Dosch townhouse in Portland. The frame features Corinthian engaged columns, a bracketed mantel, and a carved frieze with the Dosch monogram at the center.

Flooring throughout the house is Douglas Fir, tongue and groove with a varnish finish - very worn in some areas. Interior walls are wood lath and plaster. The library walls and ceiling have the original wallpaper. Most other walls have paper from later periods.

During the years Henry Dosch occupied the house his primary interest was horticulture. This interest is evident in the grounds where many of the trees planted by Dosch are intact, and will remain in future development of the property. In the immediate vicinity of the house are large fir, pine, cedar, chestnut, poplar, acacia, and holly trees, and two grand 48" oak trees.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___PREHISTORIC	___ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___COMMUNITY PLANNING	___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___RELIGION
___1400-1499	___ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___CONSERVATION	___LAW	___SCIENCE
___1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
___1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1892

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The structure proposed for historic designation was built by "Colonel" Henry E. Dosch in 1892 and served as his principal residence from 1893 to his death in 1925. Col. Dosch's principal significance to the early history and development of Oregon lies in his activities as a pioneer horticulturalist and one of the original members of the State Board of Horticulture. The property contains, in addition to the house, a substantial number of the trees originally planted by Col. Dosch as part of his researches. Of equal significance were his activities promoting Oregon products and Oregon industries at expositions in Chicago (1893), Portland (1905), Seattle (1909) and San Francisco (1915); Omaha (1898), Buffalo (1900), Charleston (1901), and Osaka, Japan (1903). Col. Dosch emigrated from his native Germany in 1861 and promptly enlisted in the Union Army. A member of General Fremont's bodyguard, he participated in the first cavalry charge of the Civil War and in the subsequent campaigns in the Mississippi River Valley. He drove a freight wagon from St. Louis to Salt Lake City, rode the Pony Express from Virginia City to Sacramento, and eventually joined the gold rush to Canyon City, Oregon. After trying his hand at storekeeping, ranching, and running a hotel, Col. Dosch moved to Portland in 1870, where he was an active member of the business community.

"Retiring" in 1889, Col. Dosch helped found the Oregon Horticultural Society and began to pursue his childhood interest in horticulture. He purchased the present site in 1887 and built the existing house in 1892. The property was previously the 1849 donation land claim and cabin site of Albert Kelley, the first settler in the upper Tualatin Valley.

Col. Dosch began to experiment with varieties of fruit and nut trees and was instrumental in establishing the walnut, filbert, and prune orchard industries in the Willamette Valley by identifying and importing varieties of these trees that were adaptable to the growing conditions in western Oregon. Appointed to the State Board of Horticulture by Governor Penoyer in 1899, he served as its secretary until his death. Much of his work, and much information about the present site, is preserved in the official, bound annual reports of the State Board of Horticulture, and even more remains in the scrapbooks and correspondence compiled by Col. Dosch and recently recovered in the house.

(Continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	AUG 29 1978
DATE ENTERED	OCT 1 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

Col. Dosch promoted Oregon products and industries as head of the Oregon delegation to such national and international trade fairs as the Worlds Fair at Chicago in 1892, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha in 1898, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1900, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in Charleston in 1901, and the Osaka Trade Fair at Osaka, Japan, in 1903. While in Charleston, Col. Dosch recovered from the sands around Fort Sumter the two small cannons which adorn the base of the Spanish-American War Memorial opposite the Multnomah County Courthouse.

Col. Dosch acted as Director of Exhibits of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland (1905) and of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle (1909). In recognition of his efforts to promote commerce between the United States and Japan, he was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Emperor of Japan in 1904, and the Order of the Rising Sun, Japan's highest award to a foreigner, in 1910.

The property was the residence of Col. Dosch's daughter, Margueritte Dosch Campbell, and her family until her death in November of 1977. It now belongs to Col. Dosch's great-grandson, James Driscoll, and his wife and daughter. Current plans call for development of the surrounding ten acres in a planned unit development of 27 single-family residences. The property will be developed under tightly controlled conditions designed to preserve the large trees and the general character of the land.

The house is in largely original condition and is furnished throughout with furniture and decorations collected by Col. Dosch in his travels. Extensive collections of correspondence, scrapbooks, and photographs allow accurate documentation of many points of historic significance. Present plans call for restoration of the house to its original condition, and use by the Driscoll family as their residence.

A final note: An aged and gnarled Bell Flower apple tree, which still bears apples each fall, has been identified as the oldest living standard grafted fruit tree in the western United States. Extensive researches by members of the Oregon Historical Society and the Home Orchard Society based on Col. Dosch's notes and records identify this as the only existing remnant of the first trees brought to Oregon by Mr. Henderson Luelling in 1847. The proposed development will feature this tree as the centerpiece of the turn-around in the northwest corner of the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	AUG 29 1978
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET 2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

It has been difficult to summarize in this application from the wealth of information left by Col. Dosch and preserved by Mrs. Campbell. Amplification of any of the points mentioned herein is available from either James Driscoll or from Mr. Ken Hawkins of the Oregon Historical Society.

The Dosch House achieves architectural significance as an early and rare extant example in the Portland area of a country summer house. While only used as a summer house for a brief period it was designed for that purpose, and the characteristic pastoral setting has been maintained to the present day.

Summer houses were commonplace on the Oregon coast during the late 19th century, and along the Columbia River Highway in the early 1900s. Most, if not all, examples close to the city have long ago been replaced by suburban development.

Also of significance is the very high quality craftsmanship seen in the interior woodwork of the original house. The naturally finished mantle and stair balustrade, and the native cedar door, window, and other trim is of the highest quality. It is believed that this work was performed by the same craftsmen who did the outstanding interior woodwork in the First Presbytertarian Church (a National Register property). The Dosch House was built during the construction period of the First Presbyterian, and Henry Dosch was an elder and member of the church building committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 29 1978

DATE ENTERED OCT 2 1978

Dosch (Henry E.) House, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

A tract of land located in Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, Multnomah County, Oregon, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point that bears South 39°25'52" East 266.03 feet from the southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed to Ronald Edker Miller, et ux, by instrument dated June 10, 1959, recorded June 11, 1959 in Book 1959, Page 432, Deed Records; thence from the Point of Beginning South 61°29'04" East 143.57 feet; thence South 56°36'41" East 106.29 feet; thence South 30°45'00" West 18.66 feet; thence South 33°41'24" East 9.88 feet to the intersection of a 100.00 foot radius curve; thence 29.80 feet along the arc of said 100.00 foot radius curve to the right (said curve has a central angle of 17°04'33") to a point of tangency; thence South 50°16'04" West 34.80 feet to a point of curvature; thence 23.67 feet along the arc of a 85.00 foot radius curve to the right (said curve has a central angle of 15°57'16") to a point of reverse curvature; thence 29.94 feet along the arc of a 55.00 foot radius curve to the left (said curve has a central angle of 31°11'39") to a point of reverse curvature; thence 15.17 feet along the arc of a 32.00 foot radius curve to the right (said curve has a central angle of 27°09'17") to a point of compound curvature; thence 23.57 feet along a 90.00 foot radius curve to the right (said curve has a central angle 15°00'20") to a point of intersection with a 45.00 foot radius curve; the radius point of said 90.00 foot curve bears North 12°48'43" East 90.00 feet and the radius point of said 45.00 foot radius curve bears South 59°52'55" West 45.00 feet from the said point of intersection; thence 54.82 feet along the arc of said 45.00 foot radius curve to the left (said curve has a central angle of 69°47'39"); thence North 36°52'12" West 82.09 feet; thence North 38°09'26" East 89.02 feet; thence North 51°25'24" West 68.85 feet to the intersection of a 45.00 foot radius curve; thence 47.25 feet along the arc of said 45.00 foot radius point curve to the left (the radius point of said 45.00 foot curve bears North 51°25'24" West 45.00 feet and said curve has a central angle of 60°09'03") to the Point of Beginning.

Contains 0.6678 acres.