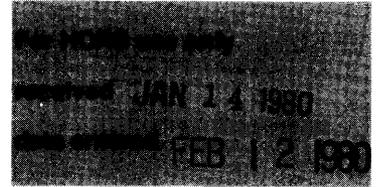


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Buckler-Henry House

and/or common Grace Olivier Peck House

## 2. Location

street & number 2324 SE Ivon Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Portland \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 3

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

## 3. 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"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Suzanne Klassen, Bob Weaver

street & number 2324 SE Ivon Street

city, town Portland \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Oregon 97202

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 1021 SW 4th Avenue

city, town Portland \_\_\_\_\_ state Oregon 97204

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Portland Historical Land-mark Designation pending has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979 \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning

city, town Portland \_\_\_\_\_ state Oregon 97204

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Buckler-Henry House is a brick Victorian resembling the Queen Anne or Eastlake style in basic design and details. Portland carpenter John Buckler built it in 1891 for real estate man Charles K. Henry. Buckler put up three other brick houses of similar design in southeast Portland in the early 1890's. The architect is unknown. The house has always served as a single-family residence. After years of benign neglect, it is now in fair condition. We are beginning to restore it to its original appearance, as far as possible. Since we've been unable to locate historical photographs of the house, we're relying on such evidence as type of materials, method of construction, and details from the other three Buckler brick Victorians for clues to its original appearance.

The property is located in a residential southeast Portland neighborhood, two miles from the downtown core. Its legal description is "Lot 5, Block 5, Henry's Addition to East Portland," situated in Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian. The house is detached, as are all the others in the neighborhood. Most were built between 1890 and 1920. Zoned for duplexes, modern apartment buildings are beginning to replace some of the single-family homes in the area.

The front of the house faces north. It sits close to the sidewalk about five feet above street level, behind a concrete retaining wall finished to resemble stone blocks. Elderly trees and overgrown shrubs obscure it from the street. Rhododendrons grow beneath the front bay windows. A 50-foot Western juniper grows in the northeast corner of the lot, and two hollies add to the visual screen. A giant tulip tree arches over the roof from the east side yard. The west side of the house is hidden by tall, overgrown shrubs, apple and tamarack trees. Old knarled fruit trees form an orchard in the back and side yards. Brickwork trims the paths that encircle the house.

Its basic shape is that of an irregular cross formed by the two bays and rear wing. The house has two stories with a basement and attic. Ceilings are 10 feet, 6 inches on the first floor and 9 feet, 3 inches on the second. The widest outside dimensions are 33 by 44 feet.

The house rests on a double-wall, brick foundation. Since the front two thirds of the basement was dug out after the house was completed, the foundation reaches the floor of the basement only in the rear third. A three-foot high concrete bench supports the foundation in the front two-thirds where it extends to ground level only. The additional space was probably needed to accommodate an "octopus" furnace when central heat was added. Stucco, finished to resemble smooth, cut stone, covers the exterior surface of the foundation and water table.

On this brick foundation rests a structure supported by a basic wood, "balloon" frame. The frame's studs are sheathed with 1 x 12's faced by a wall of red brick. The brick work extends to a wood frieze abutting the box cornice of the roof.

The roof itself is a mixture of shapes, steeply pitched all around. The central portion, an "A" roof just 12 feet long, gable to gable, forms the highest part of the roof line. Its ridge reaches 13 feet above the attic floor. Vertical tongue and groove siding cover the small gables of the "A" roof. Other portions of the roof are hipped. There are a total of five gables, two of which have windows with colored glass panels. A dormer overlooks the rear yard. Judging from the materials and construction, this dormer was a later addition. Shingles cover the dormer and large end gables. Several layers of composition roofing blanket the original wood shingles. It appears that the house has been without gutters and downspouts for many years since the original Dutch gutters were removed or covered over. Round downspout openings of these gutters still exist in the soffits, and a badly rusted 2½ inch downspout remnant still clings to the side of the house.

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The house suggests the Queen Anne style in its irregular plan and silhouette and its mixture of textures of the exterior finish--brick, stucco, and wood. Lintels support the brick work above the window and doorway openings. The lintels are stuccoed flat brick arches resembling stone blocks. A slanted bay adds light to the front room and second-floor bedroom. A square bay extends 3 feet, 6 inches from the east wall and is 8 feet, 6 inches wide. A smaller second floor squar bay measuring but 2 feet, 6 inches out from the wall and 6 feet, 6 inches wide rests on the first floor bay. A short roof marks the boundary between the two.

Wood "gingerbread" used in many places on the exterior suggests the Eastlake style. Brackets with ornamental pendants decorate the corner cornices above the front bay. A 4-foot by 4-foot outdoor balcony graces the second floor at the northwest corner. It sits under the main roof above the first-floor entry. A straight 5-inch by 5-inch column supports the roof corner. It has an open, spindled frieze with spindled corner brackets. The balcony has a tin floor, and the exterior walls are covered, not by brick, but by vertical tongue and groove siding. The gables of the roof are decorated by large spindled brackets set in king posts and tie beams.

The front porch represents a major change in the house's exterior appearance. Tapered columns and a solid frieze now support the porch roof, and it has a concrete foundation, floor, and steps. The original wooden porch must have resembled those retained by the other three Buckler Victorians--straight columns, open railings, and open spindled frieze with corner brackets. The remodeling probably occurred in the 1920's.

The rear porch off the kitchen may also represent an alteration from the original appearance. It rests on rotting wood posts. It is now enclosed with shiplap siding but may once have been an open air porch. The date of its rebuilding is unknown.

Three chimneys extend above the roof line. One exterior chimney on the east side may have once vented a front parlor fireplace. The two interior chimneys in the back of the house vent the living room fireplace and stove openings in the basement, kitchen and dining room. The interior chimney on the west side fell during a windstorm in the 1960's. A sheetmetal cap and two lengths of stove pipe have replaced it. The chimneys extend through the attic where they make severe offsets or "dog legs."

The first floor plan is irregular--basically a front side hall plan with a rear kitchen wing and side porch. The front entry is on the west side of the house. The front door has a clear glass central window surrounded by small, colored glass panels. The transom has the same treatment. The entry opens to a side front hall. A three-flight, open staircase leads from the hall to a landing on the second floor. The stairs and landing are lit by two fixed-pane windows with small, colored glass panels. A sliding, wooden four-panel pocket door connects the hall with the living room or parlor. The hall also opens to the dining room toward the rear.

The kitchen, pantry, and rear staircases form the rear wing. We've removed 7 feet of partition in order to add space to the kitchen. The partition enclosed a short, 5-foot hall connecting the kitchen, pantry, and dining room. Narrow, winding back stairs lead from the kitchen to the second-floor hall. The basement is reached by another set of stairs from the kitchen. An outside bulkhead cellar entrance affords additional access to the basement.

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The interior space of the living room has been altered in several ways. A partition once separated the front parlor with its large bay from the living room, or "library." This parlor had, apparently, a fireplace connected to the exterior chimney. The dates of these alterations are unknown. The existing living room fireplace, vented by an interior chimney, is topped by a beveled mirror with side panels in the over-mantel. The fireplace was rebuilt after 1912 using a design patented by George Perrine of St. Johns (later Portland), Oregon. Built of textured brown bricks, its sides taper toward the back in an attempt to improve the draft.

The second floor plan consists of a landing and central hallway opening to three bedrooms and a bathrom. A stairway to the attic leads from a small 7-foot by 10-foot room in the rear.

The inside walls are finished with wood lath and plaster, covered in most rooms by painted-over wallpaper. Doors are four-panel wood. Symmetrically molded pine and cedar trim with corner blocks surround all door and window openings. The molding in the living room still carries the original varnish, now darkened with age. The baseboards are topped by a separate molding. Tongue and groove fir flooring is used throughout. The floor is covered by hardwood in the living and dining rooms and front hall. Windows are tall, narrow, double hung sash.

There have been no significant changes to the interior finish. We plan to restore and repair, preserving as much of the original material as possible.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1891 **Builder/Architect** John Buckler, builder

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

When it was first built in 1891, the house at 2324 SE Iron Street was an attractive, but not unusual, middle-class Victorian home. Situated above the street and behind a concrete retaining wall, it stood next to another brick house of similar design. Commanding a pretty side view of the west hills and the river, the Buckler-Henry House helped anchor Charles Henry's attempt to expand the east side of the river as a prominent residential area.

Today, some 88 years later, the house on SE Iron still has its brick neighbor and a pleasant view, but it can no longer be considered typical. Rather, it is one of the last surviving examples of late nineteenth century brick residential construction in Portland, as well as the former home of more than one historic personage.

Because it reflects a unique and well-preserved record of the past, we think the Buckler-Henry House merits designation as an Historic House.

The Buckler-Henry house has suffered no major structural modifications since it was built. The wooden frame is covered with one-by-twelve wood sheathing faced by a wall of red brick. It rests on a double-wall brick foundation. Both the foundation and the water table above it are covered by stucco, finished to resemble concrete blocks. The lintels over the windows and doorways, actually flat brick arches, are also stuccoed to resemble concrete or stone blocks. A slanted bay juts out from the east side and also extends to the second floor. The front door and transom have colored glass panels as do seven other windows facing the street.

The walls inside are finished with wood lath and plaster, covered in most rooms by painted-over wallpaper. Doors are four-panel wood. A pocket door connects the front hall with the living room. Symmetrically-molded pine and cedar trim and corner blocks surround all door and window openings. The molding in the living room still carries the original varnish, now darkened with age. Windows are tall, narrow, double hung sash. Ceilings are 10 feet, 6 inches high on the first floor and 9 feet, 3 inches high on the second.

A partition once separated the front parlor from the living room. This parlor had a fireplace vented by an exterior chimney on the east side of the house. The existing living-room fireplace, vented by an interior chimney, is topped by a beveled mirror with side panels in the over-mantel. The fireplace was redesigned after 1912 using an unusual design patented by George Perrine of St. Johns, Oregon. Built of textured brown bricks, its sides taper toward the back in an attempt to improve the draft.<sup>1</sup>

The second floor is reached by front and back stairs. A three-flight open staircase connects the front hall with a landing on the second floor. The rear kitchen connects with the second-floor hall via an enclosed staircase.

A multi-gabled hop roof covers a spacious attic. Severe "dog-legs" of the interior chimneys are visible in the attic. The original Dutch gutters on the roof have been removed in most places. The original wood shingles are covered by several layers of composition roofing.

Despite such changes, the house looks remarkably similar to the way it must have appeared over eight decades ago--only today elderly trees and overgrown shrubs obscure it from the street. A 50-foot Western juniper grows on the northeast corner of the 49-by-100-foot lot, and next to it an even taller tulip tree arches over the roof.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Acreage of nominated property less than one (.1 acre)

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon

1:24000

UMT References

A 

1	0	5	2	8	0	6	0	5	0	3	8	7	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing					

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The lot measures 49x100'. SE Ivon Street forms the northern boundary. The lot extends back into the block 100' and other lots surround it on three sides. (Legal description: Lot 5, Block 5, Henry's Addition to East Portland).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bob Weaver, Suzanne Klassen

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date September 25, 1979

street & number 2324 SE Ivon Street telephone 503/238-1090

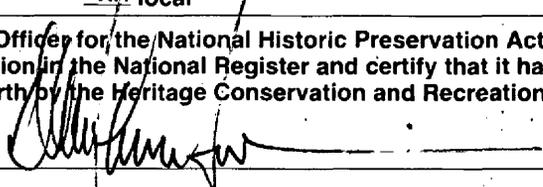
city or town Portland state Oregon 97202

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title SHPO Designee date December 18, 1979

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	date <u>2/12/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: 	date <u>2-7-80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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Eighty-year-old apple and cherry trees form a small orchard in the back and side yards. Brickwork trims the concrete paths that encircle the house.

From its colored glass windows to its wooden moldings, in its floor plan and design, the house exemplifies many features of Victorian architecture that were prominent in middle-class homes of the 1890's.

**EARLY HISTORY**

The house is one of the oldest buildings still standing in its neighborhood. The brick neighboring house at 2334 SE Ivon still exists, but the once elegant Victorian on the southeast corner of 23rd and Ivon was torn down to make way for the Mt. Hood Freeway.

It was back in May, 1890, that the neighborhood was platted by Charles K. Henry, a Portland real estate man.<sup>2</sup> On August 5, 1890, he borrowed \$15,000 using a portion of his subdivision, Henry's Addition to East Portland, as collateral.<sup>3</sup>

Shortly thereafter, in September, 1890, the Waverly and Woodstock Electric Railway began service to the area using Clinton Street. Consequently, the area had easy access to downtown--a boon to development.<sup>4</sup>

A year later, John Buckler built the Buckler-Henry House and its identical twin next door. He bought both dwellings, after building them, on February 24, 1893, by arranging a \$1,200 mortgage with the Alliance Trust Company of Portland. He then turned his attention to two similar brick twins he was building in the Richmond Addition.<sup>5</sup>

The house changed hands many times in the 1890's, and it has been impossible, so far, to identify all residents of this period. Buckler sold it to Annette V. Prince on August 17, 1893, and she sold it to Edward E. Parsons on September 29, 1894. Almost immediately, on October 19, 1894, Parsons sold the house again, to G. M. Hurd.<sup>6</sup>

During all of these transactions, however, the title to the property was clouded due to the mortgage held by Alliance Trust. Buckler didn't keep up his payments, and on December 7, 1895, the company filed a complaint in Circuit Court against him. A sheriff's sale resulted, and the house became the property of Alliance Trust on February 3, 1897.<sup>7</sup>

On December 13, 1902, Alliance Trust sold it to Lucias B. And Mary E. Phillips. Both were originally from Maine and had lived in Oregon since about 1860. Mr. Phillips worked as a janitor for Stephens School, having retired as a saloon keeper in 1894. He lived in the house with his wife until she died on May 13, 1907, and on his own until he died on July 15, 1913.<sup>8</sup>

The probate court appointed Charles Phillips as administrator of his father's estate. The house and lot were appraised at \$2,750 and sold on April 20, 1914, to steamboat pilot Jules Olivier. He was the house's first historically significant occupant.<sup>9</sup>

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**JULES OLIVIER, 1873-1938**

Jules Olivier\*, Grace Peck's father, was born March 27, 1873, in Cockdam, Belgium. He migrated to the United States about 1889 and moved to Portland in 1894. In 1896 he made his first appearance in the Portland City Directory, which listed his address as 49½ First Street. The 1897 edition found him working as a deckhand on the steamer Modoc, and the 1898 directory cited his address as 306 Couch Street--now a parking lot behind the Apostolic Faith Church in Oldtown.<sup>10</sup>

He married an actress, Geneva Young; and in 1898 the couple had a daughter, Grace, born at the Couch Street address. The next year as second child, Arthur, was born.<sup>11</sup> By 1901 Olivier had a job on the steamer T.J. Potter. He later became its pilot.<sup>12</sup>

By all accounts the Potter was one of the most elegant boats in the Northwest. It was the fastest sidewheel steamer on the river when Oregon Railray and Navigation Company built it in 1888. According to an author of the time, E. W. Wright, it was:

modeled after the famous Hudson River steamer Daniel Drew. The house and upper works were taken from the old Wide West, and no faster or finer steamer of her size has ever floated.<sup>13</sup>

Randal Mills, author of Stern Wheelers Up Columbia, also thought highly of this ship Olivier piloted:

When she left Portland on her summer cruises, she had aboard a crowd that recognized her dignity and elegance, for the very, very best people of Portland took her when they went down to the shore. They know her cooks were excellent, her meals worth remembering, her cabins as tastefully and ostentatiously fitted as the parlor of any fine home in Portland. And her bar--its mirror, its glass, its skilled and tactful bartender--outshone any other bar in the whole country.<sup>14</sup>

In 1905 Olivier moved to Alaska and became mate, then master, of the steamboat Tanana, which plowed the icy waters of the Yucon and Tanana Rivers out of Fairbanks. In 1914 he bought the Ivon Street house but maintained his job in Alaska until 1921.<sup>15</sup> The Tanana sank that year, and since his health was poor, he retired from steamboating.<sup>16</sup>

\*Note: Olivier used the Angelized version "Oliver" throughout much of his life. But his death certificate uses the Belgian spelling and on June 6, 1969, Grace Peck had her birth certificate altered. The name "Oliver" was crossed through and the variant "Olivier" was written above it. Throughout this narrative, family name will be spelled "Olivier."

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Unfortunately, we have not been able to document Olivier's later life. He retired to a farm in Sherwood, Oregon, and starting in 1928, rented the house for a period of 10 years to an attorney James Greenfield. Then, in 1937, he returned to the house to live with his daughter Grace and her husband James Peck. On June 26, 1937, he deeded the house to Grace; and on March 18, 1938, he died of cancer at the age of 61.<sup>17</sup>

### JAMES R. GREENFIELD, 1867-1960

James R. Greenfield is listed by the Portland City Directory as the house's resident from 1929 to 1937, presumably renting it from Jules Olivier. An attorney specializing in probate and federal taxation procedure, Greenfield was very active in civic affairs.

He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, July 27, 1867, and moved to Portland in 1884. The following year he passed a teacher's examination which entitled him to a scholarship to the University of Oregon. He graduated in 1890 and returned a year later to study law. He was admitted to the Oregon Bar June 8, 1892. The following year he was admitted to the Federal Bar and became qualified to practice patent law.

He devoted much of his time to community activities. He organized the Federation of State Societies and the local Chautaugua Literary movement. He helped organize the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity in Oregon and was an active member of the "Third House" of the legislature, which got initiative and referendum bills rolling. He taught special law courses, and his business interests included a mail order house and an eastside Portland furniture store. In 1956, at the age of 89, he became an inactive member of the State Bar; and on September 23, 1960, he died.<sup>18</sup>

### GRACE OLIVIER PECK, 1898-

Of all the house's residents, Grace Peck was certainly the most illustrious. She represented southeast Portland in eleven sessions of the Oregon House of Representatives where she became a legend. Senate President Jason Boe places her:

in the first rank of distinguished women of Oregon. Her persistent and effective role in seeking to solve sociological problems of this state was in the same category as that of Abigail Scott Duniway's role in seeking suffrage for women.<sup>19</sup>

Grace Peck was born on Couch Street in northwest Portland January 15, 1898.<sup>20</sup> Early in her childhood her parents separated; and she went to Goose Hollow to live with her grandfather, William Rexting, a streetcar motorman. When the trolley company moved the car barns to N.W. Savier Street, Grace moved to Slabtown with the Rexting family.<sup>21</sup> Her whereabouts during her childhood are unclear. There are several apparently inaccurate references to Rexting's ownership of the Ivon Street house and Grace's life there as a little girl.<sup>22</sup> It wasn't until she was 16 years old that her father bought the Ivon Street House. After that, the Rextings moved into their son-in-law's new house. Grace continued to live with them for a while. The Portland City Directory lists William R. Rexting as a resident from 1915 to 1918. Grace loved to ride on her father's steamboats. Her favorite was the T. J. Potter, and she would often

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stow away in the crow's nest for a ride during the summer vacations.<sup>23</sup> The Potter was burned for its metal in Young's Bay near Astoria about 1921. Mrs. Peck recalled that she wept as she watched its bleached hull slowly settling into its sandy grave.<sup>24</sup>

She graduated from Chapman School in 1912. Brother Arthur graduated two years later. She attended Lincoln High School and Behnke-Walker Business College, then got jobs as a legal secretary or stenographer. The year 1920, for example, saw her working as a stenographer for J. K. Gill Company. She lived with her mother and brother at 661 Savier.<sup>21</sup>

On April 30, 1920, she married Vernon P. Williams. He was a salesman, and the couple moved around a great deal. They apparently lived for several years in California but returned to Portland in 1927. Williams was involved in Democratic Party politics. He went on to become Director of Finance for the party and one of the founders and later editor of The Oregon Democrat magazine. The marriage did not work out, and they separated before 1931. They were divorced April 4, 1936. They had no children.<sup>26</sup>

On October 24, 1936, Grace married Raymond V. Peck, a mate on one of the boats of the Western Transportation Company. Peck's father, Captain James H. Peck, was an old river crony of Jules Olivier and owned the brick twin next door. The couple moved into their father's Ivon Street home in 1937. She soon realized that marrying the boy next door was a sentimental impulse. They had no children and separated about 1941. They divorced December 3, 1945.<sup>27</sup>

Grace Peck became the only woman in the Oregon House of Representatives in 1949.<sup>28</sup> When she filed for election, she passed out cards on the parking lot of the Apostolic Faith Church. "I felt a touch of sentiment in beginning my campaign at the site where I was born," she said in an interview in the Oregon Journal.<sup>29</sup>

After missing several sessions, she was re-elected to the House in 1956 and served for ten consecutive terms.<sup>30</sup> Her years in the House are, of course, well documented. She served longer than anyone in modern history. Her last years brought many inspired speeches and tributes from her colleagues. On her 75th birthday in 1973, Representative Roger Martin stated:

Since her first election in 1948, Gracie has made an indelible mark on the Legislature. Rightfully described as the 'Conscience of the Legislature,' Gracie also is talkative, big-hearted, emotional, outspoken, tough, but, most of all, lovable.

Senator Bob Packwood has said that all Oregonians are in her debt because of her fights for the poor, the underprivileged and the handicapped.<sup>32</sup>

Jason Boe holds her in particularly high esteem. He describes her as "a one-woman welfare missionary," then goes on to say:

She would and did give away all of her income above a most modest subsistence requirement...In recognition of her work with the underprivileged, a new recreational addition to the Women's Correctional Institute in Salem was named in her honor...In keeping with her charitable philosophy she sought and

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was appointed consistently to the legislative standing and interim committees on Public Health and Welfare, serving many years as chairman and when the political complexion of the House changed, as vice-chairman. I recall her memory with esteem and affection, and her cookie jars were always full.<sup>33</sup>

Grace Peck received many honors. In January, 1971, House Speaker Robert F. Smith presented her with a silver tray for her 73rd birthday with the inscription: "Heart and Soul of the Oregon House."<sup>34</sup> She received the Salvation Army's "Tophand" award. On December 10, 1976, Governor Bob Straub proclaimed her a Distinguished Citizen of Oregon and declared the day as Grace Peck Day. He asked that "All Oregonians recognize the achievements and contributions of this outstanding public servant."<sup>35</sup>

Tom McCall perhaps best summed her unique contributions: "Grace Peck is renowned for sharing with others what she has--her time, her money, her life,"<sup>36</sup>

But in spite of all she gave, Grace Peck couldn't serve forever. At the age of 78, she was defeated in the 1976 Democratic primary.<sup>37</sup> The following year the Oregon Health Division asked her to help them investigate complaints from nursing home patients and their families; but on December 15, 1977, she suffered a stroke and a fall that completely incapacitated her. That marked the end of Grace Peck's public life. She had lost her greatest asset: the ability to communicate.

Although she was hospitalized at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Mrs. Peck made no real progress. The Circuit Court appointed attorney John Richards as her guardian and conservator. He arranged the sale of her property to pay her medical bills and asked the Oregon Historical Society to preserve her personal papers.

Currently, Grace Peck is a patient at Mount St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center. Countless friends and former constituents mourn her absence from the community she served so well.<sup>38</sup>

### CONCLUSION

Fully aware of Grace Peck's many contributions to the State of Oregon, we were honored to purchase her house on July 20, 1978. Since that time, we've begun a careful restoration, preserving as much of the original structure and materials as possible.

Because of its age, its architecture, and the importance of its former residents, we feel the house is well qualified for designation as an historic structure. Al Staehli mentioned it in his Preservation Options for Portland Neighborhoods<sup>39</sup> while the Portland Historical Landmarks Commission included the Grace Peck House on a list to be given consideration for preservation in 1978.<sup>40</sup> On September 12, 1979, the Commission voted unanimously to recommend its designation as a historical landmark.

Now, we present the Grace Olivier Peck House to you for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

FEB 12 1980

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

Buckler-Henry House

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1. Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, 185 (12-31-1912) 1333. George Perrine filed his application 9/16/1910, and Patent No. 1,049,262 was issued in 1912.
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3. Pioneer National Title Insurance Company records.
4. Richard Thompson, Eastside Neighborhood Growth: The Role of the Streetcare, "Timeimage: Reflection of Portland, 1 (June 1979) 24.
5. Multnomah County Department of Assessment and Taxation, tax records; Pioneer National Title records.
6. Pioneer National Title records.
7. Oregon Circuit Court records.
8. Multnomah County deeds, book 301, page 210; Portland City Directory, 1889-1913; Oregon State Health Division, death records.
9. Oregon Circuit Court records, Multnomah County deeds.
10. Oregonian, 3/20/1839, obituary; Oregon Health Division, death records; Oregon State Archives, birth record; Portland City Directory, 1890-1898.
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13. Wright, Lewis and Dryden's Marine History of the Pacific Northwest, Portland: Lewis and Dryden Printing Co., 1895, p. 353.
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17. Portland City Directory, 1914-1938; Multnomah County deeds, book 404, p. 531; Oregon Health Division, death records; Oregon Journal, 3/20/1938, obituary.
18. Portland City Directory, 1929-1938; Oregon State Bar, deceased members file; Oregonian, 9/26/1960, obituary.
19. Letter, Boeto authors, 7/26/1979.
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21. Oregon Journal, 12/19/1948.
22. Oregon Journal, 12/7/1956; Oregonian, 5/22/1978.
23. Oregon Journal, 12/19/1948.
24. Mills, Stern-wheelers, pp. 163, 201; Oregon Journal, 12/19/1948.
25. Oregon Journal, 12/19/1948; Portland City Directory, 1920; The Portland Public School records show that Grace dropped out of Lincoln High School in 1915. There is no record of her graduation.
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28. Oregon Blue Book, 1949.
29. Oregon Journal, 12/19/1948.
30. Oregon Voter Digest, 1949-1974; Oregon Journal, 12/7/1956; Oregonian, 10/17/1976.
31. Speech by Martin, 1/13/1973. State Representative Roger E. Martin.
32. Letter, Packwood to authors, 8/3/1979.
33. Letter, Boe to authors, 7/26/1979.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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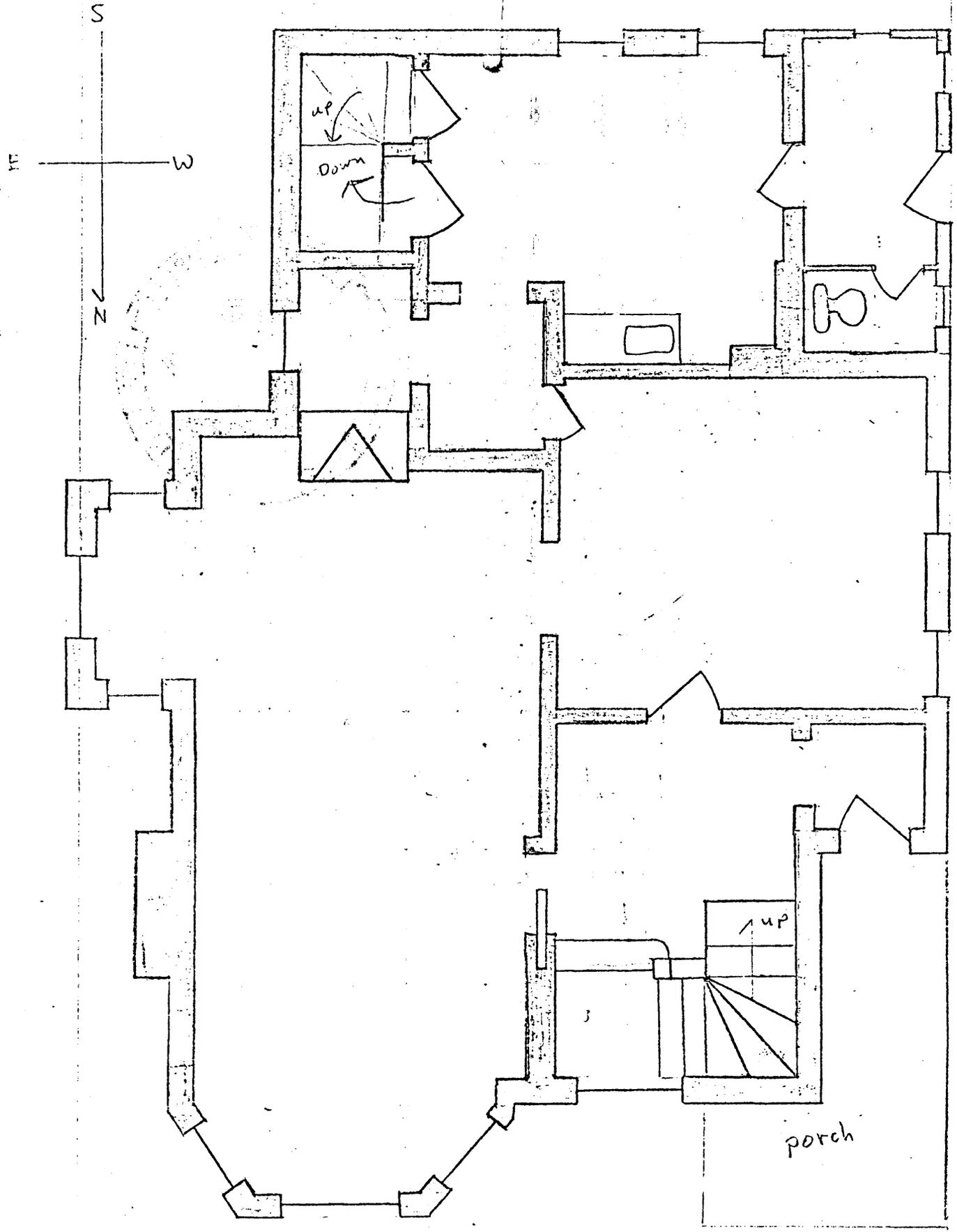
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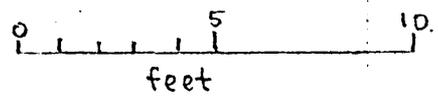
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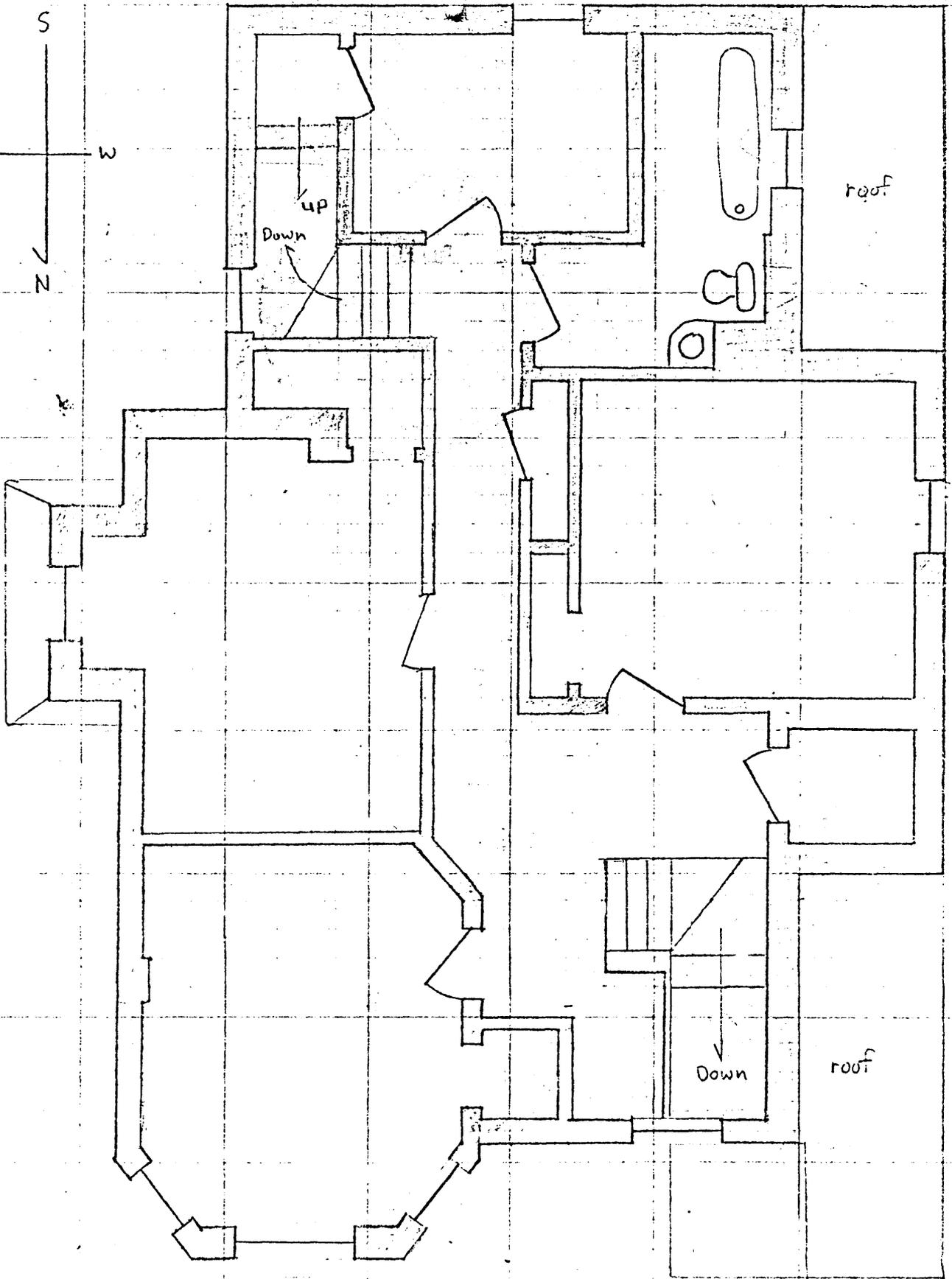
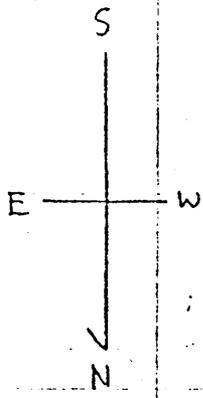
34. Oregonian, January 15, 1971.
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37. Oregonian, October 17, 1976.
38. Oregon Journal, May 19, 1978; Oregonian, June 6, 1978, September 8, 1978.
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40. Portland Historical Landmarks Commission minutes, March 8, 1978.



Peck House - First floor  
 2324 SE Lyon St  
 Portland, Or 97202  
 Bob Weaver, Suzanne Klassen  
 10-1-79

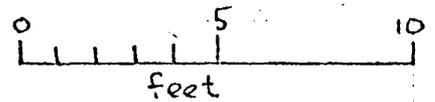
FIRST FLOOR

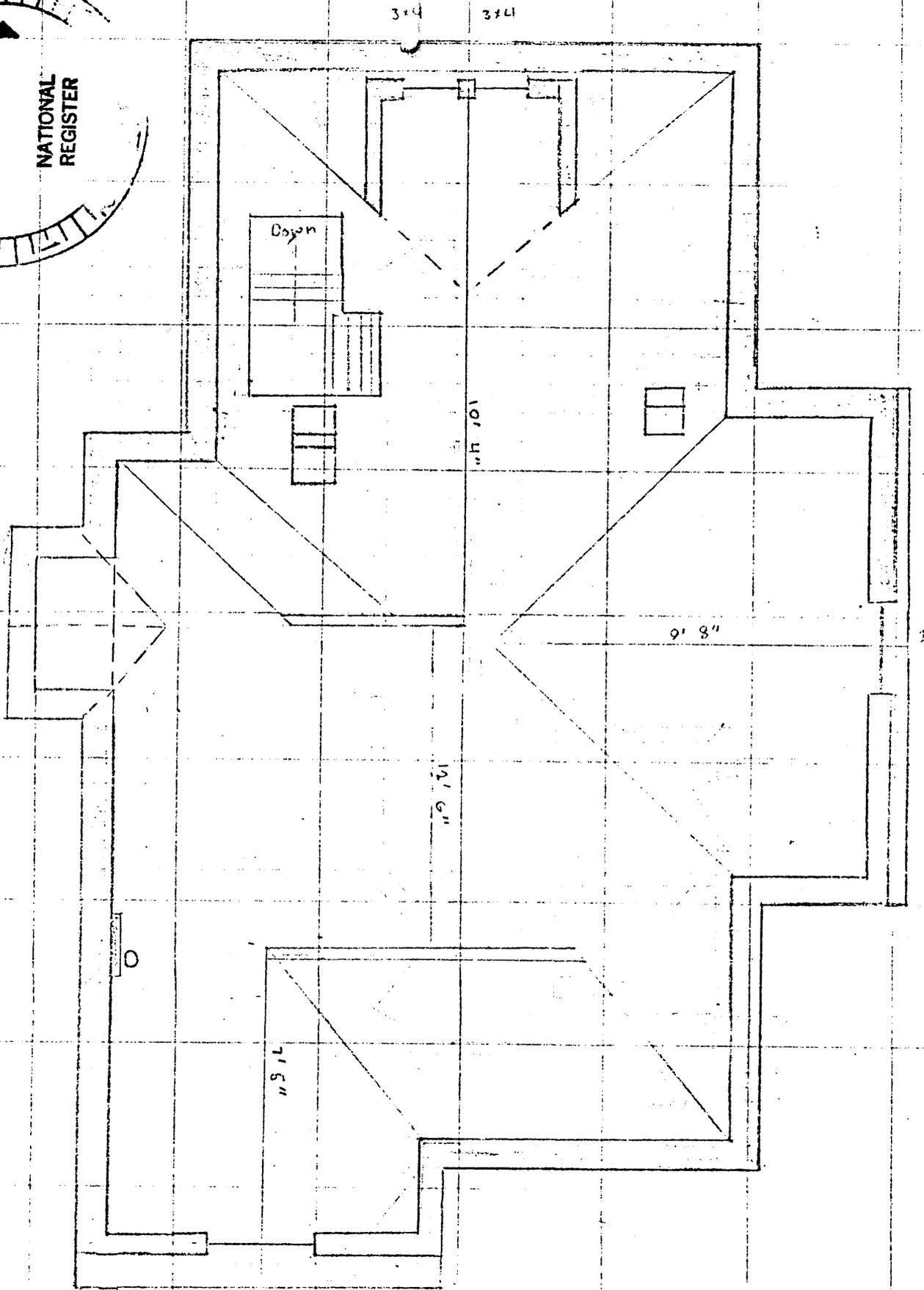
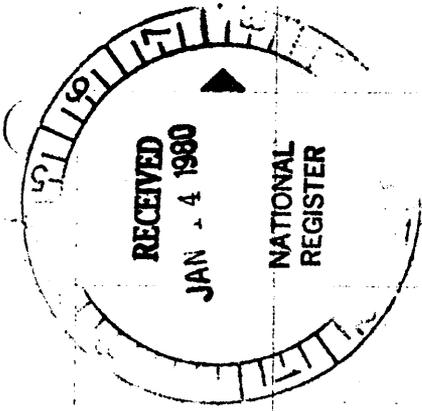




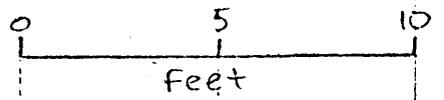
Peck House - Second floor  
2324 SE Ivan St  
Portland, OR 97202  
R. L. ...

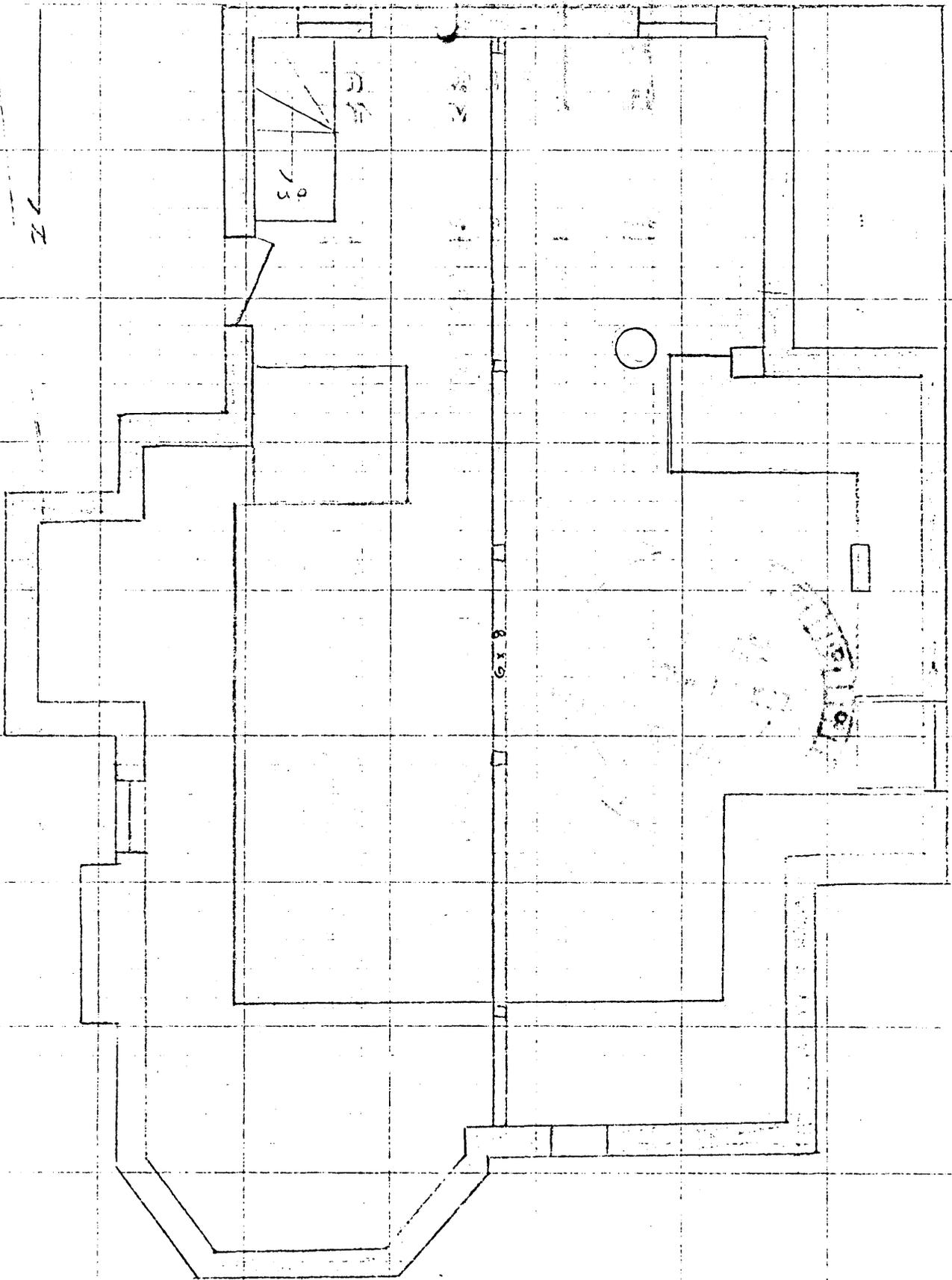
### SECOND FLOOR





ATTIC





21

30

31

32

6 x 8

0 5 10  
feet

BASEMENT