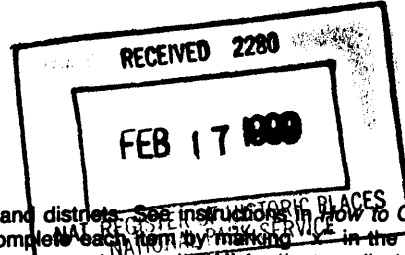


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking  in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Natt and Christena McDougall Residence

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 3728 Northwest Thurman Street  not for publication

city or town Portland  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Jane M. Hamm*

Deputy SHPO

February 10, 1999

Signature of certifying official/Title

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*Edson H. Beall*

*3/18/99*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
3		Total

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

Ellis L. Lawrence

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Arts and Crafts

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Rock, Stucco, Half-Timbering

roof Metal

other

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1911 -

**Significant Dates**

1911

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Bulder**

Arch: Ellis L. Lawrence

Bldg.: Franchell & Parlin

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibilography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Natt McDougall Residence  
Name of Property

Multnomah Co, OR  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approx. 1/2 acre

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>10</u>	<u>5/2/1/8/8/0</u>	<u>5/0/4/2/7/8/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Lakin & Sally Donovan  
organization Lakin/Donovan Joint Venture date June 15, 1998  
street & number 1925 SE 56th Street telephone 503-235-1373  
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97215

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Rebecca Mischel & Andrew Olshin  
street & number 3728 NW Thurman Street telephone 503-916-0967  
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97210

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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McDougall, Natt and Christena, House, Portland, Multnomah County, OR

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## **COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:**

The Natt and Christena McDougall House (1911) is located in the Willamette Heights neighborhood of Northwest Portland. This two-and-one-half-story house sits high above NW Thurman Street in the center of a large sloped lot. A contributing random rubble basalt wall extends along the front of the property at the sidewalk level, and varies in height from 15' on the western end to 2' on the eastern end. The wall has a low, ivy covered wood and wire fence on top. A contributing garage faced with basalt which has arched hinged double garage doors with iron strapping is built into the hillside on the northwest corner of the lot. The site is fully landscaped with a variety of trees, shrubs, a pond, stairways, a stream bed and rock walls.

This Arts and Crafts and English Tudor style house is significant as an excellent example of the residential property type within the early work of architect Ellis Lawrence. It is important because of its fine craftsmanship and finishes. This house has a formal front with regular fenestration pattern, with the regularity sacrificed on the rear in favor of interior function, a trademark of Ellis Lawrence designs. It was identified as a primary resource in the Ellis Lawrence Historic Inventory and the Northwest Portland Historic Resource Inventory. Lawrence began his career in Massachusetts, stopping in Portland on his way to San Francisco to open an office after the earthquake and fire of 1906. He joined the firm of McNaughton and Raymond, worked on his own during 1910-13, after which he joined with his friend and former classmate William Holford. Lawrence became a prolific designer, civic activist, and a visionary in city planning and education. His teaching and design work influenced the development of architecture within the state of Oregon. He founded the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene, in 1914. He organized the school around teaching methods that rejected the traditional philosophy of the Beaux Arts school as he believed in the integration of all the arts and an informal, non-competitive teaching environment. He was acquainted with many nationally known figures in architecture, landscape architecture, and planning. He died in 1946 at the age of 67.

The Natt and Christena McDougall house is rectangular in plan. The main portion of the house has a gabled roof. There is a concrete foundation and although the original entrance is on the west elevation, the north elevation is the primary facade which presents itself to the street. The north elevation has a bay window, an open terrace, and a second floor balcony. Built of random rubble basalt rock, the basement walls are punctuated with segmental arched door and window openings. Rough cast stucco with half-timbering is used on part of the first and the second stories. The projecting window bay has a curvilinear or bell-cast roof line. There are multi-light casement and double hung wood windows used

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# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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McDougall, Natt and Christena, House, Portland, Multnomah County, OR

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throughout the house. Exposed purlins and modillion blocks are decorative features along the roof eaves and over bay windows.

The interior contains a large living room in one third of the first floor, a dining room east of the living room, a sun room east of the dining room, and a kitchen and pantry in the southeast corner of the house. The floors on the first level are oak. The windows retain their original wood frame and sash. The fireplace is a primary feature. The hearth and firebox surrounds of the massive fireplace in the Inglenook are of red Moravian tiles with contrasting decorative tiles in a diamond pattern above and on the sides. Above the fireplace the plaster wall is sloped toward the outside wall and has a central medallion of tile which depicts a seven candle candelabra or menorah. Two Craftsman-style wood panel benches flank the fireplace and have carved armrests. A sunroom is accessed through French doors in which there is a window seat in a large bay window. (This room was enlarged prior to 1926.) The kitchen appears to have been altered in the 1940s.

The stairs are in the center of the rear of the house and the second story is arranged with four bedrooms in each of the four corners. Bathrooms are located between two bedrooms at both the east and west ends. The master bedroom is in the northwest corner and has an attached dressing room. The bathroom has its original built-in medicine cabinet, oval pedestal sink, and fixtures (only the toilet was replaced). The original shower is the most unique feature where a marble panel wall encloses the corner cage shower and there is a large shower head that attaches to a vertical pipe, and seven rounded horizontal pipes with shower holes enclose three sides. A large sunporch/bedroom is located in the southeast corner of the second floor (originally divided into a small bedroom and a sleeping porch). The third floor was used as the servant's quarters and consists of a large landing with rooms around it similar to the second floor layout. Partially dismantled built-in beds line the north wall of the room on the east end. The basement contains a billiard room where hammered iron sconces flank the Inglenook on the west wall and the massive fireplace has a stone arched opening flanked by built-in benches.

This house is believed to have been constructed for a cost of \$12,500, and the builders were Franchell and Parlin. A barn that was also built with the house is now another residence at 2258 Aspen Street. The house was completed for the Natt and Christena McDougall family in 1911, next door to the house Natt's father was building. Natt was born in Ontario in 1879. After graduating from Marquette University in 1899, he joined his father, Alex McDougall, in the construction business, gradually moving west with construction projects. He and Christena, born in 1872 in New York, moved to Portland in 1910. Christena was a member of several local clubs, including Portland Garden Club, and a member of St. Mary's Cathedral. She and Natt had two sons and one daughter. In 1932, Natt

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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McDougall, Natt and Christena, House, Portland, Multnomah County, OR

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organized his own firm and began working on large projects throughout the Northwest, including an extension of the SP&S Railroad realignment, the reconstruction of the Center Street Bridge in Salem, and the construction of the Oregon City Highway bridge. The family moved to Green Hills neighborhood in 1925 selling the property to Alexander McDougall. Natt's sister, Mary McDougall Campbell Butler, lived here during 1937-41. Natt died in 1954 of a heart attack at the age of 75, one day after his retirement. Christena died in January 1970. Several owners occupied the building before the current owners purchased the property in 1997.

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### SETTING

The Natt and Christena McDougall Residence is located in the Willamette Heights neighborhood of Northwest Portland on Tax Lot #1, Lots 24 and 25 of Blythswood Addition. The residence, high above NW Thurman Street, is sited in the middle of a large sloping irregularly shaped, one-half acre lot. A random rubble basalt wall (contributing feature) extends along the front of the property at sidewalk level. The wall varies in height from approximately two feet at the eastern end to approximately fifteen feet on the western end. A garage is built into the hillside in the northwest corner along NW Thurman Street (see garage description). Residences, barely visible because of landscaping, border the house to the east and west. NW Aspen Street is located directly south of the McDougall Residence.

The Natt and Christena McDougall Residence has a variety of landscape features including trees and shrubs, rock walls, a stream, a pond, and a fountain. Through years of neglect, the site had become overgrown and the house obscured from view. After the current owners purchased the property in 1997, the vegetation was pruned and the undergrowth cut back. Most of the significant historic landscape features such as the camellias, paths, rock wall, and stream bed have been retained and restored. Now that much of the overgrowth has been removed, the house has a commanding presence as it overlooks NW Thurman Street from the steeply sloped lot.

Large basalt columns, originally bases for exterior lighting, flank a curvilinear concrete stairway which leads westward from the sidewalk up the steep side yard to the original entrance (on the west elevation). Mature boxwoods and a pipe railing line the stairway. This stairway is in poor-fair condition; many of the individual steps are cracked and pushed-up at a precarious angle.

A second curved stone stairway which leads around the eastern side of the house, was reconstructed by the current owners in 1997-98, the original stone staircase was in poor condition. The new basalt stairway replicates the original basalt stairway. A path behind the house connects the east and west side stairways.

The sloped front yard between the two stairways has a variety of landscape features. Large camellias and rhododendrons, bluebells, bleeding hearts, ivy, and ferns cover the area. A basalt lined



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stream meanders south-north along the western side of the house. Tall, mature cedars edge the stream. Low basalt retaining walls form a series of terraces that step-up to the base of the house. A path along the base of the facade connects the side yards. At the western end of this path is a short flight of stone stairs that lead to the recessed basement door.

A geometric concrete pond, no longer in use, is located at the base of the stream near NW Thurman Street. The pond has low concrete walls with a central raised mound planted with iris. A fountain, composed of various types of rock set in concrete, is adjacent to the pond (this was added at a later date, ca. the 1940s/1950s). A primitive carved owl is set in the fountain base. A historic photograph shows a small arched foot bridge that originally spanned the stream. The bridge was located north of the pond.

In the southeast corner of the lot, three basalt steps lead to a concrete patio edged with a basalt retaining wall. Originally, a patio, the concrete pad is now used for storage. A steep embankment south of the patio is stabilized with basalt. Above this rock retaining wall is a slightly sloped, open area with camellias planted throughout.

Two narrow staircases, one basalt and one concrete, parallel each other on the eastern side of the lot directly behind the house. A concrete retaining wall separates the two staircases which ascend to the upper portion of the back yard near NW Aspen Street. A high basalt buttressed retaining wall borders the property at NW Aspen Street. The lower half of this high wall has been stabilized with a concrete finish.

The western yard is densely covered with a variety of trees and shrubs; mature maples, a beech tree, cedar, camellias, ferns and small flowering shrubs. The stream meanders along this elevation flowing northerly towards the pond (historically, another pond was located north of the entrance porch). A concrete staircase leads westerly from the southwest corner of the house to a path and gate which leads to the neighboring property to the west, the Alexander McDougall Residence. A wooden fence defines the western property line.

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### EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The overall footprint of the Natt and Christena McDougall Residence is roughly rectangular in plan and measures approximately 27 ft 6 in., north-south by 45 ft. 6 in., east-west. The ends of the primary gable roof on the east and west elevations are open and project slightly over the body of the residence. A secondary parallel gable projects over the east elevation and an intersecting gable projects over the rear (south) elevation. The primary gable roof extends over a boxed window bay on the north (front) elevation. Presently, the roof is covered with standing seam metal sheathing. The majority of the windows are one over one double-hung and casement multi-pane windows. The original entrance to the house is on the west elevation, south of the large stone exterior chimney. The foundation is concrete.

### NORTH ELEVATION (FRONT)

Though the original front entrance is on the west elevation, the north elevation is the primary facade which presents itself to the street. The east and north elevations are the two most visible from NW Thurman Street. The north elevation is composed of a projecting window bay on the western end of the facade, an open terrace on the eastern end, and a second floor balcony.

The north facade is three stories in height including the above ground basement level. Built of random rubble basalt rock, the basement walls are punctuated with segmental arched door and window openings. The projecting window bay is faced with rock on the basement and first floors. The remaining first floor walls are roughcast stucco and the second floor walls are roughcast stucco with half-timbering. The gable roof that projects over the window bay is curvilinear forming an eyebrow curve. The terrace originally had a low wood railing which is currently missing.

The arched wood sash basement windows with stone sills are intact (some have been removed for repair). Narrow casement windows denote the service areas of the basement. Double, multi-pane casements indicate the billiard room. An arched door opening on the eastern end of the facade leads to a small vestibule and entry into the basement.

The first floor windows in the projecting window bay have arched stone openings. Two multi-pane central fixed windows are flanked

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by two narrow casements windows. French doors flanked by multi-pane elongated casements open onto the concrete terrace east of the window bay. Another multi-pane door is located east of the French doors on the terrace. This door has an arched header made of stone. Three multi-pane casement windows are east of the terrace doors.

Double-hung, multi-pane windows on the second floor are framed by the boards that compose the decorative half-timbering. A balcony is on the northeast corner; the balcony railing is missing.

### WEST ELEVATION (SIDE)

The west elevation is three stories in height including the attic. Except for a small portion at the northwest corner of this elevation, the basement is below grade. This elevation is composed of a gable roofed chimney bay on the northern half, and the open gable end of the primary roof which includes the original entrance underneath. The basement level is faced with stone and the first floor is clad with roughcast stucco. Roughcast stucco and half-timbering covers the second and third floors.

The original entrance porch is recessed under the second floor on the southern half of the west facade. Paired boxed columns support the porch which has a concrete floor. A low wooden porch railing with simple square wooden balusters enclose a portion of the porch. Both the wood arched front door and wood screen door are original. A multi-pane casement window is next to the door to the north. Another narrower casement window set in an arched stone opening is on the northern end of the recessed porch. All of the second floor windows are double-hung, multi-pane windows. Paired multi-pane, double-hung windows are in the center of the gable on the third floor.

### SOUTH ELEVATION (REAR)

The two-story rear elevation is composed of the primary gable roof that extends over the interior sunporch on the east end. A third floor intersecting gable dormer projects from the center of the main roof. Roughcast stucco clads the first floor, and the second and third floors are covered with roughcast stucco and half-timbering. The basement is completely underground on this elevation.

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The first floor has a variety of window types dependent upon the function of the interior space. The western-most end of the elevation is defined by an opening supported by a boxed post that opens to the entrance. A boxed oriel window with decorative modillions below is directly east of the porch opening. The tripartite multi-pane window in the oriel is inoperable. Next to the oriel window, to the east are two multi-pane casement windows followed by a double-hung multi-pane window which lights the stair landing. A door east of the windows accesses the kitchen and service area. East of the door are a pair of double-hung, multi-pane windows and another door that leads to the pantry/dishroom. Another pair of double-hung multi-pane windows are east of this door.

The western end of the second floor has decorative half-timbering and a double-hung, multi-pane window. The projecting gabled dormer, in the center of this elevation, has been altered with the addition of plywood which covers a window and door opening. An addition which was used at one time as a nursery and later a "greenhouse", was removed in 1997 because of severe deterioration. A small double-hung multi-pane window is in the center of this bay. The eastern end of the rear elevation has a single double-hung, multi-pane window followed by a series of four awning multi-pane windows which compose the second floor sunporch.

The windows on the third floor (attic) are in the center of the rear elevation under the intersecting gable dormer. The dormer has three double-hung, multi-pane windows; two larger multi-pane windows flank a smaller central window. A stone chimney projects from the roof near the ridge line on this elevation.

### EAST ELEVATION (SIDE)

The three-story east elevation is composed of the primary open gable end, a secondary gable end on the south half, a balcony, a terrace, and a shallow bay window. The basement is partially above ground at the north end. The basement and first floor are covered with roughcast stucco, and the second and third floors are sheathed with roughcast stucco and half-timbering. There is a multi-pane hinged window at the basement level.

The bay window, composed of a large fixed window flanked by multi-pane casements, is on the north half of the elevation. The south

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half of the first floor has two window openings which are boarded over. Above these windows, on the second floor, are a series of multi-pane, awning sunporch windows. Two multi-pane, double-hung windows are in the north half of the second floor. The third floor has a band of four multi-pane, double-hung windows.

Concrete stairs, on the north end of the elevation, lead to the terrace on the first floor. A basalt retaining wall lines the stairs.

### **EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS**

During the historic period, the sun porch was enlarged to the east, and a dish room (servant's dining room) was added to the east end of the kitchen. The second floor was also altered with the construction of the balcony, the enlargement of the sleeping/sunporch, and the addition of a nursery to the back of the house (this was later used as a "greenhouse" and was removed in 1997 due to severe deterioration). Although the exact date of these alterations are unknown, the changes were made prior to 1926 (1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map). The metal roof was installed ca. 1991.

### **INTERIOR DESCRIPTION: PLAN**

The interior plan of the first floor includes rooms arranged in a rectangle. The large, rectangular living room occupies the western third of the residence. The room extends north-south and the formal entrance vestibule is located in the southwest corner of the room. The square dining room is half the size of the living room and is located east of the living room. The sun room is east of the dining room. South of the dining room and living room is the service area and stairs to the upper floors. The kitchen and pantry are in the southeast corner of the residence. The dish room (addition) is east of the kitchen.

The stairs are in the center of the rear of the house. The second story is arranged with four bedrooms in each of the four corners. Bathrooms are located between two bedrooms at both the east and west ends. The master bedroom is in the northwest corner of the house and has an attached dressing room that separates the two front bedrooms.

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The attic level has a large open area in the center. Two interconnected loft/bedroom areas are in the east end. A bedroom is located in the center of the attic on the north side of the hall. The bathroom is on the west end of the attic and enclosed storage areas line the south and north walls. A small room is located directly west of the top of the stairs.

The basement is composed of a billiards room, boiler room, laundry room, and storage areas. The billiards room is directly under the living room at the western end of the basement. The boiler and laundry are in the eastern half of the basement.

### FIRST FLOOR

All the floors on the first floor are oak. The majority of the walls and ceilings are plaster and the windows retain the original wood frame and sash. The house has been partially rewired (1997-98) and the residence is heated by a hot water system.

#### *Living Room*

Located in the southwest corner of the living room, the formal entrance vestibule is elegantly detailed with practical built-in features. The low ceiling and mahogany wainscoting (approx. 6' high) creates an intimate space. Boxed pilasters with capitals flank the front door. A built-in bench is located directly across from the front door. The bench seat lifts to reveal a storage area. Above the bench is an arched opening decorated with a wood grille. The bench is flanked by coat closets which have paneled doors. A built-in planter sits below the window on the south wall of the vestibule. The plaster ceiling has a deep, wooden, crown molding.

Two steps lead down to the living room. The steps are flanked by mahogany pilasters. Approximately 2 ft. high wainscoting lines the living room walls. A large Inglenook is nestled into the west wall. The hearth and firebox surrounds of the massive fireplace in the Inglenook are composed of red Moravian tiles (possibly a Batchelder design). Contrasting decorative patterned tiles, set in a diamond pattern, are above and on the sides of the firebox. The projecting mantel, supported by brackets, is made of wood. Above the fireplace, the plaster wall is sloped towards the outside wall and has a central medallion of tile which depicts a seven candle candelabra or a menorah. Two craftsman style wood

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panel benches flank the fireplace and have carved armrests which create a wall from the rest of the living room. Wainscoting and narrow casement windows are above each bench. The crown molding in the Inglenook is narrower than the crown molding in the remainder of living room.

All the living room windows are arched and trimmed with beautiful mahogany frames. Along the north wall of the living room is another built-in bench with identical armrests to the benches in the Inglenook. The bench, which extends almost the length of the wall, conceals the heat registers for the room. The bottom face of the bench is composed of vertical wood slats.

An original arched wood door and screen door, leading to the terrace, is in the northeast corner of the living room. Also on this wall are French doors that open to the dining room. Another door, with an arched headway, is south of the French doors. In the southeast corner of the room, opposite the entrance vestibule is a service landing. Two steps, from the main living room, lead up to this landing. A door on the east wall of this landing accesses the main stairhall. Between the service area and the entrance vestibule is a niche with a projecting base designed to hold statuary; a feature found in many of Ellis Lawrence designed houses.

### *Dining Room*

The dining room is located between the living room and the sun room. The rectangular room has a deep cornice molding and base trim, high paneled wainscoting (approximately 6 ft. high) with a projecting plate rail, multi-pane windows on the north wall, and wood floors. The woodwork in this room has been painted (historic photographs show that this room has always been painted). Wallpaper covers the area between the wainscoting panels and above the plate rail. Some of the original wall paper remains on either side of the French doors on the west elevation. French doors, on the north wall, open onto the terrace. Originally, a swinging door on the south wall accessed the pantry. This door was enclosed when the additions were made to the east end of the kitchen and sun room (prior to 1926). After these additions were made, this room was used as the library.

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### *Sun Room*

The sun room is accessed through a six foot wide opening in the east wall of the dining room. Originally, French doors hung in this opening (currently taken down because of poor condition). The sun room, originally 7 ft. by 14 ft., was extended considerably prior to 1926. The extension lengthened the room to the east from 7 ft. to approximately 15 ft. After the extension was completed, the room functioned as the dining room.

On the east wall of the room is a large bay window with a window seat below. Concealed in the window seat is the heating register. This room is well lit having large windows on both the east and north walls. The painted room has 2 ft. high wainscoting and a deep crown molding. Hand-painted panels, depicting floral arrangements, decorate either side of the windows on the north wall. These probably date from the time of the extension. A swinging door on the south elevation of the room opens into the pantry.

### *Kitchen and Service Areas*

Since the sun room extension and the addition of the 'dish room' (servant's dining room), the original narrow pantry is now L-shaped. Most of the original cabinetry has been removed. A swinging door leads from the pantry to the kitchen. The kitchen appears to have been altered in the 1940s (cabinets and linoleum from this period). The south wall of the kitchen has double-hung windows above the sink which look out over the back yard. The west wall has a five panel door which leads to the service hall. On the east wall is a door with a transom that leads to the dish room.

The dish room is a large room with built-in shelving on all four walls. On the south wall is a door (with transom) to the back yard. Boarded up windows (being repaired) are on the east elevation. A door opening on the west wall leads to the L-shaped pantry.

The spacious service hall, accessed from the west end of the kitchen, includes the stairs to the upper floors, stairs to the basement, dumbwaiter (non-functioning), a linen closet, and steps to the back door. The north wall of the hall has a built-in, full



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length mirror. Two doors to the formal living spaces are on the west wall. One leads directly to the living room and the other leads from the base of the stairs to the landing.

### SECOND FLOOR

A double-hung window lights the stairwell on the south wall. The walls are papered and all the wood trim is painted. The stairwell is plain with square newel posts and balusters.

#### *West End Rooms*

The master bedroom (the largest bedroom) is in the northwest corner of the house directly over the living room. The west wall is lined with built-in closets (mirrors on the closet panels), drawers, and a window seat. A multi-pane, double-hung window is north of the built-in unit. The dressing room, at the east end of the master bedroom, has windows along the north side with a built-in dressing table (later addition) below. Another closet (later addition) lines the south wall of the dressing room.

A door in the southwest wall of the master bedroom leads to a bathroom. The bathroom has its original built-in medicine cabinet, oval pedestal sink, and fixtures (only the toilet has been replaced by the previous owners). White hexagonal tiles cover the floor and white rectangular tiles compose the wainscoting. The original shower is the most unique feature of this room. A marble panel wall encloses the corner cage shower on the south side with an opening on the west side. The shower has a large shower head that attaches to a vertical pipe. Seven rounded horizontal pipes with holes for spray enclose three sides of the shower. These horizontal pipes provide a continuous water spray for the occupant of the shower. A window is on the west wall and the door to the hallway is on the east elevation.

Another bedroom is located south of the bathroom; a door on the south side of the hall accesses the bedroom. A long closet is on the east side of the room and windows are on the west and south elevations.

#### *East End Rooms*

The bedroom in the northeast corner of the second floor has windows on both the north and east walls. A deep closet is

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located in the west wall. A balcony over the first floor sun room is directly east of the this room. Currently, there is no door that leads to this balcony.

The bathroom, at the east end of the central hall, has the original design details and fixtures intact. The room has white hexagonal floor tiles, white rectangular tiled wainscoting, the original pedestal sink, clawfoot bath tub, and built-in medicine cabinet. A double-hung window is on the east wall. A door on the south elevation opens onto the sleeping porch/bedroom and a door on the west wall leads to the hall.

A large sunporch/bedroom is located in the southeast corner of the second floor. Originally, this room was divided into a small bedroom and a sleeping porch. This sleeping porch was enlarged when the sun room and dish room were added on the first floor (pre-1926 alteration). The wall between the bedroom and the sleeping porch was removed thus making a very large bedroom/sunporch. A built-in bench along the east wall below the multi-pane awning windows encloses the heat register. Multi-pane awning windows also line the north and south walls of the room. Built-in closets and a door to the bathroom are along the north wall.

### THIRD FLOOR

The stairwell, west of the sun porch/bedroom, leads to the third floor which was used as the servant's quarters. A pocket door separates the second from the third floors. Two windows on the south wall, stacked on top of each other, light the stairwell. The third floor consists of a large landing with rooms around it similar to the second floor layout. Next to the stairs to the east is a small room with a window on the south wall. Two interconnected rooms are on the east end of the third floor. Partially dismantled built-in beds line the north wall. Cedar paneled storage rooms are located on both the north and south hallway. There are windows and sloped ceilings in both storage rooms, and a cedar paneled closet in the north room. A bathroom is located at the west end of the hall. The bathroom floor is linoleum and the sink, tub and built-in cabinet are original. A window is on the west wall.

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### BASEMENT

The stairs to the basement are located in the service hall on the first floor. The short flight of stairs splits in two directions; one leads to the boiler room, the other to the billiards room. The stair rail is made of 1x4s with a cut-out design. A small casement window on the south wall originally lit the stairs; the window well is currently covered on the exterior. The basement floor is constructed of scored concrete.

The billiard room is in original condition. Hammered iron sconces flank the Inglenook on the west wall. The massive fireplace has a stone arch opening, wood mantel, and Batchelder decorative tiles. The large center tile portrays a Germanic castle. The fireplace is flanked by built-in benches with storage areas below the seats. Each bench has a curved arm rest, high wainscoting, and cut-out decoration. Next to the Inglenook on the west wall is a small arched casement window. Along the north wall are four windows. Directly opposite the Inglenook on the east wall is a built-in bench with curved arm rests. A doorway on the east wall leads to the laundry room and the unfinished portion of the basement. Stairs from the boiler room lead through the entry vestibule to the front yard. A second set of stairs originally led to the back yard, but were blocked off by the sun room/dish room addition.

### GARAGE

The garage, fronting NW Thurman Street, is in the northwest corner of the tax lot and is in fair condition. Built into the side of the hill, the single car garage is faced with the basalt which is integrated into the rock retaining wall. The interior is built of poured concrete. The wooden arched double garage doors have been removed and stored because of their poor condition. An identical garage, immediately to the west, is associated with the neighboring Alexander McDougall Residence. The garage is considered a contributing feature as it was constructed when the house was built.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Arts and Crafts style Natt and Christena McDougall Residence, constructed in 1911, is architecturally significant under criterion "C" as an example of the residential property type within the early work of architect Ellis Lawrence. The residence is an excellent intact example of the Arts and Crafts style in which Lawrence worked in the early part of his career.

This house is remarkable not only for its fine craftsmanship and finishes, but for its beauty of efficient design. Although the house is grand, the stairs are quite modest and are located behind the living spaces at the back of the house. This plan afforded more usable living space. The service hall includes access to all functional aspects of the house; cleaning closet, basement stairs, second floor stairs, back door and even a full length mirror to check one's appearance before answering the door.

Notable exterior features include the landscaping, rock walls, decorative half-timbering, arched door and window openings, and the unique location of the front entrance. Interior features include the mahogany paneling, tiled and stone fireplaces, Inglenooks, and built-in benches. The siting of the house takes full advantage of the spectacular views from Willamette Heights.

The Alexander McDougall Residence (Natt McDougall's father) also nominated for the National Register of Historic Places, is located at 3814 NW Thurman Street, directly west of the Natt and Christena McDougall Residence. The two McDougall houses are excellent intact examples of houses that represent the early works of Ellis Lawrence. Both houses were featured in the June, 1911 trade magazine, the *Pacific Builder and Engineer*.

The period of significance is 1911. The date corresponds to the building's construction date. The Natt and Christena McDougall Residence represents the theme of Architecture.

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### REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Based on the Registration Requirements as outlined in Section G of the "Ellis Lawrence Multiple Property Submittal", the Natt and Christena McDougall Residence was awarded 75 points in the evaluation making it a Primary property, eligible for the National Register (see the included Inventory Form and Evaluation sheet). The property ranks high in the integrity of the interior, exterior, and site. It ranks above average in distinctive details and craftsmanship and also gains points for being in the immediate vicinity of another Lawrence designed residence. The building was also awarded points for clearly being the design of Ellis Lawrence (rather than other firm members). Though the building receives no points for its historic associations, the architectural points bring it to a primary ranking.

### CONTEXT: WILLAMETTE HEIGHTS

The McDougall Residence is located in the historic Willamette Heights neighborhood of Northwest Portland. The first Euro-American to claim land in what would later become known as Willamette Heights was Danford Balch. Balch settled on a donation land claim of 346 acres in October 1850. Nine years after he claimed his land, Balch was publicly hung for the murder of his unwanted son-in-law. Balch and his land, however, played another important role in the early development of Portland. In 1863-64, pipes were laid from the Balch Creek (the creek crosses NW Thurman Street at about NW 28th Street) to the center of Portland; the pipe system became one of Portland's first water systems.

From 1849 to 1865 the initial definition of land ownership in Northwest Portland was established; the next 20 years brought in new businesses and residences as the city expanded to the northwest. Willamette Heights, however, was still largely undeveloped during this period. The mid-1880s to the 1890s brought a wave of development to Willamette Heights.

In 1889, portions of the Balch's donation land claim, owned by Henry and John Green, and Herman Leonard of the Portland Water Company sold 146 acres to land developer John Hale. In 1890, Hale platted Willamette Heights. The Scottish American Investment Trust Company of Edinburgh purchased the Willamette Heights plat in 1892 from Hale and began marketing the lots. Interest in the

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area increased after the Portland Railway Company extended the trolley system up NW Thurman. In September 1891, the Thurman Street line was extended across Balch Creek into Willamette Heights. Houses appeared gradually in the plat but development was slow until some other amenities were brought to the Heights. In 1900, a new city water system was installed in the area, and in 1903, access was improved when a new steel bridge replaced the wooden bridge across Balch Creek. The Heights was also connected to the city sewer system in 1907.

The 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was instrumental in the development of Portland and the Northwest section of the city. A 400-acre Guild's Lake site was chosen in 1902. The fair grounds were designed by the prominent east coast landscape architect, John Olmsted. In June 1905, the fair opened and ran through the middle of October. Thousands of people from all over the country came to the exposition (the main entrance gate to the fair was at NW 26th and NW Upshur streets). Property owners in Willamette Heights could look over the fair grounds from their lots high on the Heights. Excursion trolleys brought visitors into the Heights to see the new residences cropping up on the hillside.

The Exposition spurred a real estate boom in Portland. After the Exposition, many new houses were constructed in Willamette Heights. By 1909, most of the lots in Willamette Heights were sold so another addition was platted by Percy Blyth. The new addition was called Blythwood and extended the original plat further west on NW Thurman Street (encompassing the McDougall houses).

The popularization of the automobile marks the next building boom in Willamette Heights. The automobile, along with paved streets, made it possible to build housing in areas that had previously been difficult to build on. Side streets branched off of NW Thurman as houses were built on lots previously inaccessible. Willamette Heights continued to develop through the 1920s and 1930s. World War II brought a lull in building and some of the larger houses in the Heights were broken up into apartments because of the housing shortage. Building again resumed in the 1950s through the 1970s. The residences in Willamette Heights today represent many architectural styles from Portland's different development periods. The Natt and Christena McDougall Residence was designed in the Arts and Crafts style.

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### **NATT AND CHRISTENA MCDUGALL RESIDENCE**

The Natt and Christena McDougall House was constructed in 1911 on NW Thurman Street on a sloping lot with a commanding view of NW Portland. In the June 17, 1911 issue of the *Pacific Builder and Engineer*, both the Natt and Alexander McDougall houses are mentioned. The article states that E.L. Lawrence was constructing a 2 1/2 story frame house on NW Thurman and NW Aspen streets for A.D. McDougall, at a cost of \$13,000. The builders were Franchell and Parlin. The article continues, stating that Lawrence will also design a \$12,500, 2 1/2 story frame house at the same location (the Natt and Christena McDougall House). The same contractors built the Natt and Christena McDougall house. A one-story reinforced concrete garage was also built between the two houses for a cost of \$750 (the Natt and Alexander McDougall garage).

An article in the June 12, 1911, *Portland Daily Abstract*, states:

*Mr. Natt McDougall's house will be built on the same lot (as his father's house) and will be smaller in size, but will cost the same. It is to be but 38 x 40 feet in size with a full basement and will contain eight rooms exclusive of sleeping porches, etc. This residence will be very similar to the home being built for A.D. McDougall, but the half-timbered design will be carried out in the Swiss type. One of the main features of this home will be the large Inglenook fireplace of Moravian tile extending to the ceiling and with built-in seats along each side. It will have hardwood floors throughout except in the bathrooms, where the floor and tile wainscoting will be used. The living room and dining room will be finished in mahogany and the vestibule will have a high paneling of the same material. In connection with the two homes a large stone garage will be built, also a stone bridge across a small stream which runs through the lot, and the grounds will be beautiful. In addition to the general contract the following other contracts were awarded. The plumbing to Thomas E. Hulme, the stone work to Burgoyne, the painting to Parker and the heating to Fulmer & Walker.*

The Natt and Christena McDougall Residence was completed by September 1912 and featured in the *Pacific Coast Architect*. Photographs of the house show the west and south (rear) elevations

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and interior views of the living room and dining room (see supplemental material). The floor plan was also featured in the publication. A photograph of the west and north elevations was also featured in the 1913 *Portland Architectural Club* magazine. The family also had a barn which was directly behind the house along Aspen Street. The barn was later converted into a house and is still standing at 2258 Aspen Street.

The McDougall family lived in the house from 1911 to 1926 when they moved to another residence. The McDougall family is responsible for the extension of the original sun porch and kitchen service area on the eastern end of the house and the additions on the second story. The extensions were completed prior to 1926 (1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps).

### **THE NATT AND ALEXANDER MCDUGALL RESIDENCES**

Next door to the Natt and Christena McDougall Residence is the Alexander McDougall (father of Natt) Residence, also nominated for the National Register. Taken as a pair, the two highly intact houses are a significant representation of the early work of Ellis Lawrence. These two houses represent some of Ellis Lawrence's best residential work. They are each strong designs, similar but distinct, possibly reflecting some specific tastes of the original owners.

The off-set entrance of the Natt and Christena McDougall Residence reflects a more introspective character; the central front entrance of the Alexander McDougall Residence reflects a more social character. The stone facing of the McDougall Residence has handmade craftsman-like quality whereas the smooth red brick facing of the Alexander McDougall Residence has a more formal quality.

In both houses space is saved by keeping the staircase informal and tucked along the back of the house. Although the facades have regular fenestration, the regularity is sacrificed on the rear in favor of interior function, a trademark of Ellis Lawrence designs. The houses were done early in Lawrence's career and it is evident he lavished attention on them both. These two fine houses most likely contributed to his numerous future residential commissions. In examining the two, both versions of the Arts and Crafts style, Lawrence's sheer love of designing a beautiful house is evident.



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### **NATT MCDUGALL**

Natt McDougall was born in Hamilton, Ontario in 1879. McDougall was a graduate of Marquette University and in 1899, after finishing college, he joined his father, Alex McDougall, in the construction business. Natt gradually moved west with the construction projects working in Missoula, Montana in 1907 and later became involved with a Northern Pacific Railroad realignment project near Chehalis, Washington.

In 1911, McDougall settled in Portland permanently when both he and his father built houses next door to each other in Willamette Heights. The same year, the McDougall son and father team joined A. Guthrie and Co. of St. Paul, Minn. to form a large construction company. Natt McDougall was elected vice-president and secretary of the firm and was in charge of most of the Pacific Northwest projects.

In 1932, McDougall organized his own firm and began working on large projects throughout the Northwest. Some of these projects include the Great Northern Klamath Falls cut-off, an extension of the SP&S Railroad realignment near Veronia, Oregon, the construction of the Oregon City Highway bridge, the reconstruction of the Center Street Bridge in Salem, the Vancouver-Washington Highway and the relocation of the Willamette highway through Oakridge, Oregon. His sons, Jack and Natt Jr. worked for their father for many years. McDougall's company is responsible for the construction of many of the bridges, dams, highways, and railroad grades in the Northwest.

Natt McDougall died on September 2, 1954 at St. Vincent Hospital in Portland of a heart attack at the age of 75. He died one day after he retired as president of his company and was survived at the time of his death by his wife Christena, his sons, Jack and Natt Jr., and his daughter Marian (Mrs. J.C. Herron). Natt McDougall was buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Portland.

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### CHRISTENA MCDUGALL

Christena McDougall was born on September 16, 1872 in Norwich, New York. Christena moved to Portland in 1910 with her husband Natt McDougall and lived in the city for 52 years. She was a member of the Portland Hunt Club, the Town Club, the Portland Garden Club, the Waverly Country Club, and St. Mary's Cathedral. Natt and Christena had two sons, Jack and Natt and a daughter, Marian Herron. Christena died in January 1970 (*Oregonian*, January 25, 1970).

### PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The Natt and Christena McDougall family lived at 3728 NW Thurman Street from the time it was constructed in 1911 until about 1926 when the family moved to a residence in Green Hills, Greenleaf Avenue and Arthur Way. The following is a chain of title for the property. The property includes portions of lots 24 and 25 in Blythswood Addition.

- 1911 R.B. and Jane M. Lamson deeded lot 25 to Natt and Christena K. McDougall.
- 1914 Percy Blyth deeded a portion of Lot 24 to Natt and Christena K. McDougall.
- 1926 Natt and Christena K. McDougall sold lots 24 and 25 to Alexander McDougall, Natt's father. This is when Natt and Christena McDougall moved from the house.
- 1937 Mary McDougall Campbell Butler, sister of Natt McDougall, owned the house in 1937 and sold the property to Lamar and Marie S. Tooze.
- 1941 The property was sold in a Sheriff's sale in 1941 to the New York Life Insurance Company who in turn sold the property to Charles and Mildred E. Wilson.
- 1958 The Wilsons deeded the property to Nels and Martha Nelson who sold the property to Harland and Hildegarde K. Shank.
- 1997 Harland and Hildegarde K. Shank sold the property to Rebecca Mischel and Andrew M. Olshin.

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### **ELLIS F. LAWRENCE (1879-1946)**

Ellis F. Lawrence was born in Malden Massachusetts in 1879. He received both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After graduating in 1902, Lawrence worked for architects John Calvin Stevens and Steven Codman. He also studied in Europe for six months, where he met and married Alice Louise Millett of Portland, Maine. In 1906, Lawrence left for the Pacific Coast where he intended to open an office in San Francisco. He stopped in Portland, Oregon along the way to visit his friend E. B. McNaughton, a Portland architect. After his visit, and the disastrous earthquake and fire in San Francisco that same year, Lawrence decided to remain in Portland, Oregon. He joined the firm of McNaughton and Raymond in November 1906. In February of 1910 Lawrence left the firm and worked independently until 1913 when his friend and former M.I.T. classmate, William G. Holford, joined him in partnership (Ellis Lawrence Building Survey).

Ellis F. Lawrence was to become a prolific designer, civic activist and a visionary in city planning and education. Both his teaching and design work influenced the development of architecture within the state of Oregon. In 1914 Lawrence founded the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene, Oregon. He organized the school around teaching methods which rejected the traditional philosophy of the Beaux Arts school. He believed in the integration of all the arts and an informal, non-competitive teaching environment; ideas which were regarded as progressive for the era. This teaching philosophy as developed by Lawrence remains the basis for education at the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts.

Lawrence eventually became acquainted with many of Portland's most influential businessmen. He also knew many nationally known figures such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Bernard Maybeck and the Olmsted brothers. He even collaborated with the noted landscape architects and city planners, John and Frederick Olmsted, on the Peter Kerr residence in Portland. Lawrence was selected as the first vice president of the American Institute of Architects and served on juries for numerous national design competitions, such as the Victory Memorial in Honolulu, the Stick Exchange Building

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and Bank of Italy in San Francisco. He was president of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture Association from 1932-34.

Ellis Lawrence was also active at the city and state level in Oregon. He served as state advisory architect for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and during 1933-34 served on the Northwest District Committee for the Public Works of Art project of the U. S. Treasury Department. He was also president of the local chapter of the A.I.A., an organization he helped organize. Lawrence was involved in the organization of the Portland Architectural Club, the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Oregon Association of Building Construction. He served on the Portland City Planning Commission and belonged to the Portland Art Association, the Irvington Club and City Club. Ellis Lawrence, his wife and three sons, Henry Abbott, Denison Howells, and Amos Millett, resided in the Irvington neighborhood. Lawrence worked three days a week in his Portland office and spent two days a week teaching and serving as dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene. He died in Eugene in 1946 at the age of 67 (Ellis Lawrence Building Survey).

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### VERBAL DESCRIPTION

The Natt and Christena McDougall Residence is located on Tax Lot #1 of Lots 24 and 25 of Blythswood Addition in Willamette Heights, Northwest Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, Section 29, T1N, R1E, Willamette Meridian. The nominated area covers approximately one-half acre.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area encompasses the tax lot which was originally owned by the Natt McDougall family. The boundary corresponds to the historic boundary of the property. The nominated area includes the residence, grounds, and a garage.

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McDougall, Natt and Christena., House, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

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### Common Label Information:

1. McDougall, Natt and Christena., House
2. Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
3. Photographer: Sally Donovan
4. Date: May 1998
5. Negative on file at Donovan & Assoc. Photo, Hood River

### Photo No. 1:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

### Photo No. 2:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 3:

6. West elevation of building, porch wall detail. Camera facing southeast.

### Photo No. 4:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

### Photo No. 5:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 6:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 7:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

### Photo No. 8:

6. Living room. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 9:

6. Dining room. Corridor. Camera facing south.

### Photo No. 10:

6. Master bedroom. Camera facing south.

### Photo No. 11:

6. Upper floor sunroom. Camera facing north.

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McDougall, Natt and Christena, House, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

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**Photo No. 12:**

6. North end bathroom. Camera facing southeast.

**Photo No. 13:**

6. Fireplace in living room. Camera facing south.

**Photo No. 14:**

6. Shower-upper floor bathroom.

**Photo No. 15:**

6. Billiard room in basement. Light fixture.

**Photo No.16:**

6. Landscape feature - stairway in front yard going around south side of house.

**Photo No. 17:**

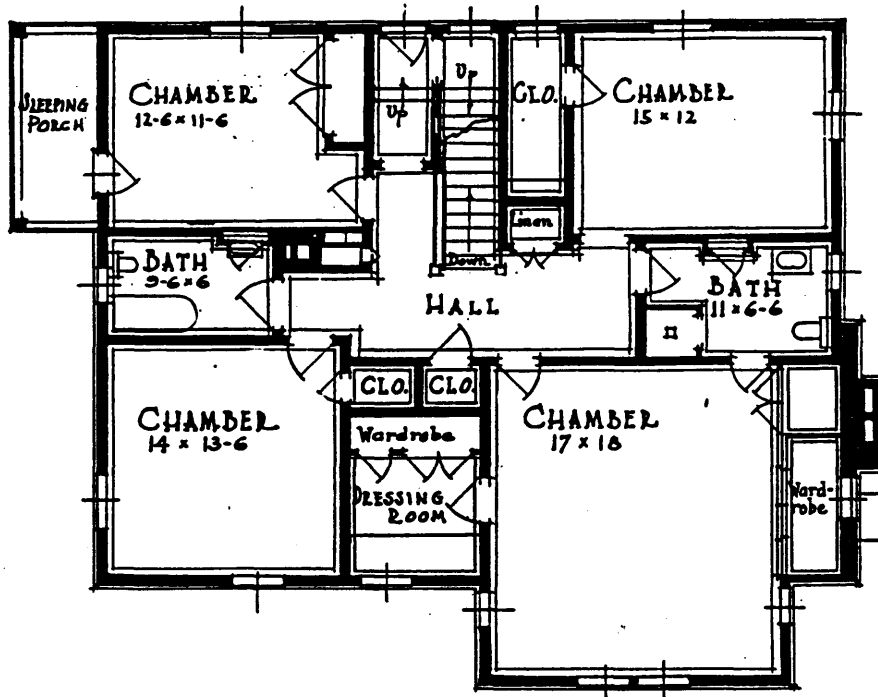
6. Pond, front yard.

**Photo No. 18:**

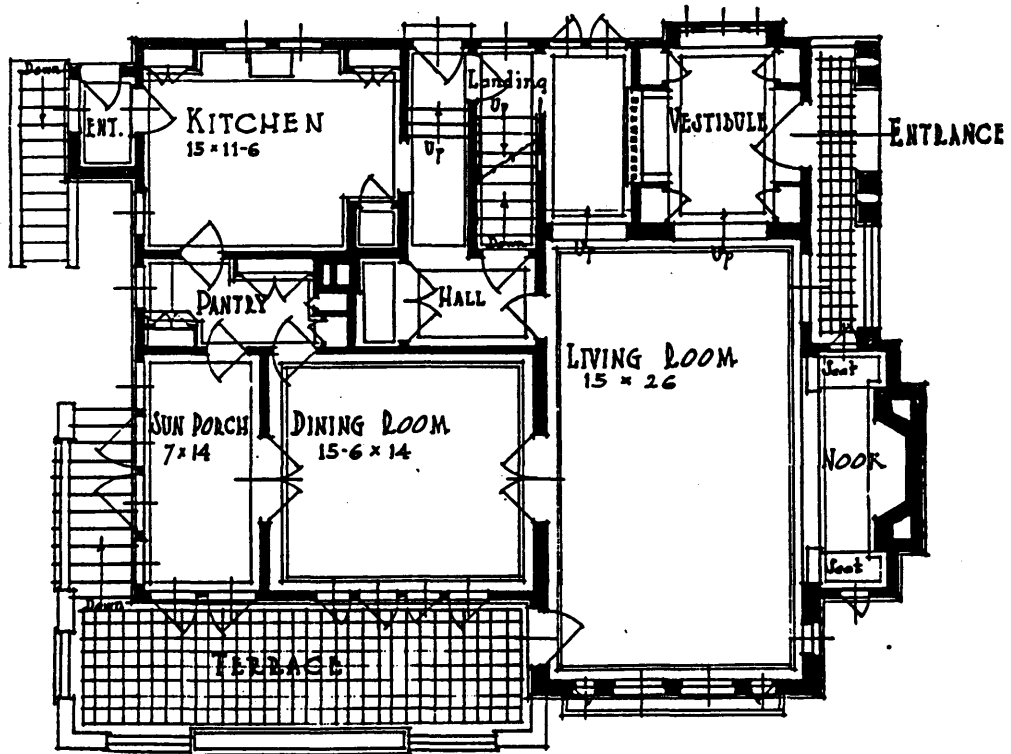
6. Basalt walkway on north side of house.







SECOND FLOOR

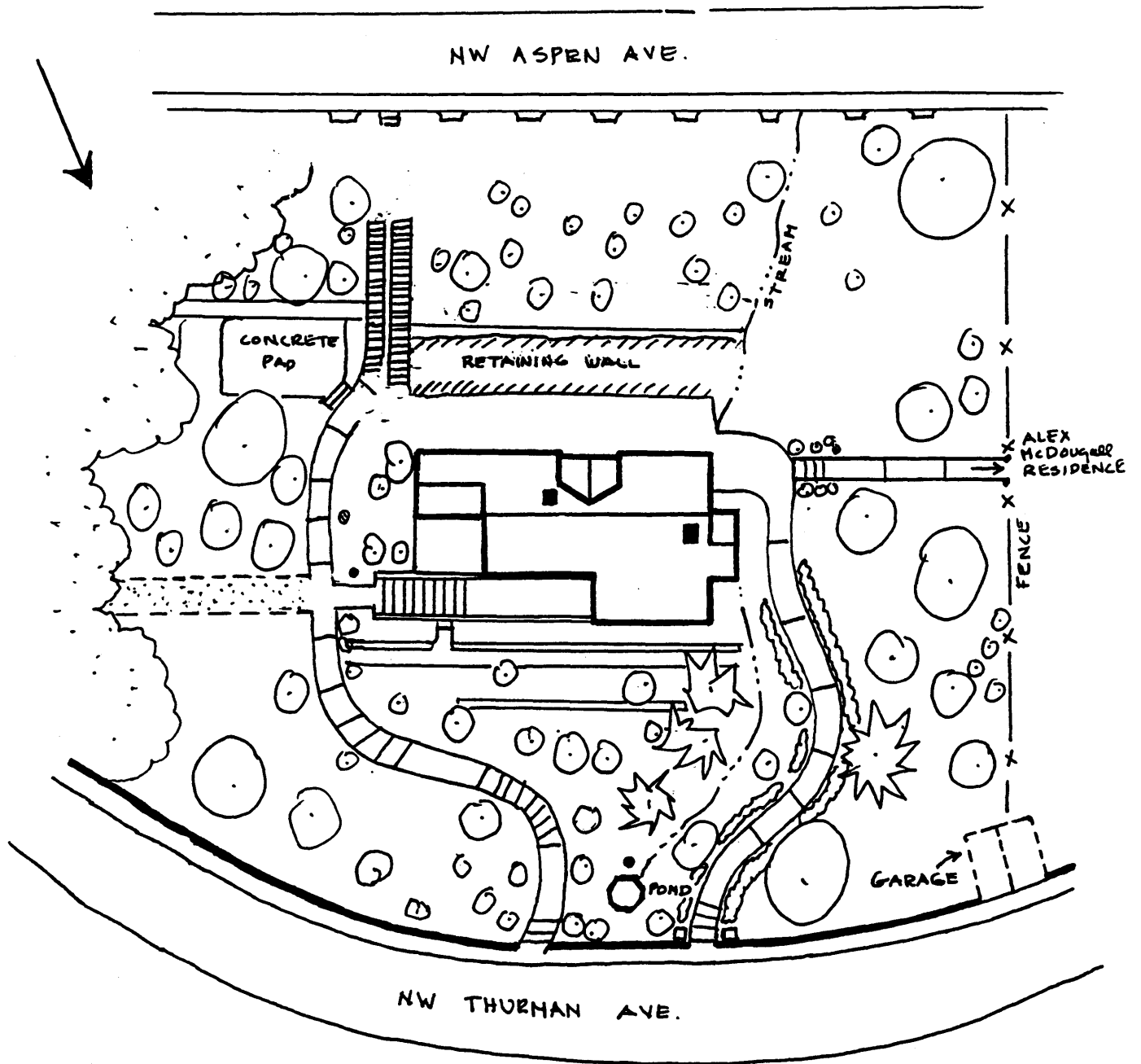


FIRST FLOOR

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT  
September, 1912

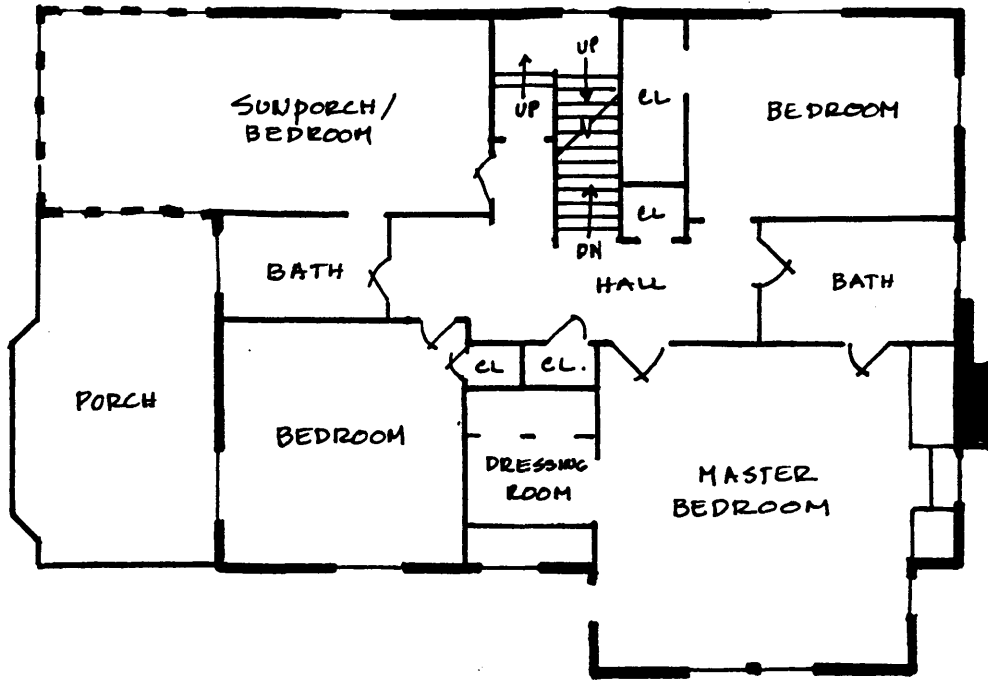
Floor Plans, Residence, Natl McDougall  
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

Pacific Coast Architect  
September, 1912

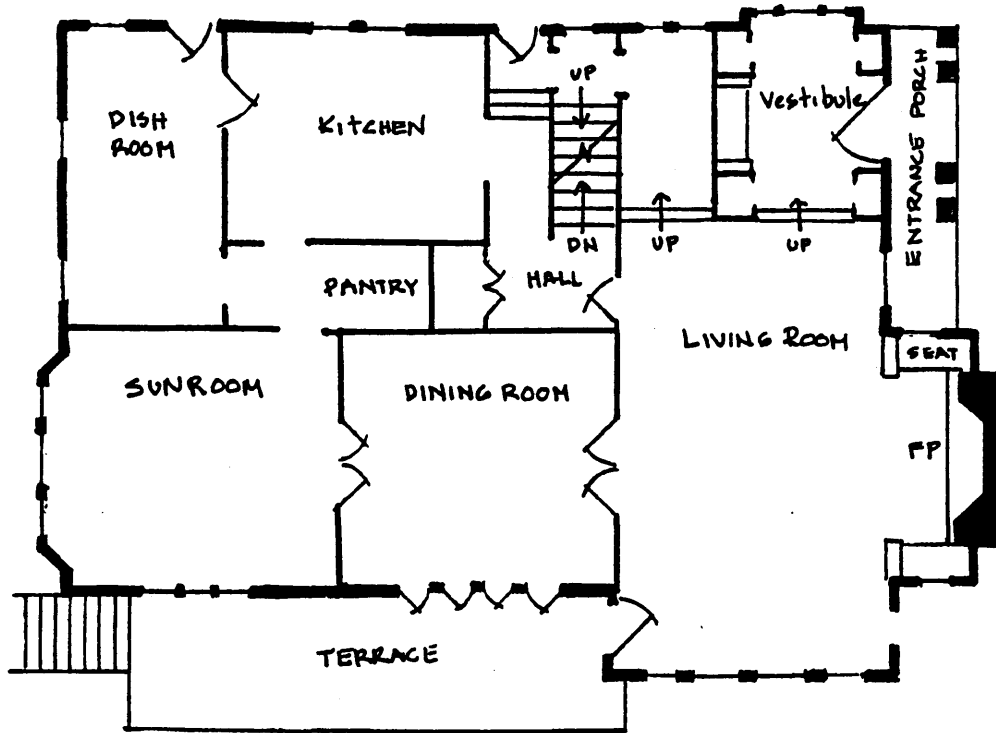


Site Plan  
Not to Scale

**NATT AND CHRISTENA MCDUGALL HOUSE  
3728 NW THURMAN ST  
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY**



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

**NATT AND CHRISTENA MCDUGALL HOUSE  
 3728 NW THURMAN ST  
 PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY**