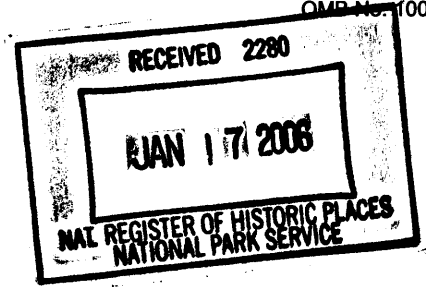


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, 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 Enterprise Planing Mill
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 50 SE Yamhill St. not for publication
city or town Portland vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97214

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.

James Hamrick
Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO

6 Jan 06
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3/2/06
Date of Action

Enterprise Planing Mill
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resources

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extraction:

Manufacturing Facility

Commerce/Trade:

Specialty Store, Professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial

foundation: concrete

walls: concrete

roof: asphalt/tar

Other: _____

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

See continuation sheets.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Enterprise Planing Mill is located at 50 Yamhill Street in the Central Eastside Industrial District of Portland. It is a two-story, reinforced poured concrete utilitarian building with a flat roof and a parapet. It retains some of its original windows on the second floor, including two unique glazed sliding doors which were used to load materials in the second floor. The interiors are essentially open spaces where mill operations took place and wood was stored. While the mill equipment that once filled the interiors is gone, the mill still represents the simple, industrial building type typically used for planing operations. It retains a high degree of integrity as a utilitarian industrial building dating to the early twentieth century.

Setting

The Enterprise Planing Mill is located at 50 SE Yamhill Street in the Central East Side Industrial District. It occupies the northwest quarter of the block bound by Water Avenue on the west, Yamhill Street to the north, Taylor Street to the south, and SE First Avenue to the east. The Central Eastside Industrial District consists of 680 acres of relatively flat land between the Willamette River on the west and SE 12th Avenue on the east and from Interstate 84 on the north to the Ross Island Bridge on the south. The area between SE Third Avenue and the Willamette River north of Division Street is called the Eastbank. The Enterprise Planing Mill is surrounded by large warehouses and industrial buildings in various states of rehabilitation and decay. Loading docks line many streets, and a working rail line still runs through the district. Interstate 5 runs along and above the waterfront. The area is densely developed, and the construction of the Eastbank Esplanade has revitalized the river front, which at one time was a major transportation source for the industry on the east side of the river.

Exterior

The Enterprise Planing Mill building consists of two distinct sections that, while stylistically similar, were built separately. The northern portion of the building was the first to be built in 1915, while the southern portion was constructed in 1928. Originally the northern portion housed the planing mill, and the southern portion housed the lumber shed. To the east of the 1915 portion of the building is a one-story, non-contributing 1988 addition facing Yamhill Street.

The historic building is two stories, with a flat roof and a parapet. It is constructed of reinforced board-formed concrete. The primary elevation is on the north side, although there is little to distinguish this elevation from the west elevation. The 1915 section of the building is five bays wide and three bays deep. Each bay is separated by a square concrete pilaster. The bays are recessed, with a plain concrete panel dividing the lower and upper floors. Originally this panel, as well as that above the second story windows, contained painted signage identifying and advertising Enterprise Planing Mill.

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Section number 7 Page 2

The lower bays of the building originally had six over six divided-light, double-hung sash windows identical to those remaining on the second story. The west elevation now has a modern storefront in the north bay, wood paneling infill in the center bay, and a roll-up loading dock door and an pedestrian door in the southern bay.

The second story retains its original six-over-six light double-hung sash set in banks of four. There are two original glazed sliding doors in the second story, one in the south bay of the west elevation, and one in the second bay from the west on the north elevation. These unique, character defining doors were used for loading materials to the second story.

Above the second story windows are the only decorative elements of this utilitarian building, consisting of simple molded concrete panels, with smaller panels over the supporting pilasters.

The 1928 addition extended the building three bays to the south. It is also two stories, but the parapet is approximately two feet higher than the northern section of the building. In all other aspects, it is identical to the 1915 building. All of the windows in this section of the building have been replaced however, and the northernmost bay contains a recessed entrance. There is a metal awning over the second story windows.

Interior

The interior spaces of the Enterprise planing mill are open and utilitarian. The basement and first story have concrete floors. All of the walls are unfinished board-formed concrete. The second story floor and the roof are wood, supported by enormous wood beams approximately two feet in dimension, which span the entire space and allow for wide open areas with a minimum number of columns. The beams support the floor joists. The beams are supported by exposed steel brackets atop wood and steel columns. The north and south buildings were originally separated by a poured concrete wall, but when the south addition was constructed, the dividing wall was partially removed between the two structures. There is also a door and staircase on the second floor leading to the building to the south of the mill.

The interior spaces have been partially divided by sheetrock walls. There is a freight elevator and staircase in approximately the second bay from the north and west. The first story houses a retail store and a special event space. The second story is vacant and unfinished but will house creative and light industrial work spaces.

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Alterations

The essential plan of the building is unchanged, with the exception of some interior partitions. The original north building was constructed in 1915. The south building was added in 1928. The east addition was completed in 1982.

Permits indicate that there was a fire in 1928 which required repairs to the roof and some machinery. This work occurred concurrently with the construction of the new southern portion of the building.

In 1958, the building got a new roof.

The first story windows were replaced with modern storefront windows or infilled with wood, and some drywall partitions were added to the interior, in 1967. The next year, the entry and office space were remodeled.

In 1971, a new opening was made between the north and south portions of the building, and a concrete slab was added to the basement so it could be used for storage. A sprinkler system was added at this time as well.

The interior of the building remains mostly open space, with some drywall partitions on both floors.

The current owner plans on rehabilitating the interior and exterior of the building for flexible commercial or light industrial uses. All modifications will be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and will work to restore the building's industrial appearance, including re-opening skylights, exposing the ceiling joists, leaving the concrete walls exposed, and the interior will retain its open, largely undivided spaces. Some broken and deteriorated windows will be replaced, but replacements will be of wood and match existing windows in overall appearance. New heating and ventilation, as well as fire suppression systems will be installed.

Enterprise Planing Mill
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry, Architecture

Period of Significance
1915, 1928

Significant Dates
1915, 1928

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

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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: _____

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Enterprise Planing Mill is nominated under the Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resources, 1850-1938 Multiple Property Document. It qualifies for registration under this cover document as a Commercial and Industrial Building, built between 1862 and 1938, retaining sufficient historic integrity, and one of the best or most characteristic examples typifying its function.

The Enterprise Planing Mill is important under criterion A as an excellent example of a long-standing, small, independent business in the Eastside of Portland. It was a family-run business for its entire history, and remained in the same location for all but its last year of operation. It represents one of the many small industries which typified this district in the early 20th century. The mill is also one of the last existing buildings of its type in Portland: a small, early 20th century building which contained a planing mill and retaining a high degree of historic integrity. It is the sole extant planing mill building in the study area, and a survey of planing mills in Portland which operated at the same time as the Enterprise found no others which retain significant integrity.

Development of the Central East Side

The east side of the city of Portland developed as a separate city called East Portland, which was incorporated in 1870, after expansive growth due to the development of the railroad. The city continued to grow rapidly through the early 20th century because of the influence of the railroad, the growth of streetcar lines, and the completion of bridges across the Willamette (Zisman et. al.)

East Portland was annexed to Portland in June of 1891, a move supported by the majority of East Portland leaders and businesses. Before 1900, the eastside waterfront was dominated by several early industries, including Abram and Hogue's Sawmill, the Standard Box Company, and the Wolff and Zwicker Iron Works (Zisman et. al.) These dirty industries constructed large wood frame buildings, wharves and trestles along the east bank of the river.

In 1905, the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition caused explosive growth in the city of Portland. Many businesses were displaced from downtown because of rising real estate prices, and relocated to the relatively abundant and inexpensive land on the inner east side. The marshy areas along the river were filled, opening up large tracts of land with easy rail access (Zisman et. al.)

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Early twentieth century businesses in East Portland focused on produce wholesalers, agricultural implement businesses, seed companies, grocery wholesalers, a cheese factory, a meat packing company, and flour mills, as well as ice and cold storage facilities (Zisman et. al.) The waterfront mills and foundries were replaced by wharves and moorage facilities related to shipping, small boat landings and boat-building yards, as well as sand and gravel businesses (Price). The Columbia Contract Company located between Salmon and Main on the river, while between Morrison and Taylor were the testing labs, slips and bunkers of the Pacific Bridge Company, which constructed bridges, landfills, sewer systems and roads (Zisman et. al.)

Just before and after World War I, the automobile began to exert its influence on Portland. Roads were paved, and by 1915, all the primary arterials on the east side had been paved, and sidewalks constructed (Zisman et. al.) During the 1920s many of the landmark buildings of the east side were constructed, including the Olympic Cereal Mill at First and Washington, the Weatherly Building at Morrison and Grand, and the Grand Central Public Market at Morrison and Ninth Streets (Zisman et. al.)

The Eastbank area of the Central East Side was dominated by a variety of businesses in the 1920s. From Burnside Street south to about Oak Street was a large rail yard. Between Oak and Washington Streets was Municipal Dock No. 2. Fireboat State No. 1 was located at the foot of Washington Street. The block between Washington and Alder Streets was occupied by Nickum & Kelly Co., a sand and gravel plant. Between Belmont and Yamhill Streets were a large supply warehouse and several small industrial operations, including the International Motor Truck Co., Great Western Smelting & Refining Co., and the American Belting & Hose Co. The block between Taylor and Salmon Streets was occupied by the Pacific Bridge Company operations. Directly to the south, between Salmon and Main Streets was the Columbia Contract Company plant. Between Madison and Hawthorne Streets was the Hawthorne Dock Co., another sand and gravel company. Creighton Boiler and Welding Warehouse and the Caravan Motors Co. occupied the block between Hawthorne and Clay Streets. South of Clay was the Portland Electric Power Company plant.

Lumber Industry

Lumber was one of the most important industries in Portland and the Northwest at the turn of the twentieth century. Indeed, Oregon was from its founding a lumber supply source, with one fifth of the nation's supply of standing timber with California being the largest market for Oregon lumber (Whisnant). The predominant species of timber to the west of the Cascade mountains is Douglas-fir (Johnson). Initial development of the industry was slow because of the inaccessibility of timber along the cliff-lined lower Columbia River and the discouragingly dangerous Columbia Bar (Cox). The earliest sawmills only provided for local consumption.

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The lumber industry along the Columbia River was invigorated by the construction of the railroads in Oregon beginning in the 1870s. Rail companies began to import Chinese workers to provide labor on the rail lines, and the outgoing ships began to carry lumber and provisions back to China. The railroads themselves needed ties and bridge timbers (Cox). As the railroads slowly proliferated through the Pacific Northwest, allowing for easier, faster, and less expensive transportation, the lumber industry expanded.

In 1920, Oregon was the second-largest producer of lumber (*Timber Depletion...*). The cost of shipping continued to decrease, further opening up eastern markets. Douglas fir production in Washington and Oregon increased fairly steadily over the first quarter of the 20th century, with the exception of the depression years just following World War I. It reached its peak in 1926 (Johnson).

Portland, with its ports and rail lines, became the hub of the Oregon lumber industry. Sawmills were the first stop for cut timber. By the late 1800s, numerous saw mills were producing lumber in Portland for a variety of industries both local and afar. These sawmills were usually located along the river and were generally of wood construction. Often the buildings were large, open sheds, which housed the equipment, set on a level yard for stacking finished and unfinished lumber. These sheds were functional and not designed for aesthetics.

Manufacturers of many finished-wood products sprouted up in Portland to take advantage of the abundant raw materials in the hinterland surrounding the city. Sash-and-door companies were particularly prolific, including J.C. Carson, Ainslee & Company, the Nicolai-Neppach Company, and the Whittier Fuller & Company (*An Oregon Pioneer Woodcraftsman*). Firms producing finished products such as furniture, blinds, boxes, tanks, silos, ships, paving blocks, wood pipe, and many other wood items proliferated. By 1922, there were fourteen large saw mills in Portland which produced 600 million feet of raw lumber (Whisnant).

The closest large lumber mill to the Enterprise Mill was the Inman Poulsen Lumber Company, established in 1889, which was located just to the south of the Central Southeast Survey Area. It had a saw mill, kilns for lumber drying, a lath mill, and planing mill operations. None of the original mill buildings associated with the Inman Poulsen Lumber Company are still existing. A small-wood frame office building still stands.

Despite the importance of the lumber industry to Oregon, many of the historic buildings associated with it are lost or unrecognized. There are no buildings associated with the lumber industry listed in the Portland Historic Inventory. No lumber mills of any kind located in Oregon are listed on the National Register.

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Planing Mills

There are only four planing mills listed in the National Register. None are in Oregon. Planing mills, like many utilitarian industrial buildings, were defined by the machinery contained within them, not by a particular style of architecture. Nonetheless, there does seem to be a vernacular for planing and woodworking mills. The Nicolai-Neppach Company (demolished), which made millwork and windows in its mill, had a brick building, located at Second and Davis Streets. This building looked very similar to the Enterprise Planing Mill. That is, it was a simple, two-story, flat-roof masonry building with multi-light, wood sash windows. The Nicolai-Neppach mill also had second-story double doors for loading stock, similar to those found on the Enterprise Planing Mill.

There are several processes associated with getting raw timber to a finished product. They are: the cutting of forest logs into rough green boards at sawmills; the shredding of short lengths of logs into excelsior at excelsior mills; the seasoning and drying of green lumber in kilns and lumber yards; and the smoothing and partial fabrication of rough dried lumber into finished lumber, as well as building parts such as doors, windows, and trim at planing mills.

A planing mill produces finished lumber for a variety of purposes. Rough lumber from the sawmill is cut to required sizes and sanded for different products such as flooring, molding, siding, and specialized millwork including staircases, cabinetry, window sash and doors (Early Loggers and the Sawmill). Many planing mills were associated with door and window sash manufacturers, who needed a steady supply of finished lumber. Planing mills employed a number of different workers who operated a variety of specialized machinery. Thick planks and timbers from the sawmill are sawn into boards on a large power driven band saw. Then a circular rip saw cuts the boards to a prescribed width. Next the board is cut to length using a circular saw. The rough lumber is then sent to the planer, where it is fed on rollers past revolving cutting blades which smooth the surfaces of the board. This produces ordinary dressed lumber. To produce flooring, moldings or siding, the boards are tongued and grooved or otherwise shaped by being forced against a revolving knife in a matcher or a molder, which grinds it to the desired shape (Job Analysis and Information Section...).

For millwork, rough lumber is glued together to make larger dimensions, and then run through several operations, using specialized equipment, depending on the finished product desired. These might include cutting mortises and tenons, cutting molded edges into the boards on a sticker, creating a beveled panel on a panel-raiser, routing, and shaping (Job Analysis and Information Section...).

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When the Enterprise Planing Mill was founded, it was one of nine independent planing mills listed in the Portland City Directory. There were other planing mills associated with lumber mills and with door manufacturers. Among the early planing mills of the city were the Parelius & Lambert Mill, which operated on SE Eighth and Morrison, the Frank Schmitt Company which existed from 1902 until 1928 and was located at East Eighth and Taylor Streets, and the Charles B. Hand planing mill which began in 1880s and was located at NW 22nd and Thurman Streets (*An Oregon Pioneer Woodcraftsman*).

Of the nine independent planing mills listed in 1902 when the Enterprise Planing Mill was founded, the only one still in existence in 1952 was Enterprise. The small, independent mills played an important role in the industrial history of Portland. Over time they were unable to compete with larger mills which provided more products and could handle larger orders.

The decline of independent planing mills was most likely caused by the expansion of large mega-mills, which, through acquisition and partnerships, began to supply products from rough lumber all the way to finished products like doors and cabinetry. When the large companies were able to do all the work under one roof, small finishing mills like Enterprise became obsolete.

Small planing mills, like many industrial and utilitarian buildings, were often torn down or significantly altered after planing operations ceased. Of those listed in 1952, Enterprise is the only independent planing mill building still in existence today which retains significant integrity (Portland City Directories).

Enterprise Planing Mill

The Enterprise Planing Mill was founded in about 1902 by August Rosen, a master wood turner who was born in Uppland Sweden and moved to Portland in 1889 (*Rosen Services Set for Today*). He worked as a wood turner for the Nicolai Company and the Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company. James A. Malarkey, who would go on to found M&M Woodworking in 1918, and become a pioneer in the manufacture of plywood, was the treasurer of Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company in 1901, when Rosen was a wood turner there. This appears to be a fortuitous connection, as James A. Malarkey is listed as a partner in the Enterprise Planing Mill in the early years, until about 1911. August Rosen served as the President and Manager of Enterprise until his retirement, after which his sons and daughter took over the business. Ernst Rosen served as president, Hilding as Treasurer, and Genevieve as Secretary. Enterprise Planing Mill remained a family business for its entire duration.

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The Enterprise Planing Mill was located on the same corner of SE Water Avenue and Yamhill Street for most of its existence, beginning in 1902. The property was owned by Joseph Paquet, a prominent shipbuilder and contractor of many bridges, wharves, and railroads. He owned considerable property in Portland. After Paquet's death in 1924, his wife, Mary, managed the property. The original mill buildings consisted of two 2-story structures facing Yamhill Street, one housing the planing mill, the other housing a lumber shed and bench work area. There were no buildings located on the southern portion of the property.

The original buildings were demolished and a new mill building was constructed on the northern half of the lot in 1915. The southern half of the property was infilled in 1928 with a new building to house a lumber shed (Portland City Building Permits). These two buildings are attached, and although they are stylistically similar, they are distinguishable because the southern building is approximately two feet taller than the northern building.

The Enterprise Planing Mill, although simple and utilitarian, is a good example of an early 20th century building which contained an independent planing mill, few of which still exist. The exterior, constructed of poured in place concrete, had large door bays, including second story doors, which allowed the movement of stock. The interior spaces were wide open to allow for large machinery and wood storage. There was no interior decoration.

The Enterprise Planing Mill remained at Water Avenue and Yamhill Street until 1954, when it moved to 2909 NE Ainsworth Street. It operated there only a year before disappearing from the Portland City Directories in 1955.

A search of the Portland historic inventory and Portland City Directories indicates that there are no other planing mill buildings of this era still extant in the study area, and it is a rare building type in the entire city of Portland. As one of the only building of its type retaining significant historic integrity, it is an important remnant of the lumber industry which was vital to the development of Portland.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Enterprise Planing Mill
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Section number 9 Page 2

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

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Enterprise Planing Mill
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 526210 5040090
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

4 _____

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 Amy McFeeters-Krone, Architectural Historian

organization Building History Inc. date February, 2005

street & number 1831 NE Thompson St. telephone (503) 493-0477

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97212

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

name Bradley Malsin

street & number 1001 SE Water Avenue telephone (503) 595-0140

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97214

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.460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Enterprise Planing Mill
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Enterprise Planing Mill is located on lots 1 and 2, block 16, East Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

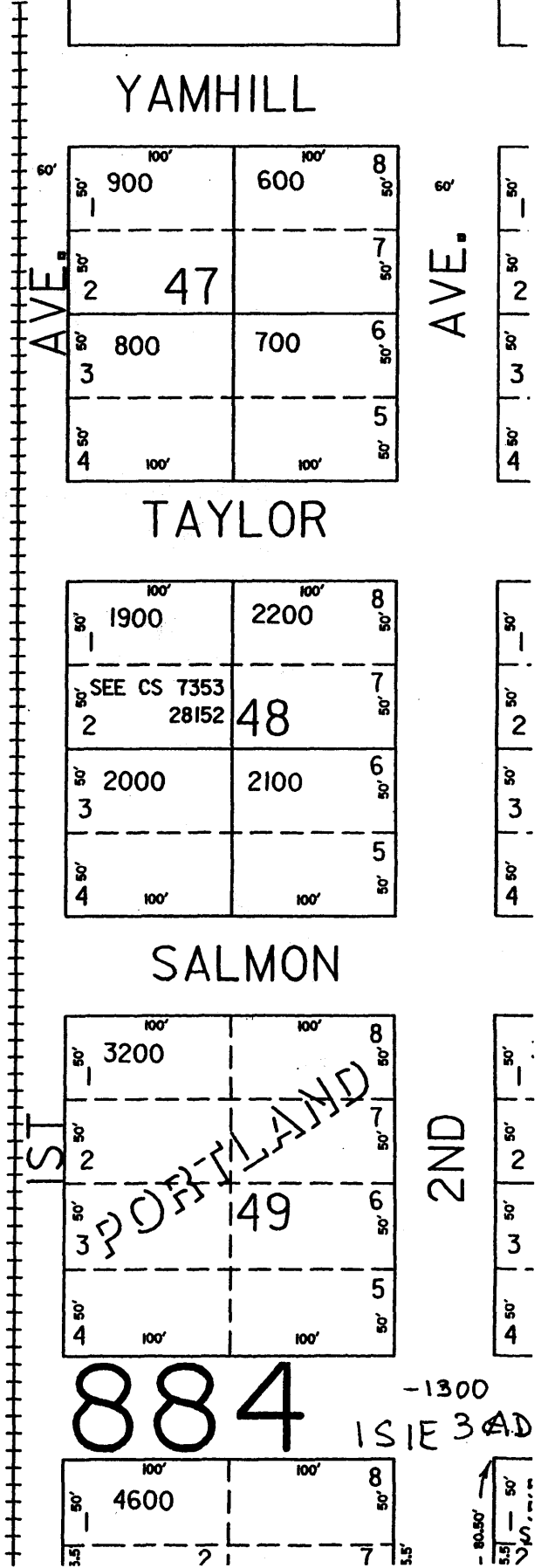
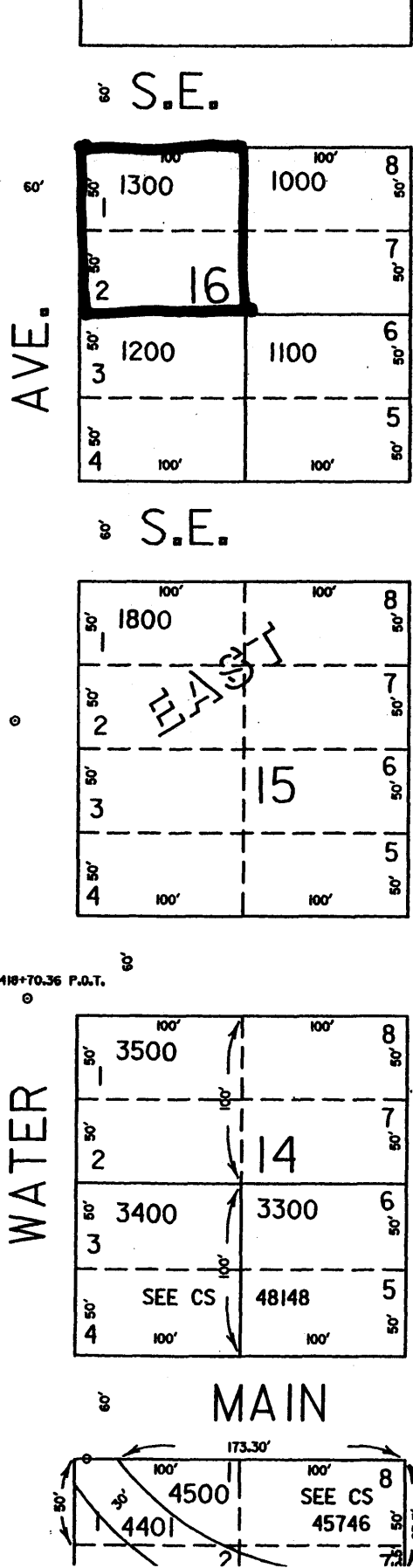
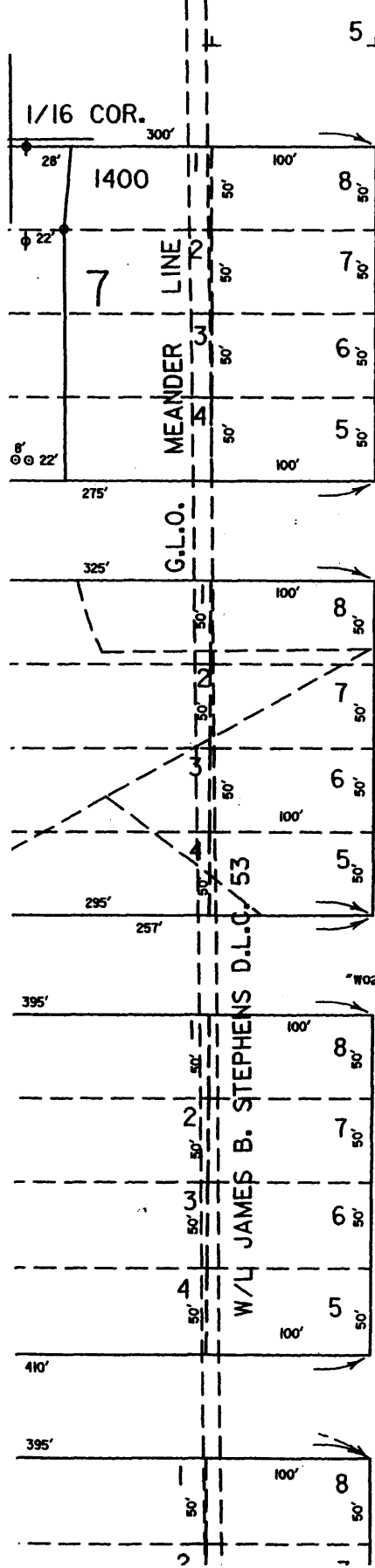
The boundary encompasses the urban tax lots that encompass the historic boundaries of the Enterprise Planing Mill.

SE1/4 NE1/4 SEC. 3 T.1S. R.1E. W
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

1" = 100'

SEE MAP IS IE 3AA

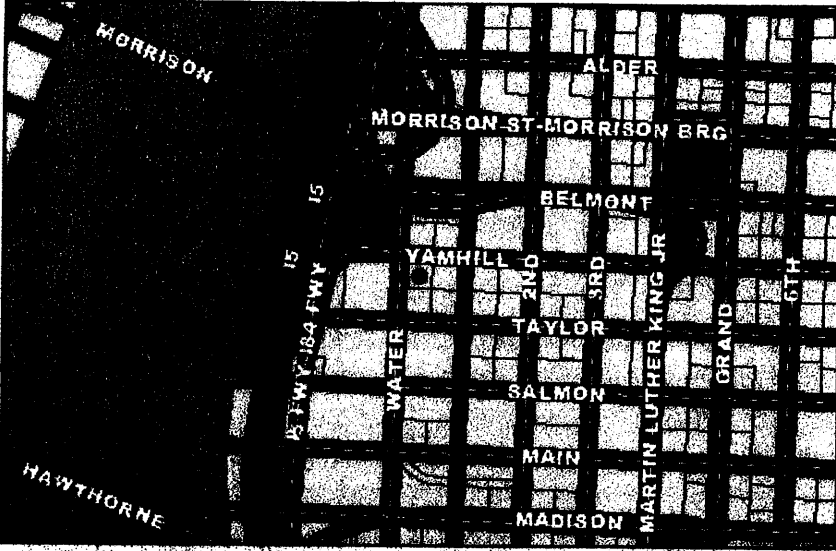
ARE FOR
SE ONLY



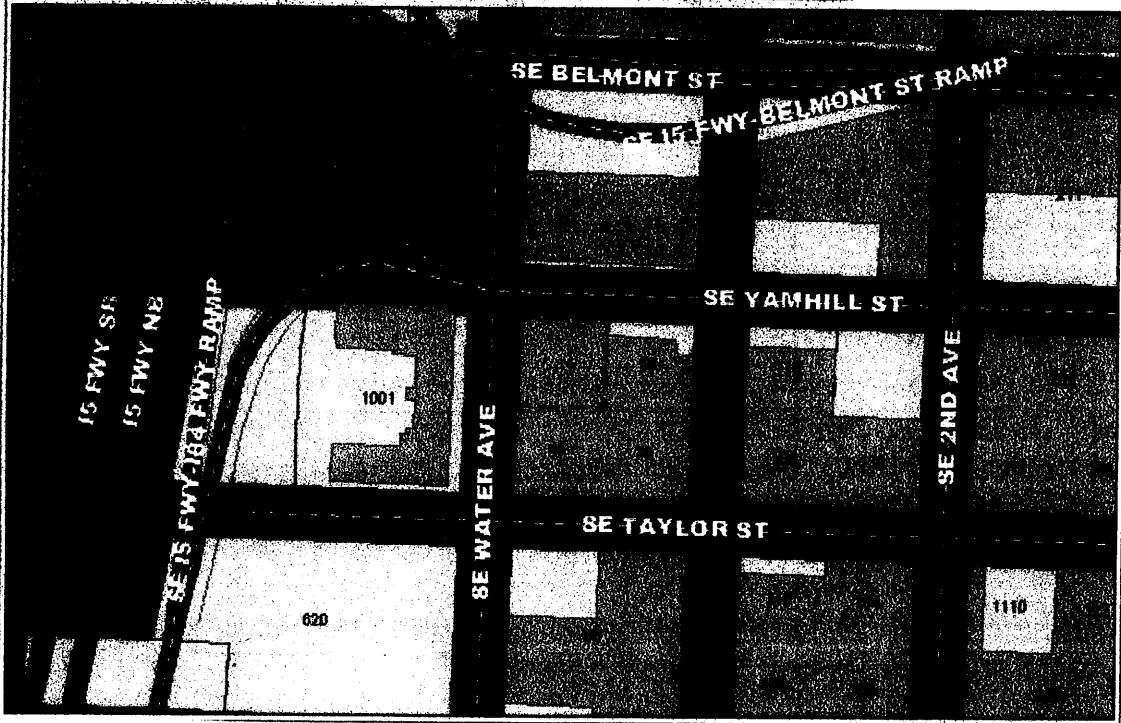
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*102" 418+70.36 P.O.T.

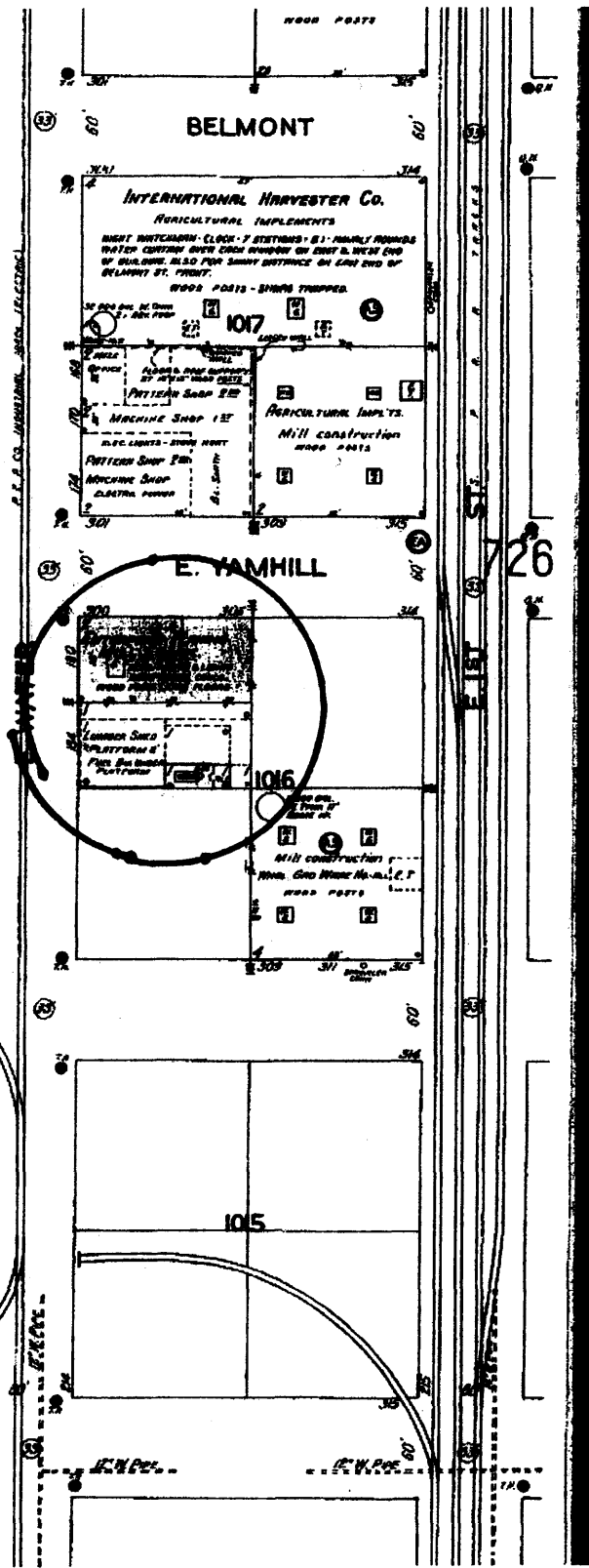
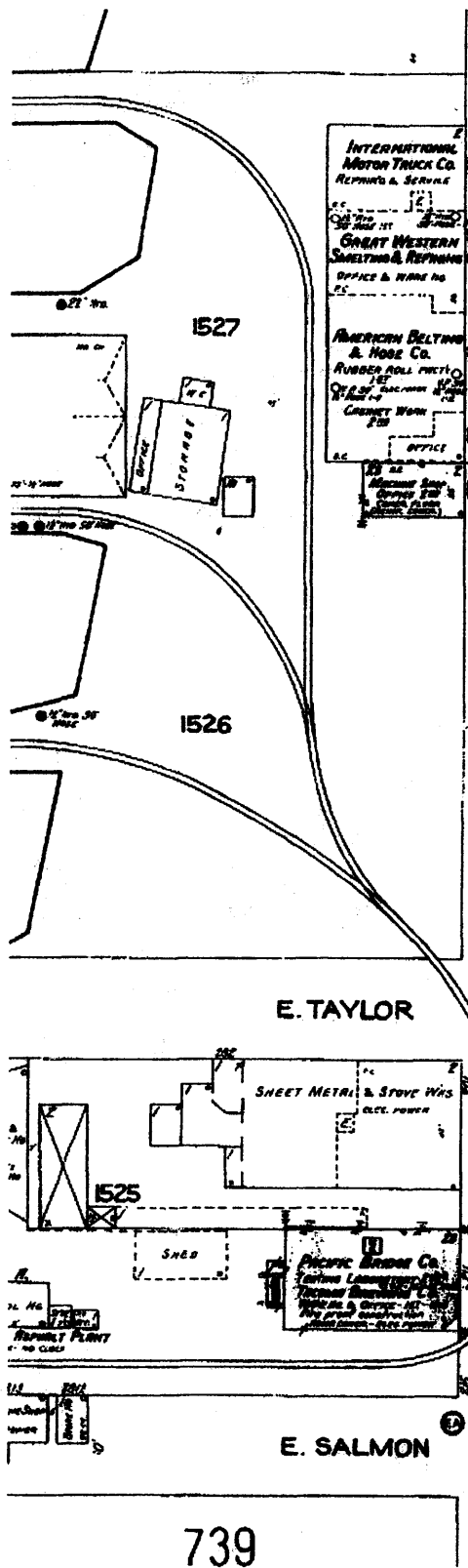
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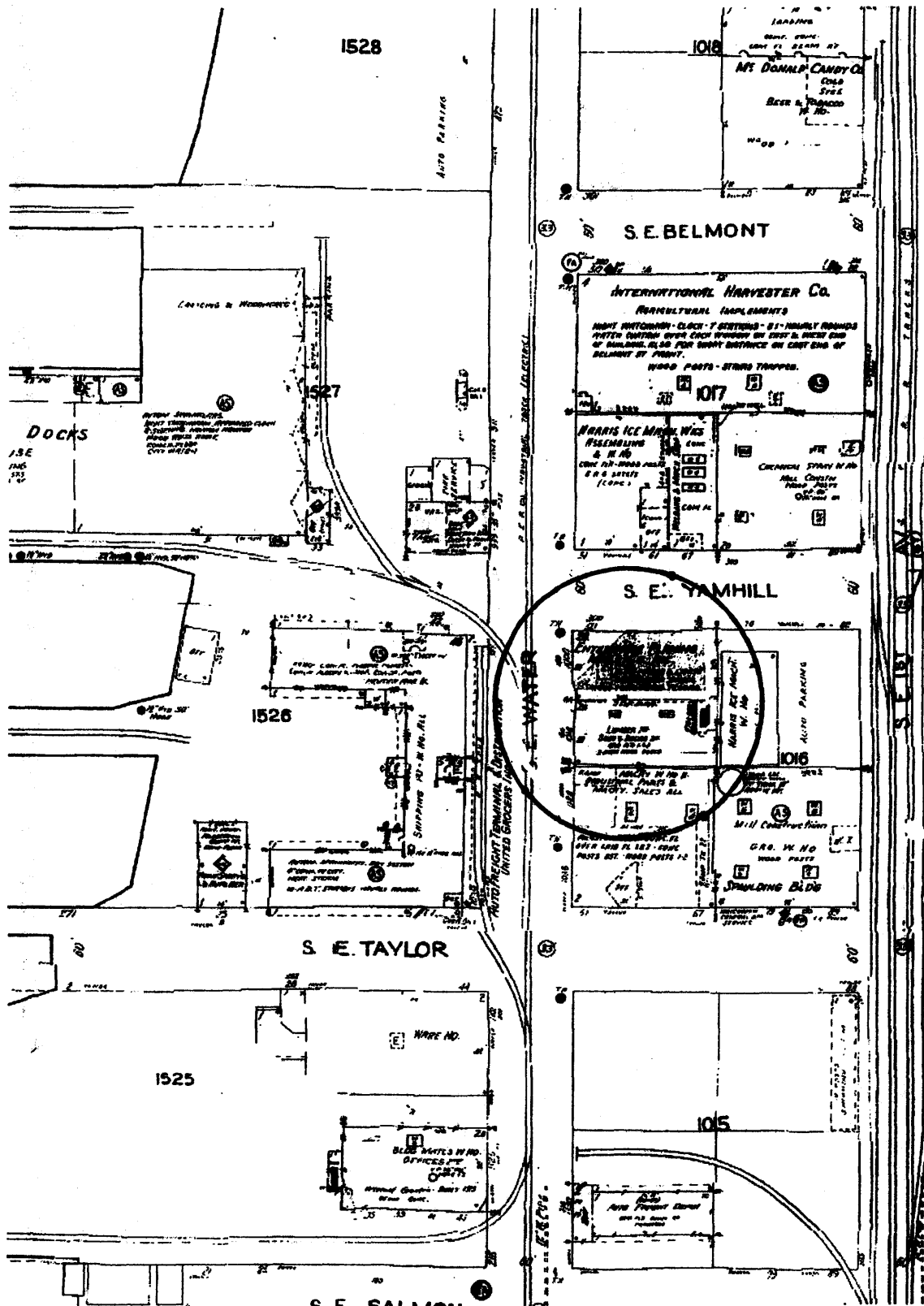
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Enterprise Planing Mill
Site Plan
Not to Scale

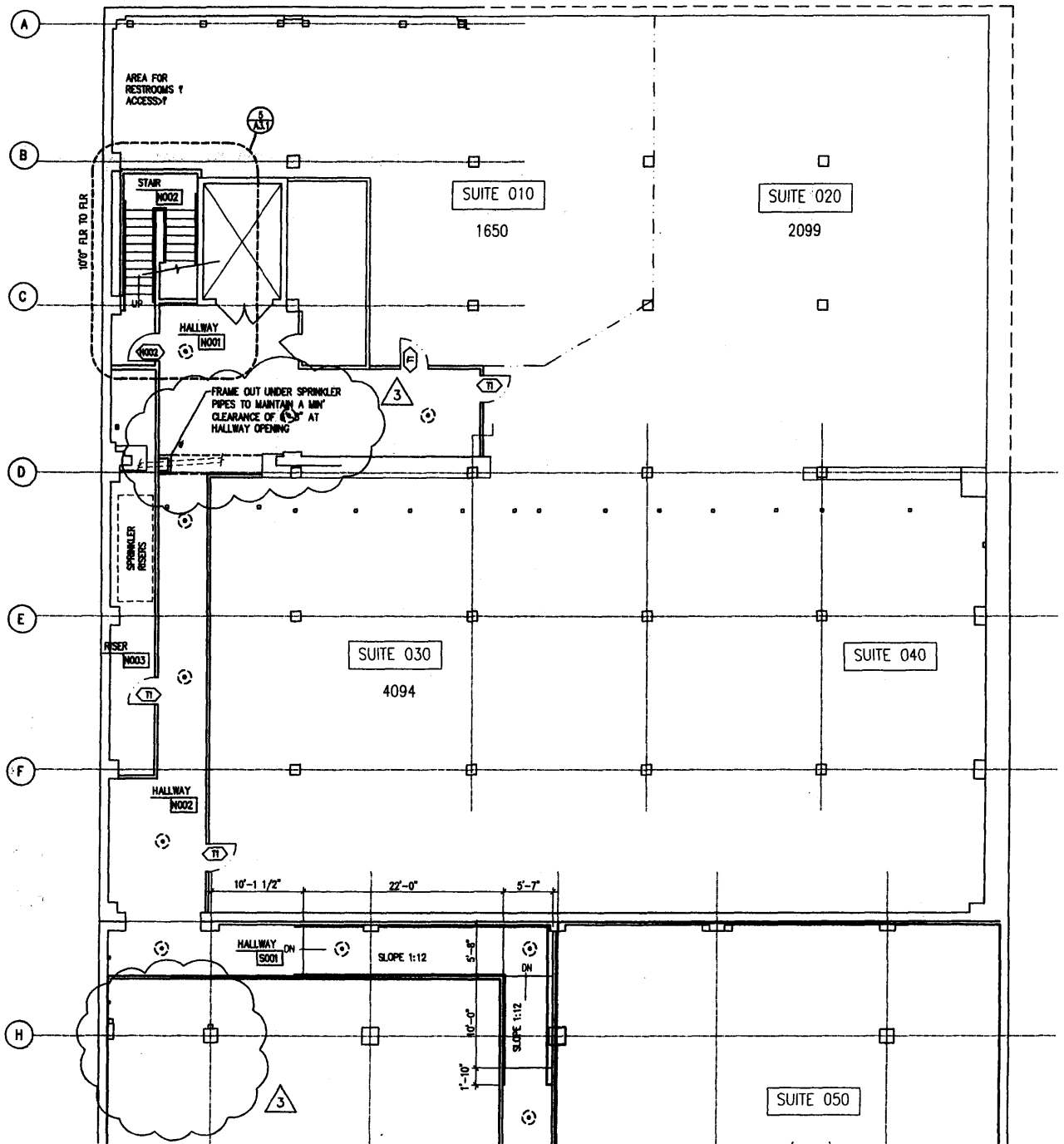


Enterprise Planing Mill
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924
Portland, Vol. 7, Sheet 725

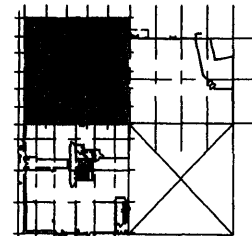


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Enterprise Planing Mill
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924-Oct. 1950
 Portland, Vol 7, Sheet 725

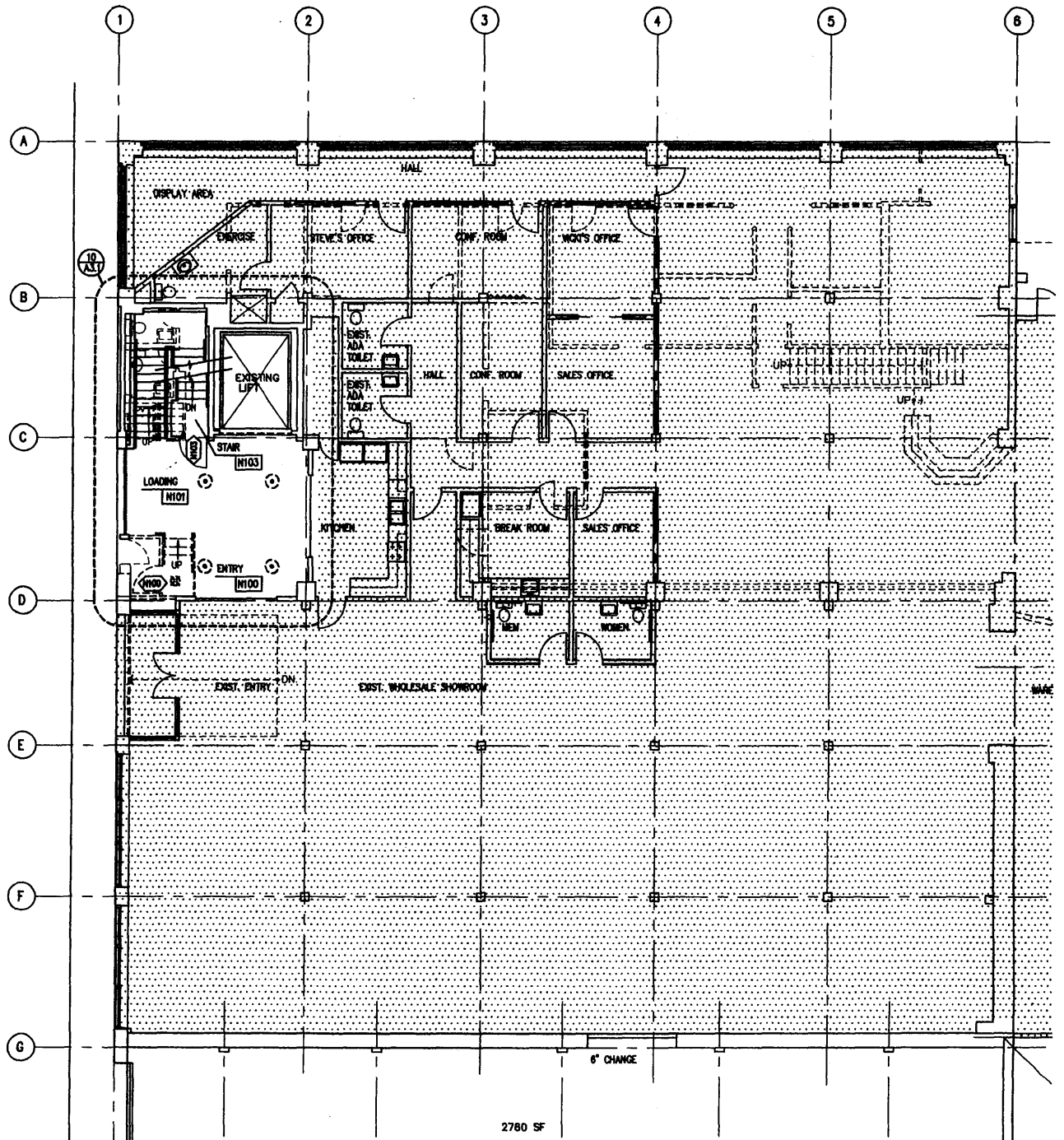


4 LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN - NORTH
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

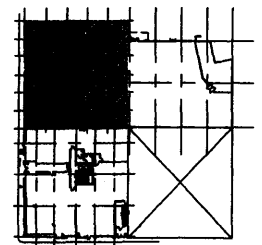


KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

**Enterprise Planing Mill
Basement Floor Plan**



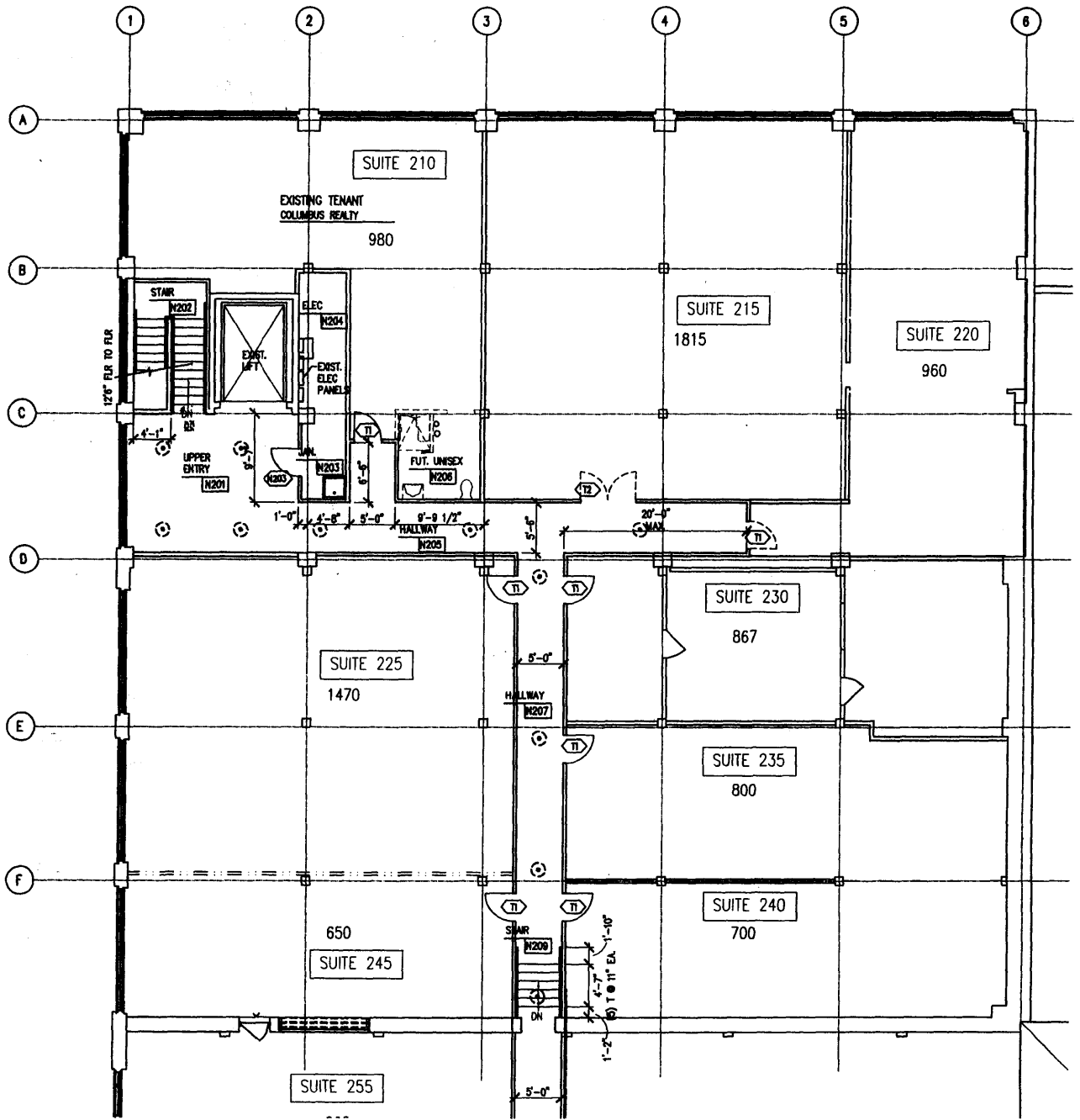
4 FIRST FLOOR PLAN - NORTH
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



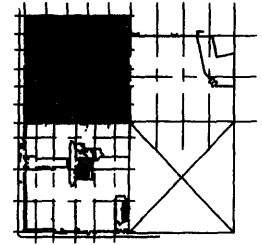
KEY PLAN
 NOT TO SCALE

**Enterprise Planing Mill
 First Floor Plan**

© 1998 by [unreadable] Architects



4 SECOND FLOOR PLAN - NORTH
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

**Enterprise Planing Mill
Second Floor Plan**

**ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL, MULTNOMAH CO., OREGON
PHOTO RECORD**

PHOTOGRAPHER: Amy McFeeters-Krone

**NEGATIVES HELD BY: Building History, Inc.
1831 NE Thompson St.
Portland, OR 97212**

DATE TAKEN: 2/05

1. north elevation, facing SW
2. West elevation, showing north portion of building
3. West elevation, showing south portion of building
4. north and east elevations facing SW, 1988 addition
5. original window detail, west elevation, including sliding upstairs window
6. interior second floor, facing east
7. interior detail, north building sliding window, facing west
8. north elevation, facing south, 1988 addition
9. north and east elevation of 1988 addition
10. interior first floor, facing north
11. interior first floor, facing northwest
12. interior first floor, facing southwest
13. freight elevator, northwest corner second floor
14. second floor facing west
15. second floor facing north
16. second floor facing northwest, showing sliding windows
17. second floor facing southeast
18. second floor, facing north, northeast corner