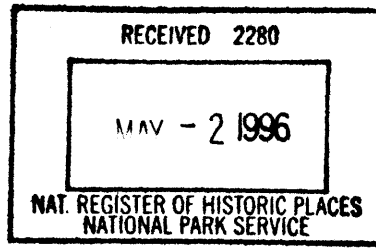


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 "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 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 Olson, August, House

other names/site number Jones, Suzy, House; Morris, Emily, House;

2. Location

street & number 2509 N.E. 18th N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97212

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.)

Sam Hannah April 22, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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.) _____

Edson J. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6/3/96
Edson J. Beall
Entered in the
National Register

Olson, August, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

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	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

N/A

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)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Other: Arts and Crafts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STUCCO

walls WOOD, Weatherboard

STUCCO

roof SYNTHETICS, Fiberglas

other COLUMNS, Brick

Chimney, Brick

Narrative Description

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

Olson, August, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
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.

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hockenberry, Raymond N., Architect
McHolland Brothers, Contractors

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Oregon Historic Society

Olson, August, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre (0.28)

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0	5	2	7	3	6	0	5	0	4	2	8	7	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

3

Zone		Easting					Northing							

4

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 Elizabeth Atly, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date December 14, 1995

street & number 3222 N.E. Schuyler telephone (503)

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

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

name Art and Susan DeMuro

street & number 2509 N.E. 18th Avenue telephone (503) 281-3663

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97212

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 Systems (4004-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 3 Page 1

OLSON, AUGUST, HOUSE (1910)2509 NE Eighteenth Avenue
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon**COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

The two-story Arts and Crafts-style house that occupies a generous elevated lot at the northwest corner of NE 18th Avenue and Brazee Street in the Irvington district in northeast Portland, Oregon was built in 1910 for August Olson, superintendent and general manager of the Deep River Logging Company. It is a well-preserved and distinctive example of the type of Arts and Crafts design promulgated by Gustav Stickley in his magazine, *The Craftsman*, and other publications from 1901 or 1902 onward. The house is representative of eclectic residential architecture in the fashionable Portland neighborhoods which built up in the years following the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905. The house has the earmarks of professional design and is attributed to R. N. Hockenberry on the basis of his signature on a 1910 plumbing inspection report filed with the Portland Bureau of Buildings.

This application is welcome for adding to the heretofore sketchy picture of the career of Raymond Hockenberry (1876-1951), who is best known in the annals of Oregon architecture as the probable designer of the original portion of the rustic, stone and shingle-clad Crater Lake Lodge in Crater Lake National Park, a project roughly contemporaneous with the Olson House, though the lodge was constructed between 1911 and 1914. [Original plans for Crater Lake Lodge were prepared by R. L. sic. Hockenberry and Company, Architects, of Portland.]

Raymond Hockenberry was a native of Pennsylvania who received his training in architecture at Syracuse University and was graduated in 1903. After serving for a time as a draftsman in Pittsburgh and New York, the young architect was attracted to Portland by opportunities promoted during the 1905 exposition. Hockenberry practiced in Portland for nine years, from 1906 to 1915, before returning to New York to settle permanently in Bronxville, where he specialized in apartment houses, industrial work and mechanical systems. His name has been elusive since during his time in Portland he appears not to have joined the state chapter of the professional organization, The American Institute of Architects. [Neither does his name appear in the normally encompassing *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased* by Withey and Withey.] The Portland Historic Resource Inventory identifies several houses in southwest Portland designed by R. N. Hockenberry. Of those few attributed to him, the Olson House is the most clearly inspired

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by the Arts and Crafts movement. As rare documented work by the architect, and as a clear-cut and well-crafted example of its stylistic type, the house meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The building's association with its original owner was short lived. August Olson was a native of Sweden who emigrated to America at the age of 16 and engaged in the logging industry in the Columbia River basin, starting on the payroll of industry legend Simon Benson at Oak Point, Washington. Olson retired as operations chief of the Deep River Logging Company in 1926, by which time he had been away from his Irvington property some twelve years.

The house built for August Olson is a brisk, side-gabled rectangular volume of two stories measuring 30 x 40 feet in its ground plan exclusive of a perpendicular kitchen/sleeping porch wing at the northwest, or rear corner. The facade, facing east onto NE 18th Avenue, is defined by a broad cross gable. The roof has overhanging eaves on outriggers. Three horizontal divisions of the exterior consist of a tall ground course of lapped weatherboards, a stucco ground story, and a shingle-clad second story. Double-hung window assemblies have 12 lights over one. Centered on the formally-organized facade is a portico with trussed gable roof. The three-part entry is flanked by three-part Chicago School bay windows. Among the distinctive features of the house are a heavily rusticated outside end chimney on the south street elevation and tapered piers and wing walls for the front portico which combine clinker brick and boulders. Relatively minor modifications visible on the exterior are entryway sidelights replaced with obscuring fluted glass, infill of a side porch on the kitchen wing, and picture window reglazing.

As was not uncommon in Arts and Crafts houses, this interior is organized not on the principle of picturesque asymmetry, with inglenooks, tower rooms and bays. Rather, it is organized formally with a central entry crosshall between living room and dining room. The living spaces are separated from the hallway by a classical column screen and sliding pocket doors, respectively. Interior finish work is conventional for the type and well-crafted. The current owners have painstakingly stripped away non-historic paint layers to restore the dark-stained vertical grain fir woodwork. The array of characteristic woodwork includes a beamed ceiling and wainscoting in the dining room and, in the hallway, cornice molding and a Craftsman-style dogleg staircase with straight balusters supporting the handrail. In the living room is noteworthy evidence of the designer's or builder's familiarity with Craftsman ideals. The document preparer has identified the source of a floor-to-ceiling, straight-fronted chimney piece clad entirely with verdigris matte-glazed ceramic tile as Stickley's *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement* (New York: Craftsman Publishing Company, 1909). The

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 3

firebox and a rectangular mantel recess of the chimney front are trimmed in brass, as in the Stickley design.

The house lot, which measures 100 x 125 feet, with its longer axis on Brazee, is raised above street grade. Street frontages are retained by a wall of good quality random-coursed ashlar with a dogleg staircase centered on the main entrance. There is also a breach in the wall on Brazee for a side stairway and access to a partially excavated garage which has been enlarged to the west to accommodate three cars. The easternmost bay of the garage was built first and probably is essentially contemporary with the house. Excavated garages are typical within the neighborhood where most lots are separated from street grade. The two bays on the west were added by 1924. The garage is classified by the proponent as a non-contributing feature.

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Section number 17 Page 1

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

1. other names, continued Fagan, Dr. Edwin P. and Dorothy B., House.

7. Materials

walls WOOD, shingles

7. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The August Olston House is an Arts and Crafts style residence facing east on the northwest corner of the intersection of Northeast 18th Avenue and Northeast Brazee Street in the Irvington Addition to Portland, Oregon. Built in 1910, the house sits five to six feet above the street and is surrounded on both street-facing sides with a four foot high rough-cut quarry faced ashlar basalt retaining wall.

The two-story house is rectangular, 30'x40', with attached center front porch and rear two-story extension containing the kitchen eating area on the first floor and a converted sleeping porch on the second floor at the northwest corner. This extension continues around the corner on the first floor to a one-story back porch, now enclosed as a pantry and bath.

A three-car garage is located at the southwest corner of the property, at street grade, its flat roof and parapet projecting to above grade at site level. The footprint of both house and garage are exactly the same as those shown on the 1924 Sanborn map.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The two-story wood frame house has a low-to-medium-pitched cross-gable roof, the principal gable oriented north to south, with an east-facing full gable forming the principal facade. This front facade is fully symmetrical, with a one-story gable-roof porch supported by battered clinker-brick and river rock full-height columns. The combination of clinker brick and river rock are found also on the exterior chimney for the fireplace, near the southeast corner of the house. In both locations, the river rock is integrated more intensively at the base, and more sparsely as it climbs, such that the piers especially are all brick at the top half.

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Section number 7 Page 2

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

The house is sided in three approximately equal width bands up to the plate line. Above the stuccoed concrete basement walls begins the first course, of 5" exposure bevel siding, up to a drip-line that also serves as sill to most of the first story windows. These windows are set into a band of stucco which continues to another dripline at approximately second floor level. The shingle siding that commences at this drip-line continues to and past the plate line to the gable peaks.

A grand front entry to the lot is provided by the stone pillars of the front retaining wall. This entry is offset from the center front of the house, and stairs proceed in a Z-pattern, with the long run paralleling the north-south front facade.

Stairs to the entry porch are framed with level clinker-brick/river rock rails continuous to the clinker-brick columns and capped with a concrete cap. Side rails at porch level are closed, with bevel siding on both sides, continuous with the first level of siding, and are capped with one-inch thick wood.

The porch roof is framed with an open-timbered end gable and wide bargeboards, carried on heavy bracket-ended beams resting on paired brackets over the columns. The wide front door, glazed at eye level over a single recessed panel, is flanked with wide full-glazed side-lights.

Flanking the porch at first floor level are two matching Chicago style windows, consisting of a wide fixed 10/1 center window, and narrow double-hung 4/1 side windows, the top sash forming a square.

Centered above the porch, the second story windows consist of paired 12/1 windows at center, and two smaller 3/1 casements with window boxes on brackets extending past the sills.

The wide, open eaves of the gabled roof are faced with 1x4 beveled t&g supported on equally spaced 4x6 straight blunt-cut purlins. The gable ends meet the primary gable ends a few feet short of the corner, giving the facade a slightly winged look.

All materials on this primary facade appear to be original, with the exception of the fluted glass in the sidelights of the door. Light fixtures on either side of the sidelights, appear to be original, one of which is apparently intact.

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Section number 7 Page 3 August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

The south and second street-facing facade is study in dynamic symmetry. Centrally located on the second story is a paired window identical to the central paired window on the east facade, with a smaller casement in the same relationship as those in front to its west only. To the east of this window rises the clinker brick/river rock chimney.

Surrounding the chimney at ground floor level are two identical 3/4 casement windows, the westernmost of which is slightly off-center below the paired second-story window. To the west of this almost centered window are paired double-hung 8/1 windows centered below the small second-story casement window. Centered below each of these two first floor openings are basement windows located above the bottom row of bevel siding. The chimney continues through the overhang and is crowned with two ceramic chimney pots.

The window trim on these two principal facades corresponds to the materials in which the windows are set, i.e., windows in the bevel and shingle bands are cased with 1x4 banded trim, while those in the stucco band are recessed into the stucco.

On the west facade, at the juncture with the rear extension and over the ground floor windows, are remnants of rafter ends from a pre-existing pergola over the back door and stairs. The owner has saved the elements from this trellis to use as a guide to reconstruct the pergola with new materials at the same location. Although the pergola does not show up in any generation of Sanborn maps, the craftsman beam end details of the existing parts suggest that the pergola was probably part of the original house.

The original window at the stair landing, on the west facade, has been replaced by a picture window of the same dimensions, using existing trim, inside and out.

The two story extension on the west side contains the kitchen on the first floor and a former sleeping porch on the second floor. The sleeping porch has ribbon windows of four 3/2 casements on the south side, five on the west end and three on the north side. The gable roof over this extension, lower than the principal and cross gables, has the same wide eaves and purlin detailing.

The lower floor of the west extension continues north to form a shed roofed porch/mudroom, which has been enclosed by the present owner to form a pantry.

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August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

On the north facade, two windows are not original: an aluminum slider over the kitchen sink (which the owner plans to replace with one more appropriate to the house) and a large tripartite picture window extending to the floor of the dining room. This window, with fixed large square center panel and two narrow side panels, may have been enlarged vertically by a previous owner, but is faced with wood casings, inside and out, in the style of the original house. The window, on axis with interior elements, will be described in the interior narrative.

A low brick wall extends northward from the northeast corner of the house to the edge of the property. A similar brick wall extends southward from the southwest corner and makes a corner heading west, terminating at the roofs of the garages (the easternmost section of the three-car garage appears to have been built earlier than the two-car portion, and is somewhat shorter in length). The garages are singularly non-descript.

The stone retaining wall from the east street-facing side wraps the corner at street level, and a second stair, a straight run, is located in the south wall, a few feet east of the garages.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Entering through the front door, one steps into a grand entry hall, into which daylight floods from all four sides. The living room is to the left (south) through an large opening framed by square sectioned tapered wood Craftsman columns. Opposite the entry door, is the U-shaped stair, with square newel posts and flat closely spaced rails. To the north, below the upper flight of stairs, is an entry to the kitchen.

To the right (north) of the front entry, a pair of large, single-paneled pocket doors give entry to the dining room. This opening, as the opening to the living room, are on access with the large tripartite picture window on the north wall of the dining room. The axis terminates at the south end of the living room wall with a floor-to-ceiling rectangular variegated verdigris matt-glazed 6"x6" ceramic tile chimneypiece with studded hammered brass corner straps. A wood mantel is recessed into the vertical rectangle of the mass, and is also framed with hammered brass.

This fireplace, surely the focal point of the residence, demonstrates the painstaking care the present owners have taken and are taking to restore this residence. A photograph

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Section number 7 Page 5

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

taken within the past year shows this fireplace painted white, its cornerpieces tarnished dark brown. The tiles and brass now shine with nearly new brilliance.

That the living room, extending full-length along the south third of the first story, was originally two rooms is evident from the directional changes of the oak strip flooring in the center of the long room, and from abrupt termination of the built-in low cabinets along the north wall from the west corner. This change was made by a previous owner.

Also evident from recent photos is the extent to which the owners have restored the original woodwork. Windows, doors, trim, base and ceiling mouldings, the stairs and rail, and the dining room wainscoting and coffered ceiling have all been carefully stripped of paint, revealing the fine grain of early vertical grain fir.

In the dining room, the plate rail has been carefully recreated and matched to the existing wood. Likewise a second story rail has been added, modeled after the existing rail. In both cases, the work has been so well executed that it was necessary for the owner to point out the difference.

There is a butler's pantry on the north wall between the dining room in the northeast corner and the kitchen in the northwest extension. The cabinets in the pantry are original glass-fronted uppers and recessed panel lowers. A window is centered on the wall. The countertop has been modernized with a tasteful plastic laminate, replacing bright orange laminate installed by a previous owner.

The kitchen is thoroughly modernized with recessed panel amber maple cabinets, white plastic laminate countertop and green vinyl flooring, is not inharmonious with the house. It replaces a kitchen modernized by a previous owner with modular oak cabinets and orange plastic laminate countertops and backsplashes.

Off the kitchen at the northwest corner is a full bath, in which the owner has installed wood wainscoting, 1" hex floor tiles and period fixtures.

Upstairs, a generous central hall leads to bedrooms in the southwest and southeast corners and in front and to a master suite in the northeast corner. The former sleeping porch has been converted to use as an office.

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August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

The extent of second story alterations carried out by the present owner consists of reconfiguration of the master bedroom closet and bathroom, the addition of a second bathroom, usurping some of the space of the sleeping porch/office. These two baths, with hex tile floors, wood wainscoting and period fixtures, replace one previously modernized wood-paneled and black-fixture bathroom. A former doorway between the upper stair and the north rooms has been opened up, and the stairwall replaced by the new "old" rail described above.

In all of the smaller bedrooms built-in closets and drawers are being restored.

INTEGRITY AND ALTERATION PROGRAM

Without early photographs and other corroborating evidence, it is not possible to say with certainty what is original and what has been altered. However, the congruence of materials with those used in the period of construction, together with the unchanged building footprint, suggest that much if not most of the house's elements are original.

The owners are committed to recreating an ambiance respectful of the house as originally designed, and have shown that commitment in work they have performed to date. As mentioned above, they have stripped and refinished all of the first floor woodwork and restored the tile and brass fireplace.

The light fixtures in the three front rooms (chimneypiece sconces, ceiling fixtures in entry hall and dining room), though not original to the house, are all restored period fixtures. The Siberian white oak floors have been refinished throughout the first and second stories.

The parts of the pergola have been saved, to use as a model for recreating it. The sidelights at the front door and the aluminum slider at the kitchen will be replaced with more period-compatible windows. The broken light fixtures on the front stair wall and at the front entry will be restored and their glass replaced.

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Section number 7 Page 7 August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The eastern half of the 640 acre 1865 Donation Land Claim of William and Elizabeth Irving (Appendix A) is the site of the present Irvington Addition in northeast Portland. Irvington was platted in 1887 (Appendix B) by a syndicate headed by David P. Thompson. In 1888, the undeveloped lands were purchased by Charles Francis Adams of Boston, with Charles H. Prescott his trustee in Portland. (17,22)

The Security Savings and Trust Company, incorporated in 1890, were vested, in a 1905 Declaration of Trust, with the powers to "lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, asell and dispose of, convey, or in any like or other manner deal with, said lands..."(17) In 1907 the Irvington Investment Company was formed, with E.A. McGrath as President.(22)

The eastward expansion of Portland following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 spurred the development of the area, but the blocks in the Irvington Addition do not appear to be heavily occupied, either in the 1907 Block Books or on the 1909 Sanborn maps, which show the area platted but not developed (Appendix C).

Lots 9 and 10 of Block 47 of the Irvington Addition were sold by David Povey to August Olson for the sum of \$3300.(22) Olson, who emigrated to the U.S. from Sweden at the age of 16, worked as a logger with Simon Benson, and became the superintendent and general manager of the Deep River Logging Company (Appendix D).

Olson and his wife Grace built the present house on lot 9 and 10 in 1910 for the sum of \$7000. The plumbing permit shows R. N. Hockenberry and August Olson as owners. (Appendix E) According to *Pacific Builder and Engineer* for August 13, 1910, McHolland Brothers were engaged as the builders.

Lots 11 and 12 were traded, bought and sold over the years in conjunction with lots 9 and 10, (2, 22) but the east 25' of the former appear to be part and parcel of the property on all Sanborn maps from 1924 on (Appendix F). The earliest portion of the garage is within the original 100' length of lot 10; the additional two-car portion is within the additional 25 feet from the east end of lots 11 and 12.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 78 Page 8 August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

The Olsons only lived in the house until 1914.

Suzie M. Jones bought the house in 1914, and in 1920, Fred and Emily Morris bought it from her for about \$9000. Fred Morris, who "took a prominent part in building of the Electric Railroad to Oregon City and Estacada, and started the Oaks Park," (22) died in 1922, leaving the house to Emily.

James L. and Mayme Myers, who bought the house in 1936, resold it in 1937 to Dr. Edwin P. and Dorothy Fagan. Doctor Fagan, who apparently ran the Portland Clinic, committed suicide in the house, leaving it to his wife and four children.

The house appears to have remained in the Fagan family until 1959, when it was sold to Robert L. Stevens, who owned it until 1979. From thence, it was owned successively for short terms by Stephen P. Yaw, D. Cox, and David R. Munro, who purchased it in 1985.

The present owners are Art and Susan DeMuro, who seek nomination of the house for the National Register of Historic Places, and who in the process of restoring the house to its original elegance.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The August Olson House is significant as a fine example of the Arts & Crafts style, and the most clearly Arts & Crafts-inspired of all known residences designed by Raymond N. Hockenberry, an architect who practiced in Portland, Oregon between 1906 and 1915. Hockenberry was the architect for several Portland residences and is purported to be the architect for the National Register Crater Lake Lodge.

The August Olson residence was constructed by McHolland Brothers, Contractors, who built many quality commercial buildings and grand residences in the early 20th century, including the National Register Portland Town Club at 2115 S.W. Salmon Street.

The detailing of the August Olson house is subtle and elegant, expressing the Arts & Crafts penchants: for the grand entry hall with large openings to adjacent rooms, and for

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August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

a commitment to the use of local materials. Although the Arts & Crafts movement claimed to eschew the rigid formal symmetry of the classical styles, the masterful subtlety shown in the use of symmetries in this residence puts it in the company of other good examples of Arts & Crafts, such as by the English architects C.F.A.Voysey, W.R. Lethaby and E.S.Prior.(3) This carefully casual, almost playful use of symmetry, found in the street-facing facades and in the axially of the dominant interior elements, is discussed in the descriptive narrative above.

The floor-to-ceiling chimneypiece of mottled copper-green ceramic tile and hammered brass, surely the centerpiece of this gracious home, appears to have been inspired by Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman* magazine (21) &(Appendix G).

A skillfully playful mastery is demonstrated in the use of extraordinarily deformed clinker brick in combination with smooth river rock in the porch piers and lower rails of the front porch as well as in the exterior chimney. That these elements appear to have withstood very little damage in 85 years attests to their structural soundness.

Warm tones of dark-stained fine-grained Oregon fir are evident in the dining room wainscoting, ceiling coffers, and pocket doors, as well as in the stair rails and the floor and ceiling mouldings.

Side Commentary Regarding Additional Significance

Though not significant for this house alone, the fact of its location within the Irvington Addition gives reason to consider certain factors which contribute to our understanding of growth trends of the City of Portland in the period following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905.

It is clear that a certain exclusivity was intended for the Irvington district for, along with the purchase of property, the buyer entered into a covenant, swearing that

"during the period of 25 years from and after the 1st day of July 1891 and until and after the 1st day of July 1916, no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured, sold or otherwise disposed of as a beverage in any place of public resort on the premises . . . nor shall said premises at any time during said period be occupied or used for . . . the carrying on of any trade or business whatsoever, . . . nor be in any manner used or occupied by Chinese other than as the said Chinese may be employed by residents thereon as house servants, no building to be within 25 feet of the street and no building to cost less than \$2500.00 under penalty of forfeiture."(10)

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August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

Indeed this house and the adjacent houses *are* 25 feet from the streets on both streets (the 3-car garage, on the property line, may well have been built after 1916, but before 1924); and indeed this house cost well over \$2500 to be built - \$7000, as reported in *Pacific Builder and Engineer* (13). Subsequent zoning has effectively maintained the residential character of the neighborhood, well past the term of the covenants.

The overt racism of the remaining clause reveals what Portland historian E. Kimbark MacColl calls the "deeply held conviction, rooted in American history, that non-Caucasians were inferior people." (10) Furthermore, the fact that real estate brokers were managing realty transactions in such a way as to create racial "ghettos," through covert exclusion policies, *was not publicized until 1945!* (*Ibid.*) Even as Irvington today is becoming more racially integrated, due in part to white flight to suburbia, it is clear that the intentional shaping of neighborhoods cannot easily be separated from the shaping of attitudes.

RAYMOND HOCKENBERRY, ARCHITECT

The Early Years

Raymond Newman Hockenberry was born September 16, 1876 to Henry (Harry) and Minerva Hockenberry of Berrysburg, Pennsylvania (no longer on the map), 25 miles north of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. (5,6) Raymond completed secondary school at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, his father having been appointed Superintendent of Carbondale Public Schools. (5) After graduation from Dickinson College in Carlyle, Pennsylvania, Raymond attended Syracuse University from 1899 to 1902, and was awarded a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1903. He was active in music, sports and fraternal organizations. (12) & (Appendix H)

Raymond Hockenberry worked as an architectural draughtsman in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and New York, New York in the years following his studies (5,6). He married fellow Syracuse University student Florence Mary Tucker in April 1905. (5,6,12)

The Portland Years

The young couple were encouraged by Hockenberry's parents to move to Portland, Oregon to benefit from the residential building boom that followed Portland's 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. The elder Hockenberry had been invited earlier to Portland to help develop the public school system. (5,6)

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

Raymond Hockenberry opened an architectural office in Portland's Washington Building in 1906. From 1909 until 1915, his office was in the Abington Building (Room 203 from 1910 to 1914, Room 601 in 1915). He shared an office in 1909 and 1910 with one Harry J. Hockenberry, also listed as an architect. (14).

Although the 1910 August Olson house was most likely not Raymond Hockenberry's first architectural project, there are no drawings or photographs in the files of the Oregon Historic Society of any earlier work attributed him.

The *Historic Resource Inventory for Portland, Oregon* (16) includes three Hockenberry residences, all built between 1913 and 1916: the Edwin Jorgenson house (1913) at 226 S.W. Parkside Drive (Appendix I); the William S. Nash residence (1914) at 2862 S.W. Rutland Terrace (Appendix J); and the Frank S. Gilbert residence (1916) at 216 S.W. Parkside Drive (Appendix K). All are called "Twentieth Century Colonial" on the *Inventory*, and all appear to be more classically-inspired than the August Olson house.

Although Crater Lake National Park records yield little information concerning the architect for the Crater Lake Lodge (Appendix L), Portland architectural historian Alfred Staehli cites an incidental reference to Raymond Hockenberry as its architect, from a 1911 letter between state and national government officials.(20) Staehli further records the existence, in National Archives, of Hockenberry designs for guest cabins at the Park, based on widely circulated plan books. He places Hockenberry "solidly among his contemporaries as being strongly influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement, related to the works of M.H. Bailey Scott, C.F.A. Voysey, and Edwin Lutyens," and states that "there is nothing unusual about giving a commission to design an alpine hotel to an architect whose work has primarily been residential . . .[as] . . .there was less distinction made between commercial, institutional, and residential architectural practice than there is now."(*Ibid.*)

Raymond and Frances Hockenberry had two sons, Earl (b. 1906) and Raymond, Jr. (b. 1913).(6, 12) During their nine years in Portland, the Hockenberry family lived in no fewer than eight separate residences, according to Portland City Directories from 1906 to 1915.(14) The addresses, especially in the later years, are progressively further northeast, in the direction of Portland's expansion. It is possible that this constitutes a pattern, *i.e.*, of building a house more or less "on spec", and occupying it until the next one is built, and so on, which a comparison of old and new addresses might reveal.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8,9 Page 12

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

The few known works of Raymond N. Hockenberry during his brief practice in Portland show him to have made a significant contribution to Oregon's architectural legacy. It would be interesting to see what further systematic research might unearth concerning other architectural works by Raymond Hockenberry.

The Post-Portland Years

In anyone's life, changes in direction can come about through choice or chance, depending on circumstances of time, place and conditions. Thus a promising architectural career for young Hockenberry made an abrupt turn, as the United States was drawn into World War I, and residential construction in Portland "came to a standstill," according to Hockenberry's second son, Raymond, Jr.

The Hockenberry family moved to Bronxville, New York, where Raymond became involved in the design of war materiel plants. After the war he designed heating systems for commercial and apartment buildings in New York City for thirty years.(6)

Never a member of the American Institute of Architects*, Hockenberry nonetheless remained active architectural and engineering circles, as well as music and sports groups in New York City. He never again took up residential architecture. (6) He died October 17, 1951, in Bronxville, New York (5,6,11).

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) Abbott, Carl. *The Great Extravaganza: Portland and the Lewis and Clark Exposition*. Oregon Historical Society, 1981.
- (2) Commonwealth, Inc.. *Abstract of Title to Lots 11 and 12 in Block 47 Irvington*. Multnomah County, Oregon down to August 21, 1908.
- (3) Cumming, Elizabeth and Wendy Kaplan. *The Arts and Crafts Movement*. London:Thames and Hudson Ltd., 1991.
- (4) Ferriday, Virginia Guest and Vaughan, Thomas, eds. *Space, Style and Structure*, vol. 2, pp.387-8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 13

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

- (5) Hockenberry, John, Washington, D.C., grandson of Raymond N. Hockenberry, December 2, 1995, telephone interview.
- (6) Hockenberry, Raymond N. II, Bronxville, N.Y., son of Raymond N. Hockenberry, December 2, 1995, telephone interview.
- (7) Kaplan, Wendy, Consulting Editor. *The Encyclopedia of Artshand crafts: the International Arts Movement*. London: Quarto Publishing, and New York: E.P. Dutton, 1989.
- (8) McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.
- (9) MacColl, E. Kimbark. *The Shaping of a City: Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1885 to 1915*. Portland, Oregon: Georgian Press Company, 1976.
- (10) _____. *The Growth of a City: Power and Politics in Portland,, Oregon 1915 to 1950*, Portland, Oregon: Georgian Press Co., 1979.
- (11) New York *Times*, obituary for Raymond N. Hockenberry, October 20, 1951.
- (12) *Onandogan, The*. Syracuse University Yearbooks, 1901-1903.
- (13) *Pacific Builder and Engineer*, Vol. 10, August 1910.
- (14) Portland City Directories, 1906-1915.
- (15) *Portland Oregonian*, obituary, August Olson, 30 Jan. 1929, p. 6.
- (16) Portland Survey and Inventory of Historic Places.
- (17) Roos, Roy E., "Historical Outline for the Olson/Jones/Morris House," report for Art DeMuro, July 1995.
- (18) Sanborn Maps, 1909, 1924, etc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number 9,10 Page 14

August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

- (19) Smith, Larry and Lloyd. *A Chronological History and Important Event Log of Crater Lake National Park*. collated and edited by Larry Smith and Lloyd Smith, 1968-1985.
- (20) Staehli, Alfred, "Crater Lake Lodge: Additional Notes on its Architectural Significance and about the Architect," prepared for the Historic Preservation League of Oregon, January 1988.
- (21) Stickley, Gustav. *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement*. New York: Craftsman Publishing Company, 1909, republished by Dover Publications, Inc., 1979.
- (22) Title and Trust Company. *Abstract of Title to All of Block numbered forty-seven (47), in Irvington, now within the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon*. 1865-1920.
- (23) Unruh, Harlan, *Administrative History of Crater Lake National Park, Volume 1*, 1987

Thanks to the following persons who helped me through a chain of telephone conversations leading to invaluable information: American Institute of Architects National Archives*, Elizabeth Walton Potter, Dan Handelman, Judy Handelman, Mary Huber, Mary O'Brien (Syracuse U. Archives), Richard Ritz, Al Staehli, George McMath, David Wark, Steven Mark, Jane Hofmann, Sally Jorgenson Buehner.

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 9 and 10, and the East 25 feet of lots 11 and 12, Block 47, Irvington Addition to the City of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries are as legally defined lot numbers, block numbers and additions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Photograph list

August Olson House

Portland, Multnomah, Oregon

Photographed by Elizabeth Atly November 29, 1995

Negatives held by Art Demuro, 2509 N.E. 18th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97212

1. East (front) Facade, from N.E. Eighteenth Avenue
2. Southeast Corner, from corner of N.E. Brazee Street and N.E. Eighteenth Avenue
3. South Facade, from N.E. Brazee Street
4. South Side of Property, from across N.E. Brazee Street, including Three-Car Garage
5. Southwest corner, Stone Wall and Stairs, and Brick Wall, from Sidewalk on Brazee
6. Detail of Stonework at South Stair
7. West Facade
8. Detail of West (rear) Entry, showing connection points for Pergola
9. Northwest Corner, showing former Porch, now enclosed and inaccessible from outside
10. Detail of North Facade, showing Dining Room Bay Window and Brick Wall
11. Northeast Corner
12. Detail of Porch and Stone Wall from Front
13. Porch Detail from Northeast Corner, showing Clinker Brick and River Rock
14. Entry Hall, facing West, from Front Entry
15. Entry Hall, facing East, from Stair
16. Axis from Dining Room, through Entry Hall and Living Room to Fireplace
17. Reverse Axis from Living Room through Entry Hall to Dining Room
18. Fireplace
19. Floor Detail, showing location of former partial wall at center of Living Room
20. Detail of Ceiling, Wainscot, and Pocket Door at Dining Room. Current Owner has restore original Woodwork and replace missing Plate Rail
21. Detail of Stair Rail, restored by Owner, from Landing
22. Detail of Stair Rail at Second Story. Rail and Posts at left have been added by Current Owner to match original Rail and Posts.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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August Olson House, Multnomah, Oregon

Appendices

- A. William and Elizabeth Irving Donation Land Claim (22)
- B. Original plat of Irvington (22)
- C. Sanborn Map 1909 (18)**
- D. August Olson Obituary, *Portland Oregonian*, January 30, 1937
- E. Plumbing permit for R.N. Hockenberry & August Olson. Shows footprint of house
- F. Sanborn Map 1924 (18)**
- G. Chimneypiece from Stickley (21)
- H. Photograph of Raymond Hockenberry from 1903 Onandogan (12)
- I. Survey form for Jorgenson House**
- J. Survey form for Nash House**
- K. Survey form for Gilbert House**
- L. Photograph of Crater Lake Lodge**
- M. Multnomah County Assessors Map showing location of property 1995
- N. Site Plan of August Olson House in 1995
- O. First Floor As-Is Plan of August Olson House in 1995
- P. Second Floor As-Is Plan of August Olson House in 1995

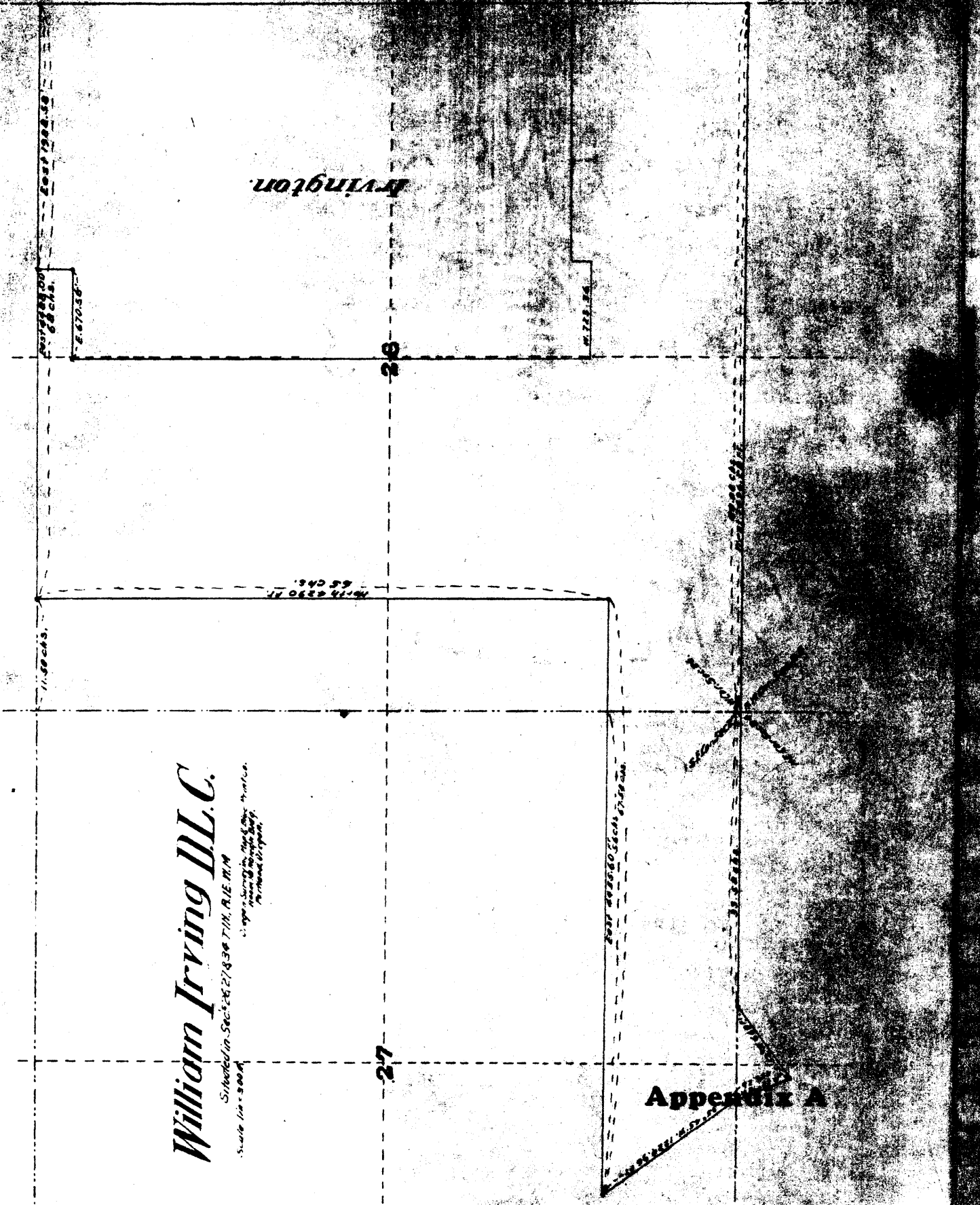
**From Oregon Historic Society

William Irving D.L.C.

Sited in Sec. 27 & 28 T1N, R1E, M1W
Scale 1 in = 200 ft
As per Survey by J. G. & C. W. Smith
for the Board of Supervisors

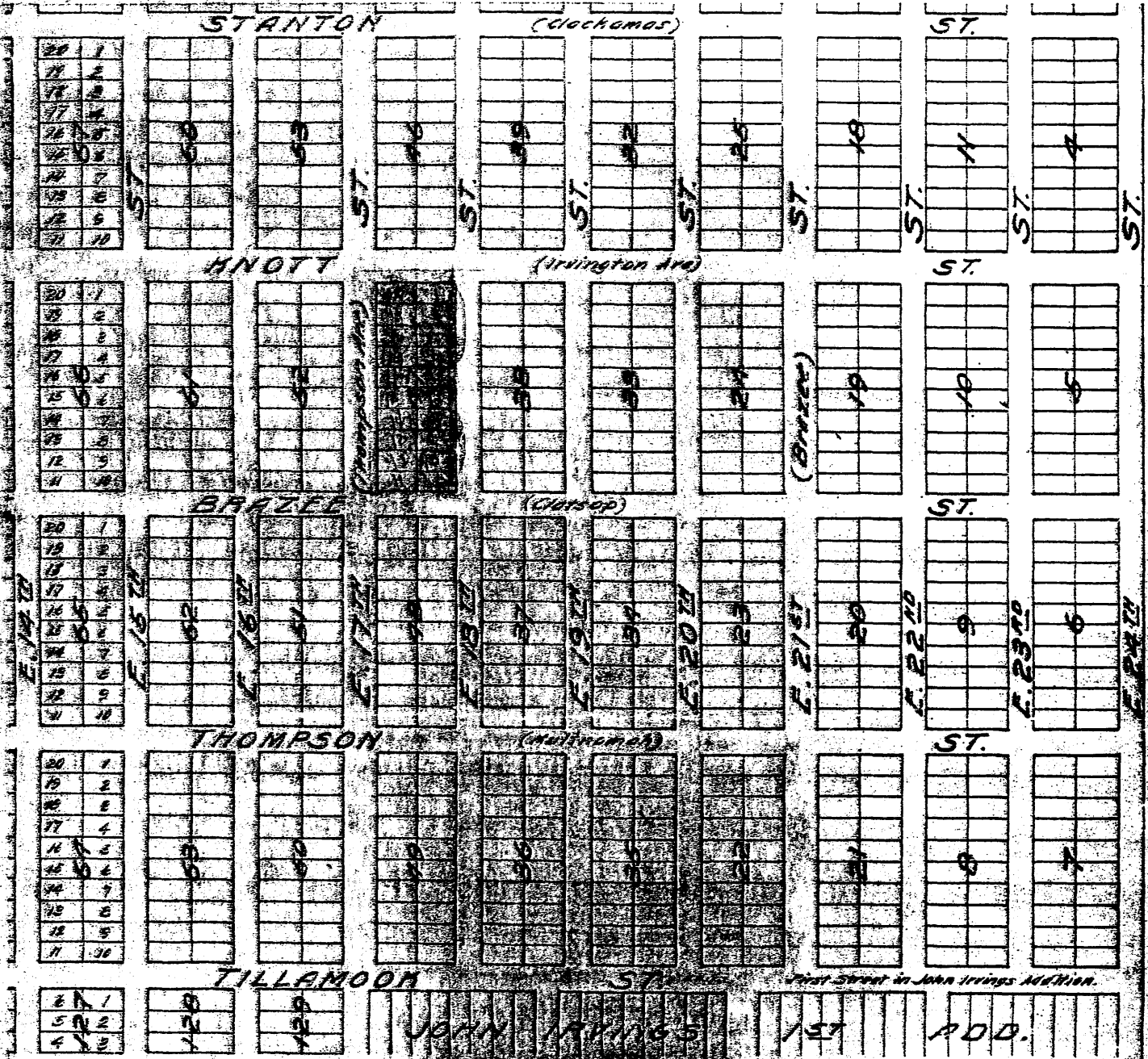
Irvington

Appendix A



Irvington

Scale 1 in = 300 ft.



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 PHONE 2-1111

Appendix B



first Oregonian to receive the decoration of the Order of Leopold from the late King Albert of Belgium during the world war. Before the United States entered the great conflict, Dr. Morrow served with the American Red Cross along the Flanders front. He was awarded the high honor for his services to wounded allied soldiers at the front. Later Dr. Morrow had charge of the Red Cross work in Belgium. When his own country entered the war, he served with the Yankee troops at the front and in Germany during the army of occupation. He was awarded decorations both the French and American governments for war services. Dr. Earl V. Morrow was born in Watsburg, Wash., and graduated from the University of Oregon medical school in 1910. He first practiced his profession in Marshfield, and later was associated with his father, Dr. J. W. Morrow, in Portland. A past exalted ruler of the Portland lodge of Elks, Dr. Earl Morrow was also a member of both the Scottish and York Rite Masons, and of the Mystic Shrine.

W. Jones (above) died Wednesday within four days of his 22d birthday.

RETIRED LOGGER DIES OF ILLNESS

August Olson, for many years superintendent and general manager of Deep River Logging company, died at a Portland hospital Wednesday night at the age of 63 years, following an illness of one year.



Mr. Olson was born in Sweden, and came to America with his sister when he was 16 years of age. Soon after his arrival he became engaged in the logging industry with Simon Benson at Oak Point, Wash., which occupation he followed for a period of approximately 40 years. For 25 years he was general manager and superintendent of logging operations of the Deep River Logging company, retiring from active service in 1924, but retaining his interest as a stockholder in the company.

Married in 1900

On April 11, 1900, he married Miss Grace Hall of Oak Point, Wash., who survives him. For the last four or five years he had been living at his country home on North River road near Salem, raising prunes and walnuts.

He was a member of Washington lodge, A. F. and A. M., Scottish Rite and Shrine of Portland.

Funeral services will be held Monday at the Pearson chapel, 201 Northeast Knott street, at 3 P. M., and concluding services at Rose City Park cemetery under auspices of the Masonic order.

SELDEN BURTON

Funeral services for Selden Burton, 77, who died Wednesday after a short illness, will be held at the



Masonic temple in Milwaukie today at 2 P. M. Rev. L. S. Carter will officiate. Final interment will be vault entombment

sing upon the visitors' minds the importance of the vast storehouse of lumber production that is the northwest.

The tour was led by John Marsh of Dover, O., vice-president of the Ohio Retail Dealers' association, who spoke briefly, and by Findley M. Torrence of Xenia, O., secretary of the association.

Mr. Riley presented a graphic story of the northwest, aided by moving pictures of its industries, at conclusion of the banquet.

Party to Leave Today

The party, consisting principally of Ohioans, came here yesterday from Tacoma and Longview. At 3 A. M. today it will leave for Toledo, Or., by bus and at noon will be entertained at luncheon by C. D. Johnson Lumber company executives. After inspecting the Johnson sawmill in the afternoon, the visitors will proceed by bus via the scenic coast highway to Eureka, Cal., where they will board their special train again for the trip to San Francisco.

Not entirely altruistic was entertainment by local lumbermen of the Ohio party, since a recent federal survey predicted that the Ohio region would be second only to the state of New York in potential building this year. Western fir has waged a neck-and-neck battle with southern pine for dominance in the Ohio territory. It has benefited recently from a reduction in the rail rate for lumber to that area to 26 cents a thousand, an advantage of 12 cents over the old rate, and gained only after a 75-cent experimental rate proved highly beneficial to rail traffic.

State History Forms Exhibit Set at Market

A display of historical material that should be of interest to students of Oregon pioneer days will be entered in the progress and planning exhibition of Oregon WPA opening Monday for two weeks on the west mezzanine of the Portland public market. Alfred Powers, state director of the federal writers' project, has announced.

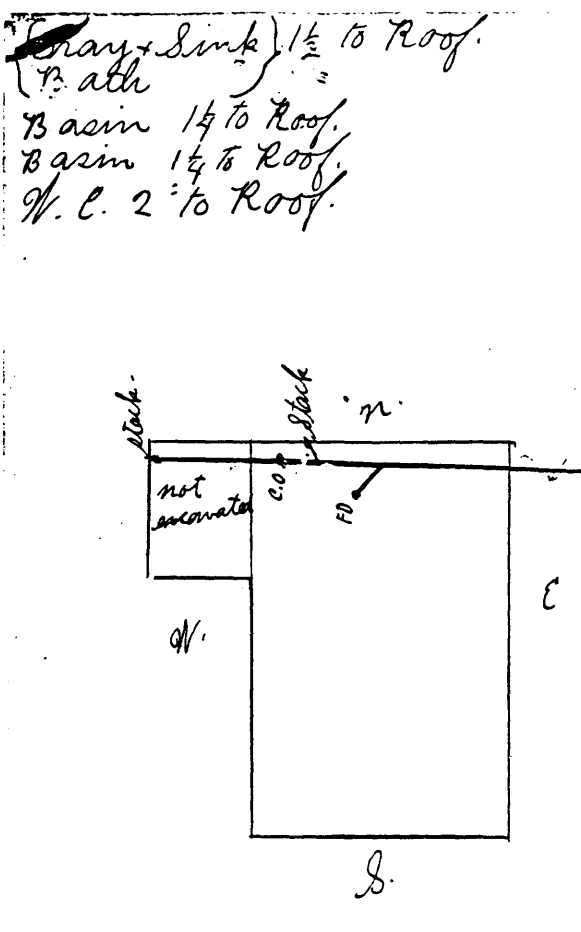
LEWIS, written when Portland was a village derisively called "Little Stamp Town," will be on exhibit. Mr. Powers said, together with old account books of early Oregon industries, and rare photographs and documents unearthed by field work

Boston Woman Lectures Here To Scientists

In her lecture entitled "Christian Science: Humanity's Liberator," last night at the public auditorium, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Miss Margaret Arney Glenn, C. B. S., of Boston, said: "Through Christian Science truth can be discerned as a spiritual fact, a reality. It is but natural that each one should have it. Health is a mental and spiritual state of harmony, not an evanescent physical state which comes and goes. Cling to the spiritual fact of truth as you would cling to your conscience if you were being unjustly dishonestly accused. The material senses are constant-accusing us of being sick, sinful, dying, and the way to prove one's freedom from these accusations is to hold fast to that which know to be true, to be a spiritual fact. Health," the lecturer continued, "is recognized as a spiritual fact, seen to be as immune from dis-ease and disease as truth is from error. Health is a God-bestowed gift of consciousness."

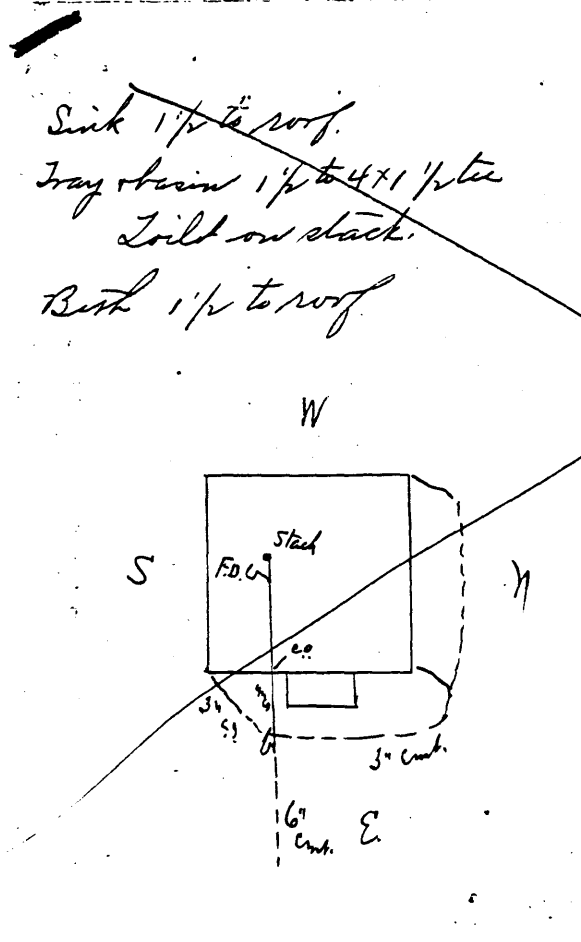
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 NO. BATH TUBS 1
 NO. SINKS 1
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 KIND OF VENTS Galv.
 OTHER PLUMBING FIXTURES
 WATER PERMITS 416-13987
 DATE OF FIRST INSPECTION 9/25 1910
 DATE OF FINAL INSPECTION 12/13 1910
 INSPECTOR J. J. ...



original address of
 2509 NE 18th

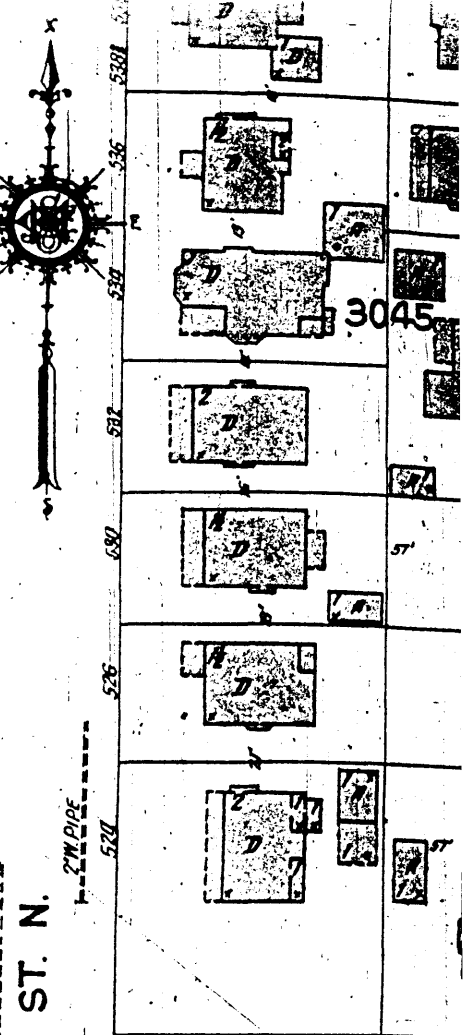
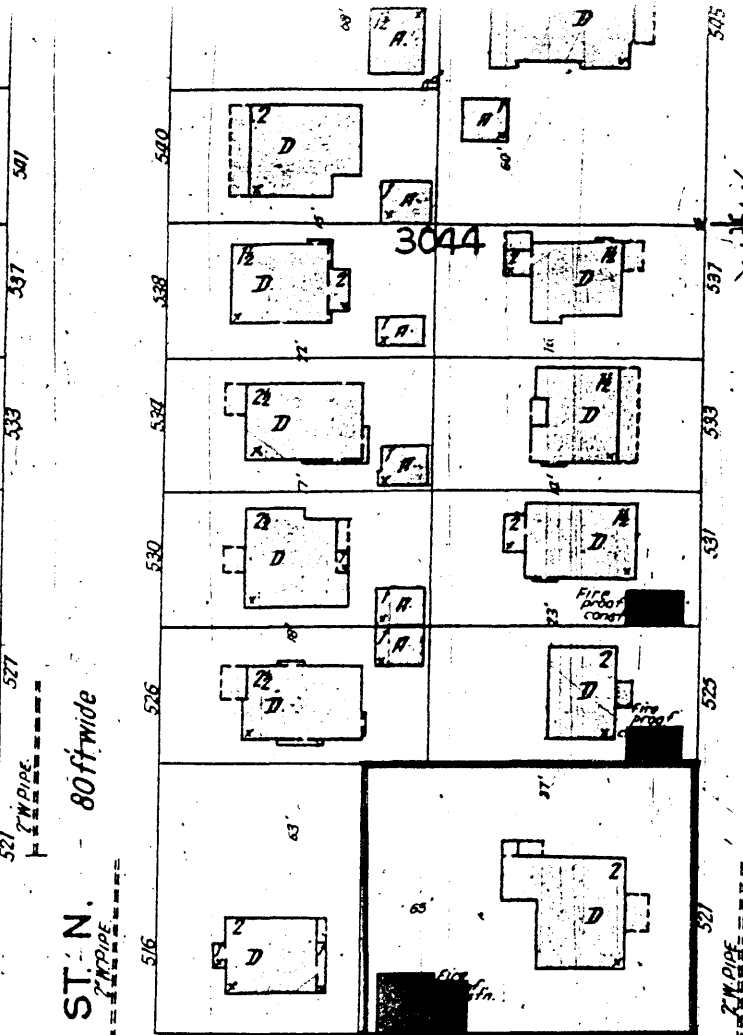
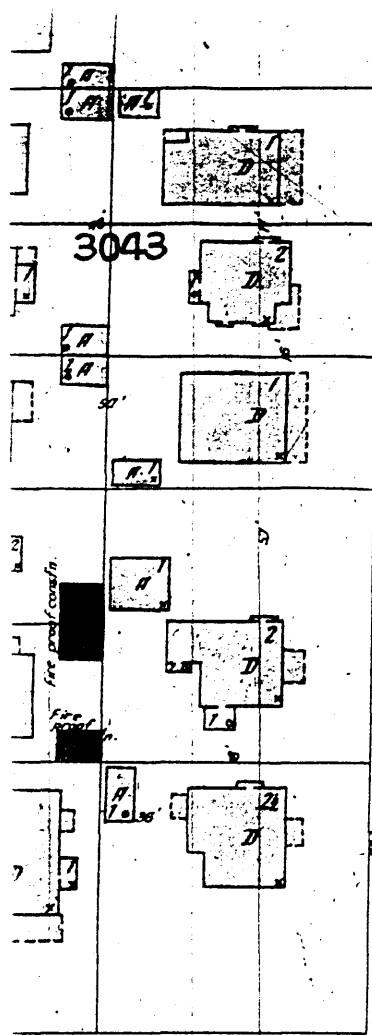
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 OWNER Geo. No. Red
 CONTRACTOR O. C. Senger
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 BLOCK 93
 ADDITION Irvington
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 WATER CLOSETS 1
 SINKS 1
 BATH TUBS 1
 DASHES 1
 RAIN DRAIN 1
 KIND OF VENTS Galv.
 NO. AND SIZE OF STACKS 1-4"
 OTHER PLUMBING FIXTURES
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 DATE OF FIRST INSPECTION 11/23/1925
 DATE OF FINAL INSPECTION 4-24-25
 INSPECTOR ...



Kept with 2243 NE 11th
 please check if drawing matches actual property

2227 NE 11th (built in 1906) and 2233 NE 11th (1904) have no recd on file

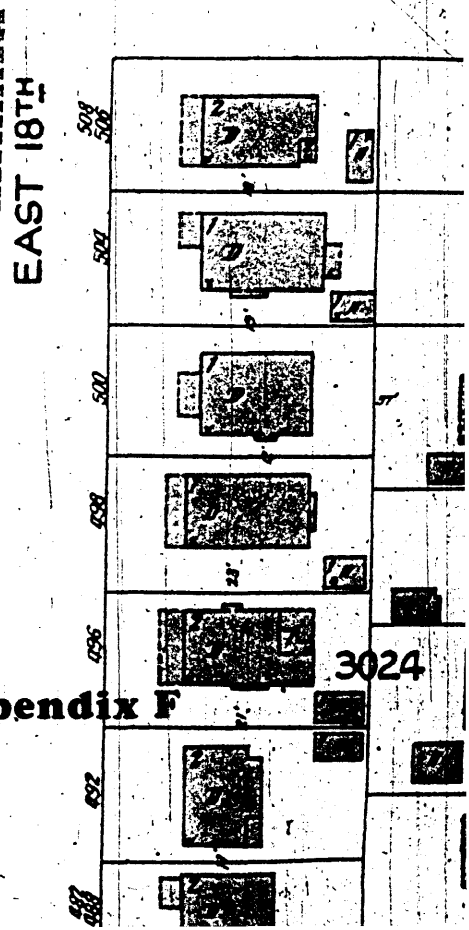
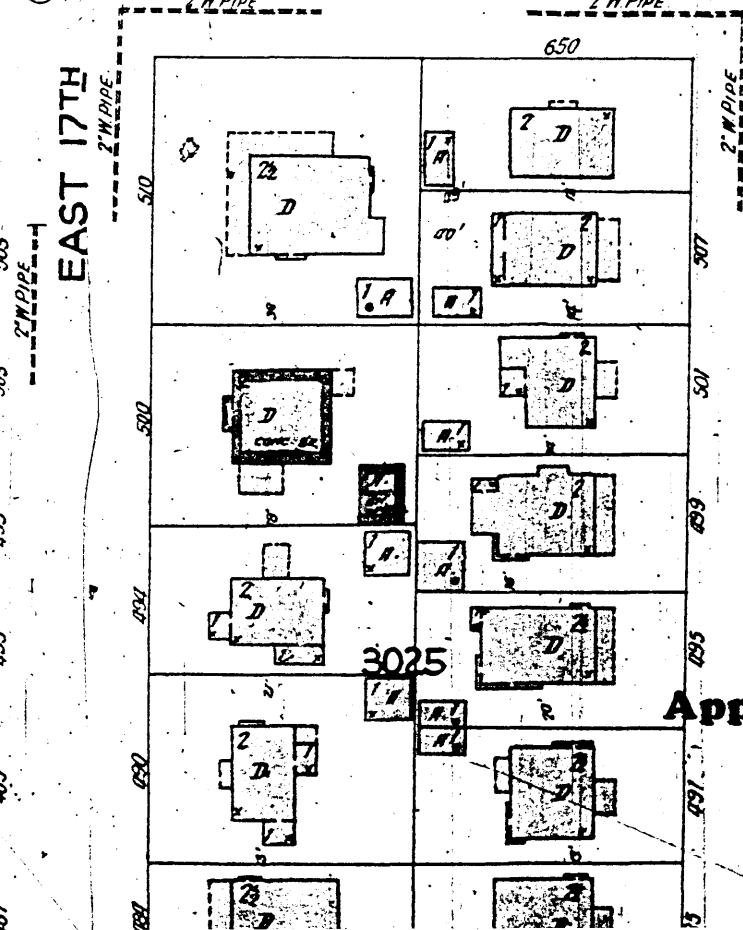
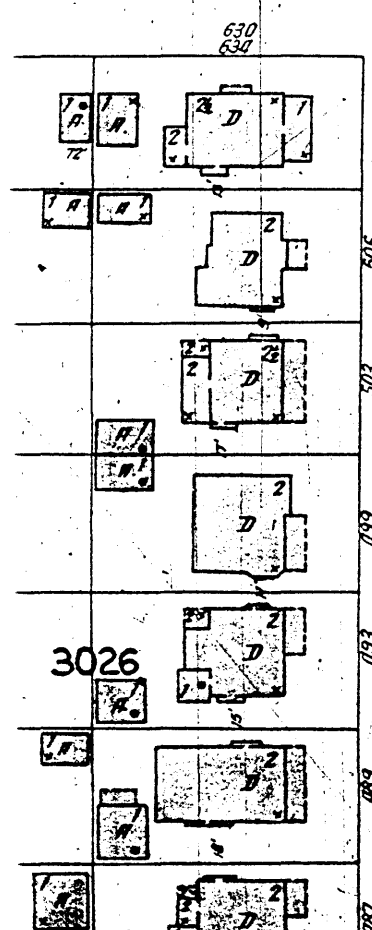
Appendix E



ST. N. 80ft wide

ST. N.

BRAZEE

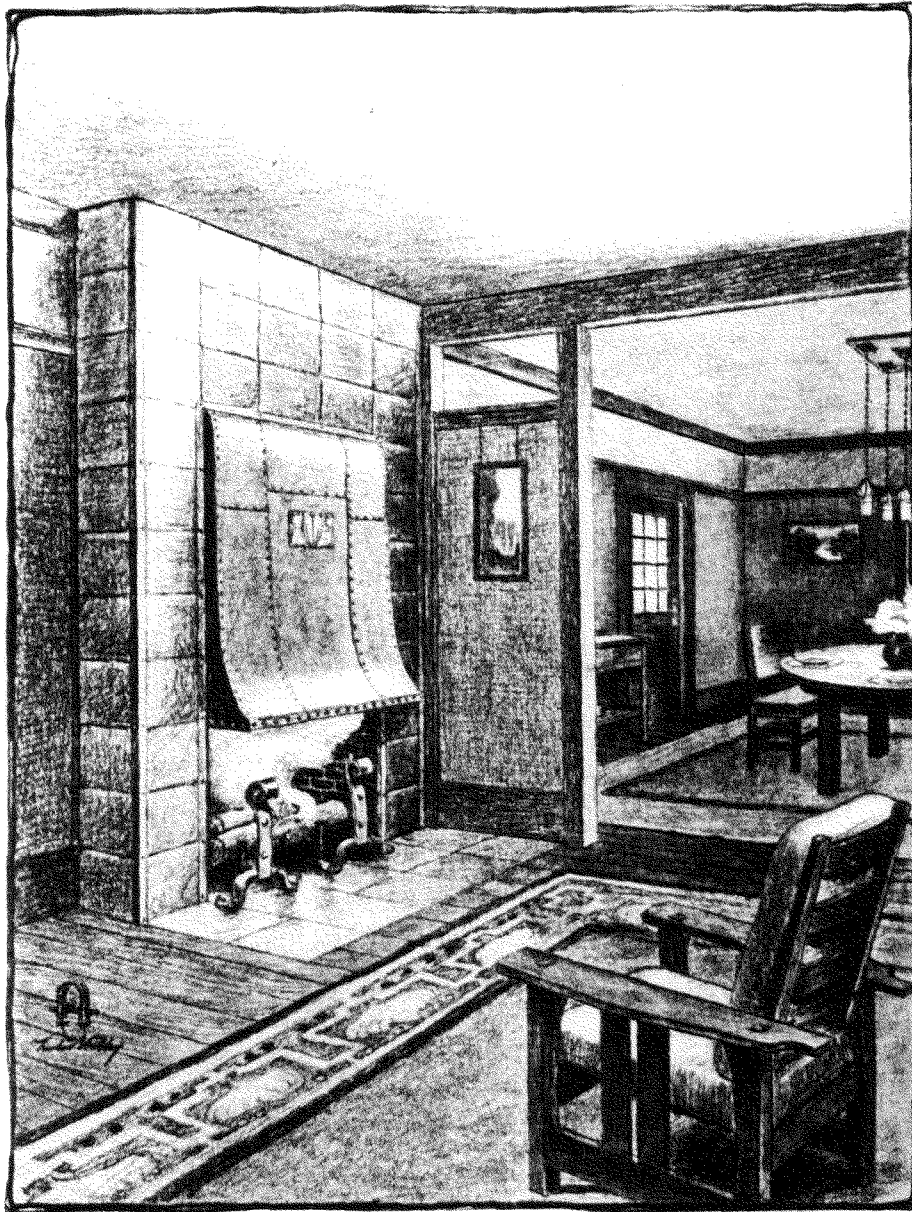


EAST 17TH

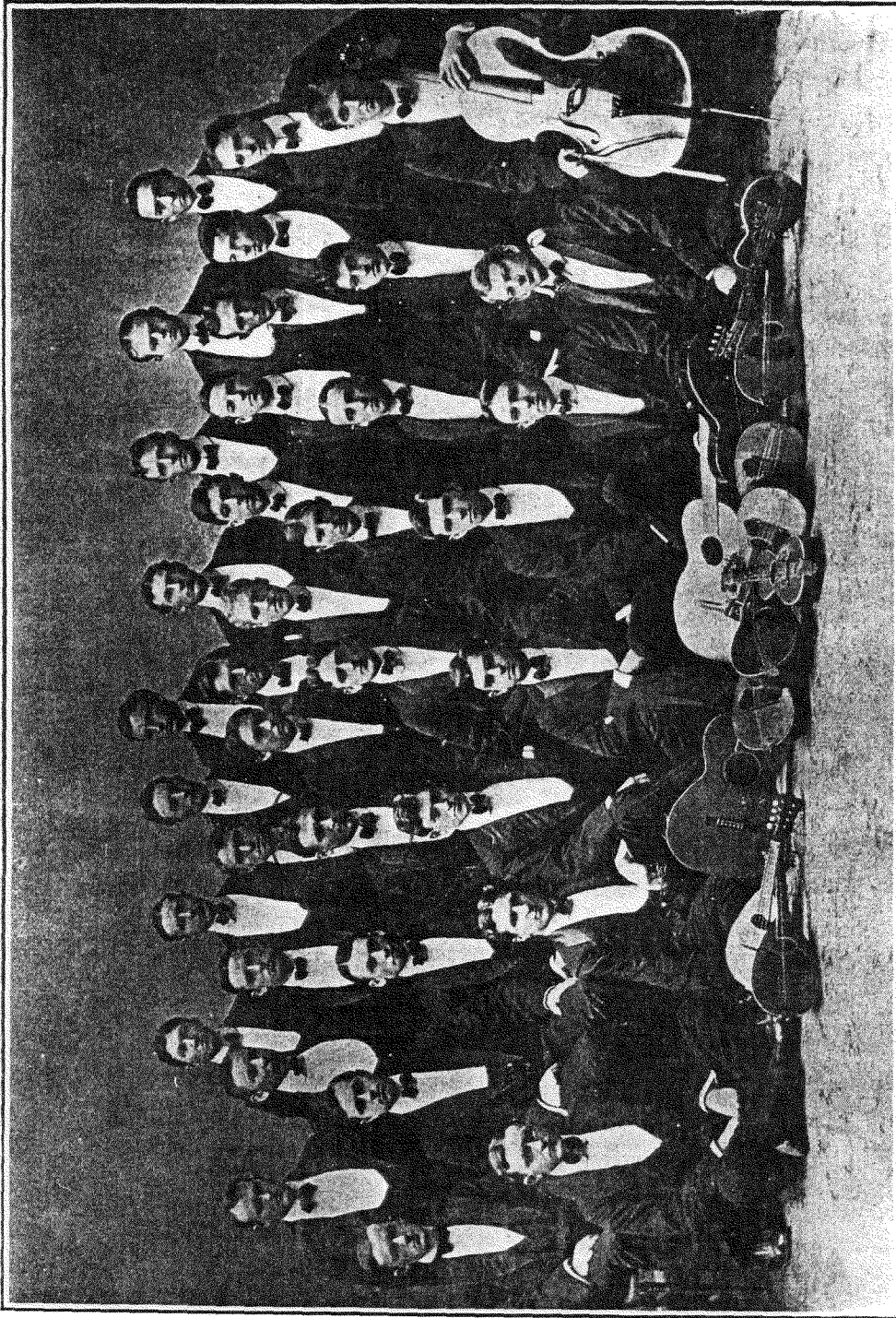
EAST 18TH

Appendix F

A CRAFTSMAN HOUSE WITH TOWER CONSTRUCTION



A CORNER OF THE LIVING ROOM, LOOKING INTO THE DINING ROOM SO THAT THE POST-AND-PANEL CONSTRUCTION WHICH INDICATES A DIVISION BETWEEN THE TWO ROOMS IS PLAINLY SHOWN. THE CHIMNEYPiece IS MADE OF LARGE SQUARE TILES, MATT-FINISHED IN A DULL TONE OF BROWNISH YELLOW AND BOUND AT THE CORNERS WITH STRIPS OF EITHER COPPER OR IRON. THE FIREPLACE HOOD IS OF COPPER AND THE ANDIRONS OF WROUGHT IRON. COMBINED WITH THE BROWN OF THE OAK OR CHESTNUT WOODWORK, THIS WOULD FORM THE BASIS OF A RICH AND QUIET COLOR SCHEME.



Syracuse University Glee and Instrumental Clubs

Birdsall	Vickery	McCormick	Albright	Tennison	Woodsey	Gidlin	Morse
Wager	Bull	Fowler	Collard	Bayless	Maxon	Van Deusen	Smith
Soule	Low (Asst. Mgt.)	Hockenberry	Reed (Mgt.)	Nusbuckle	Post	Cummings	Russell
Montgomery	Townsend	Jackman			Mullin	Bateman	White
							Davis
							Bennis

Historic
Resource
Inventory
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON.



0-683-00226

226 S.W. Parkside Drive

Parkside, Block 3, Tax Lot 1
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 3026
Arlington Heights

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence

DATE BUILT: 1913

STYLE: Twentieth Century Colonial

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS BY: Hockenberry, Raymond

ORIGINAL OWNER: Jorgensen, Edwin D.

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-64840-0530
ZONING: R7

Rank III

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Intersecting hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and decorative cornice.
Bevel siding. One-over-one, double-hung windows. Grotto and arbor.

SPECIAL F/M - SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION:

Entrance changed, south wing added, 1923.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Curiosity and Visual Arts, in association
with Edwin Jorgensen

Appendix I

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



0-769-02862

2862 S.W. Rutland Terrace

Arlington Heights and Replat, Block 24, Lot 11; Block 21, Tax Lot 7 of 3, 5, 6
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 3026
Arlington Heights

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence

DATE BUILT: 1914

STYLE: Twentieth Century Colonial

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS BY: Hockenberry, Raymond

ORIGINAL OWNER: Nash, William S.

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-03750-7290, R-03750-5990

ZONING: R7

Rank III

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, boxed cornice with decorative rafter ends. Bevel siding. Multi-light casement windows.

SPECIAL F/M - SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION:

Porch added, 1932. Garage added, 1919, and converted to studio, 1976.

Breakfast room, 1975.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

Appendix J

Historic
Resource
Inventory
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON



-683-00216

16 S.W. Parkside Drive

Parkside, Block 3, Lot 23, East 25' of Lots 21, 22
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 3026
Clifton Heights

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence

DATE BUILT: 1916

STYLE: Twentieth Century Colonial

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS BY: Hockenberry, R., Bennes, John Virginus (?)

ORIGINAL OWNER: Gilbert, Frank S.

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-64840-0760

ZONING: R7

Rank III

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Gable roof with shed-roofed dormer. Bevel siding. Entrance porch has hip roof and boxed columns. Entrance door has single light. Sidelights. Eight-over-one, double-hung windows.

SPECIAL F/M - SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION:

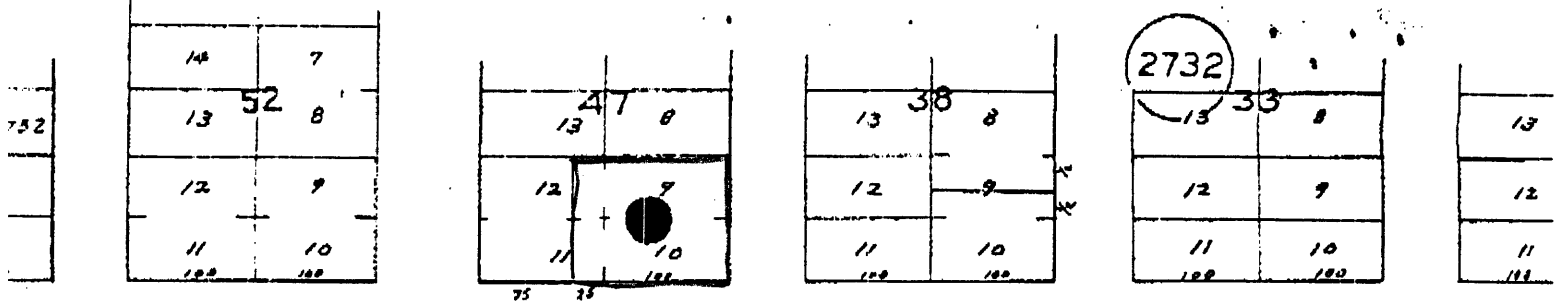
Garage, 1920.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

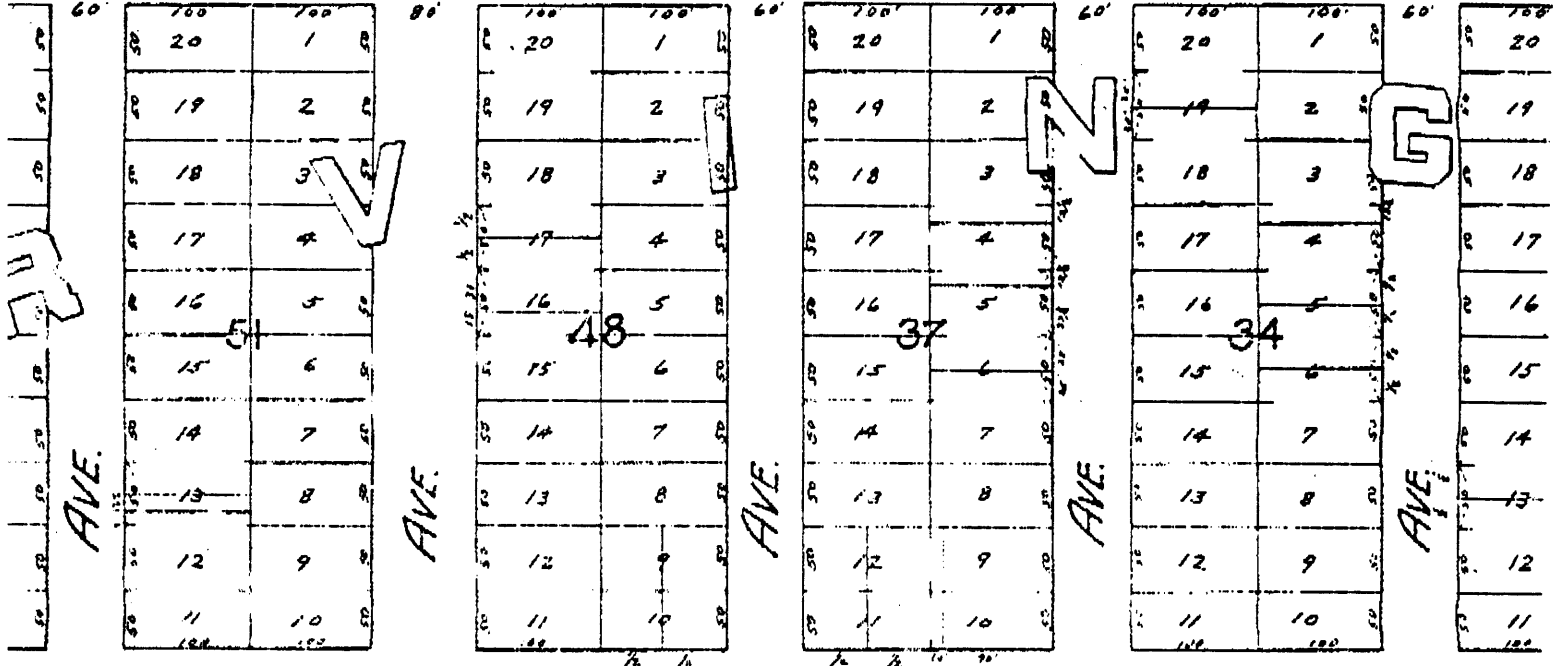
Appendix K



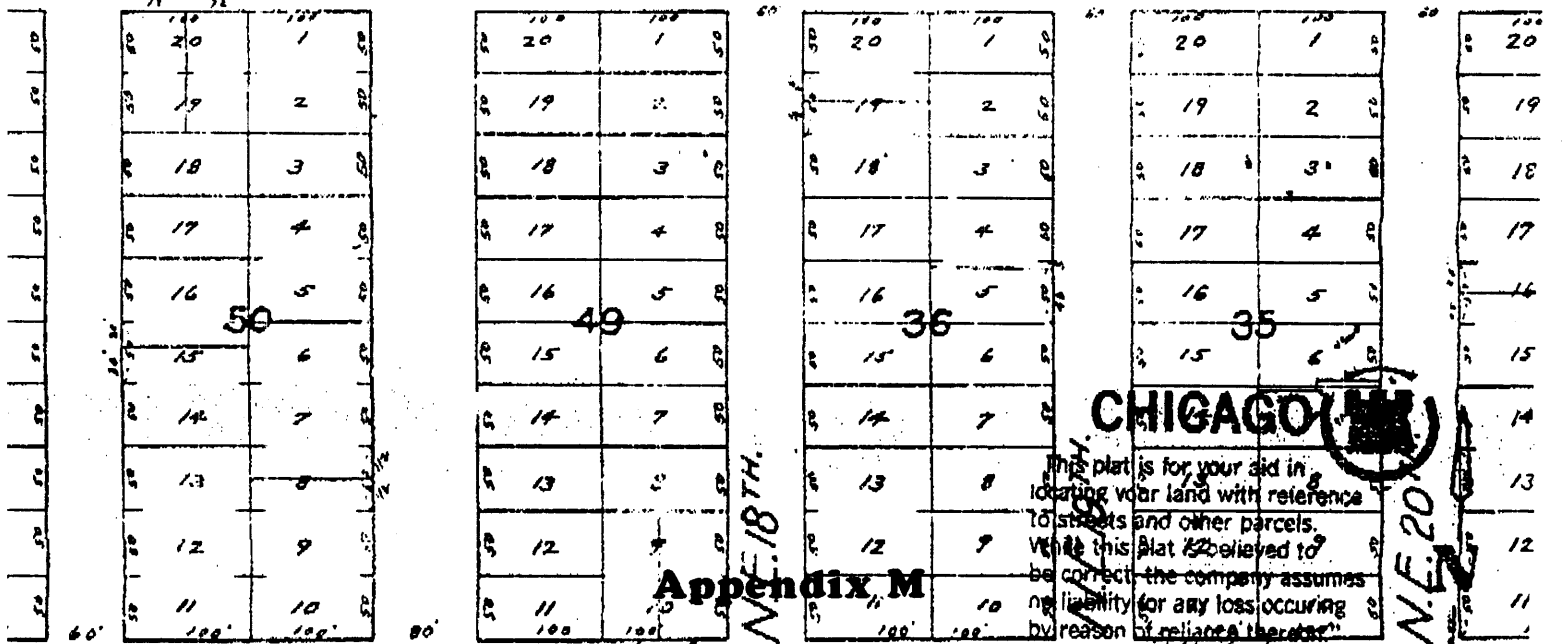
Appendix L



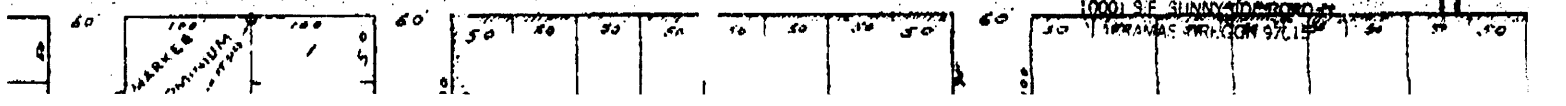
E. BRAZEE



E. THOMPSON



E. TILLAMOOK

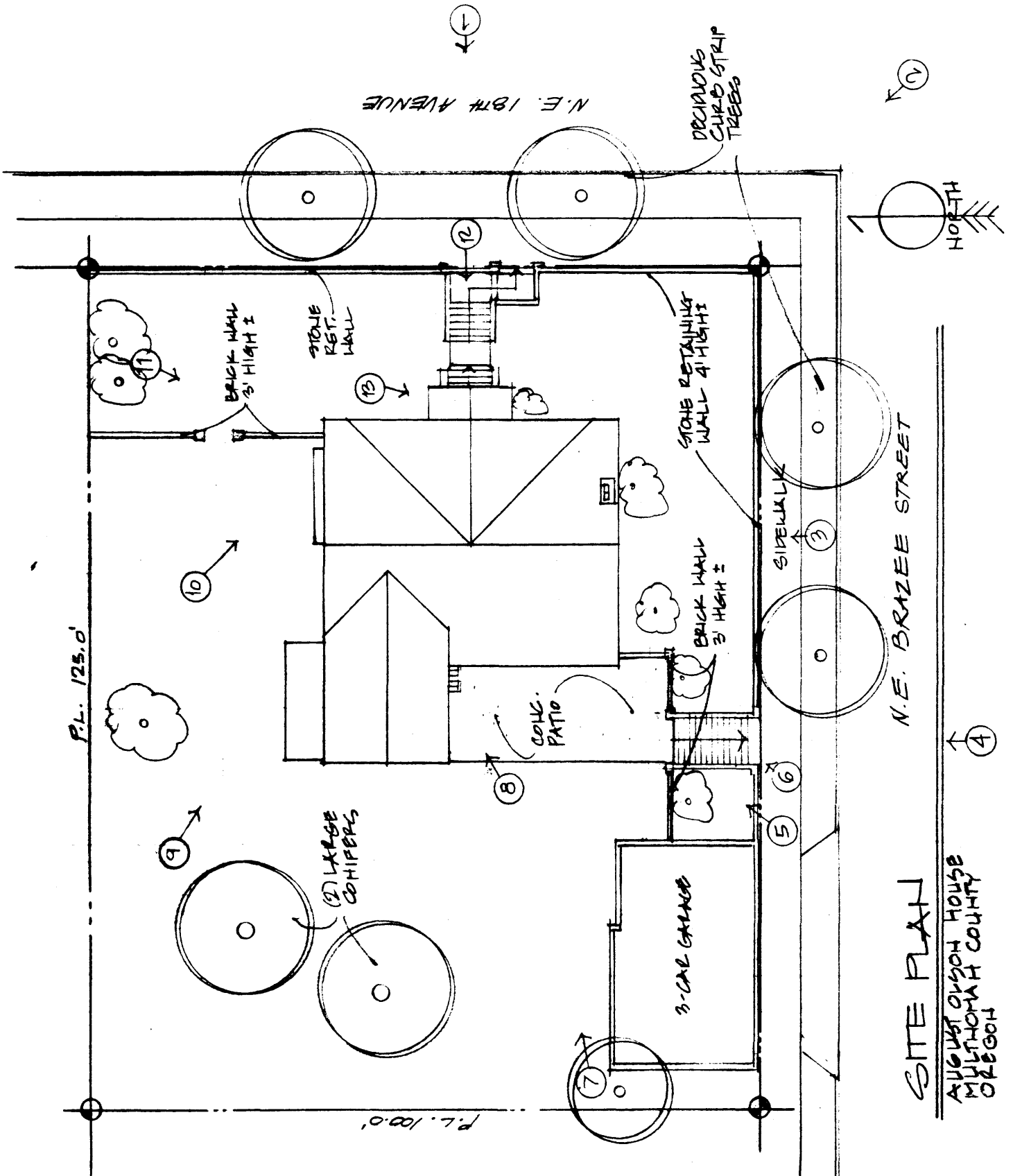


CHICAGO

This plat is for your aid in locating your land with reference to streets and other parcels. While this plat is believed to be correct the company assumes no liability for any loss occurring by reason of reliance thereon.

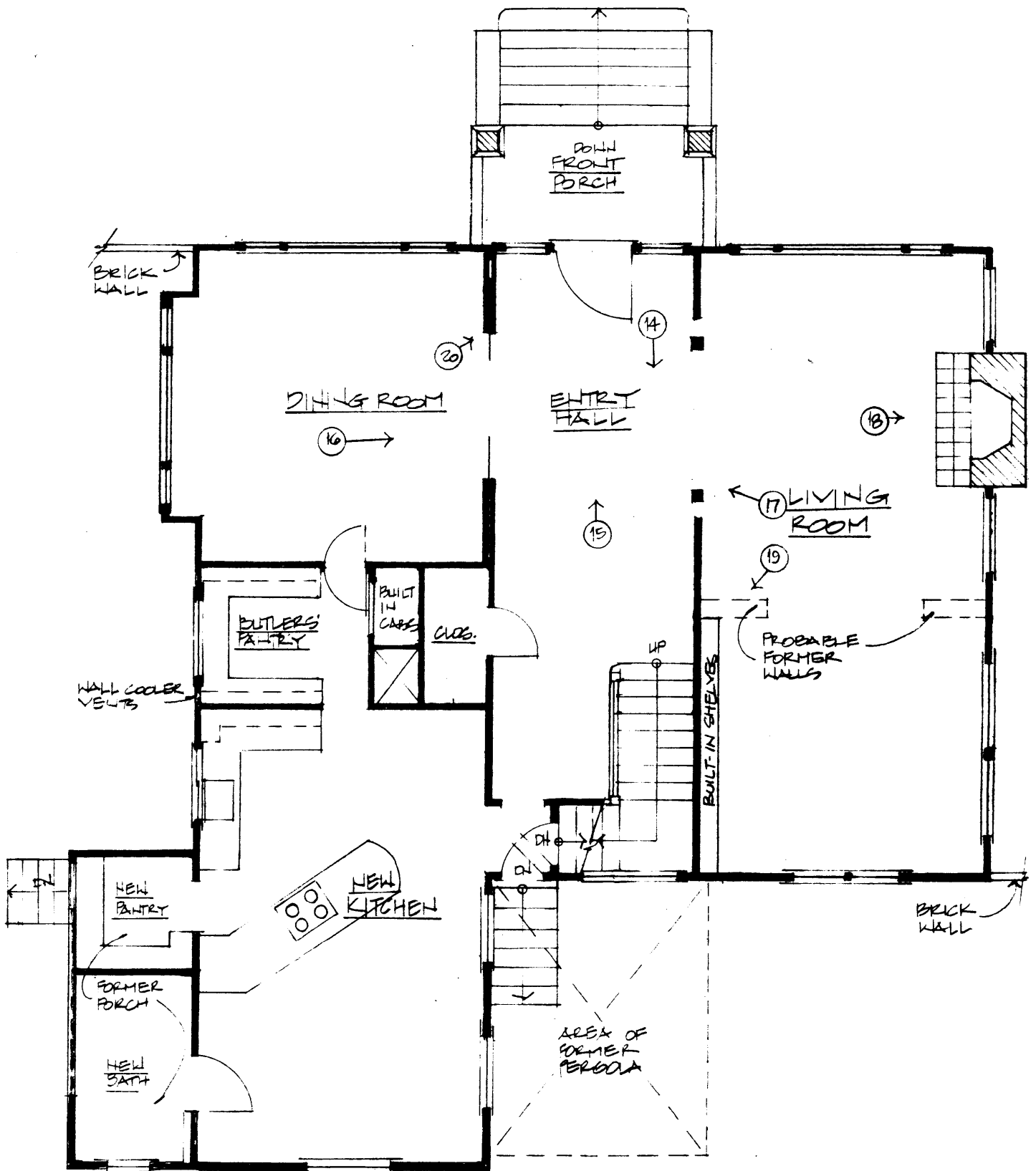
Appendix M

No. 2052
CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
1000 S.E. SUNNYSIDE AVENUE
MAY 1911



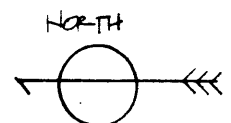
SITE PLAN
 AUGUST ORSON HOUSE
 MULTNOMAH COUNTY
 OREGON

Appendix N

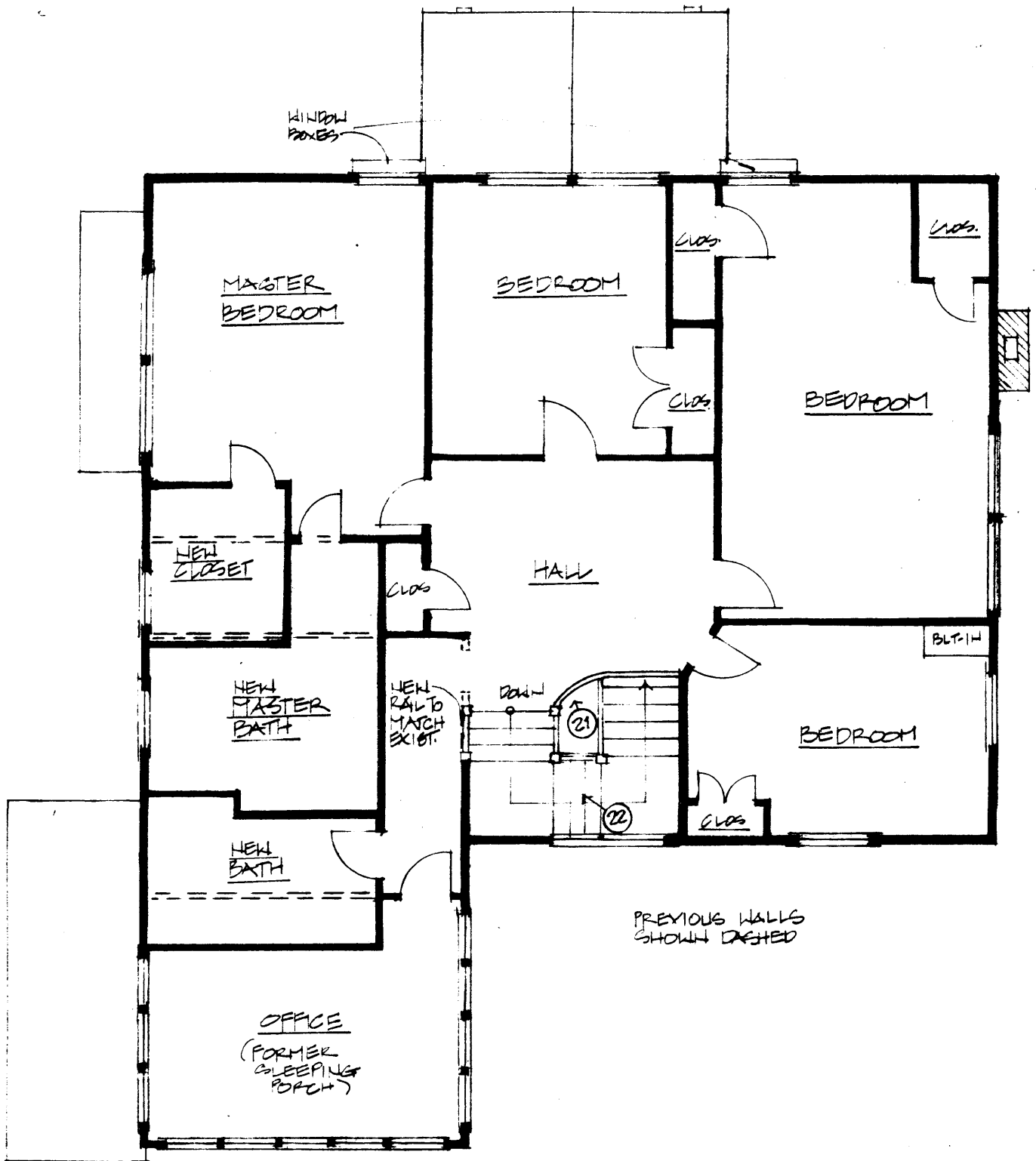


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

AUGUST OLSON HOUSE
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

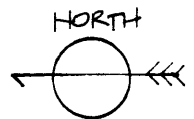


Appendix O

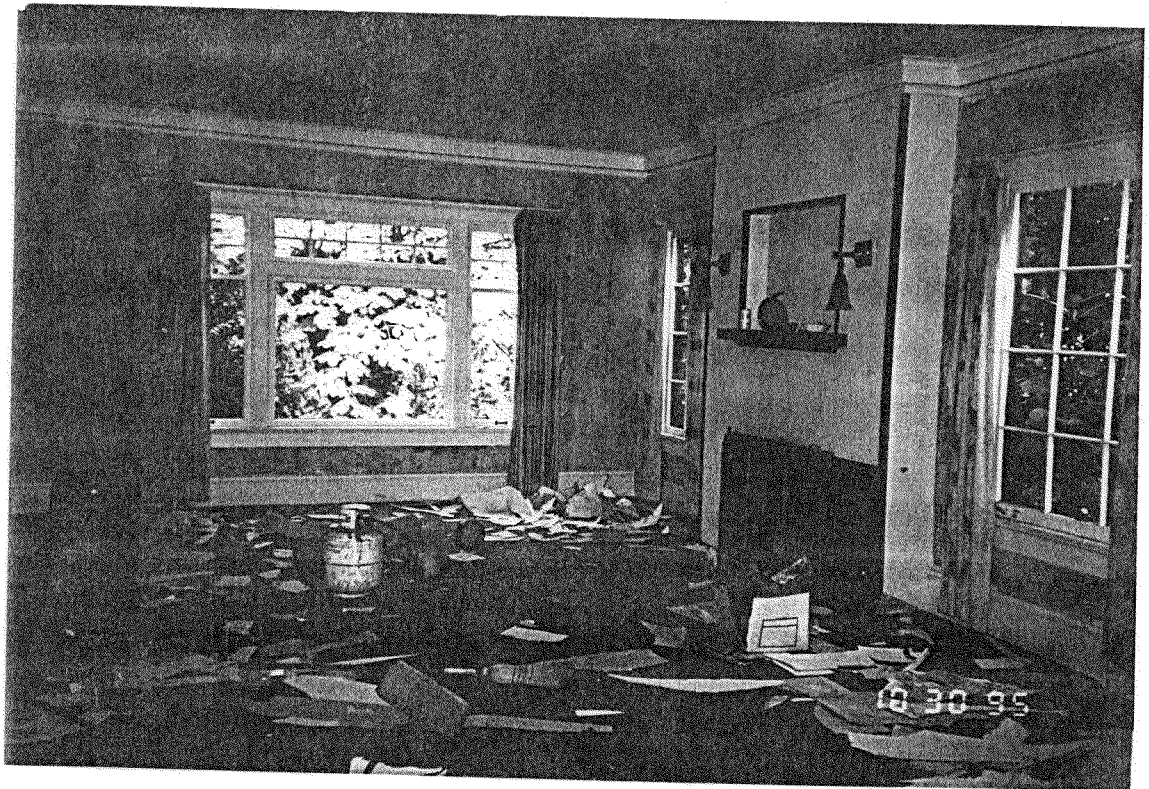
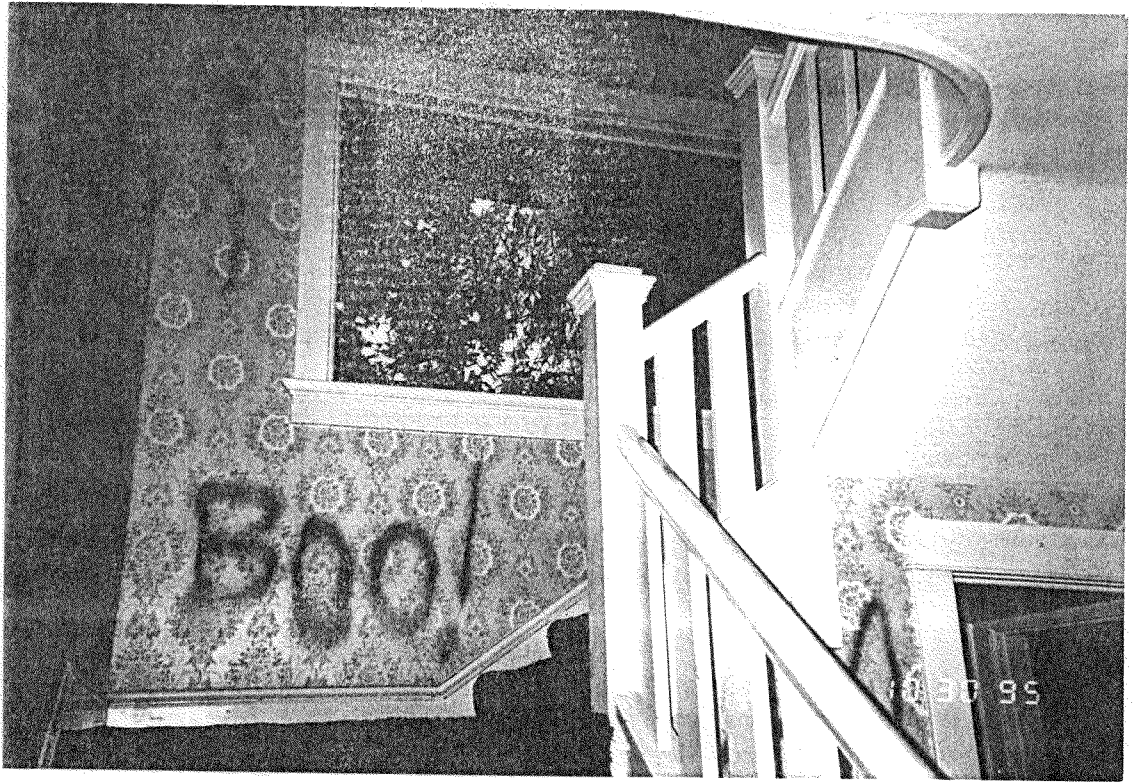


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

AUGUST OLSON HOUSE
 MULTNOMAH COUNTY
 OREGON



Appendix P



Appendix Q