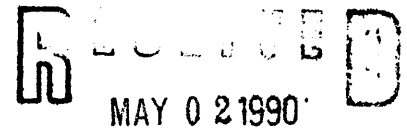


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosenberg, Dr. J.J., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1792 SW Montgomery not for publication
city, town Portland vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
April 20, 1990
Signature of certifying official _____ Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) _____
Entered in the National Register
Alana Byrum 6/1/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Tudor

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls stucco and half timber

roof wood shingle
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

OPENING STATEMENT AND SITE INFORMATION:

1792 SW Montgomery Drive is a Tudor style house that was built in 1933 by architect Harry A. Herzog as a residence for Dr. and Mrs. J.J. Rosenberg. The property consists of Westpoint Addition, Lot 2 in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon.

NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION:

Portland Heights was once densely forested hilly land west of Portland that was first settled in 1850 by Thomas Carter, whose first residence was centered on an acre of land where the First Methodist Church now stands near SW 18th Ave. and Columbia St. Before 1900 Portland Heights also served as a cool summer hideaway for Portland's Nob Hill and Kings Hill residents. From 1890 to 1904 access to Portland Heights was only provided by cable cars which ran up and down a valley crossing, over which Montgomery Drive winds today. By 1904 the Ford Street bridge was built which allowed access to Portland Heights from the Kings Hill Area by crossing the canyon where Canyon Road is today. The Vista bridge was completed on Dec. 4, 1926 at a cost of \$197,000, of which the city paid one quarter, and the rest was paid by Portland Heights residents who wanted a fancier bridge than the city thought necessary. This bridge replaced the Ford bridge and had streetcar service until as late as 1950.

Thus, from roughly 1900 to 1920, with Nob Hill and King's Hill becoming home to more and more middle class families, and with improved methods for stabilizing land and building walls on hilly terrain, and better accessibility, Portland Heights developed into one of Portland's most fashionable neighborhoods. 1792 SW Montgomery sits on the lower, east facing slope of Council Crest. The homes in this area between where Vista Ave. intersects Montgomery Drive and below Ainsworth Elementary School are some of the largest and most pretentious homes in Portland Heights. They were, for the most, part built in the late 1920s and 1930s, and they are primarily Tudor and Georgian influenced houses, with large and well cared for gardens and landscaping.

PLAN AND STRUCTURE:

The floor plan of the house is asymmetrical in design, and the house is oriented on a north south axis. Its footprint measures approximately 66' X 33'. The house has a basement, a main floor, and a second floor, all of which are exposed from the east elevation which rises above Vista Ave. Only the two upper floors are exposed from the home's west elevation, on SW Montgomery St. The house rests on a concrete foundation, and there are stone retaining walls on the east side of the house. The exterior

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

finishes include stucco and half timbering, stone walls and brick masonry. The roof is wood shingle and interior finishes include oak floors, and plaster walls with fir and mahogany millwork. All of the opening windows are casement windows with wood window panes.

EXTERIOR:

East Side:

From the east elevation, a garden on steep terrain ascends above a stone retaining wall on Vista Ave. to the base of the house. A path winds through this garden of finely cared for Rhododendrons, hollies, roses, azaleas, and other shrubs and plants that were planted when the house was built. This path runs from the basement to Vista Ave., where there is a one car garage. Before the path ascends to the basement level, it turns to a concrete stairwell surrounded by stone walls that is entered through an arched doorway with a keystone and a wrought iron gate.

The east side of the house is the most heavily ornamented and diverse side of the house. It includes a hipped roof, a gable, two balconies, bay windows, stone archways, and sidings of wood, half timber and stucco, stone, cement and stucco, and brick masonry. The basement walls are concrete and stucco. The center of attention of this elevation is a three sided, three story bay window. There is one casement window with a wood lintel on two of the sides of this bay window on the basement level and a concrete stairway on the south side. This stairway winds around the bay window and leads to a patio off of the dining room on the first floor. On the sides of this bay window on the second floor there are two six feet tall windows with small, segmented arch windows above them, and this room serves as a conservatory on the first floor. On the house's second floor this bay window consists of two windows per side, and this is a study inside. Vertical and horizontal running half timbers form squares above these windows and between the first and second floors, and wood is laid in clover leaf designs between these squares. A unique pyramidal roof with a metal finial rises behind the three story bay window.

The first floor walls to the north of the three story bay window are finished in terra cotta brick masonry, and the basement wall below this is set back several feet such that a porch is formed around the basement entrance. Brick pillars extend down from the first floor wall and leave openings around the basement French doors and the casement windows on each side of it. Above the basement porch, on the first floor, are three seven feet tall windows, with the end two serving as doors which lead to a balcony with a wrought iron balustrade off of the living room. The second

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Continuation Sheet

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floor wall above this is done in half timbering and stucco, and features three casement windows, with the half timbering laid diagonally below each window.

To the south of the three story bay window, off of the dining room, on the first floor level, is a patio with a wrought iron balustrade. There are four seven feet tall wood framed glass windows with the center two opening onto this patio. The walls are brick masonry here as well, and above this wall on the second floor are three casement windows in a wall of stucco and half timbering. On the underside of the dining room patio are east and south facing segmented stone archways.

There is a three story projection to the south of the dining room, which features a semi circular wall on the basement level, a five sided bay window on the first floor, and a gable with two casement windows and walls of stucco and half timbering on the third floor.

West, North, and South Sides:

The first floor of the west side of the house is done in terra cotta brick masonry. A gable above the front entrance is also done in terra cotta brick masonry and on the second floor features a three sided bay window with diagonal panes that form a diamond pattern. This bay window is surrounded by stone rather than brick masonry, and the corners of the second floor walls on the projecting gable are also done in stone. Wood ornamentation that has a hand carved grape vine and leaf design runs along the edge of the roof of the gable. The front door is set back about ten feet from the main wall, and the walkway to the door is slate, and the ceiling is stained wood siding. A half timber above the entry way is hand carved with a shield design in the center and grape vine and leaf designs to either side. Centered above this is an original wrought iron lamp. The front door is stained fir, and panelled, with a small center panel that is glass and covered with ornamental wrought iron work.

To the south of the gable the second floor is composed of vertical and horizontally laid half timber in stucco and has three casement windows. Eaves covered with wood shingles separate the first and second floors here. On the first floor, there is a triple casement window, and a single casement window, all of which have panes that form a diamond pattern, and there is a leaded glass window with circular designs in it. A second garage at the south end of the west side of the house has an entrance supported by half timbers and a door of panelled wood.

To the north of the gable there is a massive three story chimney. This chimney is rectangular in design on the first and

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second floors, and has stones inlaid in the brick masonry. Above the second floor the bricks are laid to form triangular projections that run vertically at evenly spaced intervals. The top of the chimney is concrete and forms a unique crown shaped cornice around the top of the chimney.

The north and south sides of the house are done in stucco with half timbers. The views of both of these sides of the house are mostly obscured due to the proximity of neighboring houses and tall shrubbery. The south side of the house features a gable with two casement windows projecting from the hipped roof. The south side of the house has two sets of paired casement windows per floor and a hipped roof.

INTERIOR:

The inside of this house consists of fifteen rooms, of which four are bathrooms and four are bedrooms. All of the east facing windows, from the basement to the second floor, have panoramic views of downtown Portland. The west wall of the reception hall is stained, panelled fir, and the ceiling is plaster with dark stained half timbers forming rectangular designs in it. This hallway leads to a conservatory to the east which is approached through a large segmented arch. This room has marble floors and a dome shaped ceiling above its three sided bay window floor plan. North of the reception hall is a segmented arch doorway with wood ornamentation above the arch that is hand carved with the grape vine and leaf design. This doorway leads to the living room (18'X 30'). This room's west wall is stained fir that is panelled and has a marble and brick fireplace with leaflet designs carved into the marble. Above the fireplace is fir millwork with dentil designs and a wood cornice with modillions on the underside. The east side of this room has an outside balcony which is reached through tall glass French doors.

To the south of the entry hall is the dining room (14'X 19') which is approached through a six foot wide sliding fir door. Tall, glass French doors open up onto a patio on the east wall. The floors of the living room, dining room and reception hall are all stained oak. Painted fir moldings form panel designs on the plaster walls and ceiling of this room, and on the south wall a door with an architrave and cornice above it lead to the kitchen. The kitchen (10'X 28') features a five sided bay window at the east end which serves as an informal dining area. The walls beneath these windows are painted tile.

From the front entrance, the main stairway makes a quarter turn near the top before ascending to the second floor. Its balustrade has a shaped wood railing and balusters of wrought iron

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that alternate such that one baluster is twisted, and the next is rectangular. The lower three feet of the stairway walls are panelled fir, and an original cylindrical brass light fixture hangs from the ceiling above the stairs. At the landing on the stairwell where the quarter turn is, a bay window projects and forms a small bench.

At the top of the stairs is an open hallway with stained oak floors. There is another hallway to the south where there are two bedrooms and a bathroom. To the east the main hallway leads to a den, and to the north, the master bedroom. The study (12'X 14') features panelled mahogany siding on all four of its walls, and its bay windows allow for a sweeping view of downtown Portland and the Cascades. The master bedroom (18'X 18') is the largest room on the second floor, and it has sliding, panelled closet doors, four north facing casement windows, and three south facing casement windows which also provide a spectacular view. Like the den and the hallway, its floors are stained oak, and there are decorative wood moldings and framework around the floors, ceilings, windows and doors. The two bedrooms on the south side of the house are smaller, each measuring about 14' X 13'. These rooms each have two closets and casement windows on the west sides. They share a bathroom which has the original plumbing and pink tiled walls and floors. These rooms are also accessible by a back stairway which is found in a hallway between the kitchen and the reception room.

The basement is also accessed by two stairways, one at the north end of the house, and the other at the south. It has one bedroom which is more austere than the others of the house, and a bathroom done in the original blue tile, and having all of the original plumbing. The basement also has a large family room directly underneath the living room. This room has a brick fireplace and French doors opening to the patio and garden on the east side of the home.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1933

Significant Dates

1933

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harry Herzog, architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Vaughan and McMath, A Century of Portland Architecture, Portland, Oregon Historical Society, 1967.

Oregon Historical Society, Vertical files.

The Oregon Journal, August 2, 1976, Section 3, page 15.

The Oregon Journal, August 29, 1979, page 16.

City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1981.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.16 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is legally described as Lot 2 of the Westpoint Addition in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is the entire tax lot historically developed for Dr. J. J. Rosenberg in 1933.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Lamer
organization _____ date August, 1989
street & number 1060 SW Gaines telephone (503) 228-8502
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

INTRODUCTION

The Tudor-style residence of Dr. J. J. Rosenberg standing at 1792 SW Montgomery Street in Portland Heights neighborhood of Portland, Oregon was designed by Harry Herzog and constructed in 1933.

The house of two stories on a basement is essentially a rectilinear volume, capped by a hipped roof and marked by the picturesque asymmetries -- the gables, bays and polygonal projections which are characteristic of the historic period style based on late medieval architectural tradition. Exterior elevations are distinguished by extensive use of stucco overlaid with decorative half timbering, but, above all, by the kind of superbly crafted brick and masonry detail for which Herzog and his Temple Beth Israel co-designer, Herman Brookman, were noted. The east front, facing SW Vista Avenue, has a ground course of random range ashlar which is echoed downslope in a retaining wall and garage entrance at street grade.

On the west facade, fronting SW Montgomery Street, are a gabled entrance pavilion and bold outside chimney with a towering clustered flue that are richly finished in red brick with randomly staggered rock-faced ashlar quoining and window surrounds.

The architect's finesse of detail is displayed at close range by casement windows and diapered leaded panes, "bottle glass" lights, richly carved bargeboards and doorway lintels. The quality of finish and detail is sustained on the interior with Tudor portiere arches, beamed ceilings, and elaborate chimney pieces. A signal of the modern period is the designer's experimentation with rounded window bays. For example, the polygonal leaded window over the entrance is inset in its wall opening which has deep reveals. On the Vista Avenue front, the rounded bay which supports an overhanging second story gable is an updated convention of Arts and Crafts architecture.

Comparative analysis with six Tudor houses of comparable rank identified in Portland Heights by the City's Historic Resource Inventory shows the Rosenberg House to meet National Register Criterion C as one of the two largest and most distinctive designs of the Inventory sample.

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The Dr. J.J. Rosenberg house is locally significant under criterion C, architectural distinction, because it is the best known example of a Tudor style residence designed by the noted Portland architect Harry Herzog, and because it is a significant Rank III property in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

THE ARCHITECT

Harry Herzog was born in 1893 in Tyler, Texas. He moved to Portland with his family in 1908, when he was fifteen years old. He attended old Washington High school in Portland, and continued his education at the University of Pennsylvania where he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. He returned to Portland where he pursued a career as an architect, and over the years designed many commercial and residential structures in Portland. One of his first important commissions was designing Portland's Temple Beth Israel which he designed in 1927 in association with architects M.H. Whitehouse and Herman Brookman. They reworked their plans fourteen times, and their result is one of Portland's most beautiful architectural triumphs. In addition to Temple Beth Israel, Mr. Herzog designed the Hollywood Theater, and the old United Artist and Liberty theaters. He also designed the Marculis Jewelers store in downtown Portland, and designed and built the Sandy Crest Apartments at NE 54th Ave. and Sandy Blvd. He was also involved in the design and construction of many buildings on the Oregon State University Campus in Corvallis. Mr. Herzog died in August of 1979 at the age of 86.

Of Mr. Herzog's work listed in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory, the J.J. Rosenberg house is the only Tudor style house listed, which is an indication that this house is a rare example of work from Herzog's hand in the full-scale Tudor Revival genre.

ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

The Portland Historic Resource Inventory lists 14 Tudor style residences, excluding the Rosenberg residence, in Portland Heights. Eleven of these are Rank III homes, two are Rank II and one is a Rank I residence. The Rank III homes are found at the following locations:

1703 SW Montgomery Dr.	3000 SW Montgomery Dr.
1834 SW Vista Ave.	2556 SW Vista Ave.
2566 SW Vista Ave.	2845 SW Upper Dr.
1687-1689 SW Montgomery Dr. (apartment complex)	
2478 SW Arden	2667 SW Buena Vista
2709 SW Buena Vista	3300 SW Heather Dr.

Though these houses were not designed by the same architects, the

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Dr. J.J. Rosenberg house stands out as an exceptional example of Tudor style architecture among these Rank III residences.

In 1933 when he was commissioned to build 1792 SW Montgomery by Dr. J.J. Rosenberg, Mr. Herzog spared no expense in the construction materials and attention to detail in his plans. The home's asymmetrical floor plan allowed Mr. Herzog to use a variety of features such as bay windows, gables, hipped roofs and a pyramidal roof, segmented arch doorways, balconies, porches, and patios, and also a variety of sidings which include cement and stucco, stucco and half timbers, wood siding, and stone and brick masonry, all making this a very diverse and uniquely ornamented house. This residence's interior finishes are also quite exquisite as illustrated by the oak floors, several panelled fir walls, oak and fir ceiling moldings, and a study on the second floor with walls completely covered in panelled mahogany siding.

The attention for detail is shown in the clover leaf designs of the woodwork on the east side's three story bay window, the metal finial topping the pyramidal roof, the balustrade of the main stairwell and other ornamental wrought iron work, and the hand carved woodwork ornamenting the west side gable, and above the living room's segmented doorway. Also, the massive chimney is one of the most unique in Portland Heights, and its living room fireplace featuring carved marble surrounded by ornate woodwork including a cornice with hand carved wood modillions is beautiful as well. The house's longtime owner, Dr. Joel Seres, has maintained this home's fine tradition of excellence in the decor of the house, which includes many tasteful antiques and oriental rugs.

Mr. Herzog also took full advantage of the home's location as shown by the generous allocation of window area on the east side of the house to allow spectacular views. The kitchen's bay windows, the extraordinary marble floored conservatory's bay windows, and the seven feet tall windows of the living and dining rooms all capture a panoramic view of downtown Portland and the Cascade Mountain Range, as do all the windows of the basement and the second floor.

It should also be noted that this home has not been changed or altered except when repairs or minor improvements were necessary. The only exterior changes include new paint, and a new wood shingle roof that replaced the old wood shingle roof. Storm windows were also added, but these blend in with the woodwork so well that only under close scrutiny are they discernable. On the interior, the walls and ceilings have been re-painted, and the hardwood floors were refinished. Carpeting was added to the two second floor bedrooms, and over some concrete floors in basement

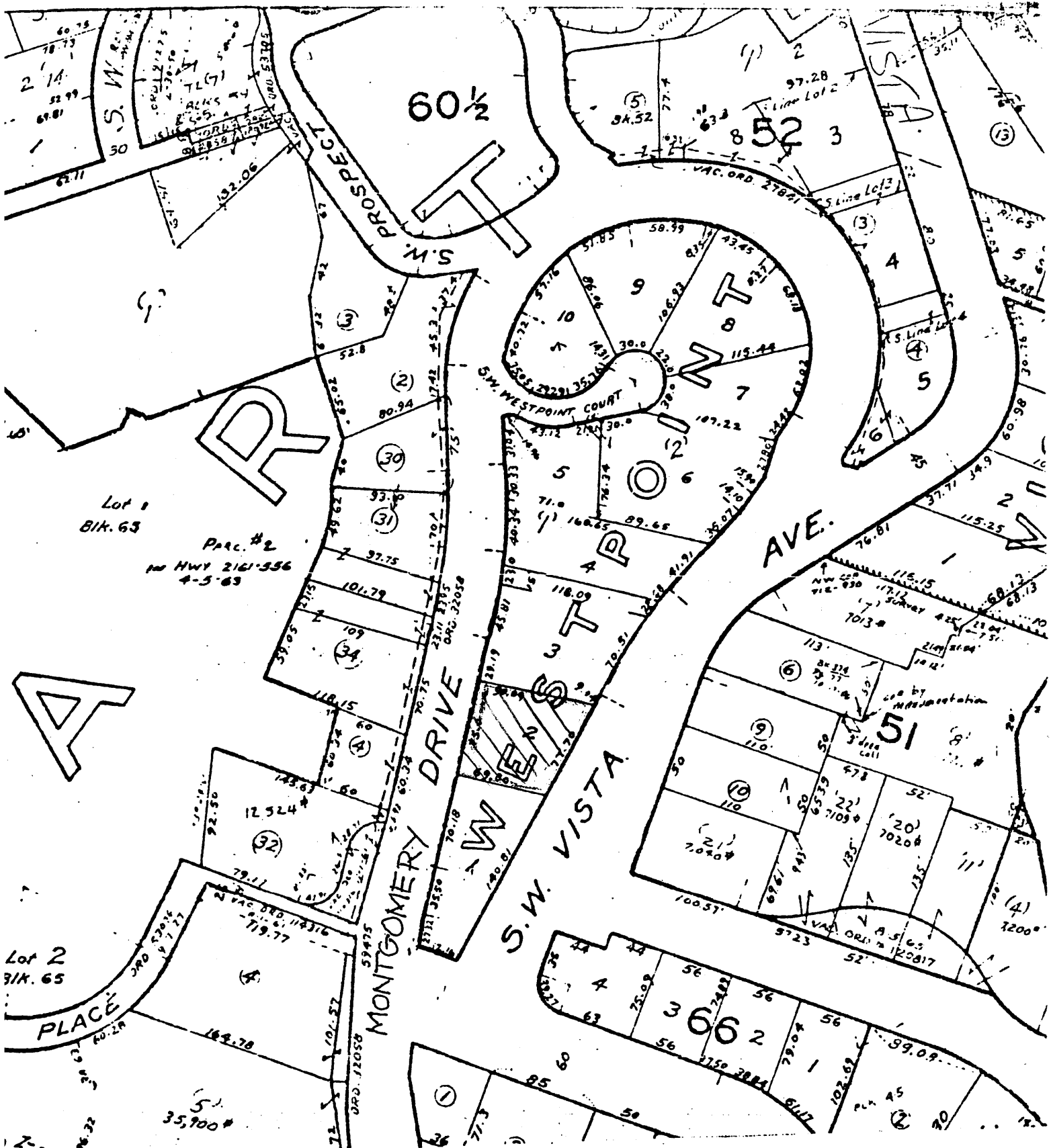
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rooms.

A sample of several Rank III Portland Heights Tudor style homes, including the Rosenberg residence, from the Portland Historic Resource Inventory was reviewed for the nomination. These homes are all of similar size, date, and style, and they are all currently in a good to excellent state of preservation. However, among them, the Rosenberg residence is exceptional because it includes important features that the other examples do not all possess. Due to the sloping terrain of the lot, the Rosenberg home features a beautiful terraced garden with retaining walls of fine stone work. The Rosenberg home also exhibits a wide diversity of building materials and architectural features which include the pyramidal roof, multiple gables, balconies, patios, bay windows, and the massive chimney which is uniquely designed. Also, the home is on a prime view lot which allows a panoramic view of the city from the home's east elevation. The Rosenberg home can also be found on page 68 of Ray Atkeson's and Carl Gohs's book Oregon as an example of a Portland Heights home.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the Rosenberg residence's appearance is today as its notable architect had originally intended, and this home's original integrity has not been threatened or altered over the years. This residence is a significant example of Tudor style architecture in Portland Heights. That it is among the few documented works by the gifted designer Harry Herzog makes the house an important part of the architect's body of work overall. The deft handling of plan, exterior elevations, materials and detail make it one of the finest Tudor style residences in the Portland area.



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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

ROSENBERG, DR. J. J., HOUSE

Information that is the same for all photos:

1792 SW Montgomery Drive
Portland, OR 97210
Multnomah County

Photos by John Lamer
Pictures taken Aug. 1, 1989
1060 SW Gaines , Portland OR 97201

1. View of east elevation from Vista Ave.
2. View of three story bay window, east elevation
3. Balcony off of living room, and 3 story bay window, east elevation
4. Stone archway and gable, east elevation
5. Stone archway leading to basement level
6. Gable on south elevation
7. North and west elevation of house
8. West elevation
9. Gable on west elevation
10. Chimney as seen from west elevation
11. Ornamental wood and iron work above front entrance, west elevation
12. Reception area, front door and main stairs
13. Conservatory
14. Living room
15. Dining room
16. Kitchen dining area
17. Back stairway to second floor
18. Guest bedroom at south end of house