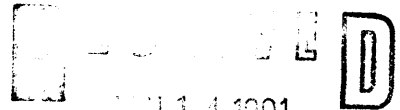


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Sprouse, John A. Jr., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2826 NW Cumberland Road N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97210

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: Architecture of Ellis F. Lawrence MPS
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 17 (MPS)

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.
[Signature] January 3, 1991
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. Autumnell Lee 2/19/91
 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:)

for 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)

20th Century Historic Period Styles:

Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood shingles

roof wood shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The two story Colonial style Sprouse Residence is located at 2826 NW Cumberland in Portland, Oregon. Completed in 1935, the house exhibits a strong horizontality which is interrupted on the facade by a projecting garage wing. The rear elevation which faces Cumberland Street, is quite prominent on a steep rise above the street. Notable exterior features include horizontal multi-paned double hung sash and casement windows, classically styled wood window surrounds, wide brick chimneys, and low brick garden walls topped with decorative concrete balls. Interior features include the placement of rooms on the east elevation with grand views, raised panel living and dining room built-ins, stylized door and window trim, the fireplace surrounds, and pine paneled den.

SETTING

The John A. Sprouse House faces west on a narrow residential street on Lots 10-12 of Block 13 in the Westover Terrace Addition of Portland. The rear of the lot drops down a steep slope with views north to Mt. St. Helens and east to Mt. Hood. The grounds are surrounded by a low brick wall in the front, topped with round balls of cast stone at the entrance to the front path. A large ivy vine borders the north edge of the property. The front entrance court consists of andromedas, cmelias and a low azalea hedge which lines the path to the front door, andromedas and camelias. Rhododendrons line the garage wall along the path to the front door. A new wooden gate provides access to a path which leads from the front to the side and rear of the house. A large wisteria, located next to the addition, extends across the front path to the garage wing and up the wall of the main portion of the house. Another gate leads to the side yard on the south side of the house. This is a large open grassy area which slopes gently down from street level. An ivy covered fence shields the yard from the street. Mature trees and flower beds line the southernmost edge of the yard. Small azalea hedges are next to the house. A paved concrete terrace opens out from the den into this side yard and is surrounded by a low brick wall topped with cast stone balls identical to that on the front facade. Another terrace is located on the east elevation opening from the living room. Concrete steps lead down three levels of the back yard to NW Cumberland Drive. A large camelia hedge borders the middle level. A rock retaining wall separates the top level from the middle level. Two arbor vitae flank either side of the rear porjecting bay. The third level, closest to the street is covered with ivy and is bordered by low bushes. At the street level is a low rock wall.

PLAN

The house is a two story rectangle with front and rear wings. The main portion of the house is on a north-south axis with the northernmost section set back and dropped down from the southern section. The north half of the house contains bedrooms and the kitchen, the south half contains the living room, den and master suite. The dining room is located in the rear wing. The house is set into the hillside so that the first floor on the front elevation is the second floor on the rear elevation. All primary rooms are situated at the rear of the house to take full advantage of the city and mountain views. Overall dimensions of the house are 59'8" x 35'0".

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

EXTERIOR

The house is clad in wood shingles with a wood shingled eaveless gable roof and a concrete foundation. All windows and doors on the exterior are framed with classically styled architraves. The open gable ends are accented with a classically molded fascia. Fenestration is irregular. All windows are fitted with original shutters except the first floor dining room window on the rear wing which is topped with a wooden sunburst, a later alteration. An overall horizontality is created in the linear pattern of the wood shingle siding, the wide rectangular chimneys and the rectangular massing of the house. This effect is emphasized in the two over two double hung wood sash windows, the horizontal banding in the large fixed stairwell window and casement windows, and the horizontal patterning in the garage door.

The west (front) elevation consists of a side facing rectangle with two projecting wings: a garage wing and a maid's room wing which was added in 1940. A thin beltcourse divides the first and second floor on the northern half of the facade. The second floor of the southern half of the facade projects over the first floor and is accentuated by a large bracket at either end. The front door is recessed under the projecting second floor at a right angle to the street, at the juncture of the wing and the main house volume. A projecting rounded molding frames the opening. The door itself is decorated with a cross shape in a beveled linear pattern with a small horizontal window at the apex. To the west of the front door is a small louvered window with leaded diamond pane opaque glass which lights a small half bath. A wide chimney decorated with three beltcourses, one which consists of bricks turned at an angle, is located on the south end of the facade. Windows on this elevation are two over two wood double hung, four light casements topped with transoms, and a fixed tripartite window centered on the second floor facade which serves to light the stairwell. This window is divided into seven lights in each of the three sections.

A side porch at the end on the north elevation is shielded with lattice and topped with a shed roof. A thin beltcourse continues around this side and windows are two over two double hung.

The horizontality is strongest on the east (rear) elevation. The only interruption in the rectangular massing being the projecting wing. The wing adds an element of verticality with its gabled peak and slightly projecting bay which extends from the first floor through to the roofline. Windows on this elevation are a combination of two over two double hung and casements. The first floor on the southern portion of the rear has a band of five casement windows topped with single pane transoms which wrap around the corner one window to the south elevation. The second floor windows, casements without transoms, also wrap around the corner one window's width to the south. The divisions between the first and second floors are reversed on this elevation so the projecting second floor is on the northern half of the house and the thin beltcourse divides the floors on the southern half.

The basement level on the east elevation is above ground and has exposed concrete walls, casement windows and a door all of which are concealed by the landscaping.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The south elevation is dominated by the large exterior brick chimney at the end of the main rectangular volume. Doors are located in both the front and rear wings and open onto concrete terraces.

INTERIOR

The first floor plan consists of; a central entrance hall, main stairwell and a half bath; a library and living room in the south end of the house; dining room in the east (rear) wing; kitchen, breakfast room, rear hall and stairs in the north end; and the garage and maid's room (family room) in each of the west (front) wings.

The floors on the first floor are varnished oak. All wood trim is painted white and patterned in a distinctive, stylized classical motif reminiscent of the art deco period. The living room is sunken from the rest of the house and is separated by an opening and three steps which are accompanied by a painted iron railing. There is no door between the living room and the entrance hall.

The living room is open and light, with a band of casement windows on the east wall. A door on the east wall leads to a small terrace. The living room trim consists of plaster crown molding and wood baseboards. The window sills are recessed about six inches with built-in screens on the inside. There is a built-in combination shelf and cupboard west of the fireplace, the door of which has a raised panel in a fretwork pattern. The brick fireplace face has been painted. The painted fireplace mantel is highly stylized with a series of three incised panels in the architrave suggesting pilasters and referencing the beveled woodwork throughout the house. The hearth is tile. Above the fireplace is an incised plaster rectangle which frames a mirror.

The library is paneled in knotty pine from floor to ceiling and has built-in shelving. The fireplace has a painted brick surround with a pine mantel and tile hearth. Two casement windows and a door leading to a terrace are on the south wall.

The doorway to the dining room is quite deep to allow for two small closets and the built-in shelving and cupboards on the dining room side of the wall. The three casement windows on the east elevation are recessed with deep sills. A door to the terrace is on the south wall. A single casement window is on the north wall as well as a swinging door which leads to the breakfast room. The east window of the breakfast room is a large fixed pane flanked by two narrow casement windows. On the west wall are built-in cupboards. A door on the north wall leads to the kitchen.

The kitchen is a long narrow "galley" with one casement window on the east wall and one on the north wall. All cupboards and tilework are original. A deep beveled molding embellishes the top of the cupboards. A door on the west wall accesses the rear hall across from the maid's room, now used as a family room. A door at the north end of the rear hall leads to a side porch. The family room has two over two double hung windows on the west and south walls and a fireplace in the northwest corner of the room. A small half bath to the right of the front door is lighted by a single hinged window of leaded glass diamond panes.

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Section number 7 Page 5

The main stairs to the second floor are carpeted. The hand rail and stair treads are mahogany and the turned balusters are painted. A large tripartite stairwell window on the west wall lights the stairs and second floor landing and hall.

Second floor

The second floor plan consists of a central upper hall with a secondary hall leading to the master suite. A small bedroom and a sitting room are centrally located; the master bedroom comprises the entire south end of the house; a bedroom is in the east (rear) wing; a bath is directly north of this bedroom; and an L shaped bedroom comprises the north end of the house. Wall to wall carpet covers the entire second floor and all trim is painted. All windows have built-in interior screens.

The master suite consists of a bedroom, sitting room and bath. The bedroom is a large room with a series of corner casement windows on the east and south walls. A double hung window on the west wall is recessed between deep closets. A built-in cupboard is below the window. The sitting room, to the west of the master bedroom, is accessed by French doors from the secondary hall. A door and steps lead to the rooftop of the garage from this room. The master bath, located directly across from the sitting room, has original fixtures, built-in sink and side mirrors.

The large central bedroom in the east wing of the house has a deep doorway to accommodate closets on either side. The bath to the north of this room has original fixtures. The north bedroom is L shaped, wrapping around the second floor stair landing. The basement at ground level on the east elevation has a door and casement windows on the east wall.

Alterations

Minor alterations have been made to the Sprouse residence. A casement window was added to the center second floor bedroom shortly after construction. The maids' room was added in 1940 and a chain link fence was added to the garage roof at approximately the same time. Built five years after completion of the house, the maid's room is compatible with the original building and may have been designed by Lawrence's firm.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

The Colonial style house located at 2826 NW Cumberland Road in the Kings Heights neighborhood of northwest Portland, Oregon that was designed for John A. Sprouse, Jr. by the firm of Lawrence, Holford and Allyn, was constructed in 1935. Drawings employing the firm's title block were signed by Abbott Lawrence, the principal's son, who was then a recent graduate of M.I.T. and associated with his father's firm.

The premise of this nomination as part of the Architecture of Ellis F. Lawrence Multiple Property Submission is that the Sprouse House is significant under National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved and distinctive representative of residential work produced by the Lawrence firm in the later period, one which shows the influence of the Modern Movement. Ellis Lawrence's architectural practice spanned the years 1906 to the time of his death in 1946. The house is one of only three residences of the period of the 1930s attributed to the firm that are intact. It received a secondary ranking in the evaluated survey of Ellis Lawrence work conducted under University of Oregon auspices in 1987-1988. The chief designer was unidentified at that time.

That the Sprouse House represents a culminating statement in the firm's long-evolving designs in the Colonial idiom is supported by the fact that the traditional floor plan recurrently used by the firm for such work is integrated with a modern, stripped-down historicism. The jetties and bays have not been abandoned but have been freshly interpreted--reduced to low relief on a taut, shingled wall plane. The prominent cornice, the Classical orders in pilaster and portico are dispensed with. Chimneys are bold, straight shafts that complement the sleek angularity of the building's mass. Even those windows having a traditional three-part organization are membered in strictly horizontal divisions. Interior woodwork, characterized by narrow, reeded architraves and serial reveals, shows decidedly the current influence of Modernistic fashion. The house, regardless of whose was the major hand in its design, is a successful reconciliation of traditional and modern schools--a tension that engrossed so many of the traditionally-trained architects of the day. Something of the same accommodation may be seen in the University of Oregon Library, a major work of the Lawrence firm rooted in Beaux Arts Classicism but with Modernistic overtones that was carried out contemporaneously. Names appearing on the Library construction drawings were H. Abbott Lawrence, Fred Allyn and Dell Hinson.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Abbott Lawrence attended the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts of which his father was the founder and Dean. He culminated his training at M.I.T. (M. Arch. '32) and spent the 1932-1933 academic year abroad as recipient of the Ion Lewis traveling scholarship. On his return to Oregon in 1933, he became associated with the Ellis Lawrence firm (Lawrence, Holford and Allyn). In 1944 Abbot became a full partner, and for a brief time the firm name was Lawrence and Lawrence. As has been noted, the elder Lawrence died in 1946.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

The Colonial style Sprouse Residence, designed in 1935, is architecturally significant under criterion "c" as a residential property type within the late period of the work of Ellis Lawrence and his firm. This residence received a high ranking based on the "Ellis Lawrence Building Survey" for its integrity, distinction, and associative value and meets the registration requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Sprouse Residence is significant as only one of three residences which were designed in the 1930s and afterward and illustrates the continuing evolution of the Colonial style as designed by the Ellis Lawrence firm.

Designed in the later period of Lawrence's residential work, the Colonial detailing is quite restrained. It is primarily the massing which recalls Colonial architecture. There is limited ornamentation; the simplified classical wood trim and shutters and horizontally divided casement windows embellish the exterior. The interior is quite modern with the stylized beveled wood trim and fretwork paneled cupboards that recall the Art Deco style. This interior treatment is new for Lawrence, however the plan is typical of his earlier work with the primary rooms at the rear, the service rooms in one end of the house, and the stairs along the front wall. The siting of the house on a steep lot is also characteristic of Lawrence's commissions. The placement of the front entrance at the juncture of the two building volumes is unique within Lawrence's body of work.

Original plans for this house were drawn by Lawrence's son H. Abbott Lawrence who was working in Lawrence's firm at the time. To date, no information has been located which might shed light on how the firm operated. According to Mr. John Sprouse, his wife was acquainted with the Lawrence family and was close in age to Abbott. Mr. Sprouse recalls contact with Abbott only and could not provide any information on the involvement of the elder Lawrence. He did acknowledge that Abbott had just returned from a trip to the Mediterranean and thought this house was the first Abbott Lawrence had worked on after graduating from M.I.T. (Telephone interview with Mr. John Sprouse, June 5, 1990). The firm name on the plans is Lawrence, Holford and Allyn. Plans are in the possession of the current property owners.

After his father's death in 1946, Abbott Lawrence continued the firm under the name of Lawrence, Tucker, and Wallman. Although he designed his own residence located on S.W. Council Crest, for the most part the firm was responsible for large building projects such as the Oregon Medical School buildings and the Washington Park Zoo. The firm is not credited with any 'groundbreaking' residential designs after the death of Ellis Lawrence.

While it is certain that Abbott Lawrence was the designer of the Sprouse Residence, it is evident the elder Lawrence had much influence on the design of the house. This can be seen by comparing this house to many of Lawrence's earlier Colonial style houses as well as the floorplan which is similar to his earlier plans of the 1920s. The floorplan of the Colonial style Posey Residence built in 1922, is identical to the Sprouse Residence. The main stair placed on the front elevation with all major living spaces to the rear of the house are typical features of Lawrence's earlier work. The stripped down, almost modern exterior is reminiscent of Lawrence's early Colonial Revival designs such as the Nicolai Residence which although constructed in 1908, has a very modern appearance with its eaveless roofline and minimal ornamentation.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

The decision to include this residence within this Multiple Property Submission was based upon the physical evidence of Ellis Lawrence's influence and comparisons with his earlier work, the fact that the plans bear the firms' name of Lawrence, Holford and Allyn, and the fact that Abbott Lawrence was not a licensed architect at the time. It was also based upon the recommendations of the National Park Service concerning this subject. Although Abbott Lawrence is listed as designer on the plans, the overall design scheme of the Sprouse Residence was obviously designed under the spirit and direction of the firm's principal designer, Ellis Lawrence. The Sprouse residence is extremely significant as it is one of only three known residences designed by the firm in the 1930s and later. It exhibits a trend toward a more modern style and foreshadows the new Northwest Regional style which was just beginning to evolve.

JOHN A. SPROUSE JR.

In 1935, John A. Sprouse Jr., the grandson and son of the founders of the Sprouse-Reitz Company, commissioned the firm Lawrence, Holford & Allyn to design his home at 2826 N.W. Cumberland.

The Sprouse-Reitz Company, a variety store wholesale firm, was founded in 1909 in Tacoma, Washington by John A. Sprouse Sr., his son Robert A. Sprouse and Mr. Reitz, who died soon after. The Sprouse family moved the operation to Portland, Oregon in 1920. In Portland, they expanded the company into a chain of retail operations and ceased operations as a wholesale firm in 1947.

John A. Sprouse Jr., chairman of the board of the Sprouse-Reitz Company, and his wife Mary lived at 2826 N.W. Cumberland until 1955. John later married Barbara Herman, the daughter of the late Dr. Burt Brown Barker, and the ex-wife of Albert Herman. Mrs. Mary Sprouse remained at the Cumberland house until 1959.

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE (1879-1946)

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

Ellis F. Lawrence was to become a prolific designer, civic activist and a visionary in city planning and education. Both his teaching and design work influenced the development of architecture

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

within the State of Oregon. In 1914 Lawrence founded the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene, Oregon. He organized the school around teaching methods which rejected the traditional philosophy of the Beaux Arts school. He believed in the integration of all the arts and an informal, non-competitive teaching environment; ideas which were regarded as progressive for the era. This teaching philosophy as developed by Lawrence remains the basis for education at the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts.

Lawrence eventually became acquainted with many of Portland's most influential businessmen. He also knew many nationally known figures such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Bernard Maybeck and the Olmsted brothers. He even collaborated with the noted landscape architects and city planners, John and Frederick Olmsted, on the Peter Kerr residence in Portland. Lawrence was selected as the first vice president of the American Institute of Architects and served on juries for numerous national design competitions, such as the Victory Memorial in Honolulu, the Stock Exchange Building and Bank of Italy in San Francisco. He was president of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture Association from 1932-1934.

Ellis Lawrence was also active at the city and state level in Oregon. He served as state advisory architect for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and during 1933-1934 served on the Northwest District committee for the Public Works of Art project of the U.S. Treasury Department. He was also president for the local chapter of the A.I.A., an organization he helped to form. Lawrence was involved in the organization of the Portland Architectural Club, the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Oregon Association of Building Construction. He served on the Portland City Planning Commission and belonged to the Portland Art Association, the Irvington Club and the City Club. Ellis Lawrence, his wife Alice and their three sons, Henry Abbot, Denison Howells, and Amos Millett, resided in the Irvington neighborhood. Lawrence worked three days a week in his Portland office and spent two days a week teaching and serving as dean of the Architecture and Allied Arts School in Eugene. He died in Eugene in 1946 at the age of 67. (Wells-Guthrie Residence National Register Nomination and Ellis Lawrence Building Survey).

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

18

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE BUILDING SURVEY
SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS' NAMES

HOLFORD & LAWRENCE brief use in Boston, 1902-3

McNAUGHTON, RAYMOND & LAWRENCE began in November, 1906

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, ARCHITECT began after he left McNaughton, Raymond & Lawrence in February 1910.

LAWRENCE & BURLING use in 1910-11 only for work in Walla Walla, Washington

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE & WILLIAM G. HOLFORD, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS became official in March 1913

O.R. BEAN, ARCHITECT...EUGENE
ELLIS F. LAWRENCE & WM. G. HOLFORD, CONSULTANTS

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE & WILLIAM G. HOLFORD, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS
O.R. BEAN, EUGENE REPRESENTATIVE while Ormond Bean ran Lawrence's Eugene office in 1914-18, he used these letterheads

LAWRENCE AND HOLFORD, ARCHITECTS began use in January 1917

LAWRENCE, HOLFORD, ALLYN & BEAN, ARCHITECTS began use in May 1928

LAWRENCE, HOLFORD, AND ALLYN, ARCHITECTS began use in May 1933 when Bean withdrew from the firm after being elected a Portland City Commissioner.

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, ARCHITECT occasional use in 1938-40

LAWRENCE AND ALLYN, ARCHITECTS used in 1940-41

LAWRENCE AND HOLFORD, ARCHITECTS used in 1942

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, ARCHITECT used in 1943-44

LAWRENCE AND LAWRENCE, ARCHITECTS used July 1944 to Febr. 1946

LAWRENCE, TUCKER & WALLMAN, ARCHITECTS firm name beginning in March 1946, after Lawrence's death on Febr. 27, 1946

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Correspondence with the National Park Service, June 22, 1990.

Ellis Lawrence Building Survey. 1989.

Lakin, Kimberly and Demuth, Kimberly. Wells/Guthrie Residence National Register Nomination. 1989

Oregon Journal, 29 March 1935, 6 September 1955.

Oregonian, 6 February 1977.

Polk's Portland City Directories.

Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1981.

Telephone interview with Mr. John Sprouse, June 5, 1990.

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

1935

Significant Dates

1935

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lawrence, Holford & Allyn

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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:

Kimberly Lakin
2026 NE 52nd, Portland OR 97213

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:62500

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area of less than one acre is comprised of Lots 10 through 12, and the South half of Lot 13, Block 13, Westover Terrace Addition to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The property is located in Section 32, Township 1N, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian.

See continuation sheet

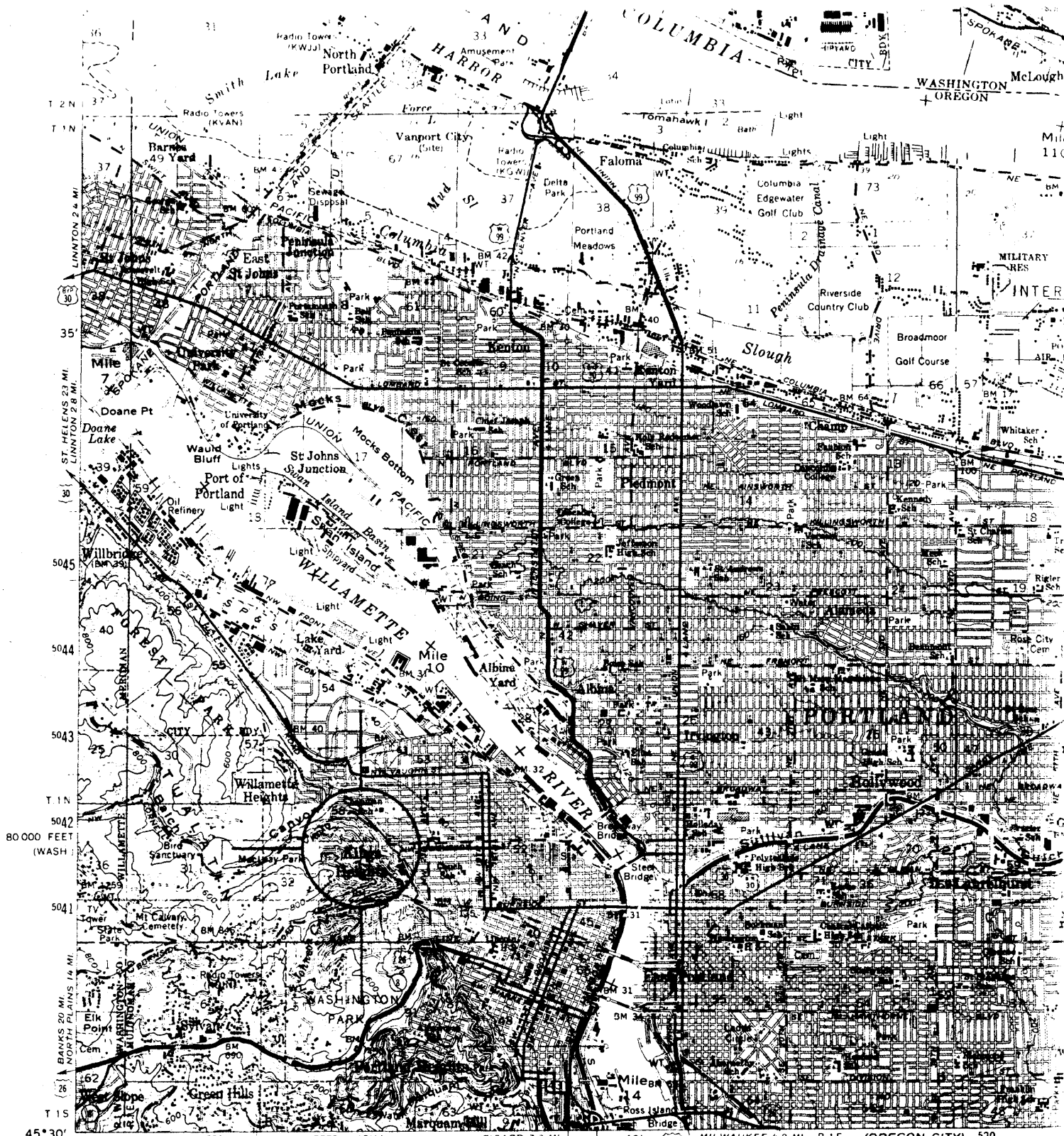
Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses less than one acre and includes 3 1/2 lots associated with the building.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Demuth, Kimberly Lakin, Patty Sackett
organization Demuth/Lakin Joint Venture date March 8, 1990
street & number 1314 NW Irving, Suite 510 telephone (503) 224-0043
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and State of Oregon

Compiled in 1962 from 1:24 000-scale maps dated 1961

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 6154 (1959), 6155 (1961), and 6156 (1959)

This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

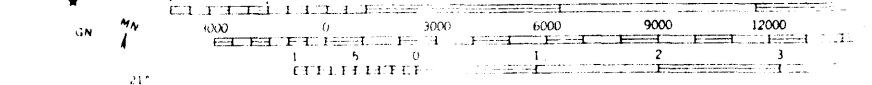
10,000 foot grids based on Washington coordinate system, south zone, and Oregon coordinate system, north zone

1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

BEAVERTON
1:24,000

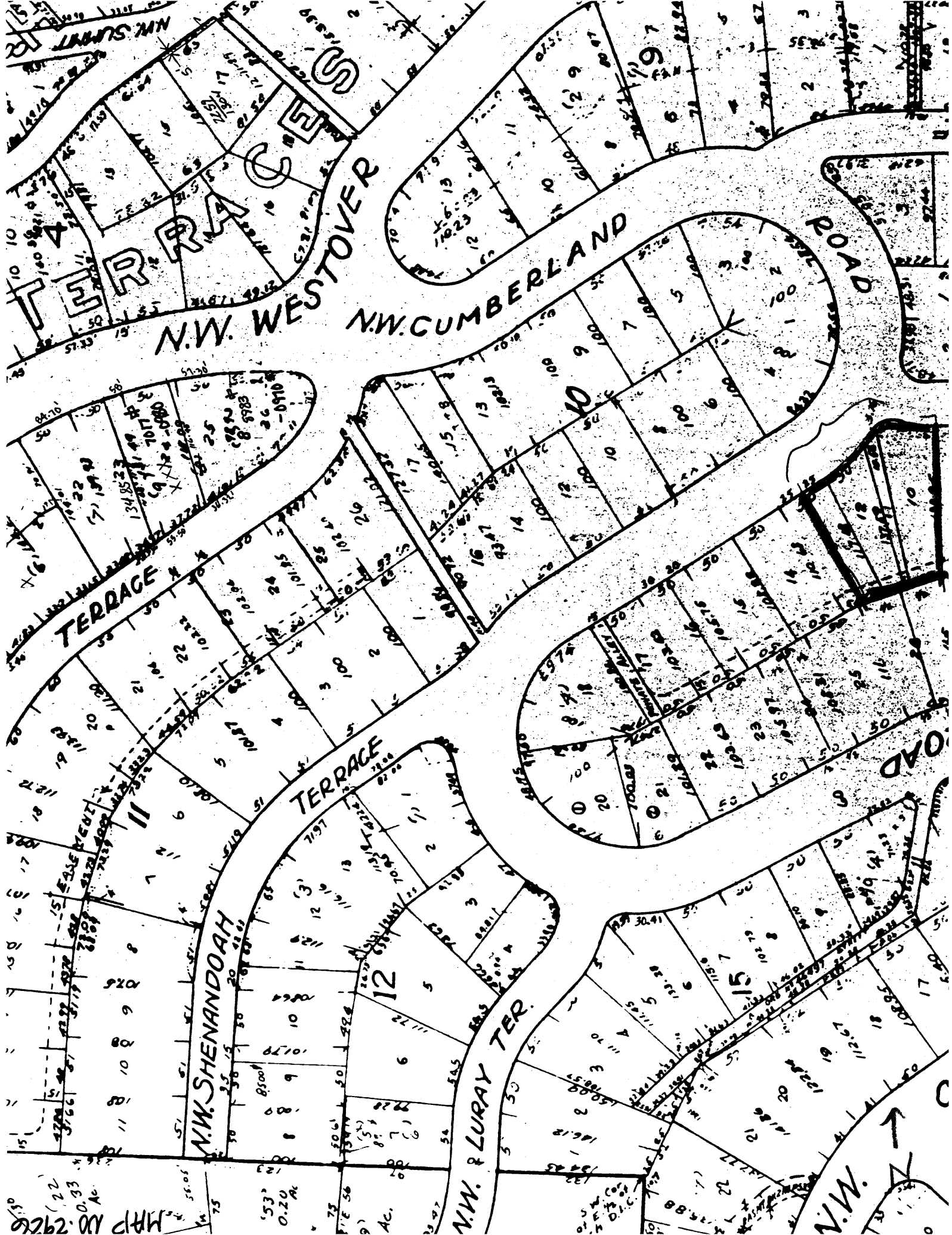
TIGARD 7.3 MI
NEWBERG 22 MI
LAKE OSWEGO 6 MI
MILWAUKEE 4.2 MI
OREGON CITY 11 MI
R.I.E. (OREGON CITY) 530
14741
SCALE 1:62500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—COLUMBIA RIVER
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN TIDE
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET

UTM GRID AND 1961 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80210
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE



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OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTY
ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING INVENTORY
COUNTY: Multnomah

HISTORIC NAME: SPROUSE, JOHN A., HOUSE

COMMON NAME:
OTHER NAMES:

RESOURCE TYPE: Building
STATUS: built & survives
LAWRENCE

(JOB#) YEAR: (2027)

(JOB#) YEAR: ()

(JOB#) YEAR: ()

FIRST DATE: 1935

DESIGN BEG:

DESIGN END:

CONSTR BEG: 1935

CONSTR END:

LOSS DATE:

ORIGINAL USE: residence

PRESENT USE: residence

SITE: 0.1 acres, approx.

CITY: Portland Oregon
STREET: 2826 NW Cumberland
OWNER: Robertson, John and Debra
(property address above)

TOWNSHIP: 01n RANGE: 01e SECTION: 32

MAP#: 2926 TAX LOT: 01-01-32-

ADDITION: Westover Terrace ORIGINAL USE: residence

BLOCK: 013 LOT: 10-12 QUAD: Portland PRESENT USE: residence

ASSESSOR #: R-9000-4850

THEMES: 20C Architecture

DATA BELOW IS ON LAWRENCE FIRM'S DESIGN AS-BUILT:

ARCHITECT: Lawrence, Holford & Allyn
ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS:

CHIEF DESIGNER: unknown
(Abbott Lawrence)

CONTRACTORS:

Thomas Christianson (General)

ARTISTS & CRAFTSMEN:

STYLE: Colonial (1910-1935)

PLAN TYPE/SHAPE: rectangular (front long) +front and rear wings

FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete STORIES: 2 BASEMENT: yes

ROOF/MATERIAL: med. gable (10/12 max.) /Wood shingles

WALL CONSTR: nailed wood frame STRUC.FRAME: nailed wood frame

PRIME WINDOW TYPE: wood 1/1 double-hung & grp.multi-pn.casmt.

EXTERIOR SURFACE MATERIAL: wood shingles,

DECORATIVE FEATURES/MATERIALS:

large concrete ornamental balls at front entrance atop a low wall which surrounds the property on the facade; diamond pane fixed leaded glass window

OTHER:

single scrolled bracket at entrance

CONDITION: good

MOVED: not moved

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS (dated):

maids room added (1940)

LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

low privet hedge and large wisteria on the facade; nicely landscaped side yard to the east

ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING INVENTORY

HISTORIC NAME: SPROUSE, JOHN A., HOUSE

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES:

attached garage

SETTING:

urban residential; facing southwest on narrow street set back and below grade; rear drops down steep, slope with view to northeast of Mt. Hood

SIGNIFICANCE OF LAWRENCE FIRM'S DESIGN:

EXTER.DETAILS/CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.

INTER.DETAILS/CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.

EXTERIOR INTEGRITY: Minor changes, but original character intact.

INTERIOR INTEGRITY: Minor changes, but original character intact.

SITE INTEGRITY: Essentially intact as originally built.

SETTING INTEGR: Historic character & relationship of surroundings is intact.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT:

This house is unique within the body of Lawrence's work. It is almost entirely devoid of stylistic references. The owner thinks it may have been designed by H. Abbott Lawrence, but there is no information regarding the designer.

SOURCES/DOCUMENTS: Description (Location)

E. Lawrence Collection/U of O, Exhibit quality Photos

Multnomah County Tax Assessor Records, Polk's Portland City Directory; Portland Building Permits

sources consulted/no info located - Oregon Biographical Index (OHS); Oregon Historic Photo Collection (OHS); and

Portland Historic Resource Inventory

PUBLICATIONS:

PACIFIC BUILDER AND ENGINEER. 9/28/1935.

SLIDE NO.:

SHPO INVENTORY NO.:

RESEARCH BY: K. Lakin

RECORDED BY: K. Lakin

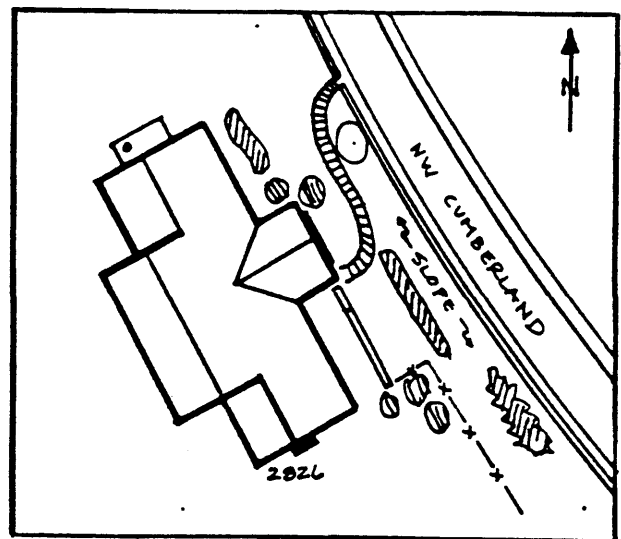
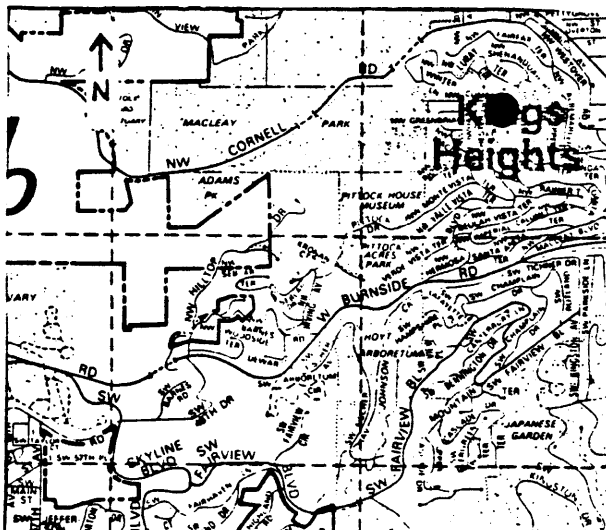
DATE: 05/03/88

DATE: 10/22/87

ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING SURVEY
HISTORIC NAME: SPROUSE, JOHN A., HOUSE

RECENT PHOTO
NEGATIVE #s:
KLR11, #8a

*First # above
is upper-right
photo; second #
is just below.
If no # above,
see sources at
bottom of page.*



HISTORIC PHOTO/OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCE: K. Lakin and S. Donovan

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTY
ELLIS LAWRENCE BUILDING INVENTORY

EVALUATION

HISTORIC NAME: SPROUSE, JOHN A., HOUSE

<u>INTEGRITY OF:</u>	<u>NUMERICAL</u>
1. EXTERIOR: Minor changes, but original character intact.	7
2. INTERIOR: Minor changes, but original character intact.	7
3. SITE: Essentially intact as originally built.	9
4. SETTING: Historic character & relationship of surroundings is intact.	5
INTEGRITY TOTAL	28

<u>DISTINCTION OF:</u>	<u>NUMERICAL</u>
1. EXTERIOR DETAILS & CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.	3
2. INTERIOR DETAILS & CRAFTSMANSHIP: Better than average workmanship and materials.	3
3. STYLE: (Colonial (1910-1935)) It has few features associated with its identified style. Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this style is one of several (6 or more) in its city/town or rural area.	0
4. ORIGINAL USE: (residence) Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this use is one of several (6 or more) in its city/town or rural area.	0
5. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this design is above average quality and significance. Is it part of an ensemble of surviving buildings by Lawrence? Lawrence building(s) nearby; but arrangement is not ordered. Are structural or technical aspects of the design significant? Of little significance.	5
6. LAWRENCE'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE DESIGN PROCESS: Lawrence was probably chief designer, though little evidence	5
DISTINCTION TOTAL	22

<u>EDUCATIVE OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE:</u>	<u>NUMERICAL</u>
1. HISTORIC EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES: No known association with historic events or activities.	0
2. HISTORIC PERSONS: No known association with a significant historic person.	0
3. SYMBOLIC ASSOCIATION WITH AN IDEAL, INSTITUTION, OR POLITICAL ENTITY: No known significant symbolic association.	0
EDUCATIVE OR ASSOCIATIVE TOTAL	0
GRAND TOTAL	50
RANK:	SECONDARY

NOTE: Only the built, surviving buildings in Oregon were evaluated.