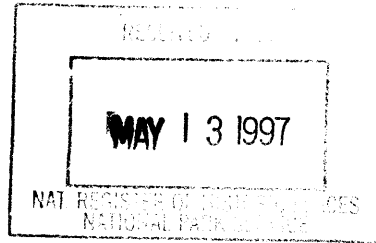


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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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 Genoa Building

other names/site number Wilson, J. W., Building

2. Location

street & number 2832 SE Belmont Street N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97214

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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.)

Rebecca Meinen April 30, 1997  
Signature of certifying official/Title Oregon 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:

|  |                               |                      |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.<br><input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.             | Signature of the Keeper _____ | Date of Action _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register<br><input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. | _____                         | _____                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.  | _____                         | _____                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.   | _____                         | _____                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)   | _____                         | _____                |

Genoa Building  
Name of Property

Multnomah County, 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 |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1            |                 | buildings  |
|              |                 | sites      |
|              |                 | structures |
|              |                 | objects    |
| 1            |                 | Total      |

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Portland Eastside Historical and Architectural Resources Multiple Property Submission 1850-1938

44 (including three multi-resource properties in the initial group of 36)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty stores

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style, vernacular version  
Mediterranean

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
walls concrete  
brick facing, two elevations  
roof asphalt  
other clay: ceramic tile, glazed  
Spanish tiles, pent roof

**Narrative Description**

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

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**GENOA BUILDING (1930)**

2832 SE Belmont Street  
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

The single-story vernacular commercial building, 60 feet square in plan, known today as the Genoa Building, stands at the southwest corner of the intersection of SE Belmont and 29th Avenue on Portland's east side. Facing north, it presents its storefronts to Belmont, a key arterial for a street car line which facilitated development of the Sunnyside neighborhood. The building, a development of 1930, is situated in Hanson's Second Addition, which borders the west boundary of the Sunnyside plat. The original owner was J. W. Wilson, and the contracting firm was Knott and Rogers. The building housed two standard retail spaces and a narrow shop bay at the west end. It followed the conventions of its common type in the commercial centers of Portland streetcar neighborhoods in the 1920s. While such buildings as the Charles Piper Building on SE Hawthorne had some pretensions toward historic period style, Wilson's building is a much watered down version of commercial architecture having a hint of Mediterranean flavor. The building is a good example of a common commercial type. Moreover, it is exceptional in its integrity. The storefronts are fully intact, and this fact inspired the Portland Historic Landmarks Commission's endorsing comment.

This application proposes a new property for addition to the Portland Eastside Historic and Architectural Resources Multiple Property Submission, which eight years ago evaluated the city's central east side neighborhoods and named commercial and industrial buildings as one of the eligible property types. To be eligible for listing under the registration requirements set forth for this multiple property submission, commercial buildings must have been constructed between 1862 and 1938 and must be significant to Portland's central east side because of their historic function (Criterion A) or because they are clear-cut and well-preserved examples of a characteristic type or style (Criterion C). As the applicant correctly points out, "small business" was "the mainstay of eastside commerce." The building meets Criteria A and C.

The application presents a picture of the upbuilding of the neighborhood, beginning with construction of the Morrison Street crossing of the Willamette River, which allowed the Willamette Bridge Railway Company to build its street car line east on Belmont to 34th Avenue in 1888. Around the initial terminus of the street railway, a three-block business district

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coalesced in the 1890s. The commercial district spread east and west from 34th in the 1920s and for a short time after the stock market crash of 1929. Wilson's building of 1930 at the corner of Belmont and 29th was among the last developments of the larger Belmont business district until after the Second World War. Early tenants in the building reflect the customary neighborhood patronage of pharmacist, barber and grocer. In 1943, the property was acquired by Winifred Guild. It remained in the control of the Guild family until 1971, when it was sold for its present use as a fine restaurant. The long continuity of ownership in the post war period and over the last several decades has contributed materially to the building's unusually complete state of preservation.

The building's storefronts on Belmont consist of plate glass display windows with vertically divided top lights and ceramic tile facing on bulkheads. Each store and shop has a separate, intact recessed entrance. The entrance to the east store is recessed within a conventional corner angle. Piers dividing the structural bays, as well as the upper facade and the entire secondary street elevation are faced with rose-tan brick having a raked finish. A soldier course, or frieze of vertical stretcher brick encircles the street elevations beneath a pent roof of Spanish tiles. Original interior spatial organization is fully evident. The east store is vacant at present. The old barber shop bay on the west has been adapted as the restaurant kitchen. Twelve-foot ceiling heights are preserved, as are the plaster wall finish and display window counters. The only appreciable modification required for the adaptation was installation of rest rooms in the partial basement which underlies the rear third of the building.

To demonstrate distinction within the context of Portland's central east side, the applicant identified five or six buildings of comparable type and found most to be inferior with respect to integrity. The Charles Piper Building of 1929 at 3610 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, a more clear cut and elaborate example of Mediterranean street corner commercial architecture, was previously registered under this vehicle, in 1989. A building on East Burnside is considered its equal. The property commonly known as the Genoa building is distinctive in its own right as the outstanding unaltered exemplar of the tasteful, scaled-down commercial storefront type of early 1920s and '30s.

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The Genoa Building, located at 2830-38 SE Belmont Street, Portland, Oregon, is a good example of a modestly-styled Mediterranean Style commercial building in unusually intact condition. It was constructed in 1930 of poured concrete with brick cladding on two sides and measures 60 by 60 ft. Construction records indicate that a three-story building was originally planned, with appropriate structural members to support two upper floors; however only one level was built.

### SITE

The Genoa Building is sited on a 60 by 65 ft. lot, the longer axis running north and south. The 60 by 60 ft. building occupies most of the lot; a five ft. walkway runs along the back or south elevation of the building. The area is mixed use; a two-story wooden house is directly to the west of the building; a three-story apartment house is directly across Belmont Street to the north. Belmont Street is a major east-west route; it was the site of the first streetcar route on the East Side, constructed in 1886.

### EXTERIOR

The Genoa Building faces north with display windows on the entire north elevation and on the north end of the east elevation. Elements of the Mediterranean Style include a tile pent roof on the north and east facades, brick construction in shades of a rosy beige with a raked surface laid up in a running bond, and glazed ceramic tile reaching from the sidewalk to the bottom of the display windows on the two main facades.

#### North Facade

The north or main facade of the Genoa Building fronts on Belmont Street. The commercial building measures 60 ft. across and has three bays, from east to west, 25 ft., 25 ft., and 10 ft. A red clay tile pent roof edges the north and east sides of the building above the parapet, extending back over the slightly sloping, but basically flat, roof. A vertically laid soldier course two courses below the roof line accents the flat roof of the building. Three brick pilasters separating the commercial spaces are laid in a straight course of a header, a stretcher, and a header creating a pilaster 17 inches wide with straight vertical mortar joints. The corner entrance is supported by a round metal post six inches in diameter. The eastern-most bay on the corner of 29<sup>th</sup> and Belmont, 24 and ½ ft. wide, has a diagonal corner entrance; the center bay, 24 and ½ ft. wide has a full diagonal entrance; and the western-most bay, 10 ft. wide, features one-half of a diagonal entrance. Five ft. high display windows with wood sash occupy all the north elevation, display

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counters behind the windows are three ft. deep. Above the display windows are the original smoked glass transoms, now painted. The area below the display windows is covered with six inch square ceramic tiles in two shades of green and a light pink in a random pattern. The tiles are in good condition. The three original 40 inch wide doors to the public entrances of the building have a single light and the original hardware. A curved awning has been installed over the restaurant entrance, the center entrance. Two ornamental shrubs in concrete urns flank the entry door. A neon sign advertising "Genoa" is attached to the brick parapet.

**West Facade**

The west side of the Genoa building is poured concrete with no doors or windows. The word "Genoa" is painted on the side of the building.

**South Facade**

The south side of the building is poured concrete. This side of the building provides service facilities via a five ft. wide graveled walkway between the building and the lot line which is marked by a cyclone fence. From west to east there is a wooden service door into the building, two small windows, a large window, a service door, two small windows, a wooden service door and a small window providing each of the three commercial spaces with its own service door and windows for natural illumination. Doors are five panel and windows are frosted glass industrial with metal frames, some casement, some fixed.

**East Facade**

The east facade features brick cladding with a soldier course laid two courses below the pent roof. A large six and ½ ft. by six and ½ ft. industrial metal casement with frosted glass and a soldier course lintel and one slightly recessed doorway are near the south end. A large display window 11 ft in length on the north end of the building wraps around the corner of the building to connect with the diagonal corner opening to the easternmost commercial space. The green and pink tile beneath the display window is a continuation of the tile on the north elevation.

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INTERIOR

The interior of the Genoa Building was originally divided into three commercial spaces and remains so today. For the most part, the building has the original 12 ft. high ceilings; the ceiling has been lowered slightly in the restaurant dining room. Finished walls are the original plaster; unfinished walls, i.e. the rear wall, are concrete.

First Floor

The floor in the Genoa Building is concrete for the north 2/3 of the building. The rear 1/3 has a fir tongue and groove flooring; this area is above the partial basement. The commercial space on the east end of the building is unoccupied and in need of restoration. It features display windows on east and north sides with a three-foot wide display counter on the north side directly in back of the windows. The space measures approximately 24 and ½ ft. by 36 ft. The center commercial space is occupied by the Genoa Restaurant; the dining room occupies a 24 and ½ ft. by 24 ft. space. Directly behind the dining room is a large sitting room used for dinner guests waiting for a table; this room has no windows. The eastern-most portion of the building measures ten ft. wide and extends the full 60 ft. depth of the structure. The front portion houses the kitchen for the restaurant, the back portion is a storage corridor, a hallway, and a stairway to the basement. The back of the building is relatively open; an office and another stairway to the basement are located at the east end of the space and a bathroom is located near the hallway at the west end. The open space in the back of the building was apparently used in common by some or all of the early tenants of the building.

Basement

The basement extends the width of the rear of the building (east to west) and 19 ft. from the rear wall, in other words, it has approximately 1/3 the space of the ground floor. It has a concrete floor and walls; it is used mainly as a wine cellar and storage area. Restaurant restrooms are located at the bottom of the stairway at the west end of the basement.

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### Alterations

There have been few alterations to the Genoa Building. A city building permit indicates a change of partitions and the addition of a chimney in 1935; two restrooms were added in the basement in the early 1970s. The building was designed for commercial purposes and continues in that role.



**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1930-1943

**Significant Dates**

1930

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Knott and Rogers, building contractors

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Genoa Building

Name of Property

Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.09 (60 x 65')

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10 528510 5040170
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

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 Marianne Kadas
organization Marianne Kadas Consulting date December 1996
street & number 3602 SE Alder telephone 503/238-9859
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97214

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 Genoa International LLC
street & number 2832 SE Belmont Street telephone 503/238-1464
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97214

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

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Genoa Building, constructed in 1930, is a good example of the Mediterranean style as illustrated by a small one-story commercial building. Some of the elements defining that style are the parapet and red clay tile pent roof on the two facades (north and east) of the building facing the street, the rosy-beige brick with raked finish, and the colorful ceramic tile covering the areas below the display windows. The transom windows are typical of 1920-30s commercial buildings. The structure is in good condition and retains its integrity. It has a long history of commercial use in its three separate storefronts.

### REQUIREMENTS

The Genoa Building is locally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a small, commercial Mediterranean style building in the expanded Belmont business district and the Portland Eastside Historic and Architectural Resources MPS. The Genoa Building meets the requirements of the Portland Eastside Multiple Property Submission as detailed in Section F, Pages 12 and 13 of that document. It was constructed in 1930, within the time limits of 1862 to 1938. Its Mediterranean-inspired architecture was influenced by academic training in the Beaux Arts tradition wherein architects learned to draw upon historic period styles of all kinds and perhaps combine these creatively. A Spanish strain of "Mediterranean" style was brought to public attention by buildings designed for the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915, and later popularized by the Southern California movie industry. The generic Mediterranean style was popular on Portland's east side, where a second wave of commercial development occurred in the 1920s and 30s. The Genoa Building fulfilled and continues to fulfill a vital function as a commercial building housing small businesses, the mainstay of eastside commerce. The three spaces are of two different sizes, allowing flexibility of use; all have an attractive storefront and entrance and are well-located. The building is on a major east-west traffic corridor of one of the earliest developments on the east side. It has retained its integrity to a remarkable degree and continues to be a valuable resource for the neighborhood. The building also meets Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as an exemplar of functional type.

### HISTORIC CONTEXT

Although it is just outside the original "Sunnyside" Addition, the Genoa Building in Hanson's Second Addition, was built in response to the development of the Belmont Street area as it expanded east and west from its original early destination point at 34<sup>th</sup> and Belmont where the earliest streetcar line terminated after its construction in 1888. Within a month after the Morrison Bridge was opened in 1887, the Willamette Bridge Railway Company was organized for the purpose of building a rail line from Portland as far east as

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Mt. Tabor. Just two weeks after the announcement that a streetcar line would be built across the newly-completed Morrison Bridge, the Sunnyside Land and Improvement Company was incorporated on September 5, 1887. The company purchased the land in the proposed subdivision on September 9, and advertised land for sale on September 10. The actual plat of Sunnyside was filed on June 7, 1888 and the first rail trip was made to Sunnyside on July 9, 1888.

Shortly after the Sunnyside line opened, the Mt. Tabor Railway Company was granted a franchise to operate a car line along Hawthorne, then called Asylum Road. The streetcar lines opened up new land for houses and ready transportation for people working farther than walking distance from their homes. A promotional device for the development company was a free streetcar ride for prospective buyers who could ride the streetcar out to look at the development before making a purchase. The marketing strategy worked and by 1890 there was enough development in Sunnyside to warrant its own post office.

The three block business district, which was centered at 34<sup>th</sup>, developed from the 1890s: the Fox Building at 33<sup>rd</sup> and Belmont, 1892, the grocery building now housing Sit Babe, 1902, and the Avalon Theater in 1912 are representative buildings of that era. Early records show 18 commercial buildings constructed from 1890 through 1912 on Belmont Street from 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue through 35<sup>th</sup>. Most of the structures were two-story, many with residential spaces on the second floor. After a 10 to 12 year long lull in commercial development, building construction picked up again in the mid-1920s. The Dixie Mattress Factory Building and the Belmont's Inn Building, both major additions to the business community, were constructed in 1926. Businesses and growth were especially healthy through the 1929 stock market crash and for a one or two year period after that when once again construction slowed again for several years. The Genoa Building was one of the last buildings constructed in the larger business area of Belmont Street until the 1940s.

The Genoa Building was originally owned by J. W. Wilson; the building contractor was the firm of Knott and Rogers. In 1943 it was purchased by Winifred Guild and was associated with the Guild family until it was sold to the present owners in 1994. From its construction the Genoa Building was rented and served as income property. The earliest tenants in 1931 were the Buckingham Pharmacy at 2832 Belmont (early address 872), the center commercial space, and Steve Austin, barber at 2830 Belmont (early address 870).

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In 1933 Tony Young, a barber, took over the smaller space for a year. Beginning in 1934 all spaces were rented: Post and Miller Grocery and Meats at the corner location, 2838, Buckingham Pharmacy, 2832, and Joseph Duffy, barber at 2830. These tenants remained in the building through 1939 when Garland Gibson took over the barber shop. From 1941 through 1950, the center space was unoccupied; in 1950 the Lamplighter's Grill opened as a restaurant at 2832 and continued in business there through 1969; that is the space now occupied by the Genoa Restaurant. The corner space had traditionally been occupied by a grocery store; that continued from 1943-52 with Joel's Grocery. In 1954 the corner space was rented by The Reynolds Furniture. A year later The Melody Amusement Company, providing juke boxes, vending machines, and music service began operation in that space. The smaller west end space housed a barber shop through 1963. In 1963 the Melody Amusement Company moved, the space was rented to Pacific Coast Paint Company in 1964; the company remained there through the early 1970s. In 1971 Mike Vidor opened the Genoa Restaurant at 2832 Belmont; the restaurant took over the small barber shop space for their kitchen. The restaurant recently celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary

#### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Genoa Building ranks highly as an unaltered example of a small, commercial building in the Mediterranean Style located within Portland's central east side. In the Belmont-Hawthorne area the 1927 Mediterranean style building at 1400 SE Morrison St. has had significant alterations, as has the Monte Carlo Building at 1004-1036 SE Belmont St. a two-story structure with one-story pavilions; both have had infill between brick pilasters. The two-story commercial structure at 324 SE Grand Ave. has also been modified with panels over some exterior walls. The commercial Mediterranean-style building at 1400-1418 E Burnside St. is in good condition; it is similar to the Charles Piper Building (Bread and Ink) at 3610-3624 SE Hawthorne Blvd. and is a more elaborate version of the modest-sized commercial building of the 1920s and 30s automobile development. The Genoa Building illustrates that only a few defining elements are necessary to give a building "style", and it typifies the small business venture that was so representative of Eastside growth and expansion between World Wars I and II.

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- Polk's City Directories, City of Portland, 1932-1946.
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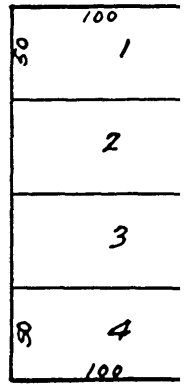
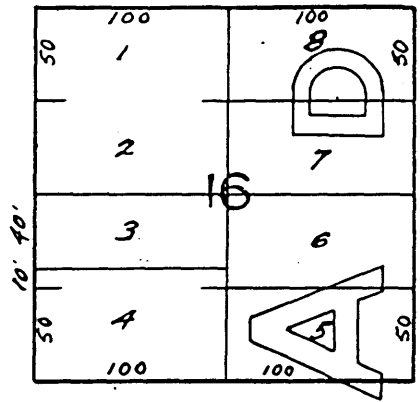
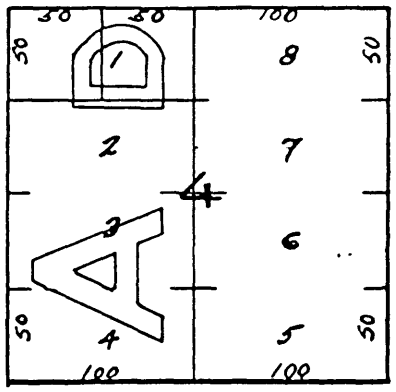
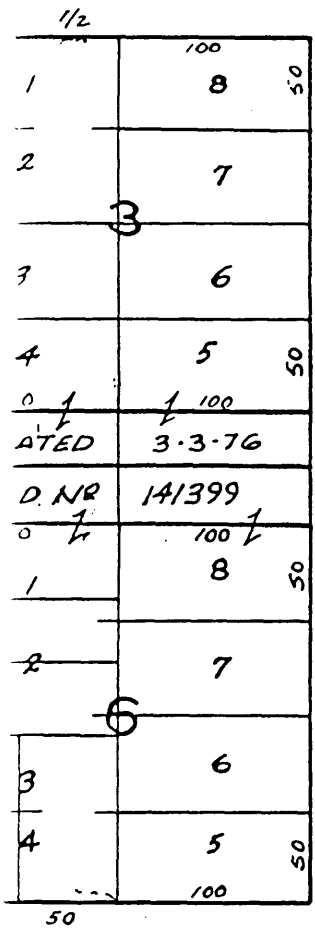
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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

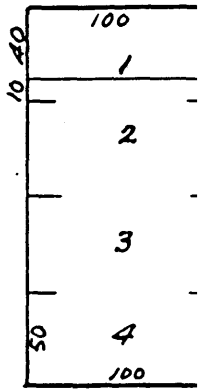
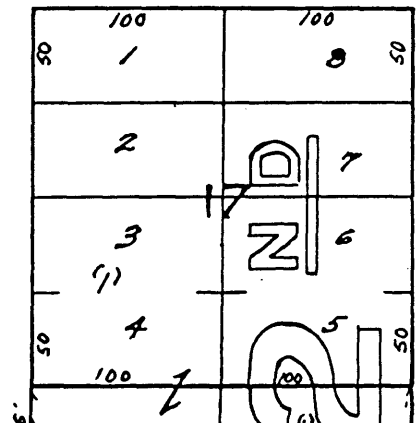
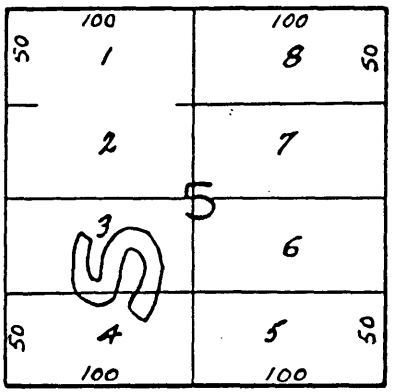
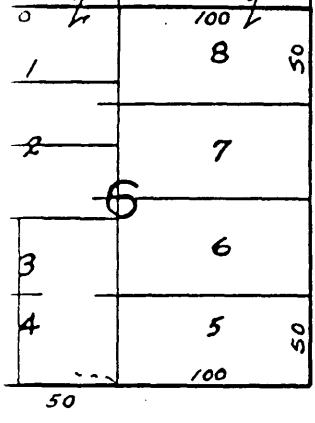
The nominated area is in Township 1S, Range 1E, Section 1, Willamette Meridian and is legally described as the North 15' of East 60' of Lot 7, Block 21 and the East 60' of Lot 8, Block 21, Hanson's Addition and 2<sup>nd</sup> to Portland, Oregon. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 13400, Multnomah County.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

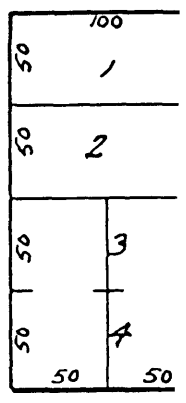
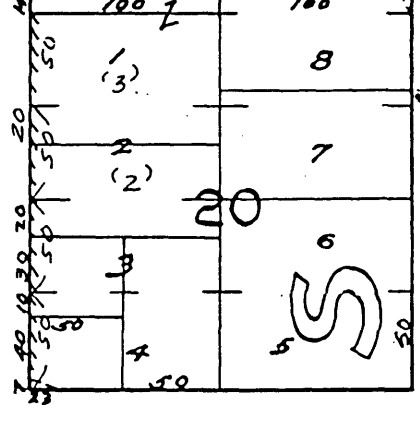
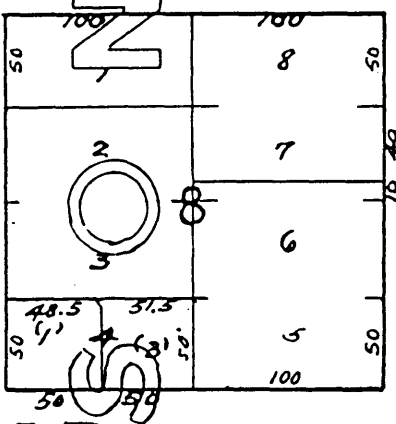
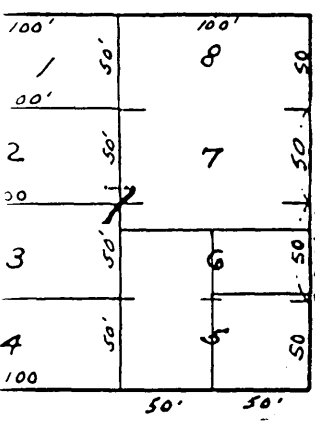
This lot (60 ft. by 65 ft.) defines the current property boundary.



### S.E. ALDER



### S.E. MORRISON

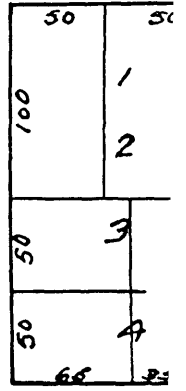
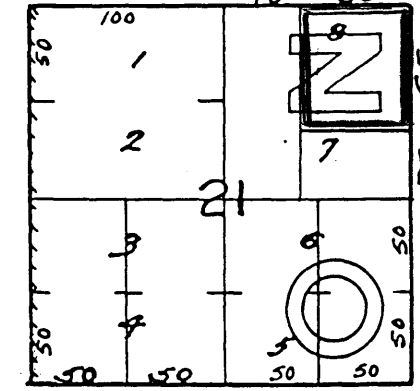
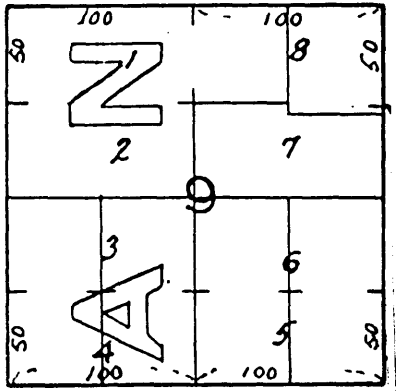
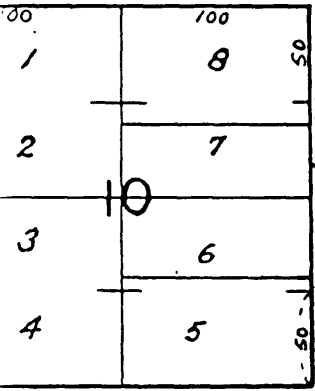


AVE.

AVE.

AVE.

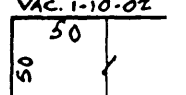
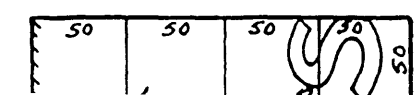
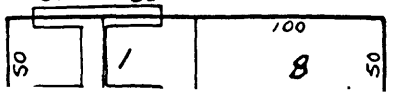
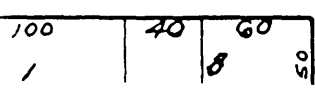
### S.E. BELMONT



S.E. 28 TH

S.E. 29 TH

### S.E. YAMHILL





721  
721

S. E. BELMONT

AV. (ST)

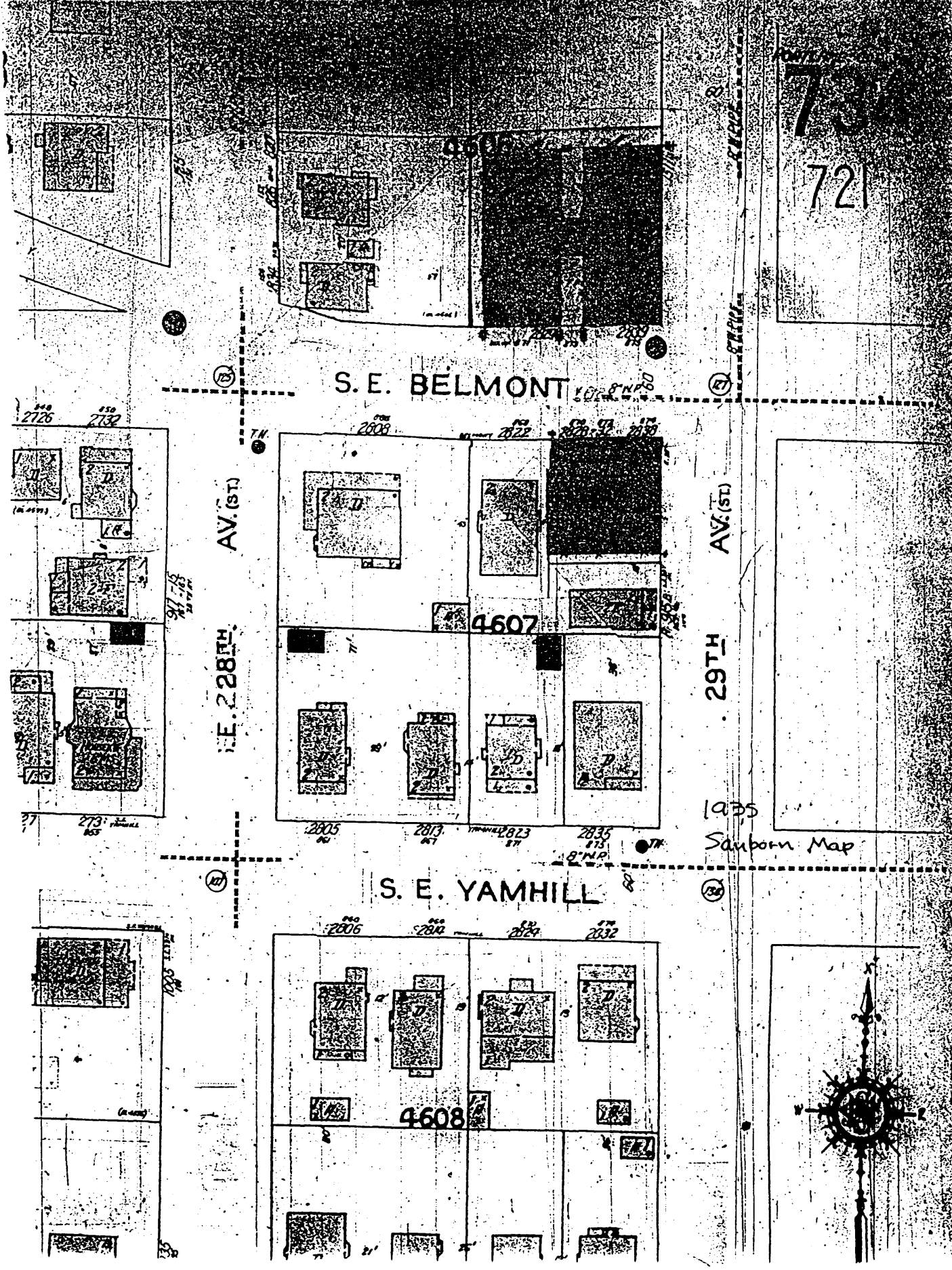
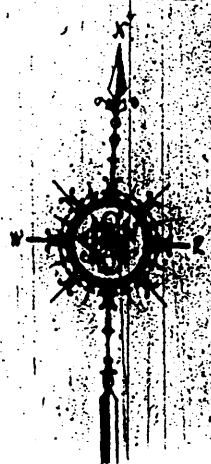
AV. (ST)

E. 28TH

29TH

S. E. YAMHILL

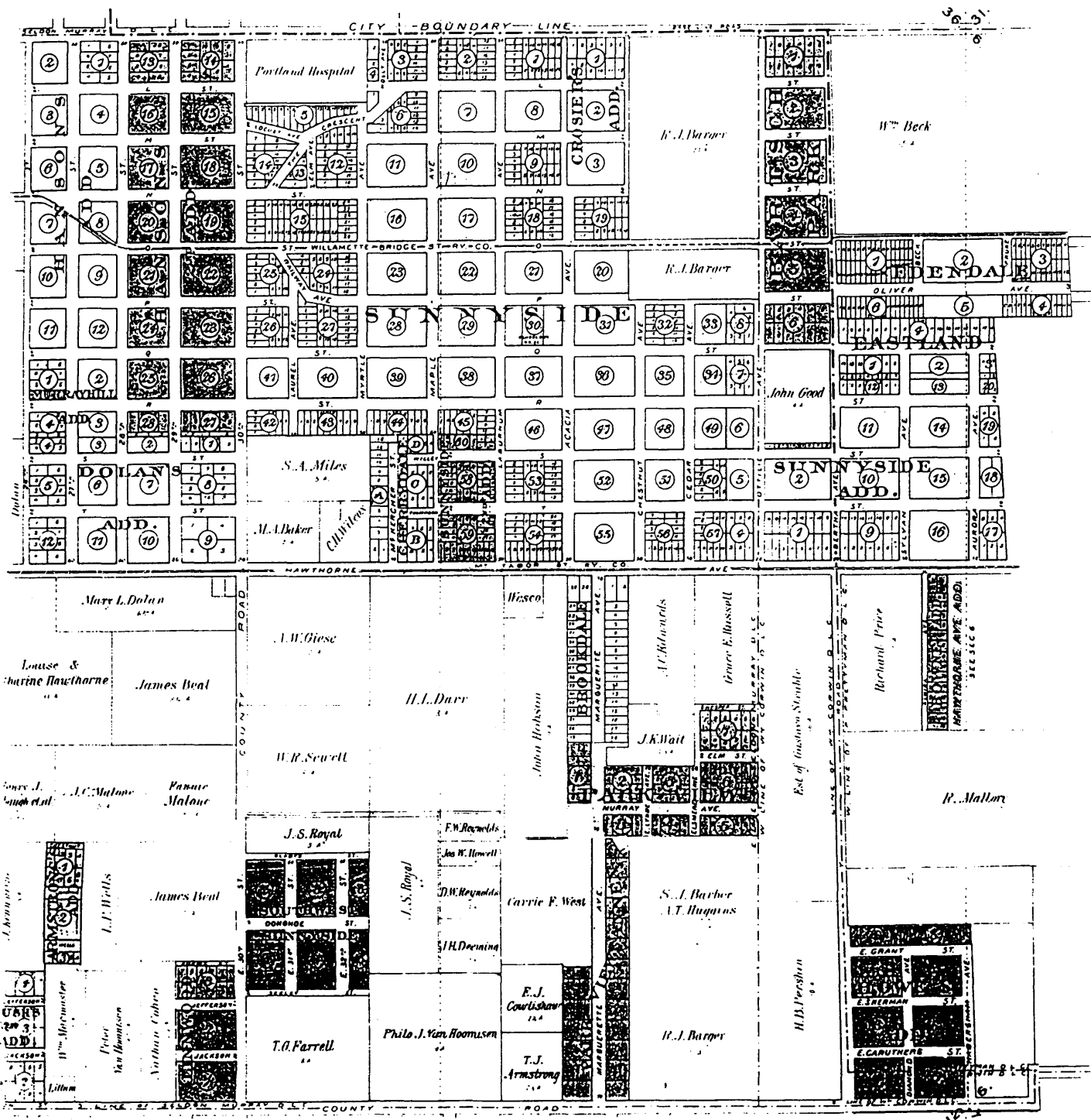
1935  
Sanborn Map



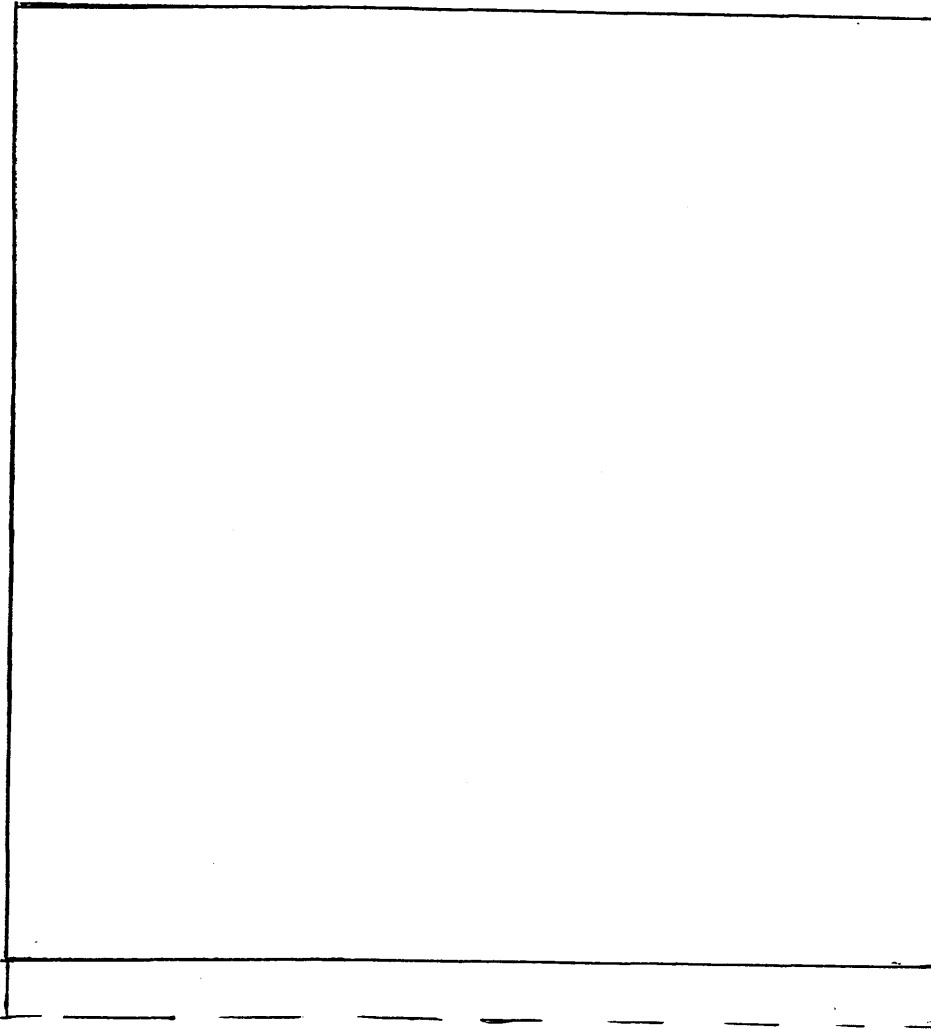
# SECTION I.

T. 1 S. R. 1 E. W. M.

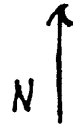
SCALE - 600 FEET TO THE INCH.  
Ownerships Verified, MAY, 1891



Belmont St.

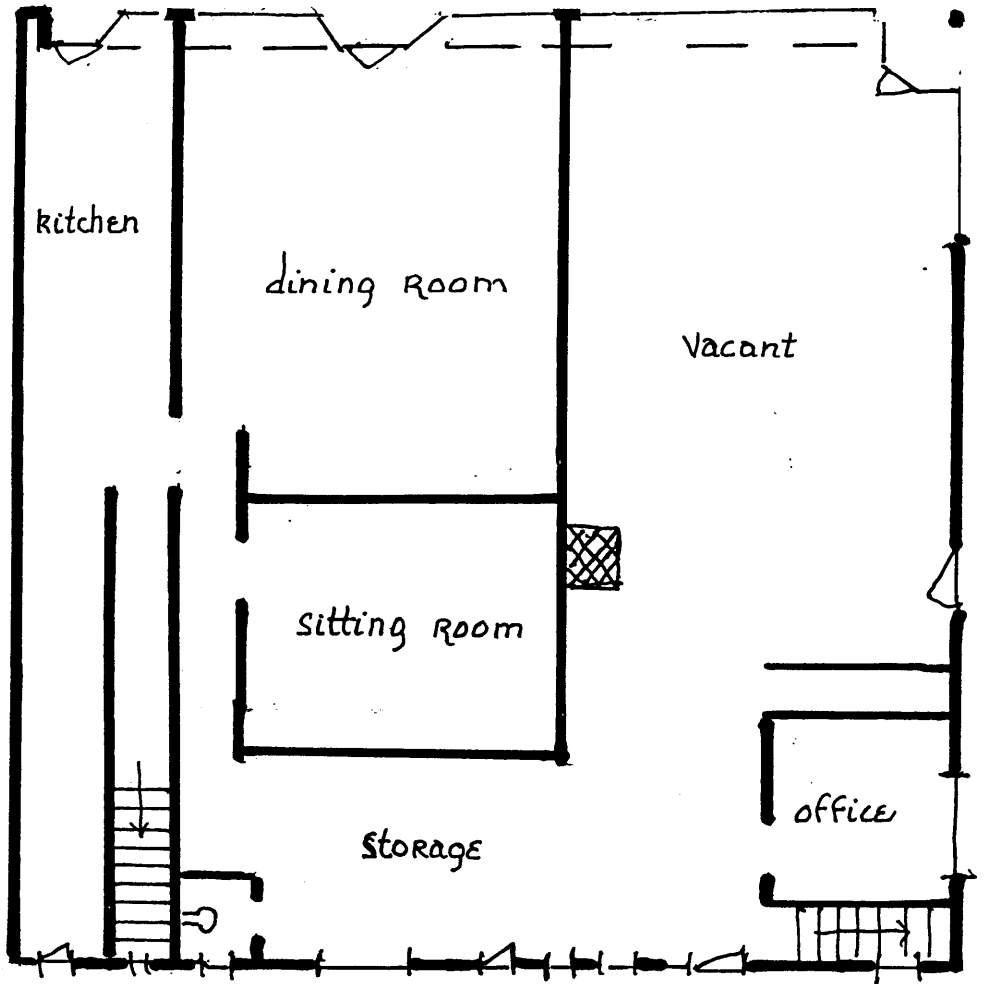


29<sup>th</sup>  
Ave.



SITE PLANS  
GENOA BUILDING  
2832 SE BELMONT ST.  
PORTLAND, OREGON

FIRST FLOOR  
GENOA BUILDING  
2832 SE BELMONT ST.  
PORTLAND, OREGON



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 1

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The following information is submitted for all photographs:

Property: Genoa Building  
Address: 2832 Se Belmont Street  
Portland, OR 97214  
Photographer: Robert Van Vactor  
Date: October 1996  
Negatives: Marianne Kadas  
3602 SE Alder  
Portland, OR 97214

Photographs:

- Photo #1 of 11: Front (north) elevation looking south from Belmont St.  
Photo #2 of 11: Front (north elevation looking south from Belmont St.  
Photo #3 of 11: Front (north elevation looking southwest from Belmont St.  
Photo #4 of 11: South and east elevations looking west from 29<sup>th</sup> St.  
Photo #5 of 11: East storefront looking southwest from Belmont St.  
Photo #6 of 11: Central storefront (Genoa Restaurant) looking south from Belmont.  
Photo #7 of 11: West storefront looking south from Belmont St.  
Photo #8 of 11: West elevation looking east from Belmont St.  
Photo #9 of 11: Genoa Restaurant dining room.  
Photo #10 of 11: Genoa Restaurant sitting room.  
Photo #11 of 11: Basement of Genoa Building.