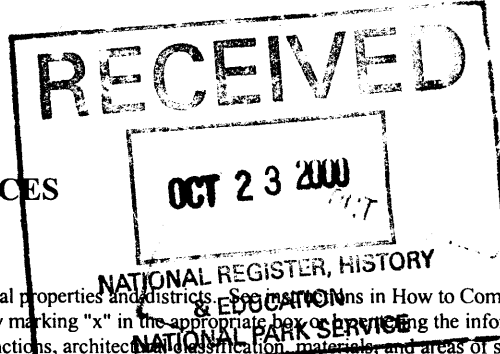


United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 providing the information requested. If any 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 Villa St. Rose

other names/site number St. Rose Industrial School, Home of the Good Shepherd, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont School, Rosemont Property

2. Location

street & number 597 N. Dekum Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Portland

vicinity

state Oregon

code OR

county Multnomah

code 051

zip code 97217

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

James Hannah
Signature of certifying official /Deputy SHPO

September 7, 2000
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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):

Love
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action
11/22/00

Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
			buildings
			sites
			structures
			objects
			Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION Sub: church related residence
EDUCATION school
EDUCATION education related housing

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT Sub: N/A
DOMESTIC multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival, Georgian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation concrete
roof composition shingle
walls brick
other N/A

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

See Continuation Sheet.

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OVERVIEW

Designed by renowned Portland architect Joseph Jacobberger and constructed in 1917, the Villa St. Rose, also known as the St. Rose Industrial School and the Convent of the Good Shepherd, is a 41,000 square foot masonry building.

The site is located in North Portland, in the Piedmont Neighborhood, at the intersection of North Dekum and North Congress Streets. The overall site was initially 10 acres, reduced to 7.68 acres upon a land division prior to World War II. The property slopes gently to the north and is largely undeveloped, with the Villa St. Rose occupying a 2.4-acre nominated portion at the southeastern corner of the site.

The Villa St. Rose is an "L"-shaped building, consisting of two wings that are joined together by a stair tower located in the interior courtyard. Stylistically, the building is Georgian in design. It clearly embraces the European principles of order, balance, and dignity as practiced by such notable architects as Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren. Notable Georgian features used in the Villa St. Rose include the use of a prominent centered front gable, projecting central façade, cast stone belt courses, quoins, multi-pane double-hung windows with cast stone lintels with decorative keystones, and Palladian-style central windows.

The Villa St. Rose was constructed and used as an Industrial School for young women, as well as a convent for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for more than 75 years. The building was well maintained during the Sister's occupation of the site. Vacant since 1993, the site is currently undergoing development, including the rehabilitation of the Villa St. Rose.

Notable features on the site in addition to the main building, include two historic contributing grottos, as well as 2 non-historic non-contributing resources on the site.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The "L"-shaped building consists of a total of approximately 36,000 square feet (excluding the basement), with the three-story, 35 foot tall South Wing consisting of approximately 21,000 square feet, and the four story, 42 foot tall West Wing consisting of approximately 15,600 square feet. On the main level, the respective wings of the building are attached at a single point, the stairwell. However, at the basement level there is a continuous foundation that supports the

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building. The finish floor line of both the South Wing and the West Wing is approximately 2' above grade.

The primary structure of the Villa St. Rose is concrete. The foundations are constructed of reinforced, cast-in-place concrete walls and footings. The walls of the Villa St. Rose consist of a clay tile structural system finished with a brick veneer. This method of building is consistent with how structures of this scale were built at this time. The use of specific structural types relates to the function of the space. For example, in the upper floors of the West Wing, columns are not used in favor of trusses that span the entire space and bear on the end walls. In a similar fashion, the chapel is a light and airy space due to the use of wood trusses. The floor of the building is a reinforced concrete slab that is supported by concrete beams. As previously mentioned, the exterior of the building is clad in reddish brick that helps to visually tie the two wings together. The articulation of the two wings into a unified whole is further achieved through the use of matching gabled roofs and the use of composition shingles (which were originally clay tiles).

The primary ordering device found on the Villa St. Rose is the development of clear base, middle and top. The second ordering device, in addition to these classical divisions, is the use of bays or windows that are organized in a bay-like treatment. The final and most restrained ordering device is the establishment of vertical datum's through the placement of similar sized windows.

The cupola appears to be constructed from a series of architectural cast-stone elements that rest on the ridge of the gable.

The South Wing

All the floors associated with the south wing share a similar footprint that is primarily rectangular, with the exception of the entry bay, which is centered on the cupola and elevator tower, and stair that is located slightly west of the formal entry and north of the primary east-west corridor.

The South Façade of the South Wing is the most classically oriented of the Villa St. Rose's elevations. It consists of a strong formal bay that is highlighted by a cupola and two flanking façades that exhibit a formal window treatment. Similar to the south elevation of the South Wing, the east and west gable elevations also exhibit a classical vocabulary. Unique to the south end elevations is how the coping is pushed beyond the roofline to visually frame the building. The

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back, or courtyard elevation, is far less formal in its composition. This is primarily due to the location of the stair and elevator, which are not on axis with the formal entry, and the introduction of the east and west stair towers.

The focal point of this south façade is the Central Bay. This element includes the greatest amount of architectural detail and establishes both a sense of entry and the palette of materials found throughout the building. Formally, the Central Bay balances the east and west façade of the South Wing that fronts Dekum. However, the elements found on the Central Bay are more detailed than the elements found on the body of the building.

At the base of the Central Dormer, 2-feet up from the ground-line, two simple full-glazed wood with sidelight and a transom invite people into the building. The detailing of these doors is modest in terms of materials and craftsmanship. Consequently, the sense of entry is further derived through the emphasis on the bay's verticality. A vertical datum extends from the cupola, down the center of the Palladian Central Window on the third floor and the concrete statuary niche on the second floor, through the center of the frieze that sits on top of the entry doors to the base of the portico.

The aforementioned frieze, which reads "Convent of the Good Shepherd", is an important element to the overall composition of the Central Bay. Sitting above the main entry door, it not only culminates the base of the building, but also acts as a plinth for the windows located on the sides of the statuary niche. These windows are found throughout the building and consist of 24 lights and an articulated cast-stone lintel with a keystone. A continuous concrete belt, common to all Georgian Architecture, caps the middle section of the bay and continues around the building.

Similar to the articulation of the ground floor, the chapel located on the third floor exhibits an extensive amount of glazing. The rough opening of this large Palladian 'Central' Window consists of three casement windows oriented side by side, with three custom built windows above, which form an arch. Each of the casement windows consists of hand-glazed leaded lights. The three windows that comprise the arch piece consist of similarly styled lights. The entire opening is capped with a decorative keystone and quoining treatment consisting of a combination of concrete and brick. A more traditional quoining pattern is also found on the edges of the dormer and runs from the ground level to the cornice, articulating the corners.

Glazed leaded lights are also incorporated on the wings of the central bay on the third floor, whereas the first and second floors use standard 4-foot by 8-foot 12/12 awning windows.

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The Bay culminates with a gracious gable roof that is characterized by an articulated cornice with dentils. On top of the gable roof, at the point where the entry bay meets the ridge of the larger south wing, sits a beautiful cupola. Constructed of cast-stone arches and a copper roof, this element serves to further articulate the building's entry, symmetry and sense of verticality.

As discussed in the aforementioned paragraph, the two façades that flank the Central Bay are symmetrical. Moving from the cornice of the Central Bay out, the most noticeable architectural elements of the two bordering façades are the articulated parapets that break the roof eave. Below this parapet, windows are grouped so as to replicate the architectural vocabulary found on the Central Bay. This is most noticeable in the Palladian windows and cast-stone ovals that are located on the third floor. Below this element is the decorative belt course that not only wraps the building, but also acts as a transition from the top of the building (third floor) to the middle of the building (second floor). Within this bay-like section and the middle part of the wall, there are three vertically oriented 4-foot by 8-foot 12/12 awning windows with cast-stone headers. The end windows within this section contain highlights that visually frame the center window and provide a sense of support to edges. Below the middle windows, 4-foot 12/12 awning windows are used again to help establish the base of the building. These windows also have an articulated header and are engaged in a brick arch treatment that sits on top of an approximately 2-foot tall concrete wall.

From this grouping of windows to the end of the respective wings, the two façades continue to utilize the aforementioned standard 4-foot by 8-foot 12/12 awning windows. At that end of the façade, as is common on the entire building, a quoining treatment is incorporated.

The East and West End walls continue the architectural vocabulary realized on the South Wing and the Front Bay. Similar to the Front Bay, the base and the middle of these façades are treated with 4-foot 12/12 awning windows and articulated cast-stone headers. At the top of the building, a modified window, similar in design to the Palladian windows but smaller, completes the façade. At this point, both the east and west elevations protrude through the roofline with a fence-like parapet that, as previously mentioned, frames the body of the building.

Whereas the south elevation is very rigorous in its classical treatment of solids and voids and its horizontal and vertical datums, the north elevation is treated in a more random manner. This is most evident at the stair tower, which is located opposite and slightly to the east of the main Entry Lobby. The internal layout of the stair and its landing are reflected on the courtyard façade. Windows do not align, but rather follow the orientation and movement of the stairs and stair landings. Other internal features that influence the layout of the South Wing's north façade

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include the stair towers at the building's corners, which because of their relationship to the central cupola and the slightly offset central stair, do not allow for symmetrical wall treatments. The façade between the stair tower and the west wing, for example, is approximately 12 feet longer than the façade towards the porch. This additional length manifests itself on the elevation, in an additional set of vertical windows, above and beyond the articulated parapets and coping that break the roofline.

The West Wing

The West Wing, more specifically the west elevation, is far more restrained in its treatment than the south elevation of the South Wing. The West Wing's footprint and massing are rectangular which allows for a more unified window treatment on each of the elevations.

Mr. Jacobberger successfully made the transition from the west gable end of the South Wing to the south gable end of the West Wing (South Elevation) through his continued use of classical materials and proportions. For example, both gable ends consist of a base, middle and top. The four-story south gable end, because of its orientation to the street, is the primary façade. This is clearly realized by the large Palladian 9/9 awning window, oval medallion nine lite windows (non-operable) and traditional cornice which when viewed from the street, caps the South Wing. Likewise, the large leaded glass casement window on the third floor of the South Wing is a secondary window due to its orientation and its articulated parapet. At this point the distinction between the two end walls stop. Both middle sections of the respective ends use standard 4-foot by 8-foot 12/12 awning windows. It appears that prior to building the school, 4-foot wide 12/12 awning windows were also employed on the ground floor.

Similar to the West Wing's south elevation, the north elevation is simple in its use of window and horizontal datums. The ground floor and the second floor, for example, incorporate large 14/28 awning windows that are 8-foot by 8-foot. These windows are evenly spaced and capped by an articulated cast-stone header. The rough opening for the ground floor windows is treated with a colored glass block, apparently to mask the kitchen. It is estimated that the glass block was added as part of the kitchen remodel in the 1950's. The second and third floors are distinguished by a simple belt course that wraps the building. As is common in many tri-part elevations, the top of the building, in this case the third and fourth floors, are treated more economically. On the third floor, this consists of using three standard 4 x 6 12/12 awning windows. A cast-stone cornice and frieze separates the third and fourth floors. This element is continued on the façades of the West Wing. Similar to the gable treatment on the other elevations, the top floor consists of a single Palladian 23/27 awning window that is highlighted by a simple cast-stone keystone.

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The west elevation of the West Wing is simple in its use of materials and grouping of elements. Similar to the north and south elevations, the west elevation employs both a cornice / frieze element and simple belt course. The emphasis on these horizontal datums is reduced through the incorporation of three evenly spaced articulated parapets that break the roof eave and emphasize the building wings vertically. The windows on the first and second floor are all standard 4-foot by 8-foot (12/12 awning) that have been grouped together, with the exception of a single window towards the north corner. Similar to the windows on the north elevation, the windows above the belt course are also standard 4-foot by 8-foot 12/12 awning windows. The Palladian windows located on each of the articulated parapets consist of three standard 4-foot by 6-foot 9/9 awning windows. Between these windows a smaller, hybrid of the standard 4-foot 8/8 awning window is used.

With the exception of the stair tower, that exists as a separate volume in the southwest corner of the courtyard, the east elevations incorporate similar window and roof treatment as the west elevation. Up to the stair tower, the east elevation utilizes articulated parapets and groupings of standard 4-foot 9/9 awning windows to compose a simple façade. At the stair tower, the use of these standard elements disappears. Most noticeably, the belt course replaces the cornice. In addition, a three story niche that houses the water closet protrudes from the interior corner where the West Wing meets the South Wing. The standard 4-foot by 8-foot windows are replaced by two smaller three lite casement windows.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The South Wing

From the front door that faces N. Dekum Street, one enters the South Wing into a small vestibule. This space at one time included French doors with leaded glass sidelights that matched the existing exterior double doors and sidelights. On both sides of the vestibule are two small offices. The lobby is rectangular in shape. However, the corners around the opening from the vestibule into the lobby and from the lobby to the east-west hall have been thickened to allow for the development of niches. These niches are quite ornate as realized by the articulated pilasters, painted entablature and sunburst. These elements are visually tied together by an ornate crown molding.

As previously mentioned, at the center of the entry lobby looking east, a hallway provides access to smaller administrative rooms, conference rooms and a large gathering space. There are nine

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rooms in total, with the room at the end of the hallway being the living room or parlor. The three rooms on the north side of the hallway do not have windows. With the exception of the wood doors and their transoms, the hallway is void of detail. This internal hallway does not continue across the lobby to the rooms on the west side of the lobby.

The larger rooms on the west side of the lobby can only be accessed via the primary east-west corridor that runs parallel to the north wall that looks out into the courtyard. This hallway is the primary interior organizing element present on all floors. It connects the two stair towers located at the ends of the building. Early renderings seem to suggest that this east-west datum was to be terminated by a screened porch constructed of wood. In the 1950's, this east-west corridor was expanded to include the existing east facing addition and the west facing school. The present corridor is a dramatic, light filled space, with large north facing windows to the courtyard, and doors with high transoms facing the individual rooms.

Slightly east of where the lobby meets the primary east-west corridor, is the West Wing's primary stair and elevator tower. This space is not on center to the front door which, as previously described, results in the north elevation being asymmetrical.

In terms of layout, the west side of the second floor is virtually identical to the ground floor in terms of the orientation of corridor and the size and location of bearing wall between rooms. However, like the ground floor, one has to enter a double loaded corridor to move eastward. The primary difference between the two floors is that the 13 second floor rooms have access to a window. Unfortunately, this configuration diminishes the clarity of the east-west corridor as an organizing element. Similar to the ground floor, the incorporation of finishes has been consciously minimized, with the exception of wood trim around doors and some wood closets and wood drawers. The most complete set of closet doors and drawers is located in the second floor vault, west of the entry bay.

Architecturally, the third floor chapel space is the most significant space within the Villa St. Rose, as realized by its size, abundance of light and freedom from posts and walls. The space is large, well lit and sumptuously detailed, making it an ideal place for worship. One gets an immediate sense of the room's grandeur at the top of the central staircase. Standing at the entry to the large space, one is treated to an abundance of natural light from the Palladian-like leaded glass windows that are located in the Central Bay. This window illuminates the walls and the vaulted ceiling. With the exception of the mezzanine level on the west side of the Central Bay, the smaller anterooms at the ends of the building and the two confessionals, the space is entirely open.

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The Chapel's sense of space is achieved through the use of decorative trusses, which are bracketed and supported by pilasters that recall the Ionic order. These trusses are further supported by decorative purlins that provide lateral stability to the space. The aforementioned pilasters are also incorporated at select points along the exterior wall. In this configuration, two pilasters placed side by side support a single entablature. All the column treatments within the Chapel space include an ornate entablature and pedestal treatment. This level of detail is carried throughout the space as a modified crown molding and wainscot. Special attention is devoted to the incorporation of an egg and dart motif that also wraps the room. This element appears to incorporate a gold leaf treatment that is also found in the volutes of the ionic capitals. Finally, the lighting fixtures throughout this space are modern.

With the exception of how the chapel is configured, changes to the interior layout of the Villa St. Rose have been minimal. Originally, parishioners faced the altar and the large bay window. However, with increases in attendance, the pulpit was moved to the west wall to allow for more seating.

The West Wing

As mentioned in the overview, the West Wing was designed to be connected to the South Wing at the stairwell. One had to walk through the stair tower from the South Wing to the West Wing. Circulation through the West Wing occurs down the center of the dining room to the kitchen. The industrial kitchen is one of the west wings more interesting spaces. It consists of huge ovens, refrigerators, layout area and multi-colored glass-block on the north façade. Next to the kitchen is the dining area. Further south, towards the south gable, vegetables and produce were received. Unlike floors 2-4 which exhibit non-obstructed spans, the first floor has unfinished columns located on the inside edge of the hallway 15' on center. This tends to make the space feel more compartmentalized. The second floor follows the same circulation path as the first floor. However, due to the lack of columns, the floor plan is more open. The second floor primarily served a classroom and a living area. The third floor is structurally identical to the second floor. In this case, the volume was primarily used as a large dormitory with bathrooms in the middle and an infirmary on the south end. The fourth floor also functioned as a dormitory with the middle of the space primarily dedicated to bathrooms, showers and lockers. With the exception of the light that comes through the large windows, the west wing does not include any special ornamentation or detail.

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CHANGES & ALTERATIONS

Mechanical Room (circa 1939)

During the chapel remodel, an addition was added to the roof of the South Wing above the elevator stair core. This metal building houses the mechanical equipment for the building.

Chapel Remodel (1940)

In 1940 the direction of the chapel was reconfigured. Originally, the altar was located in front of the large palladian window. However, with increases in attendance, the room was reconfigured to run east to west. As part of this remodel, a window was filled with brick and two confessionals were added to the space. The east-west orientation of this space is not in keeping with Mr. Jacobberger's desire to orient the altar towards the large leaded glass windows.

Bathroom Addition at Courtyard Corner (circa 1945)

On the second floor a bathroom addition has been added to the stair tower located within the northeast corner of the courtyard.

Dining Room Kitchen Remodel, Window Alterations to the West Wing (circa 1950)

The Dining Room and Kitchen were remodeled, upgrading the kitchen layout and the kitchen equipment. In the kitchen, the wood windows that face north were replaced by colored glass block.

Parapet Remodel (circa 1950)

Around 1950 the building's parapet was reconstructed to a standard stepped parapet. It is believed that it was in a state of disrepair and the Sisters could not afford to replace the detail, so the design was simplified.

East Addition to the east façade of the South Building (circa 1953)

In 1953, an addition was added to the east façade of the South Wing. This addition introduced a new architectural vocabulary to the Villa St. Rose. The addition consists of large commercial windows and stucco walls that are incongruent with the original structure. The negative impact of this new form is exacerbated by its impact on the east gable façade. The addition is quite large and out of scale with the primary structure. Furthermore, windows do not line up between the addition and the original structure, and smaller windows which are unique to the east elevation, are overshadowed by the addition.

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OTHER RESOURCES ON THE PROPERTY

Grottos

Two stone grottos exist within the Villa St Rose site. One grotto is located in the southeast corner near Congress St. The second grotto is located behind the south wing tucked in between the east and middle stairways. The grottos were constructed of stone circa 1927. The grotto in the southeast opens into the landscape that includes, concrete pathways, and trees and shrubs that form a semi circle around the eastern side of the grotto. The grotto behind the south wing is obscured within edges of the building, secluded and private. A concrete pathway passes through existing landscape features, forming an entrance around and under a large fir tree, back to the grotto. The grottos stone forms a statuary niche, which presently stands empty. The grottos are contributing resources to the property.

Laundry Room and Pipe Run (Built shortly after the Villa St. Rose)

This building has been removed. It was located north of the Villa St. Rose's site and courtyard and was connected to the "L"-shaped building with a simple structure that enclosed the pipe run. Because of its style, it was difficult to associate this structure with the work of Mr. Jacobberger. The type of construction was different than what Mr. Jacobberger typically employed, and there did not seem to be the same level of craftsmanship as was realized by the building deterioration. Consequently, it was not a contributing element to the historic nature of the Villa St. Rose.

School Building Addition(circa 1945)

This non-contributing portion of the Villa St. Rose is presently being deconstructed. The one-story brick school building addition with a flat roof was built in 1945. An addition linked the west façade of the South Wing to the school. With the exception of the use of brick, this addition was not in keeping with Mr. Jacobberger's original design. The connection at the west wall of the South Wing compromised the architect's historic plan of creating symmetrical building wings that meet at a point.

Covered Patio (circa 1955-1960)

The covered patio, which is located north of the courtyard, is a wood frame structure that sits on a concrete pad. Given its construction, its style, and its date, it does not appear to be a contributing factor to the historic Villa.

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ABOUT THE ARCHITECT

The architect for the Villa St. Rose was Joseph Jacobberger from the firm of Jacobberger and Smith. Mr. Jacobberger was born in Alsace Lorraine in 1869. His family emigrated to America and, more specifically, Omaha, Nebraska in 1871. He stayed in Nebraska through college, where upon graduation, he served as a draftsman. In 1890, Mr. Jacobberger moved to Portland where after five more years of drafting for Whidden & Lewis Architects, he opened his own practice. During that time, he married Anna Lilies and eventually had 5 children. Closely identified with the Catholic Archdiocese of Portland, Mr. Jacobberger was responsible for designing many religious affiliated buildings, including: Church of St. Michael the Archangel; Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Trinity School; Hibernian Hall; St. Phillips Nery Church; Knights of Columbus Club; the Church of Madeleine; and St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral. Mr. Jacobberger designed over 40 buildings of which 11 have been listed on the National Registry of Historic Places. One very prominent building listed on the National Register is the Monastery of the Precious Blood, built in 1923. The remaining 10 buildings consist of 8 houses including Mr. Jacobberger's own house and 2 commercial buildings, one of which exists today. Other noteworthy buildings include the Nortonia and Wilard Hotels, and Mount Angel College.

Mr. Jacobberger practiced until 1930, when he passed away. In Charles Carey's book, *The History of Oregon: Vol. II*, Mr. Jacobberger is described as "a man of many sterling characteristics and Portland counts him as a valued acquisition to her citizenship."

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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)

Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1917 - 1927

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Jacobberger, Architect
Litherland & Abrey Co., General Contractors

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

See Continuation Sheet.

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Villa St. Rose
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INTRODUCTION

The Villa St. Rose (aka “the St. Rose Industrial School” and “the Convent of the Good Shepherd”), completed in 1917¹, is an ell-shaped building with its imposing entrance and distinguishing cupola. Funded primarily by donations and private philanthropy, the work of the Sisters, State program assistance, and the general thrift of the founders, the Villa St. Rose was built by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at the intersection of N. Dekum and N. Kerby in the historic Piedmont Neighborhood of North Portland. The building is significant to the social history of the City of Portland and the Piedmont Neighborhood and because it is an excellent example of twentieth century Georgian style architecture. Specifically, Villa St. Rose is compelling for two reasons, both of which meet National Register evaluation criteria:

First, the Villa St. Rose meets the National Register evaluation criteria “A.” The Villa St. Rose is noteworthy for its social history of humanitarian efforts and achievements – providing a home and education for orphaned, abused, neglected, or otherwise troubled young women with no access to other support mechanisms. At the turn of the twentieth century, as the nation became more urbanized and population densities swelled, local and national public officials began to invest large amounts of money in improving the physical infrastructure of America’s growing industrial cities. However, there remained little political or public financial support for the growing need for social services infrastructure. These were instead provided by voluntary organizations, both secular and ecumenically based, such as the school for homeless, orphaned, or otherwise troubled young women at Villa St. Rose in N. Portland.

Second, the Villa St. Rose meets the National Register evaluation criteria “C”. The Villa St. Rose is an excellent example of twentieth century Georgian style architecture that was designed by prominent Portland architect Joseph Jacobberger of Jacobberger & Smith.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

As alluded to above, at the turn of the twentieth century, the nation was undergoing tremendous social and structural change. Since the 1870s, America’s cities had been becoming more industrial and population growth lead to more urban communities. However, as both the populations and the economies of many cities expanded, there was a also the spreading of what now is often referred to as “the underclass.” Homelessness, hunger, health problems and disease spread as increasing numbers of people, many of whom were immigrants and poor, relocated to

¹ Per the duly filed plat of ROSE ADDITION, in the City of Portland, filed June 25, 1917, in Plat Book 622, Pages 65-66, Records of the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon

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cities in hopes of finding better economic opportunities. With the completion of the railroads in the late 1800s, these economic and social trends spread west and, at the turn of the twentieth century, arrived in Portland.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd as a part of Portland's Social History

In the fall of 1902, an active chapter of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd came from St. Paul, Minnesota, to serve the growing city that was turn-of-the-century Portland. When the Sisters first arrived in Oregon, they established the Home of the Good Shepherd in a rural area called Park Place, near what is now Oregon City. Their mission was specifically to fill the void in society's welfare system by serving a traditionally undervalued and often misrepresented population – poor young women who were orphaned, abused, neglected or troubled. To accomplish this purpose the Sisters tried to instill into the minds of their charges habits of industry and regularity. In addition to a safe, clean home and food, the Sisters provided a regular grammar school course and a two-year stenographic course. Young women were taught housework, plain and fancy sewing, cooking, and laundry work. The *Catholic Sentinel* in 1958, wrote that young women did not merely receive an education but a “re-education” - a restating of values for the young woman who needed care and a guiding hand.²

With the growth of Portland and increasing urbanization³ came an increase in number of disenfranchised young women in need. Consequently, the initial location proved to be too far from the city of Portland and, in 1903, Portland's Archbishop Christie arranged for an exchange of properties with the Sisters of Mercy in Portland, who had previously been located at E. 20th and Irving. After relocation of the home to Portland's expanding east side⁴, the Sisters' enrollment promptly and dramatically increased from 14 young women in 1902 to 115 in 1905. However, in light of the rapidly expanding population, the need for the Sisters' social welfare programs in the growing City proved to be great and, even after an expansion and remodel of the 20th and Irving home, the Sisters soon outgrew their space.

In 1905 State Senator Dan Malarkey was instrumental in obtaining state program assistance in the amount of \$7.50 per month for each young woman – a landmark decision in a time of minimal public support for social welfare.⁵ The following year in 1906, with this operating assistance, the

²“St. Rose Industrial School,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) March 20, 1958

³ The city's population nearly tripled from 1905 to 1913 and from 1917 to the mid-1920s. Abbot, Carl, *Portland, Planning, Politics, and Growth in a Twentieth Century City*. 1983.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Golden Jubilee at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, May 1952

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income from their work, and the benefits of their “general thrift,” the Sisters of the Good Shepherd were able to procure a ten-acre piece of property in Piedmont at Dekum and Bryant streets... future site of a neighborhood landmark, the Villa St. Rose.⁶

Through careful budgeting, the first Mother Superior, Mother Mary of St. Rose of Lima Hughes, saw to it that there were sufficient funds to pay current expenses and a surplus to deposit for the construction of a new building⁷. Architectural plans, completed by Joseph Jacobberger, for the new building in Piedmont were finished in June of 1914; however, with the outbreak of World War I the project was temporarily put on hold.⁸ Two years later the architectural plans were revised to include two thirds of the original plans (eliminating the east wing) and construction commenced.

On September 17, 1916, at the blessing of the cornerstone, Dr. Calvin S. White (then Head of the State Health Department) declared of the work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd:

“Where can you get together such a band of noble, devoted, self-sacrificing women than the Sisters of Good Shepherd? There are certainly no better teachers. These girls entering this house, become respectable wives and mothers, who are like burning brands snatched from death or ruin.”⁹

In April of 1917 The Sisters of the Good Shepherd along with their charges moved into their new home on N. Dekum, and thus began a history that spanned more than 75 years in the Piedmont neighborhood.

Villa St. Rose as a Social Landmark

The school was called St. Rose Industrial School as a remembrance to both Sister Rose, who founded the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in France in 1835, and the first Mother Superior, Mother Mary of St. Rose. After the completion of the Villa St. Rose in 1917, it was the most complete and modern facility of its kind in the Northwest.¹⁰ Around 1920 a complete three-year

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ “Good Shepherd Home,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) July 27, 1916

⁹ “The New Good Shepherd Home,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) September 21, 1916

¹⁰ “St. Rose Industrial School,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) July 26, 1923

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business course was introduced, and the Villa St. Rose was able to add both a pharmacy and a dental clinic on-site by 1922.¹¹

Young women came from all over Oregon to the Piedmont Neighborhood and to the Villa St. Rose. They came for a variety of reasons as is demonstrated in this article from 1923:

“One hundred and ninety girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years passed through the home last year. Not one of this number had had a real chance in life. Sixteen had immoral parents, 70 were from homes broken by divorce; 12 were orphans; 16 were thrown on the streets by poverty; 15 were deserted by the parents.”¹²

The young women were often referred by the Juvenile courts of the State. Once in the care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd the young women were treated with love and given a helping hand. The Sisters dealt successfully with their charges:

“...so successfully that the visitor in their home finds it difficult to believe that these healthy, happy looking girls are other than just ordinary healthy, happy girls in a sisters’ boarding school. After a few months of care and training the delinquent girl drops her air of defiance and suspicion, and acquires a respectful and courteous manner, she loses her haggard and dissipated physical appearance and takes on the healthful bloom of normal young girlhood, and after a sufficient period of shelter from all those evil forces which allied to contaminate her, the average girl in the House of the Good Shepherd is mercifully able to forget the wrong start she has made, and to go back into the world with her head erect and her heart resolved to put into constant practice those virtues instilled into it by the Sisters.”¹³

The young women worked three hours a day in various commercial activities, which were the main support of the St. Rose Industrial School and spent the rest of the work day in school. The Sisters gave domestic science and general housekeeping special attention, and each young woman took her turn in the kitchen wherein the girls learned to prepare good meals and attained food preservation as well as other life skills. In addition the school offered music lessons to those who had a satisfactory record. By 1927 Villa St. Rose had a well organized and successful orchestra

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ “St. Rose’s Industrial School,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) January 26, 1922

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of fifty-four pieces which was the largest school orchestra at that time in the city of Portland.¹⁴ A local newspaper journalist described life in the Villa St. Rose in the early 20th century:

“The Sisters make it a point to study the girls individually and work to develop any talent they may have, so the visitor sees in one corner of a bright, airy room, a girl busy with water colors, painting dainty place cards, favors, invitations, etc.; and in another, a girl absorbed in some piece of fine needlework, and still another, a girl playing some musical instrument. An orchestra with four violins, four mandolins, two cornets [*sic*], one drum and two pianos is a splendid feature of the home.”¹⁵

In a time when many women were still considered to be “property” rather than citizens and when a few had only just received the right to vote¹⁶, the Villa St. Rose provided a safe haven where young women could be trained to be self-supporting when they returned to their communities.... and there were many successes. Alumnae of the Villa St. Rose became competent office workers, dependable domestics; many were married and became industrious housewives. Others found varied occupations as dental assistants, beauticians, elderly caregivers, entered the Sisterhood, and still others served their country in the armed forces. Many letters from these former students tell how much of their success they owe to their training at Villa St. Rose.¹⁷

The beginning of 1927 marked the Silver Jubilee of the Order that established the St. Rose Industrial School. This signified twenty-five years of inordinate good works by the Sisters in its booming port city home, manifest in the positively impacted lives of more than 2,078 troubled young women – many of whom remained in the northwest and became productive citizens of the Piedmont Neighborhood, Portland, and greater Oregon.

Most significantly, the Silver Jubilee of 1927 celebrated the ten year anniversary of the St. Rose Industrial School. In the face of limited financial resources, World War I, the Great Depression, and amplified social needs, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd raised capital, hired a renowned architect, and erected a magnificent home and school for young women in need. The Silver Jubilee celebrated the success of both Sisters and students and marked the stabilization of the operations at St. Rose Industrial School. With a commemorative publication and the addition of a

¹⁴ Silver Jubilee of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Rose Industrial School Booklet, 1927

¹⁵ “St. Rose’s Industrial School,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) January 26, 1922

¹⁶ The 19th Amendment, guaranteeing all American women the right to vote, was passed by the 66th Congress of the United States of America in 1920; in 1912, Oregon by a narrow vote, became the ninth state to allow women the right to vote.

¹⁷ “St. Rose Industrial School,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, (Portland, Oregon) May 8, 1952

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grotto on the site, the Sisters seized this historic anniversary to memorialize their many friends who had remained faithful to their work over "...all these Silver Years..."¹⁸

Villa St. Rose was by this time firmly established in the Piedmont Neighborhood and was viewed by many as a tremendous asset to the community at large. This is demonstrated in the following letter of July 28th, 1927 written by Judge Richard Deich, Court of Domestic Relations, County of Multnomah:

"Dear Sisters of the House of Good Shepherd:

I desire to congratulate you upon the excellence of the School conducted at 167 Dekum Ave., this City, and known as St. Rose Industrial School for girls.

I am most happy to recommend this school for girls needing this special type of training. Being near an industrial center, the courses you give may be put to immediate, practical use, benefiting both the community and the girls. There is nothing else in or near Portland that can compare with your work.

Very truly yours,
Richard Deich, Judge,
Court of Domestic Relations"¹⁹

The following excerpt from a letter written in July 1927 by Mr. George Ehinger, Executive Secretary of the Child Welfare Commission of the State of Oregon, echoes these same sentiments:

"I am very glad to give testimony to the work done by your Order at the St. Rose Industrial School. Because of my position, I have of necessity had a very intimate contact with the work which you are doing in your institution. I can without hesitancy say that I know of no institution that does better work than is being done by you at the St. Rose Industrial School. I believe that your plans for the education of the girls and their preparation for life are very progressive and any girl in your charge is getting excellent care and training."²⁰

¹⁸ Silver Jubilee of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Rose Industrial School Booklet, 1927

¹⁹ Reprinted in the Silver Jubilee of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Rose Industrial School Booklet, 1927

²⁰ Reprinted in the Silver Jubilee of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Rose Industrial School Booklet, 1927

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Over the years the name of the school changed, as did many other things; but as Gena McClain, Activities Director at Villa St. Rose during the Seventies, so aptly put it: “ But one thing hasn’t changed in 72 years... the philosophy – of love, respect for every girl whose care we are given, deep concern for those less fortunate, and the conviction that every human being is of immeasurable worth. That philosophy is with us today just as it was in 1902, when the Sisters of the Good Shepherd came to Oregon by train, ferry and hand-held lantern...”²¹

From 1927 until almost 1980 the Sisters of the Good Shepherd continued to operate Villa St. Rose as a school for young women. As the Villa St. Rose approached the 75th Anniversary over 7,500 young women had passed through its doors.²² In the face of rising expenses and a dwindling number of nuns the Sisters of the Good Shepherd were forced to close the school in the late Seventies.²³

After the departure of the Sisters of the Good shepherd, the Villa St. Rose continued to serve those in need, but never reached its previous status as a force in the social fabric of the local community. In 1980, the Villa St. Rose was reopened as the Rosemont School for Girls and operated as a residential treatment center for young women; the school relocated to Southeast Portland around 1993.²⁴ From 1989 until 1992 the House of Light ran a hospice service facility on a portion of the premises.²⁵ For a period of six months in 1993, Central City Concern operated Hooper Center as a detoxification/residential facility in the space previously used by the House of Light. The Villa St. Rose has essentially been vacant since that time. The City of Portland purchased the Villa St. Rose and the entire 7.68 acre parcel from the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1998.

²¹ “ ‘Grads’ To Gather At Villa St. Rose,” *The Oregon Journal*, December 27, 1974

²² “Jubilee notes Villa St. Rose commitment to troubled girls,” *The Oregonian*, January 8, 1977

²³ “Shape of Rosemont development uncertain,” *The Oregonian*, February 15, 1999

²⁴ “Housing will move into long-disputed Rosemont school site,” *The Oregonian*, July 12, 1999

²⁵ Environmental Site Assessment, Portland Development Commission, November 1995

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: Local government: City of Portland Bureau of Planning, University: University of Portland, library microfiche,
Other: Archdiocese Of Portland in Oregon, Archives, 2838 East Burnside Street, Portland, OR 97214 and Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Archives, 5100 Hodgson Road, St. Paul, MN. 55126

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.4 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	525625	5046375	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 Terri Silvis, Project Manager & Denise Bohbot, Development Assistant

organization Geller & Associates, Inc.

date 2/25/2000

street & number 9139 S.W Morrison

telephone (503) 297-0307

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September 14, 1916.

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“ ‘Grads’ To Gather At Villa St. Rose,” *The Oregon Journal*, Portland, Oregon,
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Sheet # 4-211-00597.

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Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Oregon May 4, 1939.

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“Housing will move into long-disputed Rosemont school site,” *The Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon, July 12, 1999

“Industrial School and Kindergarten Will Take the Place of the Former Home,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, Portland, Oregon, August 22, 1901.

“Jubilee Notes Villa St. Rose Commitment to Troubled Girls,” *The Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon, January 8, 1977

“Level I Environmental Site Assessment, Rosemont School, 597 N. Dekum Street, Portland, Oregon,” Portland Development Commission, November 1995.

“The New Good Shepherd Home,” *The Catholic Sentinel*, Portland, Oregon, September 21, 1916.

“Not A Bad Girl,” *The Oregon Journal*, Portland, Oregon, October 6, 1935.

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Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, “Golden Jubilee of the Sisters of
Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd at the Convent of the Good Shepherd,”
Fifty Golden Years at Convent of the Good Shepherd, Portland, Oregon, May 1952.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Block 4 of the Rose Addition in Section 15 T1N R1E W.M., in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The nominated area encompasses 2.4 acres. Boundaries of the nominated area begin at the southeast corner of Block 4 (at the corner of N. Congress and N. Dekum Street) and proceed as follows:

Thence 84.0' on a bearing N 2° 48' 02" E,
Thence 80.0' on a bearing N 87° 40' 46" W,
Thence 198.0' on a bearing N 2° 48' 02" E,
Thence 42.0' on a bearing N 87° 40' 46" W,
Thence 33.0' on a bearing N 2° 48' 02" E,
Thence 85.0' on a bearing N 87° 40' 46" W,
Thence 72.0' on a bearing S 2° 48' 02" W,
Thence 152.0' on a bearing N 87° 40' 46" W,
Thence 84.0' on a bearing S 2° 48' 02" W,
Thence 36.0' on a bearing N 87° 40' 46" W,
Thence 159.0' on a bearing S 2° 48' 02" W,
Thence 395.0' on a bearing S 87° 40' 46" E, to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The property owner has defined this boundary because it encompasses the historic, original Villa St. Rose school and convent building, along with several landmark landscaping features – such as mature trees and the grotto. The boundary also provides for sufficient space not only for the preservation of the historic structure and landmarks but also for the new addition as well as significant greenspace. This is important as the preservation and renovation is part of a larger development, and the large buffer of greenspace surrounding the historic structure provides for both delineation of the property and for privacy for the residents. This boundary preserves an unobstructed view of the formal entry and South façade from N. Dekum Street.

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Portland, c/o Portland Development Commission
contact: Felicia Trader

street & number 1900 SW Fourth Ave., Suite 7000

telephone (503) 823-3200

city or town Portland

state OR

zip code 97201

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.).

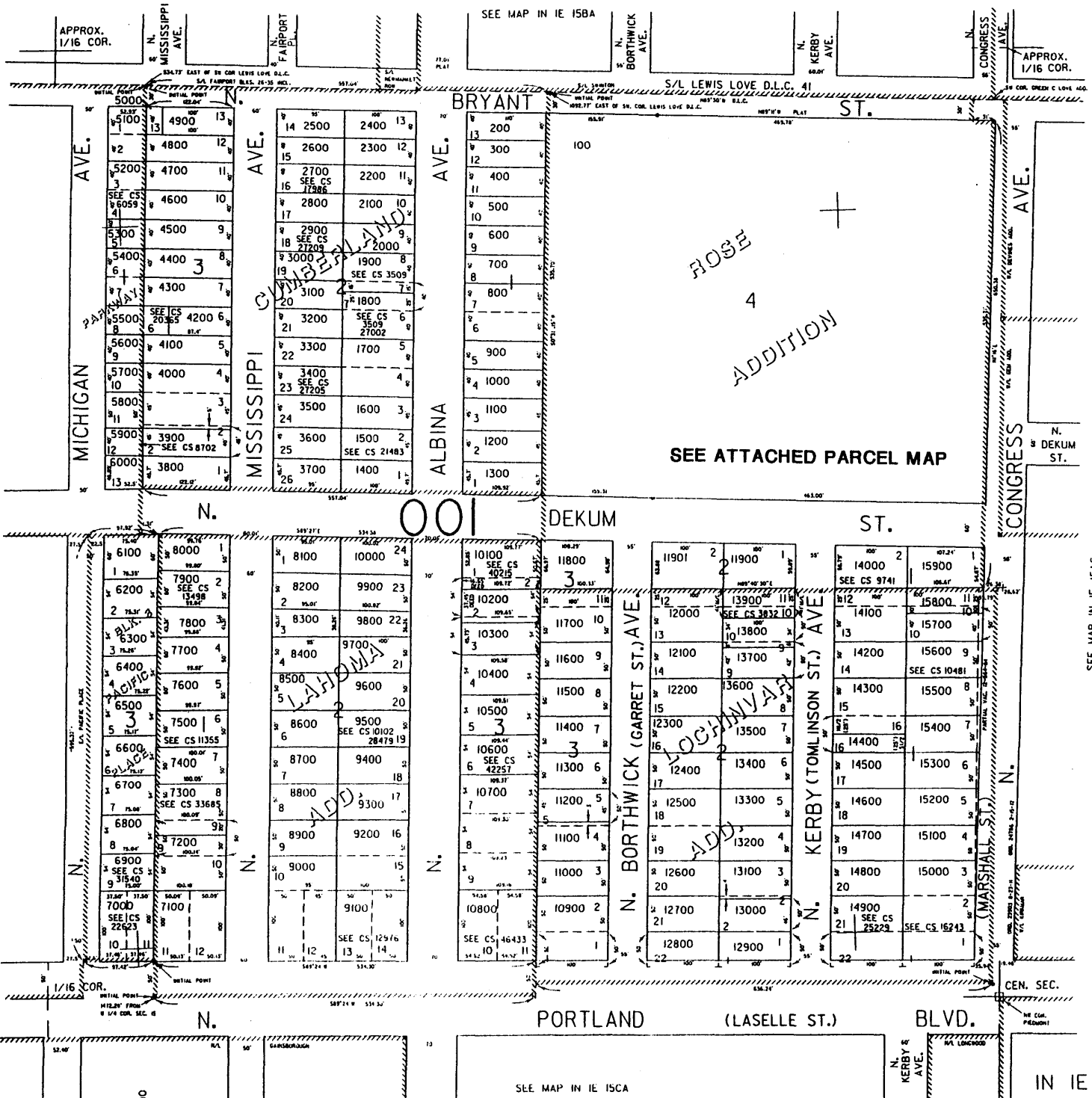
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

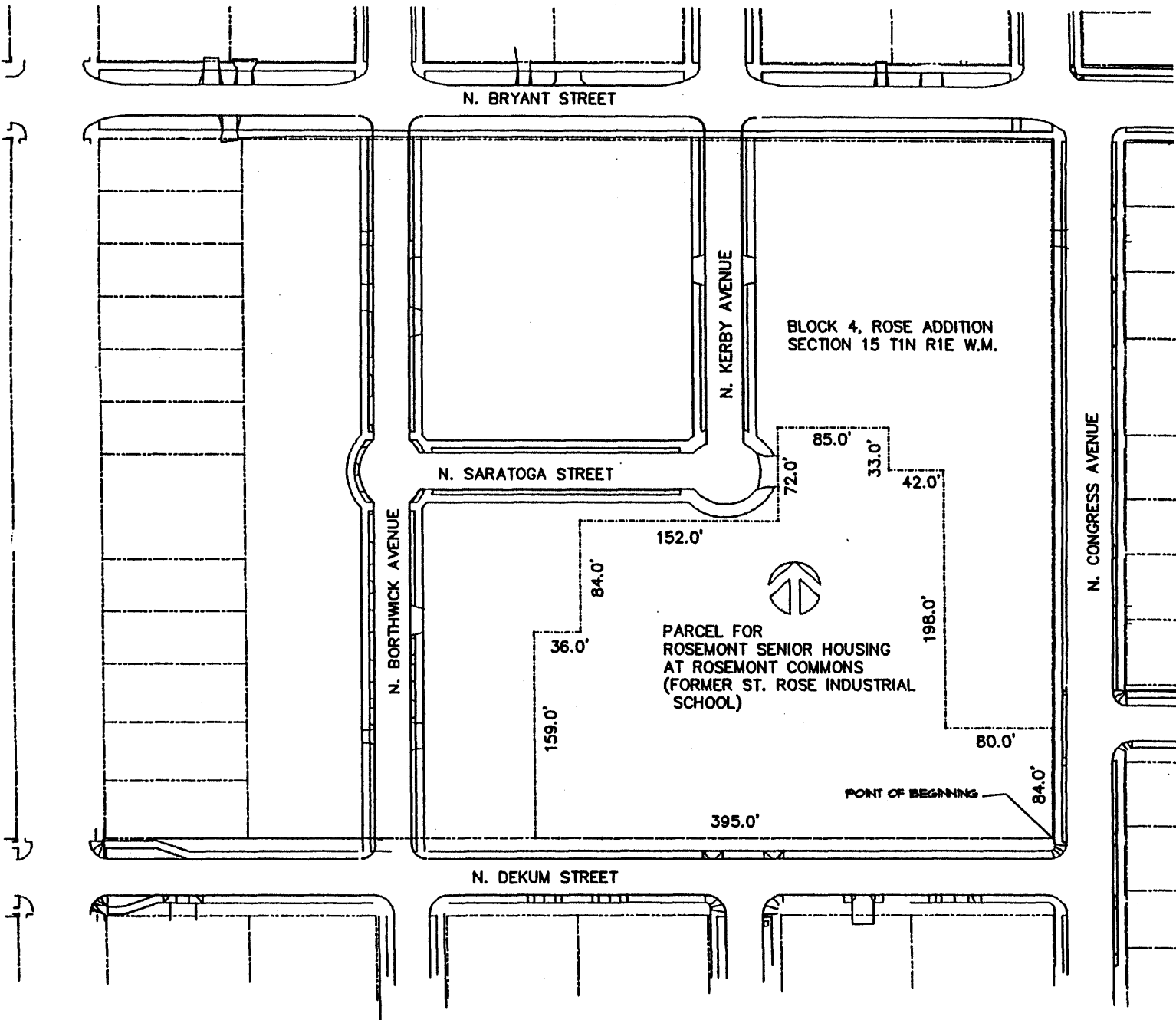
IS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSE ONLY

SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SEC. 15 T.1N. R.1E. W.M. MULTNOMAH COUNTY

IN IE 15BD PORTLAND

1" = 100'





EXISTING CONDITIONS

COVERED
PIPE RUN
CIRCA
1918-1920

COVERED
OUTDOOR
PATIO
CIRCA 1955 -
1960

ONE-STORY
WEST COURTYARD
ADDITION

GROTTO
CIRCA 1927

TWO-STORY
EAST COURTYARD
ADDITION

EAST
ADDITION
CIRCA 1953

SCHOOL BUILDING
& LINK
CIRCA 1945

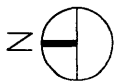
VILLA ST. ROSE
CIRCA 1917

WROUGHT IRON
DECORATIVE FENCE

NEW PROPERTY
LINE

GROTTO
CIRCA 1927

CONGRESS AVE.



SITE PLAN
1" = 50'-0"

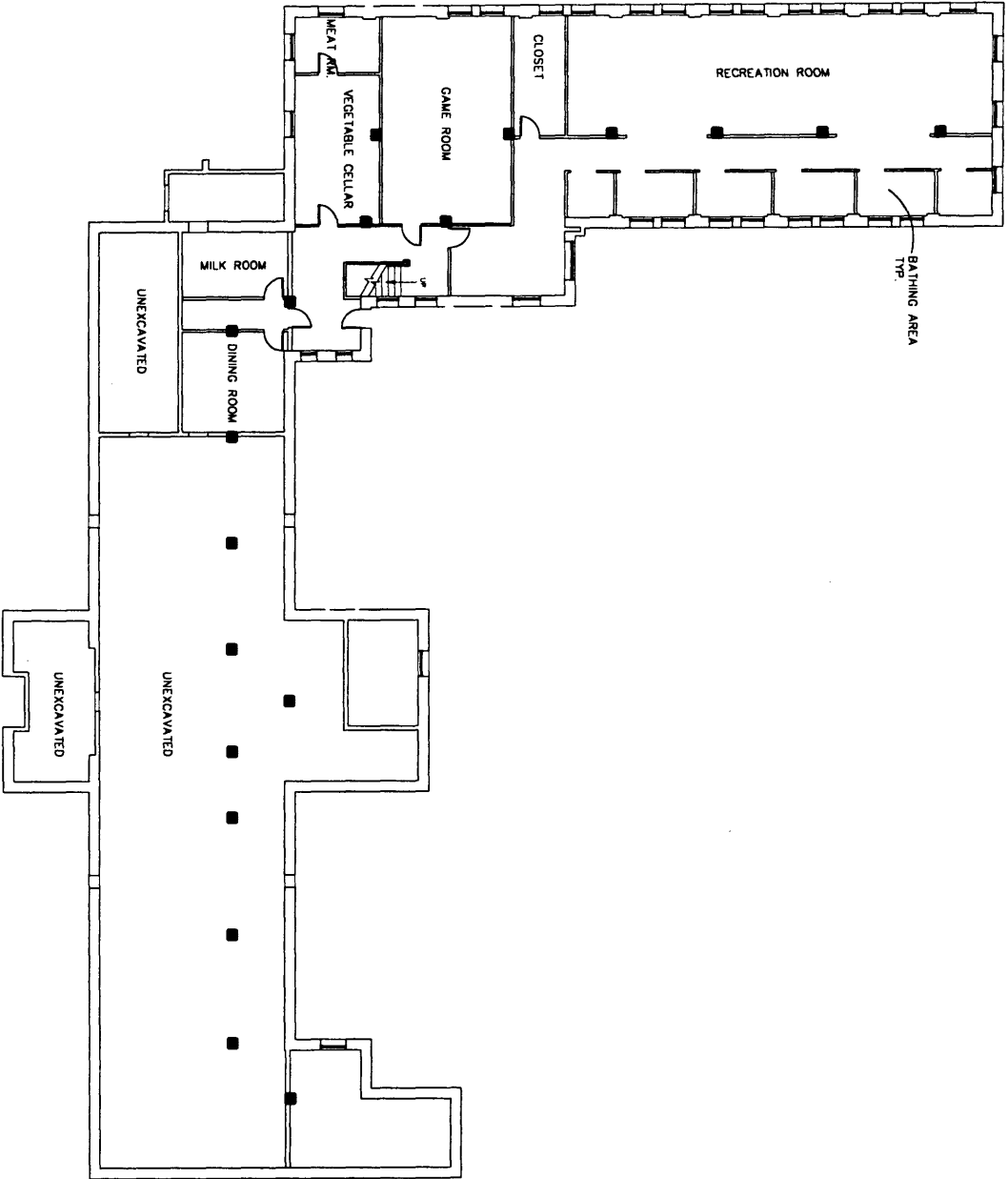
DEKUM ST.

ROSEMONT COMMUNITY
DEVELOPERS
PORTLAND, OREGON

ROSEMONT COMMONS

DATE 25 FEB 2000
FILE
JOB 991550
DRAW. 1001

EXISTING CONDITIONS



BASEMENT
1" = 30'-0"

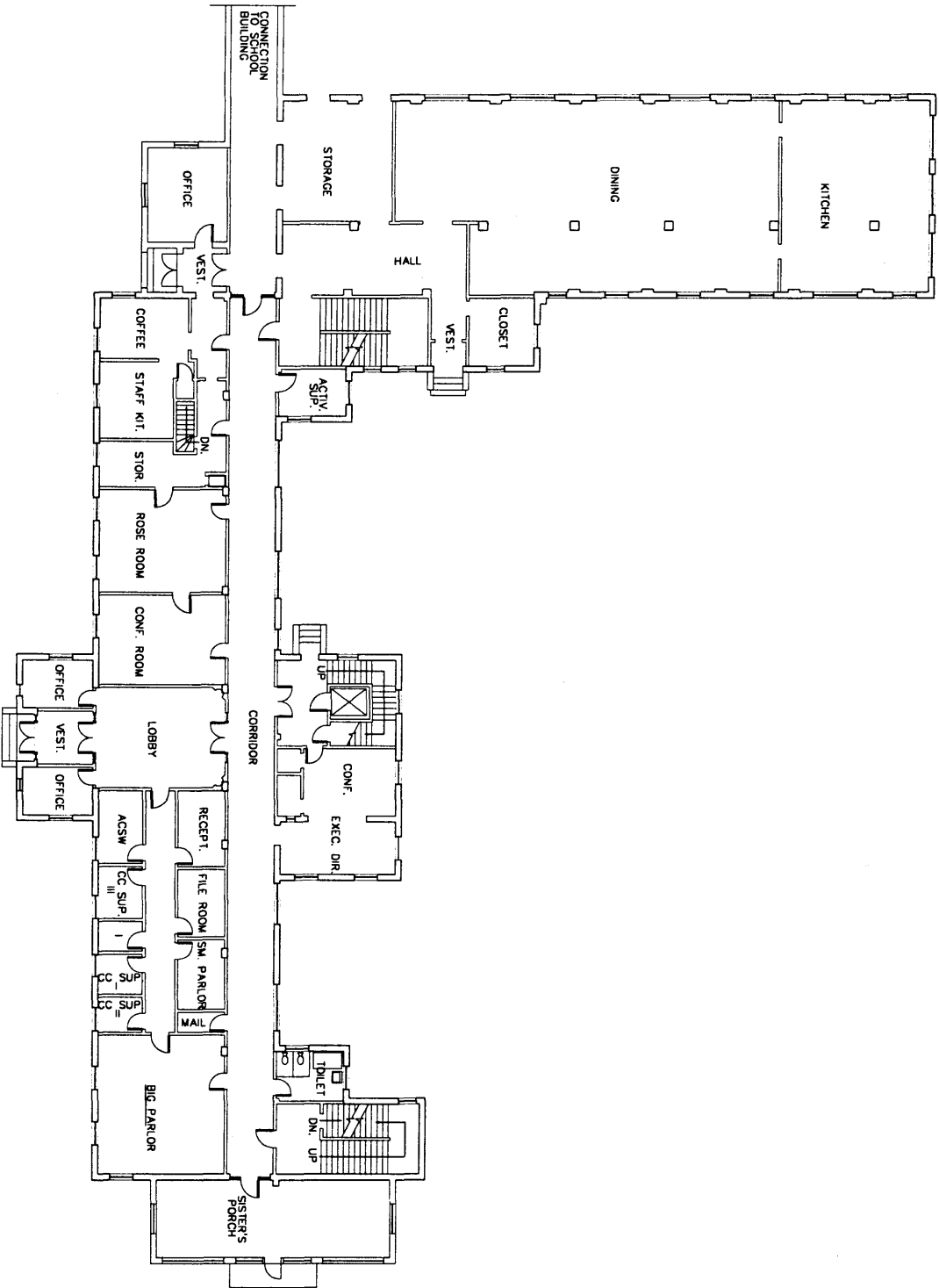


ROSEMONT COMMONS

ROSEMONT COMMUNITY
DEVELOPERS
PORTLAND, OREGON

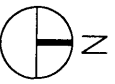
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DWG 993530
DWG 1005

EXISTING CONDITIONS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1" = 30'-0"



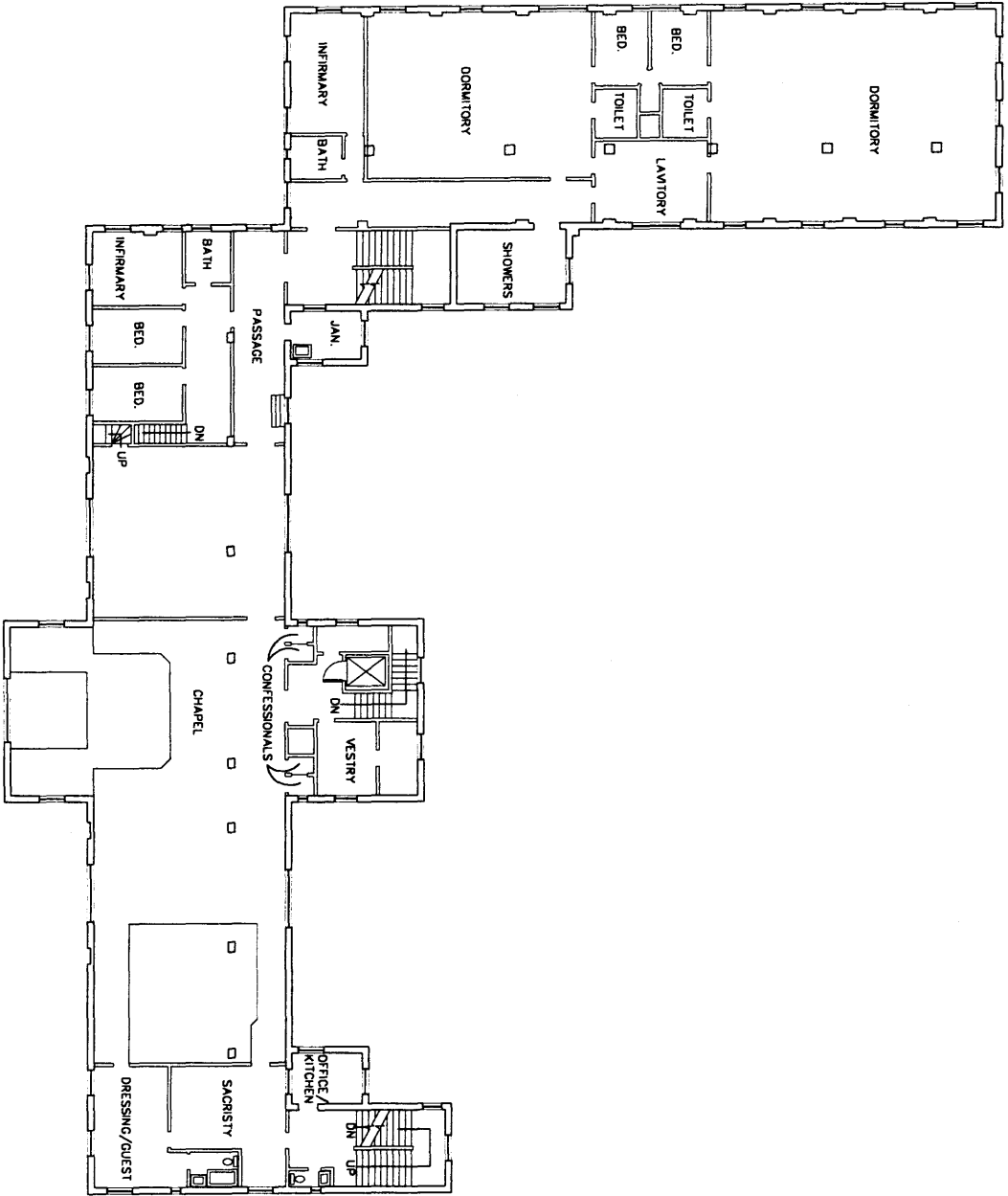
ROSEMONT COMMONS

ROSEMONT COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS
 PORTLAND, OREGON

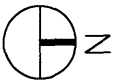
REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	23 FEB 2000	DATE
2	08 08 2000	DATE
3	08 08 2000	DATE
4	08 08 2000	DATE
5	08 08 2000	DATE
6	08 08 2000	DATE
7	08 08 2000	DATE
8	08 08 2000	DATE
9	08 08 2000	DATE
10	08 08 2000	DATE

EXISTING CONDITIONS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
1" = 30'-0"



ROSEMONT COMMONS

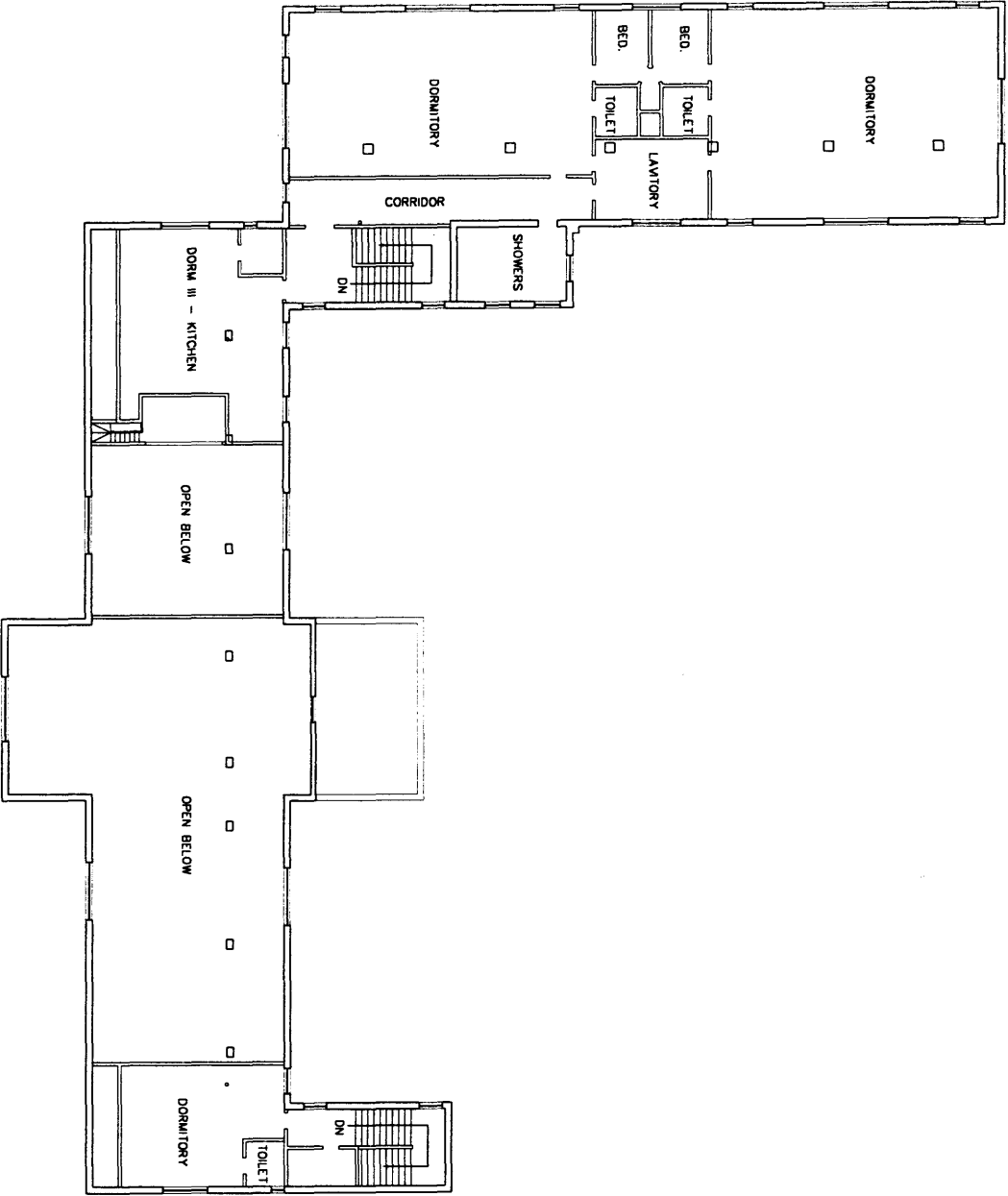
ROSEMONT COMMUNITY
DEVELOPERS
PORTLAND, OREGON


REVISION	

DATE	25 FEB 2000
BY	9835350
CHK	OK
APP	OK

NO.	4-8114
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EXISTING CONDITIONS



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
 1" = 30'-0"


<p>ROSEMONT COMMONS</p>	<p>ROSEMONT COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS PORTLAND, OREGON</p>	
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<p>DATE 23 FEB 2000 DRAWN BY 801550 CHECKED BY [blank] SCALE [blank]</p>

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 1

Villa St. Rose
name of property

Multnomah, Oregon
county and State

General Information

Information for items one through five is the same for all photographs, except for Photos 25-27, as cited below.

1. Rosemont Property; 597 N. Dekum
2. Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
3. Photographer: Jason Erdahl
4. Date of Photo: February 17, 2000
5. Negatives: Jason Erdahl, ANKROM MOISAN ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS,
6720 SW Macadam, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97219

- Photo 1 6. South Wing, South (front) façade from Kerby St. looking North.
7. 1 of 27
- Photo 2 6. South Wing, South (front) façade, entry bay, from Kerby St. looking North.
7. 2 of 27
- Photo 3 6. South Wing, South (front) façade, first floor typical window detail.
7. 3 of 27
- Photo 4 6. South Wing, South (front) façade, entry bay & cupola, looking Northwest.
7. 4 of 27
- Photo 5 6. South Wing, South (front) façade, entry bay, front entry, second story
niche, and chapel window.
7. 5 of 27
- Photo 6 6. South Wing, South (front) façade, entry bay, frieze detail.
7. 6 of 27
- Photo 7 6. South and West Wings, looking Northeast from Dekum Street.
7. 7 of 27

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 2

Villa St. Rose
name of property

Multnomah, Oregon
county and State

- Photo 8 6. South and West Wings, looking North-Northeast from Dekum Street.
7. 8 of 27
- Photo 9 6. West Wing, West façade, looking Southeast.
7. 9 of 27
- Photo 10 6. West Wing, North (rear) and West façades, looking South-Southeast.
7. 10 of 27
- Photo 11 6. South and West Wings, North and East (rear) façades, looking Southwest
from rear courtyard.
7. 11 of 27
- Photo 12 6. South Wing, North (rear) façade, looking South from rear
courtyard.
7. 12 of 27
- Photo 13 6. South Wing, North (rear) façade, shrine in rear courtyard.
7. 13 of 27
- Photo 14 6. South Wing, East (side) façade, looking West.
7. 14 of 27
- Photo 15 6. South Wing, South and East façades, looking Northwest from intersection
of Dekum St. and Congress Ave.
7. 16 of 27
- Photo 16 6. School Building addition (aprox. 1945), South Elevation, looking
Northwest.
7. 16 of 27
- Photo 17 6. West Wing, North (rear) façade connection to Pipe run, looking West from
rear courtyard.
7. 17 of 27

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 3

Villa St. Rose
name of property

Multnomah, Oregon
county and State

- Photo 18 6. School Building addition (aprox. 1945), North Elevation, looking Southwest.
7. 18 of 27
- Photo 19 6. Covered Patio (aprox. 1955-60), looking West.
7. 19 of 27
- Photo 20 6. South Wing, First Floor, Lobby looking North.
7. 20 of 27
- Photo 21 6. South Wing, First Floor, Corridor Looking West.
7. 21 of 27
- Photo 22 6. South Wing, Third Floor, Chapel looking Northwest, Overview.
7. 22 of 27
- Photo 23 6. South Wing, Third Floor, Chapel looking Southeast, Intersection of Bay.
7. 23 of 27
- Photo 24 6. South Wing, Third Floor, Chapel window detail facing South.
7. 24 of 27
- Photo 25 1. St. Rose Industrial School
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. circa 1917
5. Oregon Historical Society
6. South and West Wings, looking North from Dekum Street.
7. 25 of 27
- Photo 26 1. St. Rose Industrial School
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. circa 1917
5. Oregon Historical Society
6. Front entrance, Convent of the Good Shepherd.
7. 26 of 27

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 4

Villa St. Rose
name of property

Multnomah, Oregon
county and State

- Photo 27
1. St. Rose's Industrial School
 3. Photographer: Unknown
 4. circa 1917
 5. Oregon Historical Society
 6. South and West Wings, looking Northeast from Dekum Street.
 7. 27 of 27