

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00001018

Date Listed: 8/23/2000

Weinhard Brewery Complex

Multnomah

OR

Property Name

County

State

N/A

Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*[Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

8/23/00  
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The correct resource count is: *5 contributing buildings.*

[Although interconnected, each historic building stands as its own resource and is described as a separate unit in the narrative text.]

The date of construction for the *cellar building* is *1928*, not 1940 as noted in the SHPO comments. It is therefore considered a contributing building within the complex.

Historic Function:

*Industry: manufacturing facility and Agricultural: processing* are added as historic functions. [See NR Bulletin.]

Significance:

*Criterion A* is added under the area of significance industry to reflect the importance of the brewery complex to Portland's industrial development during the early twentieth century, along with the important roles of brewery operators H. Weinhard and P. Wessinger. [The nomination provides sufficient justification for consideration under Criterion A.]

*Henry Weinhard* is removed as a Significant Person under NR Criterion B [Weinhard died prior to the construction of the nominated buildings, thus his connection to the extant resources lacks sufficient direct association for listing under NR Criterion B at this time.]

U. T. M. :

The correct UTM Coordinates are: 10 524785 5040930

These revisions were confirmed with the OR SHPO.

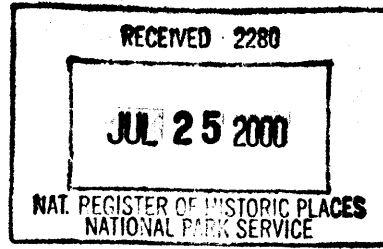
-----

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1018

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 Weinhard Brewery Complex

other names/site number Henry Weinhard's City Brewery

## 2. Location

street & number 1131-1133 W. Burnside  not for publication

city or town Portland  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97209

## 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.)

James Hamish  
Signature of certifying official/Title/Deputy SHPO

July 11, 2000  
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper  
[Signature]

Date of Action

8/23/00

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   3   Page   1  

---

**WEINHARD BREWERY COMPLEX (1906-1907)**  
**1131-1133 West Burnside**  
**Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon**

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:**

The Weinhard Brewery complex is located on West Burnside in Portland, just northwest of the NW 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue Historic District. This industrial/warehouse area contains a variety of warehouses, offices and retail space dating from the 1900s to the 1960s. The Weinhard Brewery is one of the oldest buildings, dating to 1906. West Burnside, NW 12th Avenue and NW Couch Street bound the Weinhard Brewery complex, occupying a half block. To the east of the complex are later additions to the brewery complex.

The Weinhard Brewery complex is comprised of five buildings, the brew house (1907), hop and malt building (1907), ice and power plant (1906), condenser building (1906) and a cellar storage building (c. 1940). All of the buildings are contributing elements, except for the cellar that is of later construction and does not fall within the brewery complex's period of significance that ranges from 1906 to 1928.

The brew house, ice and power plant, and the condenser building, all built between 1906-07, are designed the Romanesque style. Heavy corbel cornices, supporting parapets, brick construction, and segmental relieving arches all typify the architectural style. The buildings have **pressed** red brick walls with colored mortar. The building's foundations are composed of rubble stone laid with cement mortar. A chamfered stone course tops the water table at various heights above grade. Windows have limestone sills.

The multi-storied red brick Weinhard complex is rectangular in shape. The brew house is six stories, the malt and hop building is four stories. The ice and power plant is one story. Adding to the height variety is a prominent brick chimneystack.

Though the buildings have separate uses and height, they are visually linked through their architectural style and detailing. The red common brick is monochromatic with variation provided in the manner in which the brick is laid. Two types of corbel tables are utilized at the parapets. Between the first and second floors, a wide belt course embellished with a raised

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   3   Page   2  

---

diamond pattern extends around the buildings. Rowlock segmental arches are employed with doors and windows in all of the buildings. All the small door and window openings have three course rowlocks and all the larger ground floor door and window openings have five course rowlocks.

The exterior of the buildings is largely intact, retaining their historic appearance. Exterior modifications to the complex include the replacement of the original 12/1 windows with 1/1 windows. Additionally, a few window openings on the north elevation have been bricked in to accommodate changing use. The interior of the buildings has undergone substantial changes due to the installation of new machinery over the years and the removal of outdated equipment. The entire complex is internally connected. Notable features on the interior of the brew house includes the original iron stairwell along the building's west wall, and the brew master's room which includes mahogany wainscoting, vaulted stucco ceiling, and highly detailed projection area with molded cornice, classical pilasters, and mahogany balustrade used to show movies to visitors.

The Brewery Complex is eligible for National Register as an outstanding example of early brick industrial construction in the City of Portland. Noted Portland architectural firm Whidden and Lewis designed the 1906-07 complex. While some of the early buildings have been demolished the remaining buildings comprise a complex that still conveys the sense of the early brewery. The buildings retain their original Romanesque design, form, proportion and scale. The Weinhard Brewery Complex is the only early industrial brewery complex that survives in Portland.

The Weinhard Brewery complex is also eligible for its association with Henry Weinhard and Paul Wessinger. Henry Weinhard emigrated from Germany in the 1850s. And in 1862 he started one of Portland and later the Pacific Northwest's most successful breweries. The extant buildings associated with the 1906-1907 expansion of the City Brewery, later called the Henry Weinhard Brewery, represent the success of the beer brewing business and the last major expansion project prior to its merger with Blitz Brewing Company in 1928. Paul Wessinger worked at the City Brewery in the 1880s and married Henry Weinhard's daughter. Upon Henry Weinhard's death, Wessinger assumed control of the business and is credited with the 1906-07 expansion. Both Weinhard and Wessinger were active in various civic affairs and were influential in the development of the City of Portland.

Name of Property

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	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: Brewery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: Brewery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Metal, Composition

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

### Description

The 1906-07 Weinhard Brewery Complex is located at 1131-1133 W. Burnside Street in Northwest Portland, Oregon. The multi-storied, red brick buildings in the complex were designed by the noted Portland architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis. This particular building complex represents the second major building phase of the Weinhard Brewery.

The Weinhard Brewery Complex is an outstanding example of early brick industrial construction in the City of Portland. While some of the early buildings were demolished and replaced with newer brewery buildings, the remaining complex of early buildings retain original elements of the Romanesque style in form, proportion, and scale. The complex conveys a sense of the early Portland brewery. It continues to be a visual landmark along West Burnside and is the only early industrial brewery complex surviving in Portland. The Weinhard Brewery Complex is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion "B" for its association with Henry Weinhard and Paul Wessenger, and the Weinhard Brewery Company. It is also eligible under National Register Criterion "C" as an excellent example of brick industrial architecture as designed by architects Whidden and Lewis.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

---

### SETTING

The Weinhard Brewery Complex is located in a historic industrial/warehouse area. These surrounding industrial/warehouse buildings date from the early 1900s to the 1960s. Many of these buildings have been rehabilitated into office and retail space as the industrial nature of the area transitions. The Weinhard Brewery is one of the oldest structures in the area dating from 1906-07. Northwest of the Weinhard Brewery Complex is the NW 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue Historic District which includes warehouses from the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The 1906-07 complex, located on the west one-half of Block 81, is bounded by W. Burnside Street on the south, the major east-west arterial through Portland, NW 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue on the west, and NW Couch Street on the north. The eastern half of the Block 81 was also developed by the Weinhard Brewery but represents later additions to the complex.

The original City Brewery started by Henry Weinhard was occupied by the block between NW 12<sup>th</sup> and NW 13<sup>th</sup> avenues between Burnside and Couch streets, and was developed from the 1870s to the 1890s. The earlier brewery complex was demolished in 1928 to make way for an automobile multi-story garage. This original brewery buildings were directly west of the 1906-07 Weinhard Brewery.

### EXTERIOR

Situated between W. Burnside and NW Couch Streets along NW 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue, the multi-storied red brick Weinhard Brewery Complex is rectangular in shape. The nominated building complex occupies the western half of City Block 81 in Couch's Addition (see legal description).

The brewery complex has undergone numerous changes over the years. Much of the interior spaces have been altered as the brewery machinery was upgraded over the years. The exteriors of the early brewery buildings are nearly intact as built. Major alterations include the replacement of the original windows. According to the original drawings the twelve over one double-hung window on all the upper floors. A few window openings have been bricked in on the north elevation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

---

The Weinhard Brewery Complex is comprised of five buildings designed for distinct purposes: the brew house (1907); hop and malt building (1907); ice and power plant (1906); condenser building (1906); and a cellar storage building (c. 1928).

The brew house is situated on the corner of W. Burnside and NW 12<sup>th</sup> streets and is six stories in height. The malt and hop section of the building, north of the brew house proper, faces NW 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue and is four stories high. The main entrances to both sections are on the west elevation facing NW 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Further along 12<sup>th</sup> to the north, is a one-story building which houses the ice and power plant. Also included in the complex is a prominent brick chimney stack.

The three-story cellar building to the east side of the brew house along W. Burnside Street was built in the 1920s. Its red brick façade blends with the older building, however, it lacks some of the finer detailing of the 1906-07 buildings.

The brew house, the ice and power plant, and the condenser building, all built between 1906-07, were designed in the Romanesque style. Heavy corbel cornices, supporting parapets, brick construction, and segmental relieving arches all typify the style. The buildings have pressed red brick-faced walls with colored lime mortar, laid with 3/8" ruled joints. The building's foundations are composed of rubble stone laid in cement mortar. A chamfered stone course tops the water table at varying heights above grade. Windows are finished with Bedford limestone sills.

Though the buildings have separate uses and vary in height, they are visually linked through their architectural detailing. The red common brick is monochromatic with variation provided in the manner in which the brick is laid. Two types of corbel tables are utilized at the parapets. Between the first and second floors, a wide belt course embellished with a raised diamond pattern, extends around all the buildings, except the three-story addition on W. Burnside Street. Rowlock segmental arches over doors and windows are on all buildings. All the small door and window openings have three course rowlocks and all the large ground floor doors and window openings have five course rowlocks.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

---

### South Elevation

#### *The Brew House*

The brew house is on the corner of NW Eleventh Avenue and W. Burnside Street. The south elevation fronts W. Burnside and is four stories in height. The first floor is comprised of three large windows spaced at regular intervals. Each window is divided by a wood transom bar and one mullion down the center. Original plans and early photographs show these windows as having three horizontal divisions with multi-paned transoms. Presently, the windows are covered with plywood. Smaller segmental arch windows, three per floor, are aligned above these larger first story openings.

#### *The Cellar Building*

The three-story, brick building on the south elevation, constructed in the 1920s, has four large storage tanks on its roof. The storage tanks, a later addition, are supported by metal framing. The parapet has a simple corbelled brick cornice. The first floor has a single center doorway, and the second and third floors also have centrally located doors that lead to the iron fire escape. A pair of windows are west of the door on the second floor and a pair of windows flank either side of the center door on the third floor. The segmental arched window openings have brick sills. Two of the third floor windows are boarded up and the other two have had the openings made smaller.

### West Elevation

#### *Brew House*

The first floor of the west elevation of the brew house has two windows the same size and configuration as the windows on the south elevation. Both first floor windows have been covered with plywood. In the center of these two windows is the main entrance to the brew house. The door opening is not as high as the windows but is equal in width. Above the doorway is a stone plaque with raised letters which reads, "H. Weinhard, Brew House, 1907". The lettering is an Art Nouveau font, reminiscent of the popular style used for the Paris Metro. The doorway has been filled in with a combination of brick and a narrow band of windows. There are three regularly spaced windows on the second, third and fourth floors that are identical to those on the south elevation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

---

### *Malt House and Hop Building*

A shift in building height from four to six stories occurs at the north side of the elevation marking the shift in function from the brew house to the malt and hop building. The fenestration on the six story malt and hop building is irregular and serves as an expression of internal functions. The grade lowers to the north so that the first floor door openings are lower. At the north end of the first floor are a pair of regularly spaced windows which repeat from the first to the fifth floors. North of the center portion of the six story building (void of openings) is a small stairwell window at the first, second, third, and fifth floors. The sixth floor has four square windows. Above the sixth floor is an elevator tower.

The weathervane on top of the Malt house and Hop Building was originally on the earliest Weinhard buildings and was moved to the 1907 buildings. It is considered a contributing feature of the building.

### *Ice and Power Plant*

The one-story portion of the west elevation originally functioned as the ice and power plant. Along this elevation, the parapet has two stepped gables flanking a central stone plaque with raised letters which reads, "1906, H. Weinhard, Ice and Power Plant". The parapet has stone coping. Below the parapet is the corbel table and frieze. The power plant, including the 96' brick chimney stack, is located adjacent to the brew house. Originally, the building was open with no roof structure. Later, this area became enclosed on all elevations and a corrugated roof was installed. A complex network of piping and metal stacks cover the roof area. Designed on the interior as a separate building, the ice plant occupies the northwest corner of the block, however, on the exterior the two functions are combined into one design. The placement of doors and window openings on this elevation are irregular and do not correspond with the location of the stepped gables.

On the west elevation of the power plant, adjacent to the brew house, are two ocular windows surrounded with a three course header which is accented by four keystones. A garage door opening and driveway provides truck access into the plant. Two additional openings occur along this elevation. One window opening is bricked in and a third opening at the northwest corner is infilled with brick at the top and a non-historic entrance below.

### **Condenser Building**

The upper floors of the four-story condenser building are visible on this elevation. The lower floor is concealed by a newer addition. Three regularly spaced window openings are on both the third and fourth floors. These openings have been bricked in. A corbelled beltcourse separates the third and fourth floors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

---

### North Elevation

#### *Ice and Power Plant*

The north elevation is comprised of the one-story ice and power plant and the four-story condenser building at the east end. The first floor is of a single design for both buildings. A series of three large blind arches decorate the façade. The parapet is flat with a stone coping. An addition atop the roof of the ice plant sits adjacent to the condenser building. It is covered with corrugated metal siding and aluminum piping extends from the addition down the building face. A skybridge is also located on top of this building and extends across NW Couch Avenue to another brewery building. The installation of the skybridge necessitated the removal of a portion of the parapet coping.

#### *Condenser Building*

The first floor of the condenser building has a single bricked in arched window opening. The window openings on the second floor have been completely eliminated including the sills. The pair of third floor and fourth floor windows have also been bricked in. The third floor is separated from the fourth by a corbel table similar to the sixth floor of the brew house. It is slightly more elaborate with a double run of single beltcourses extending through the arches and corbels. Atop this building is a large tank.

#### *Malt and Hop Building*

The upper floors of the malt and hop building and the chimney stack are visible on the north elevation. From this view, the six story portion occupies the west end and projects slightly from the five-story portion. The walls are void of openings except for a pair of windows at the fourth and fifth floor levels in the five-story section. The diamond patterned frieze extends across this elevation as does the corbel table.

### East Elevation

The east elevation for any of the buildings is not visible due to the addition of newer buildings on the east half of the block. Only the east elevation of the three-story addition that fronts W. Burnside Street is visible. The visible elevation is a plain brick wall with no ornamentation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

---

### INTERIOR

The interiors of the buildings have undergone substantial changes due to the installation of new machinery over the years and the removal of outmoded equipment. All of the complex is internally connected.

#### *Brew House*

The first floor of the brew house contains the hospitality room. It also houses a stairwell and freight elevator along the west elevation. The hospitality room was installed in 1966. It is decorated in dark wood paneling characteristic of the time. This room was used for numerous functions. Workers were allowed to use it for family functions. Other Portlanders were also given access. Guided tours also made use of the hospitality room.

Originally, the entrance to the brew house was on the west elevation. This entrance opened into a large space. What this area was originally is unknown. The entrance is now sealed and this area has been converted to a spent grain bin. Towards the north, the original iron stairwell is along the west wall. Windows light the stairs at each landing. The stair extends four floors with a landing at each floor. Treads and risers are cast iron. Risers are perforated to form a Union Jack pattern. The wrought iron balustrade supports a brass railing. The square newel posts have cast iron mould caps and brass finials.

The second floor (over the hospitality room) contains two massive kettles and mash tubs. The third floor functions as a mezzanine level which is decorated with a curved ornamental wrought iron balustrade topped with a brass railing. The third floor contains the lauder tanks. The fourth floor contains wort tanks and the fifth floor is where the barley and corn are malted.

The interior of the building is primarily exposed whitewashed brick. The sixth floor of the brew house contains the brewmaster's room. The room is in the center of the east wall. It measures 16' by 24', has a vaulted ceiling finished with stucco. The north ceiling and walls of the room have painted scenes. The walls are paneled with a 10' high mahogany wainscot. The east wall has a molded cornice and architrave with two classical pilasters. Carved Corinthian capitals have lions heads in their center. A platform at the south wall has a mahogany balustrade, boxed cornice, and turned columns and posts. A movie screen can be lowered here. The projectors were located in the ornamentally carved cases along the north wall. This was used to show films about the brewery. From the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

---

platform is a door which opens onto a deck which overlooks the city of Portland to the south. The large tanks to the east can be viewed up close from this vantage point.

### *Malt and Hop Building*

Further north, down a short flight of stairs and through a doorway, is the malt and hop building. The malt bins are open to the fourth floor. There are two floors of storage on top of the malt bins. The freight elevator is located in a hall across from the malt bins. The original door opening is a segmental arch as is the original wood door. A doorway which now serves as entrance to the building is just north of the freight elevator.

### *Ice and Power Plant*

Beyond the malt bins to the north is the ice and power plant. The power plant area contains the boiler, the chimney stack, offices, and machine room. The area is filled with a complex network of piping. Walls are plastered and the floor is cement. The ice plant building at the northwest corner contains fermenting tanks or "cellars" and a loading dock.

### *Condenser Building*

The Condenser building contains carbon dioxide barrels on the first floor and fermenting tanks on the upper floors. An elevator and stairway are located on the east wall. Walls are plastered and the floor is cement.

### *Cellar Building*

The 1920s addition to the east is open to the third floor. This building contains additional fermenting tanks.

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)

Industry

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906-1928

Significant Dates

1906-1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Henry Weinhard, Paul Wessinger

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Widden & Lewis

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:

Wessinger Family Files

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

---

### Statement of Significance

Henry Weinhard's City Brewery, located at 1131-1133 West Burnside in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, is eligible under National Register Criterion "B" for its association with Henry Weinhard's brewery, and longtime Portland businessmen Henry Weinhard and Paul Wessinger. Henry Weinhard immigrated from Germany in the 1850s and started one of the Pacific Northwest's most successful breweries in 1862. Weinhard continued to expand his brewery operations in Northwest Portland as it became one of the leading companies in the region. The extant buildings associated with the 1906-07 expansion of the City Brewery, later called Henry Weinhard Brewery, represents the success of the business and the last major expansion project prior to its merger with Blitz Brewing Company in 1928.

Paul Wessinger who operated the business after Henry Weinhard's death in 1904, is credited with carrying out the 1906-07 expansion of the complex. Wessinger began working at the City Brewery in the 1880s after marrying Weinhard's daughter, Anna. Both Weinhard and Wessinger were active in various civic affairs and were influential in the development of the City of Portland.

The 1906-07 Weinhard Brewery complex also meets Criterion "C" as an outstanding example of early brick industrial construction in the City of Portland designed by the noted Portland architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis. The brewery is listed as a City of Portland Historic Landmark. While some of the early buildings were demolished, the remaining complex on the west half of the block retains original elements of the Romanesque style in form, proportion, and scale. The complex conveys a sense of the original Portland brewery. Today the Brewery complex continues to be a visual landmark along West Burnside and is the only early industrial brewery complex surviving in Portland.

The 1906-7 Weinhard Brewery complex, located between NW 11<sup>th</sup> and NW 12<sup>th</sup> and Burnside and Couch, represents the second building phase of the Weinhard brewery business. The original brewery building complex occupied the block between NW 12<sup>th</sup> and NW 13<sup>th</sup> and West Burnside and NW Couch, and was constructed from the 1870s to 1890s. The original complex was demolished in 1928 after the company merged with Blitz Brewing Company to form Blitz-Weinhard Brewing Company.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

---

### Henry Weinhard

Henry Weinhard, an emigrant from Germany, built his fortune in the Pacific Northwest in the brewery business. Born in Lindenbronn, Wertenberg, Germany in 1830, Weinhard was an apprentice with a brewmaster before immigrating to America at the age of twenty-seven in 1852. After some time on the East Coast, Weinhard moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where he found work in a brewery. In 1856, Weinhard traveled further west via the Panama isthmus and San Francisco and landed in Vancouver, Washington. He continued his affiliation with the brewery business after securing employment at the Meunch Brewery in Vancouver. Within a year, Weinhard had taken over ownership and was operating the small brewery.. While living in Vancouver, Weinhard met his wife, Louisa Waggonblast, who also came from Wurtemberg, Germany. The couple married on January 27, 1859 and had five children; two survived to adulthood.

Weinhard sold his Vancouver brewery in 1862 to Anton Young, a native of Germany, and moved to Portland, Oregon to start another business. He decided to leave Vancouver because most of his Fort Vancouver clientele left to fight in the Civil War and Weinhard saw the rapid growth of Portland. Weinhard purchased the Saxer's Liberty Brewery on First Street near Davis Street and secured a liquor license with the Common Council of Portland for a \$10 fee. After operating the business for a year, Weinhard purchased a small brewery in Northwest Portland called the Bottler Brewery. Within the first year, Weinhard's new brewery had already made a name for itself. The new business was renamed the City Brewery. The brewery continued to expand and by the 1890s Weinhard was shipping beer to Eastern Oregon, Washington, and Montana, and all along the West Coast. The brewery quickly became one of the leading businesses in the Portland area.

Weinhard was also involved in many other business ventures throughout his lifetime. He built the Grand Central Hotel on Third and Flanders streets in 1890 (razed), and owned several saloons including one at the brewery. In the 1890s, Weinhard was on a list gathered by the City's vice committee as operating saloons which may have other vices associated with them. The list was never published in the *Oregonian* because as many as 50 other prominent Portlanders were also on the list; the editor decided it would not be good for business.

Weinhard constructed Arion Hall in 1889 (demolished in 1930) which was Portland's only concert hall for many years. In 1903, Weinhard also financed the construction of a



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

---

business block in downtown Portland called the Weinhard Block (between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> on Oak streets). Weinhard also loaned business people money in an effort to start new restaurants and bars in Portland; these new establishments would sell Weinhard's brew. One example of this type of entrepreneurial spirit was when he loaned two French-Canadians loggers, Medric Liberty and George Besaw money to start a bar and gambling hall. Weinhard's investment paid off. Besaws Restaurant in Northwest Portland is still serving Weinhard Private Reserve 97 years later.

Weinhard, one of the most prominent German-American citizens of Portland, contributed to many civic and public projects, always giving generously to various causes. One of the more humorous stories about Weinhard was retold by his attorney, Charles E.S. Wood. When the now famous Skidmore fountain was being completed, Weinhard approached Wood who was on the building committee and offered his services as a brew master. According to Wood:

*Henry Weinhard, the brewer, as fine and honest an old German as you could find, whose attorney I was, came to see me, as I supposed on legal business and when we were along he unbosomed himself of the proposition that he himself would bear the expense of whatever hose was necessary in addition to the fire hose of the city, to connect his largest lager tank with the fountain, and have the fountain spout free beer (Wood, p. 100).*

Although the offer was gracefully declined for the opening ceremony, Weinhard continued to contribute to the City of Portland. He often helped financial institutions when they had difficulties. Although Weinhard had an aversion to keeping his money in banks early in his career, he began depositing his fortunes in local banks by the late 1800s. During the 1894 Depression, Weinhard helped a local bank by showing Portlanders that it was safe to deposit their money in the bank. A line of panicked citizens lined up at the bank ready to withdraw their money. Observing this, Weinhard is said to have walked right up to the front of the line and made a deposit. The awe struck citizens slowly left the line figuring that if Weinhard felt it was safe to deposit money in the bank that they could keep their money deposited.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

---

Henry Weinhard was also active in the German-American community in Portland. Along with his fellow Germans like prominent Portlander Frank Dekum, Weinhard participated in many social and altruistic societies founded by German-Americans. Weinhard was one of the founders of the German Aid Society in Oregon. He also belonged to the Willamette Lodge, A.F. & A.M., the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and the Manufacturers Association.

Henry Weinhard died on September 20, 1904 at the age of 74 of a heart attack. His obituary in the *Morning Oregonian* date September 21, 1904, eulogizes him:

*Henry Weinhard, the pioneer of the Pacific Coast, whose name has become a household word in Oregon, died at 11:10 o'clock last night at the age of 74 years. .... Mr. Weinhard was a typical Western man, with all the social qualities of the Western man and German. He succeeded by close application to a business which he made one of the largest industries of the city with a fame extending beyond the bounds of the United States. He was ready to lend to the city and state for the promotion of the success of the community, the energy, and ability which had made his own success, and he readily contributed to every charitable and public enterprise.*

Weinhard passed the family business to Paul Wessinger, his son-in-law, who continued to operate the business for the next 20 years.

### **Henry Weinhard's Brewery: The City Brewery**

Weinhard started his brewery in Northwest Portland in 1863 after purchasing the Bottler Brewery near Burnside on 12<sup>th</sup> Street in Couch's Addition to Portland. Couch's Addition was platted from John H. Couch's 1845 donation land claim and adjoined the original Portland townsite. The addition encompassed an area bordered by the Willamette River, West Burnside Street, 18<sup>th</sup> Street diagonally to 23<sup>rd</sup> and Thurman, and then east to the Willamette River. In the 1850s, Couch began laying out his claim in 200 ft. by 200 ft. blocks, and by the Civil War, the new subdivisions reached Northwest 16<sup>th</sup> Street. A few houses and businesses were built in this newly platted area; Weinhard's brewery was one of these early developments.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

---

Weinhard renamed his new business the City Brewery. By 1865, the City Brewery was operated by Weinhard and his partner William Dellinger. At that time, the company advertised not only supplying vast quantities of “Weinhard’s Lager Beer, but also malt, hops, Irish moss, barley shovels, barrel brushes, brass and wood facets” (*Oregonian*, 25 May 1866). Weinhard continued his partnership with Dellinger until ca. 1870.

The expansion of the brewery continued and by 1873, Weinhard had purchased two additional parcels of land in Couch’s Addition that included Blocks 82 and 93. These new tracts of prime real estate land allowed Weinhard to expand his brewery operations. The land in Couch’s Addition was expensive in the 1870s due to the growth of Portland. This city-wide growth was tied directly with the improvements of transportation and communication (railroad, steam ships, and telegraph systems) into the interior of the Pacific Northwest; Portland’s population more than doubled from 8,300 in 1870 to 17,600 in 1880.

By the mid-1870s, the City Brewery covered an entire city block between West Burnside and NW Couch, and 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> streets (Couch’s Addition, Block 82). Auxiliary buildings were constructed on surrounding blocks. The complex included an imposing brick building with two large smoke stacks, stables, and also Weinhard’s own residence which was built next door to the brewery between 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> streets. His business continued to grow as Portland entered the Progressive era spurred on by the completion and expansion of several railroads. The horse-drawn and electric powered street cars introduced in the late 1880s helped spur on development of the areas surrounding downtown Portland. By 1883, a regular horse-drawn street car line extended to NW 23<sup>rd</sup> and West Burnside streets, directly in front of Weinhard’s brewery.

These new improvements to the transportation systems aided in the distribution of Weinhard’s brew. By 1890, Weinhard was shipping beer along the West Coast as well as to Eastern Oregon, Washington, and Montana by 1890. He also supplied brew to customers in China, Japan, the Philippines, and Siberia, and owned warehouses and ice plants in Astoria, Baker, and Eugene, Oregon, and in Aberdeen, Washington (Meier, p. 136).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

---

An article entitled "A Modern Brewery" in the January 16, 1899 edition of the *Oregonian* speaks to the success of the brewery. The article states that the business is:

*The largest brewing plant in the Pacific Northwest, and one of the largest and most complete on the coast, is the City Brewery, owned by Henry Weinhard, of Portland. .... The building of the City Brewery now covers nearly two full acres of ground. In addition to the brewery itself the plant comprises a magnificent malthouse, which contains every modern appliance that alone insures the best product of the brewer's art. There is also a complete bottling establishment, a cooperage, and the finest cold-storage cellar on the coast. The machinery is one of the latest improved patterns....*

*The City Brewery now gives steady employment to from 30 to 35 men. A large number of horses and wagons are used in the delivery of Weinhard's beer to all parts of consolidated Portland. .... The success of Henry Weinhard is due to the merit of his beer product, and to his enterprise as a business man, which has induced him to keep abreast of the times in adding to his plant at odd times improvements which have finally resulted in the establishment here of one of the great brewing establishments of the United States.*

By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the City Brewery was capable of producing 100,000 barrels annually compared to Weinhard's production in 1860 of about 600 barrels annually. Weinhard was also known as a good employer whose employees were fairly well paid. In 1890, his worker's were paid between \$15 and \$18 per week with overtime of 50 cents an hour. The employees worked nine hour days, six days a week in accordance with the 1891 United Brewery Workmen's Contract; most brewery workers were at the plant by six am. The brewery employees were also allowed to drink free beer during the day, a common practice of breweries nation wide. The brewery also had its own saloon. Literature suggest that a majority of Weinhard's workers were German and that most of the brewers in Portland at that time were of German descent. A further indication that his employees were German is the fact that Weinhard built a Lutheran chapel near the brewery on 10<sup>th</sup> and Oak streets.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

---

Weinhard continued to expand his business and enlarge the Burnside plant as new technologies were introduced. Weinhard was the sole owner of the business when he died on September 20, 1904. Weinhard left a large estate that was appraised at over 1.3 million. His sons-in-laws and brewery employees, Paul Wessinger and Henry Wagner, were executors of his estate and carried out Weinhard's desire. Each employee was given a bonus of \$75, or more, according to their length of employment; most of the workers received \$1,000.

The Weinhard Estate also distributed more than \$35,000 to charitable organizations such as St. Vincent and Good Sam Hospital, the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Volunteers of American, the City Board of Charities, and Baby and Children's Home, and Mt. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. Weinhard also instructed his family to pay off two mortgages of widows of past employees. All these donations were made prior to Thanksgiving 1904. The operation of the brewery and estate was passed on to Paul Wessinger who had become Weinhard's superintendent.

### **Paul Wessinger**

Paul Wessinger was born in Esslingen, Wutemburg, Germany on February 9, 1859 to Emelia and Prof. Wilhelm Wessinger. In 1875, Paul received a degree in classics in Stuttgart and then started working as an apprentice in a commercial house. After five years, Wessinger started work as a representative in a large linen factory. He worked at the plant for about two and one-half years. During this time, Wessinger met Anna Weinhard while she was visiting Germany with her father. Wessinger moved to Portland in the fall of 1885 and married the Anna Weinhard on December 10<sup>th</sup>. The couple had two children, Henry and Milla.

Paul Wessinger began working at Weinhard's City Brewery in an entry level job. He worked his way up in the business, laboring for five years in the brewing department and for ten years in the malt house. In 1891-92, Wessinger went back to Germany and visited breweries, studying the latest in machinery and brewing techniques. He also studied with some of the finest brew masters and when he returned to Portland, he began taking a more active role in the management of the brewery. After Henry Weinhard died in 1904, Wessinger became trustee and executor of Weinhard's estate.

Paul Wessinger, like Weinhard, was also active in civic affairs serving on the commission which rewrote the Portland City Charter in 1901, the Lewis and Clark

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

---

Exposition of 1905's buildings and grounds committee, and the Portland Live Stock Association. He was also a member of the Arion Choral Society, the Arlington Club, Press Club, the German Aid Society, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the National Brewer's Association, the Brewer's Association of the Northwest, and President of the Oregon Brewer's Association (Gaston, p. 308-310). Instrumental in making many improvements to West Burnside Street, Wessinger promoted the idea of making W. Burnside a major east-west arterial.

Wessinger was also devoted to the arts and music, and also had a large stable with race horses. Wessinger is remembered in his obituary as a man whose love for music outweighed every other influence in his life and that he loved to garden when he relaxed. Historian Joseph Gaston describes Wessinger as "one of Portland's most prominent citizens" and "he has wisely utilized his time and talents in the attainment of success, but his interests have been by no means self-centered, his labors extending to the social, intellectual, esthetic and political activities which are the chief forces in society and municipal organizations".

### **Paul Wessinger's 1906-07 Brewery Expansion**

Prior to Henry Weinhard's death, plans were being made to once again expand the brewery as Portland experienced another surge in growth in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair, one of Portland's great civic undertakings, spurred new growth in Portland, particularly Northwest Portland, the site of the exposition. West Burnside Street, the street fronting the brewery, began to function as a major spine leading from downtown Portland and was lined with apartments and commercial buildings. The growth in the local economy is evident in the 1906-07 expansion of the Weinhard's brewery.

Paul Wessinger began adding to the Weinhard brewery complex two years after Henry Weinhard's death by constructing new buildings on the adjacent block (Block 81 of Couch's Addition) to the east. The new brick buildings were erected on the block bounded by West Burnside and NW Couch, and NW 11<sup>th</sup> and NW 12<sup>th</sup> streets.

The new complex, constructed in 1906-07, included a garage, ice storage building, ice plant, machine shop, ice machine house, boiler house, driveway, and new brew house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

---

By 1910, the name of the brewery, the City Brewery, had been changed to the Henry Weinhard Brewery.

The complex was designed by prominent Portland architects Whidden and Lewis (see section below); plans for the building were completed in 1906. Henry Weinhard reportedly designed some of the interior features of the brew house prior to his death in 1904. These include the murals and wood work (intact) in the brewmaster's room on the third floor of the brew house building.

### **Weinhard-Blitz Merger**

The brewery continued to grow under Wessinger's management until 1916 when prohibition was enacted in Portland. Although the prohibition years were hard on business, the Weinhard's brewery survived this period by producing near-beer, root beer, ginger-ale, syrups, soda water of all flavors, and crushed fruit drinks. The company also had a bottling franchise with 7-Up and Coca Cola, and were dealers in fountain supplies and equipment. Many of the other breweries in the area closed their doors during this period in Portland's history but Weinhard's brewery continued. Paul Wessinger continued to manage the Weinhard estate and plant, and in 1916 his son, Henry W., started working in the plant after leaving his position as an engineer with Portland Electric Power Company. In 1917, Wessinger became president of the company after the company was incorporated. During this period, an addition was made to the complex which stood facing West Burnside Street. The building was used for a beer storage area. Paul Wessinger died in 1926, and his son, Henry Wessinger, took over as president of the company.

In 1928, when it was thought that prohibition might be repealed, Wessinger merged the Weinhard Brewery with Arnold Blitz's Portland Brewing Company (29<sup>th</sup> and NW Upshur streets) to form Blitz-Weinhard Brewing Company. Under the merger agreement, all the Columbia and Blitz brews and other draught beverages will be produced at the Blitz-Weinhard plant on Upshur, and all the bottled brew will be done at the West Burnside Plant. The Weinhard plant continued to sell soda fountain equipment and supplies, and syrups. Arnold Blitz took over as president of the firm and Henry Wessinger became treasurer.

In March 1928, shortly after the merger, the original brewery buildings between 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> on West Burnside (Block 82) were demolished. The block contained the malt house

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

---

which had stood vacant since prohibition was enacted, and after the Company decided to upgrade the facility on 20<sup>th</sup> and Upshur streets, the 1870s building complex was deemed obsolete. Many in the community were saddened by the demolition as lamented in the *Oregonian* headlines of March 4, 1928, "Fall of Brewery Makes 'Em Moan, Days of Old Recalled When Beer was Near. Malt House Big Affair. Since Prohibition, However, Building Has Not Earned Its Salt, Hence Removed."

After prohibition was repealed in 1933, the Burnside brewery was mainly used for production and bottling beer. From 1935 to 1936, some of the brewing operations were also moved back to the Burnside plant.

### Later Expansions

The 1940s brought new growth for the brewery. The company began to modernize the plant by adding an office building on the southeast corner of the block (Block 81) in 1947. A new cellar building was constructed on the northeast corner of the complex (this building replaced the old ice plant and machine shop. In 1958 a new packaging center was constructed on the north one-half of the block directly north of the 1906-07 complex. At that time Fred Wessinger, Henry's son, was president of the Blitz-Weinhard Company and Bill Wessinger, Fred's brother, was chair of the board (later became president of the company).

In 1968, another major expansion took place directly north of the main brewery complex. This building, called the cellar building, was constructed to house the storage tanks and filtration equipment for the brewery. At the time of the expansion, the brewery was producing roughly 33 percent of the state's beer and employed 200 people; it was the largest brewery in Oregon. The following year, the company purchased the entire block just west of the main complex; the location of A.B. Smith's Chevrolet garage and the earlier site of Weinhard's City Brewery's malt house. The company at that time owned five city blocks in that area. They also purchased the original Oregon National Guard Armory at 10<sup>th</sup> and Couch streets. Part of the armory was torn down and the remaining portion (the drill hall) was used as a storage warehouse.

In 1979, Blitz-Weinhard Company was sold to Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin who was taken over by G. Heileman Brewing Company in 1982. In 1996, the company was again sold to the Stroh Brewery Company, the country's fourth largest



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

---

brewers. Strohs merged with two other companies in 1999 and closed its Portland operations, vacating the 1906-07 Weinhard Brewery's complex. The 1906-07 brewery buildings are a testament to one of Portland's most successful businesses started by Henry Weinhard in 1862.

### **Whidden and Lewis**

The firm of Whidden and Lewis was formed in 1889 by William Whidden and Ion Lewis and is credited with being the first official architectural office in the rapidly developing City of Portland. Both men were born in Boston and graduated from Boston Tech, currently known as MIT. Whidden was born in 1857 and after receiving his degree in architecture, spent four years in Paris studying the architecture. He returned to the East Coast in 1882 and secured a job with the well-known New York based firm of McKim, Mead, and White.

Ion Lewis, a native Bostonian, was born in Lynn, a suburb of Boston in 1853. After graduating from MIT about 1880, Lewis was hired by the another prominent Boston firm of Peabody and Stearns. He remained with the firm until 1882 when he joined in partnership with Henry Paston Clark, establishing the firm of Clark and Lewis. The firm became well known for designing shingle style buildings.

William Whidden originally found his way to the West Coast in 1882, when he accompanied his employer, Charles Follen McKim, to Portland to supervise the construction of the Portland Hotel. Early Oregon financier and entrepreneur, Henry Villard, commissioned the prominent East Coast firm of McKim, Mead and White to build railroad stations and hotels in Portland and Tacoma in anticipation of the railroads. After preliminary plans for the hotel were begun, McKim left Whidden in Portland to supervise the construction of the hotel. Construction began in 1883. Financial disaster struck Villard and his empire; by the end of 1883, construction halted on the hotel.

Whidden returned to Boston and formed a partnership with William Chamberlin, also a MIT graduate and a co-worker with the firm of McKim, Mead and White. In 1888, Whidden returned to Portland to once again supervise the construction of the Portland Hotel; he was a logical choice as McKim, Mead, and White had lost interest in the job.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

---

Several prominent Portlanders formed a syndicate with the intention of resuming the construction of the hotel that had rapidly become an eyesore to the city. The construction began again in the fall of 1888 and by the spring of 1890, Portland touted the splendor of the beautiful new hotel, "The Portland." The success of the Portland Hotel precipitated finding a suitable partner to share in the growing responsibilities of his firm.

On a visit to Oregon in 1889, Whidden persuaded his friend, Ion Lewis, to join in partnership with Whidden. Lewis accepted and thus started the liaison which marked a change in Portland's architectural history; Portland had "come of age" as Whidden and Lewis brought with them the skill and knowledge of current trends in architectural styles. They were well trained in the Colonial Revival and the Shingle Styles; both fashionable building types at the end of the 19th century. The Colonial Revival Style became a hallmark of the Whidden and Lewis as it was for the firm's East Coast mentors, McKim, Mead and White.

Because of Whidden and Lewis's knowledge of current architectural trends many wealthy Portlanders hired the firm to design both commercial and residential buildings. The firm of Whidden and Lewis is credited with designing the first Colonial Revival Style residence in Oregon in 1891. The residence was built for Milton W. Smith, and thus marked the beginning a string of prominent Colonial Revival residences the firm designed in Portland. A year later in 1892, the firm received the commission for an important building; the Portland City Hall. The Renaissance Revival building is one of Whidden and Lewis' finest and still stands in downtown Portland.

The success of the City Hall prompted other large commissions such as the Concord Building which housed their office for many years (1891), the Hamilton Building (1893), Weinhard Brewery (1906-07), the Corbett Building (1908), the Multnomah County Courthouse (1909-1913), the Imperial Hotel (1910), the original part of Good Samaritan Hospital, the Wilcox Building (1911), and numerous other commercial building and residences.

Due to the early success of the firm, Ion Lewis was appointed Director of Architecture of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. Lewis, along with his colleagues, were responsible for choosing the theme for the fair; the Spanish Renaissance Style. The firm was responsible for designing many of the buildings on the fair grounds including the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

---

Auditorium, Mining Building, Machinery, Electric and Transportation Building, the Oregon Building, and the Forestry Building.

Whidden and Lewis continued their practice for many years, however, after 1910 the firms popularity began to dwindle. Whidden died in 1929 but Lewis continued the practice until his death in 1933. At that time, the firm was located in the Wilcox Building. Whidden married Alice Wygant, the great granddaughter of famed Oregonian Dr. John McLoughlin. The couple had twin boys and lived above the river on Rivera Street. Ion Lewis never married and lived at the Arlington Club. The firm of Whidden and Lewis left a lasting mark on the skyline of downtown Portland as well as their numerous beautifully designed residential and commercial buildings.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

---

### Bibliography

Abbott, Carl. *Historic Context of Northwest Portland*. Northwest District Association, 1991.

Carey, Charles Henry. *The History of Oregon*. (Oregon: Pioneer Publishing Company, 1922).

City of Portland Building Department. Original floor plans by Whidden and Lewis for the 1908 addition, plans completed 1906.

Clark, Rosalind. *Architecture Oregon Style*. Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983.

Erigero, Pat. "Inventory of Blitz-Weinhard Brewery". Vertical files at Oregon Historical Society. 10 June 1980.

Historic Resource Inventory for the City of Portland. Henry Weinhard Brewery Inventory Form, 1980. Historic Landmark Designation.

Gaston, Joseph. *Portland, Its History and Builders, Volume II*, (Chicago-Portland: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911).

Lockley, Fred. *History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea*. (Chicago: S.J. Clark Publishing Co., 1928).

Ingraham, Aukjen Tadema. "Henry Weinhard: Portland's Elusive Founding Father". Thesis, Whitman College, 30 April 1998.

MacColl, Kimbark. *The Shaping of a City: Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon, 1885-1915*. (Portland: The Georgian Press Company, 1976).

Marlitt, Richard. *Matters of Proportion*. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1989).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

---

Meier, Gloria and Gary. *Brewed in the Pacific Northwest*. (Seattle: Ford Press, 1991).

Multnomah County Tax Assessor records, microfilm, and card files.

Oregon Historical photographic and vertical files. Portland, Oregon.

*Oregon Historical Quarterly*. "News and Comments". March-December 1930.

*Oregonian*. 25 May 1866; 16 January 1899; 21 September 1904; 6 November 1904; 23 November 1904; 20 December 1904; 5 February 1919; 13 January 1928; 4 March 1928; 13 May 1956; 24 April 1958; 1 May 1968; 14 June 1969; 30 May 1977; 31 January 1979; 26 January 1981; 26 December 1982; 1 March 1996; and 9 February 1999.

*Oregon Journal*. 19 June 1969.

*Oregon-Washington and Idaho Gazetteer*. 1891-92, 1903 through 1932.

*Pacific Coast Business Directory*, 1867, 1878, 1880-81.

*Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Oregon*. (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903).

*Portland City Directory*. 1884 through 1970.

Robinson, Thomas Ryland. "The German-Americans in Portland, Oregon, 1858-1887". Reed College Thesis, May 1973.

*Samuel's Portland Directory*. 1875.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Portland, 1895, 1908, 1955, 1965.

Withey, Henry and Elsie. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects-Deceased*. (L.A.: Hennessey and Ingalles, 1970).

Wood, Charles Erskine Scott. "The Skidmore Fountain," *The Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 34.

Weinhard Brewery Complex

Multnomah County, Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than an acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid 1: Zone 10, Easting 524785, Northing 5041930

UTM grid 3: Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess

organization Heritage Consulting Group date 12-01-1999

street & number 123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

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 Gerding/Edlen Development Co.

street & number 4650 SW Macadam Ave., Suite 220 telephone (503) 299-6000

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...

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions...

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

---

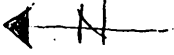
### Verbal Description

The nominated area includes the western one-half of Tax Lot 4600 in Block 81 of Couch's Addition to Portland, Section 33, T1N, R1E, of the Willamette Meridian. The parcel is more specifically described as all of Lots 2 and 3 in Block 81, and the western 81 feet of Lots 6 and 7 of Block 81, Tax Lot 4600.

### Boundary Description

The nominated area includes the west one half of Tax Lot 4600. This area contains the building from the 1906-07 brewery buildings and the 1928 building which represent the development of the Weinhard Brewery business prior to the 1928 merger with Blitz.

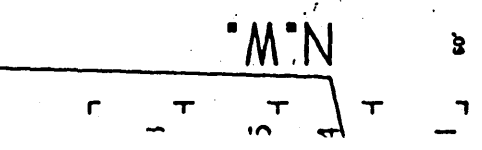
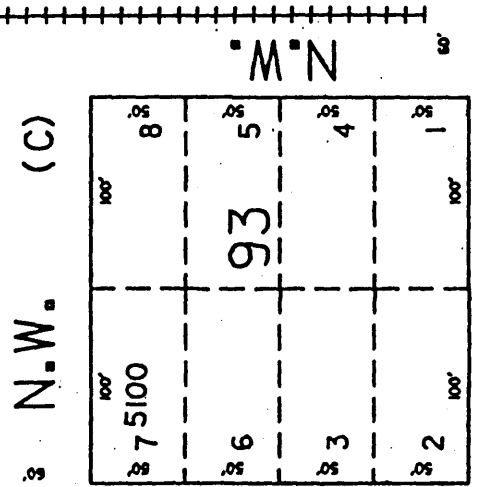
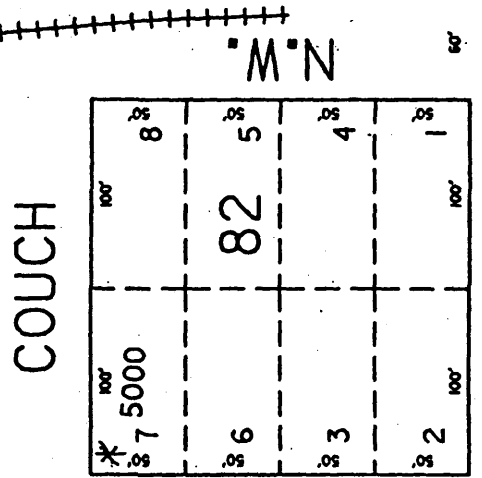
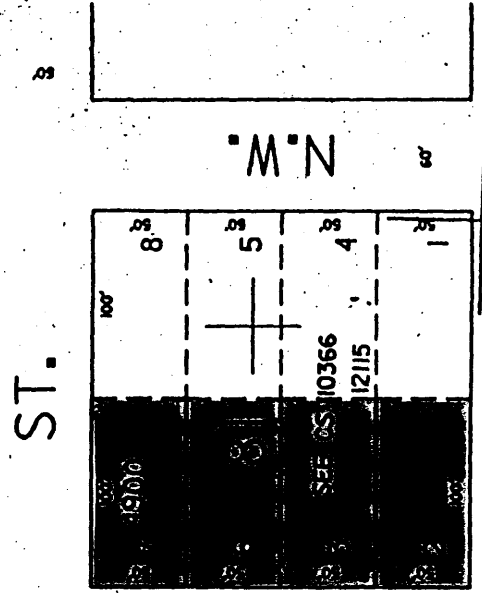
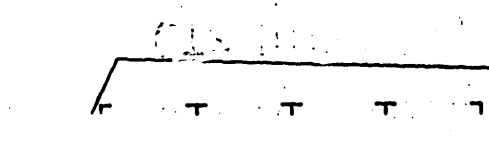
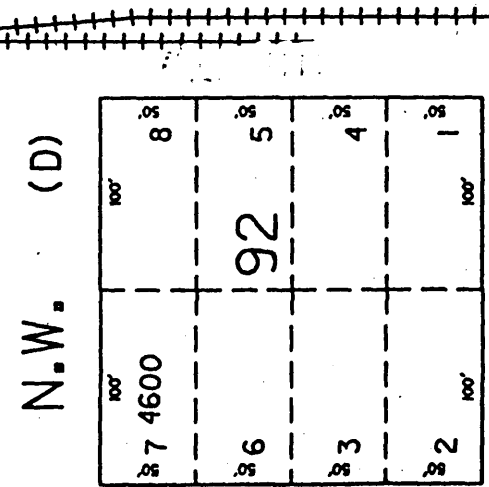
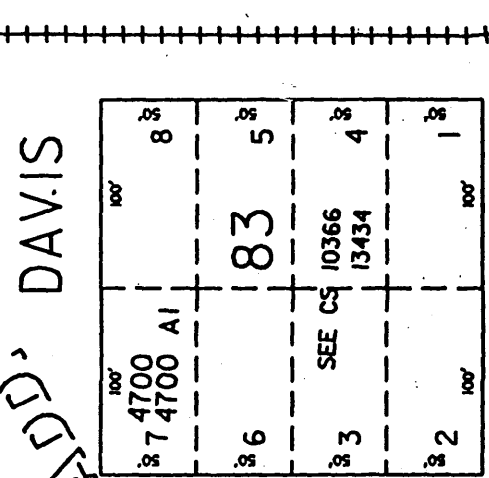
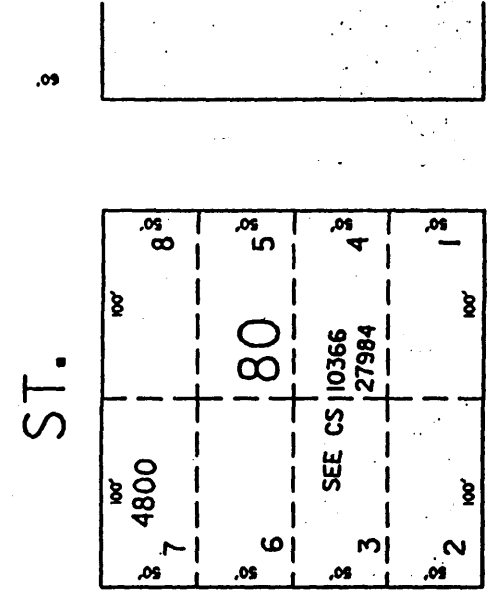
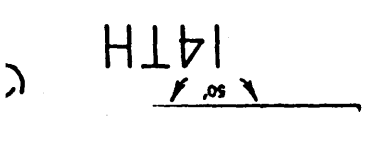
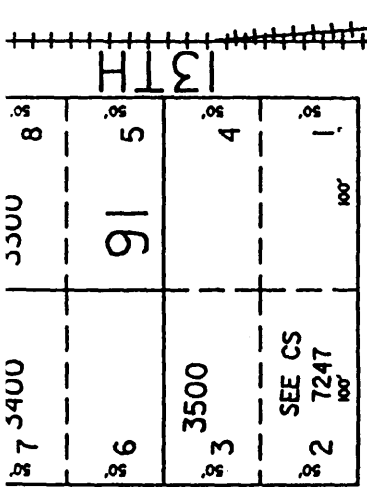
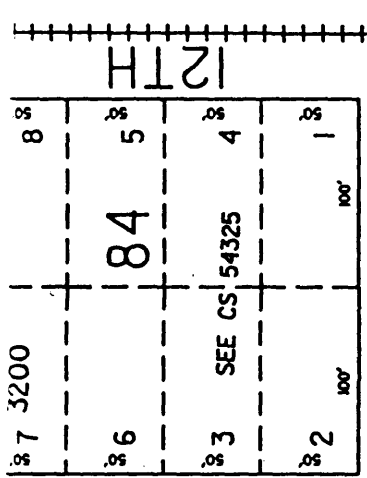
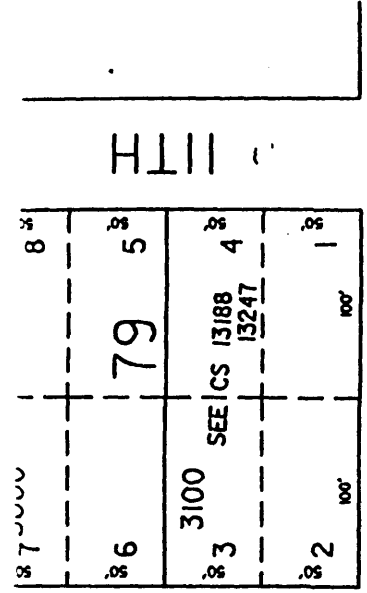
MAP # IN IE 33DA



SEE MAP IN IE 34CB

July 1, 1999  
SMW

IN IE 33DA  
& INDEX



APPROX. 1/16 COR.

ST.

BURNSIDE

(B)

W.

S.W. 1/16 COR.

S.W. 12TH AVE.

S.W. 8TH AVE.

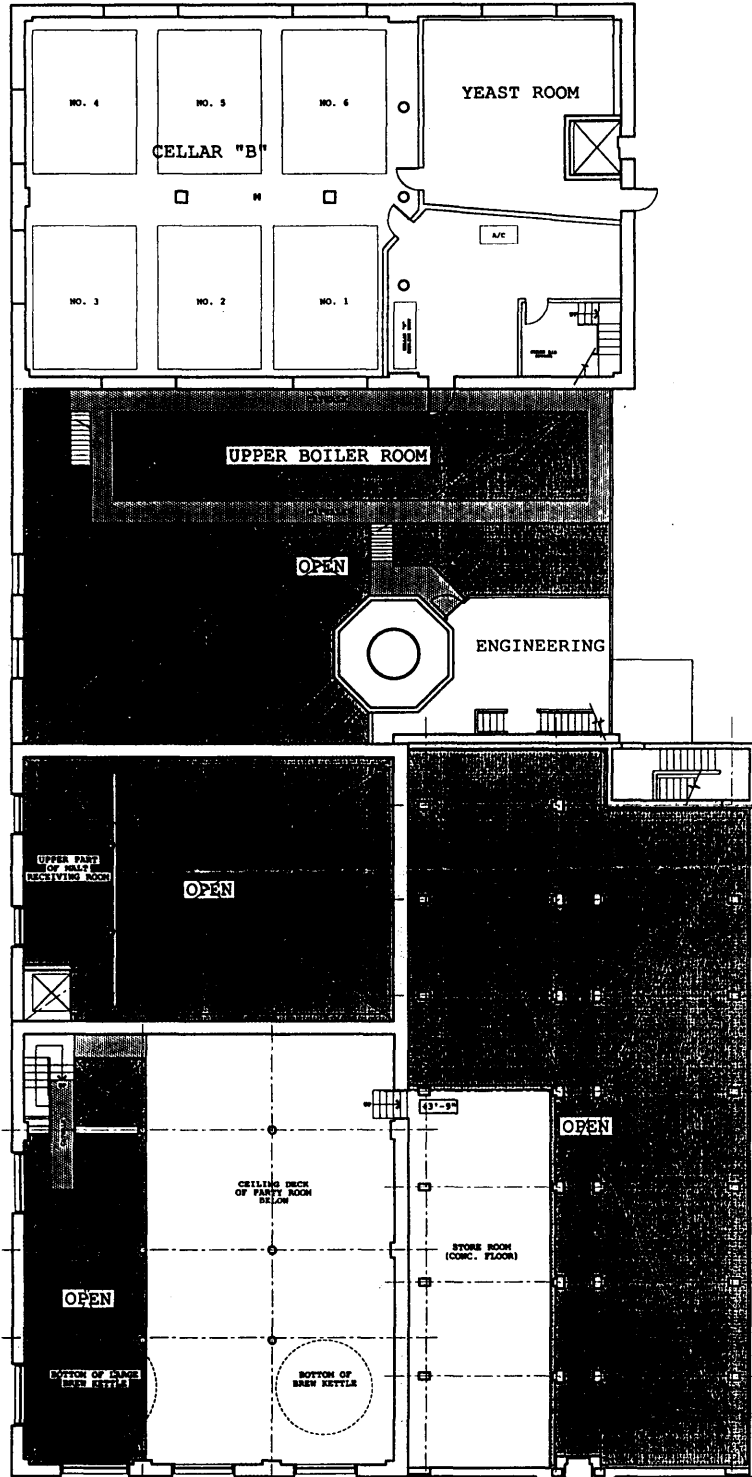
COUCH ST. 52

684,500

COUCH ST. 52





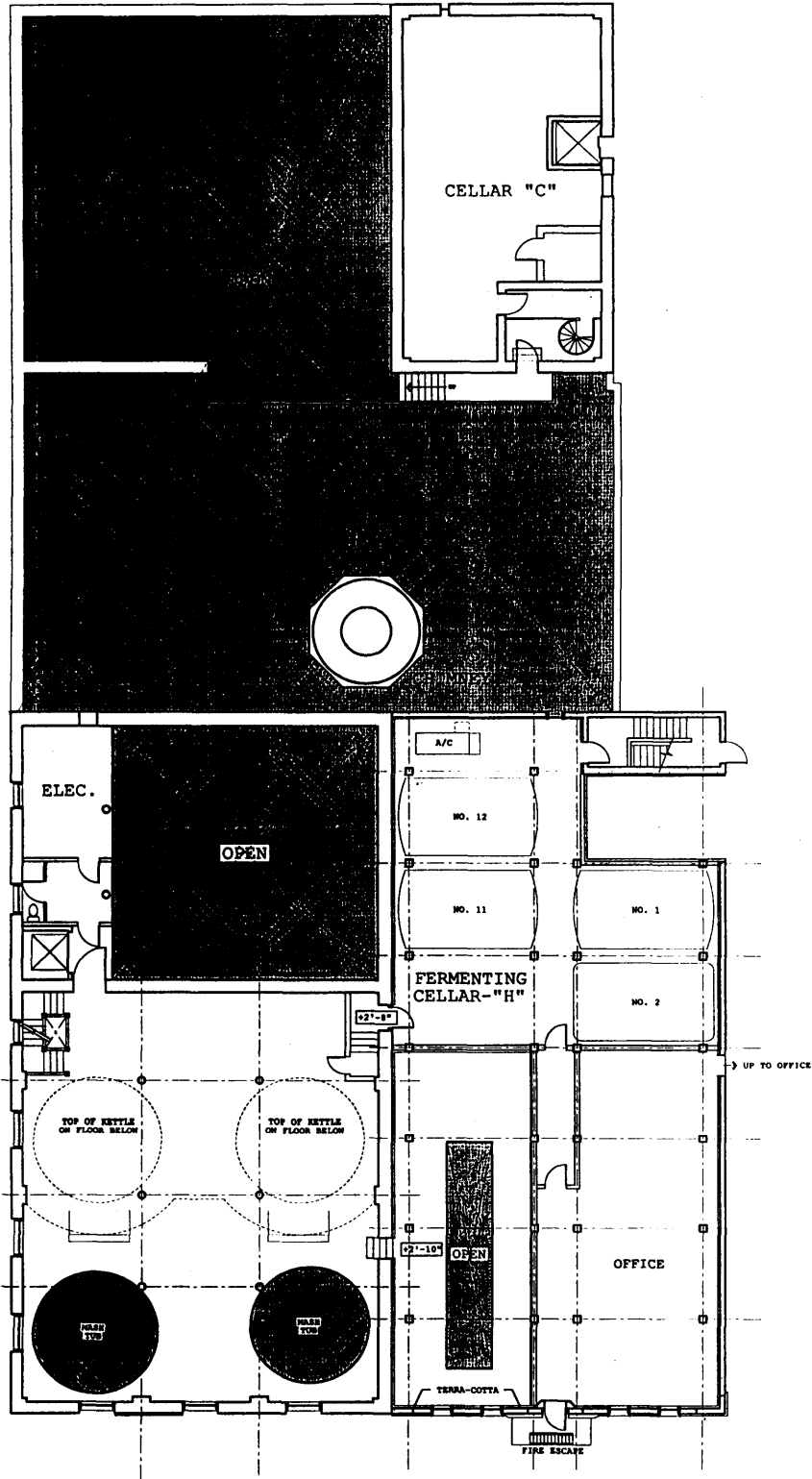


**SECOND FLOOR**

1/16" = 1'-0"



**BLITZ - WEINHARD BREW HOUSE**  
 EXISTING BUILDING - AS BUILT

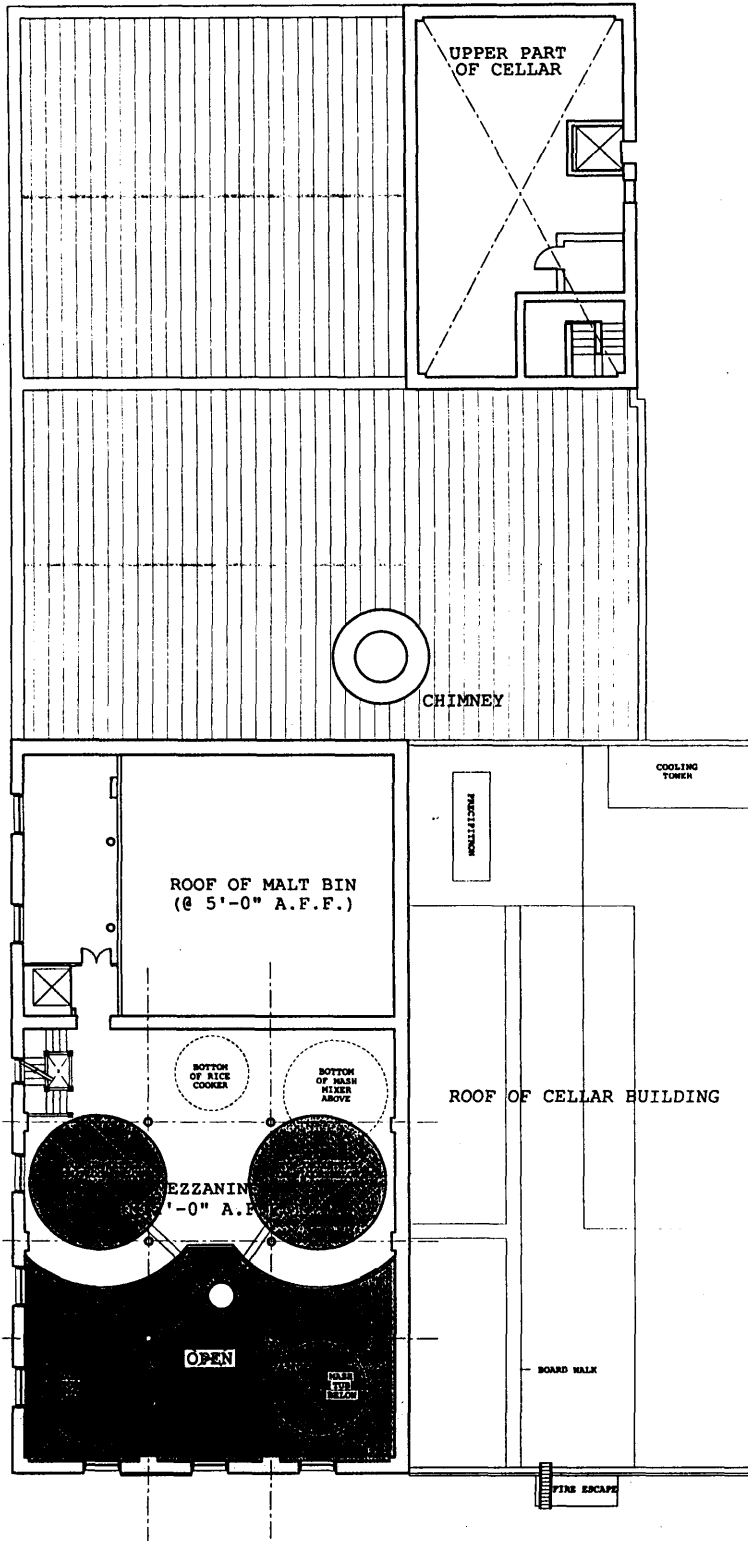


**THIRD FLOOR**

1/16" = 1'-0"



**BLITZ - WEINHARD BREW HOUSE**  
 EXISTING BUILDING - AS BUILT

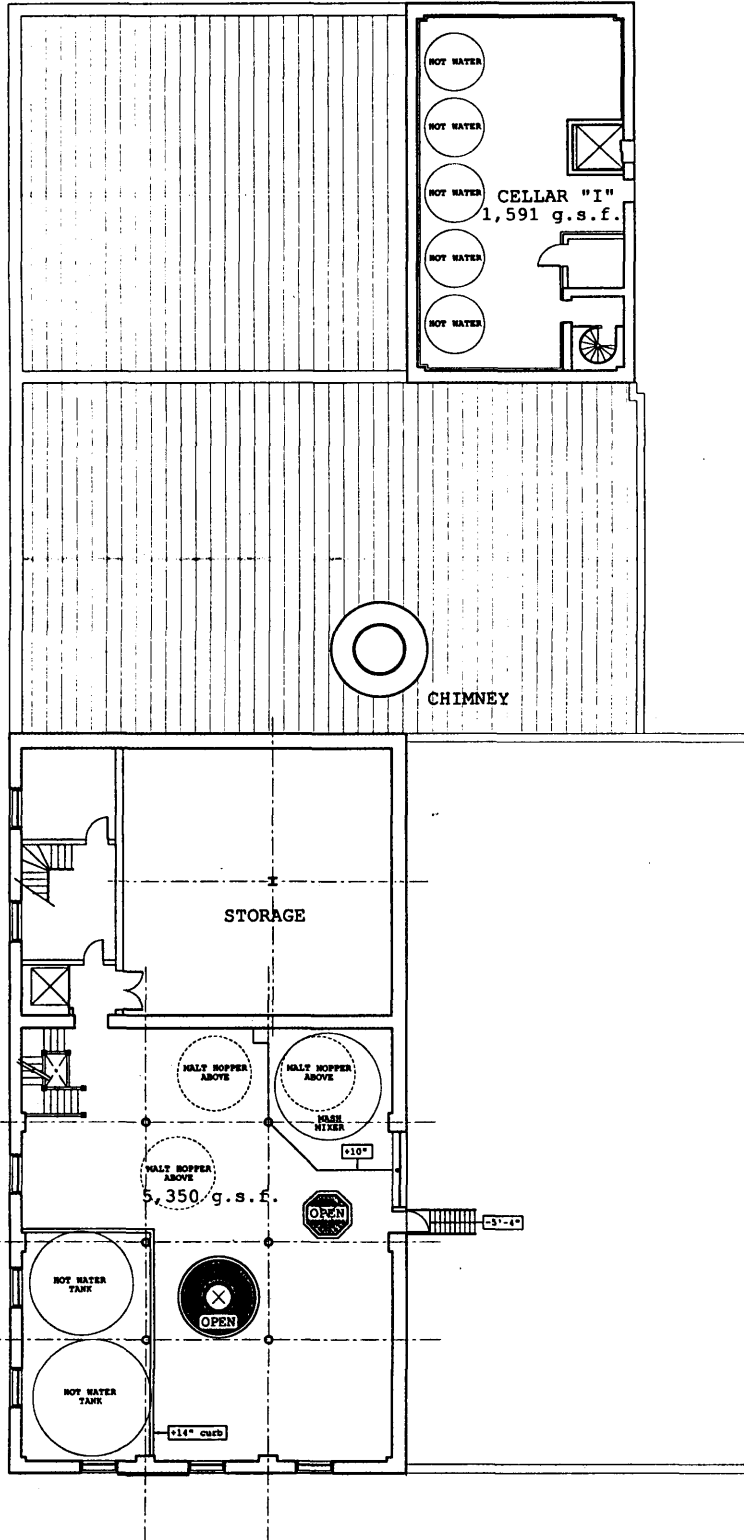


**FOURTH FLOOR**

1/16" = 1'-0"



**BLITZ - WEINHARD BREW HOUSE**  
EXISTING BUILDING - AS BUILT

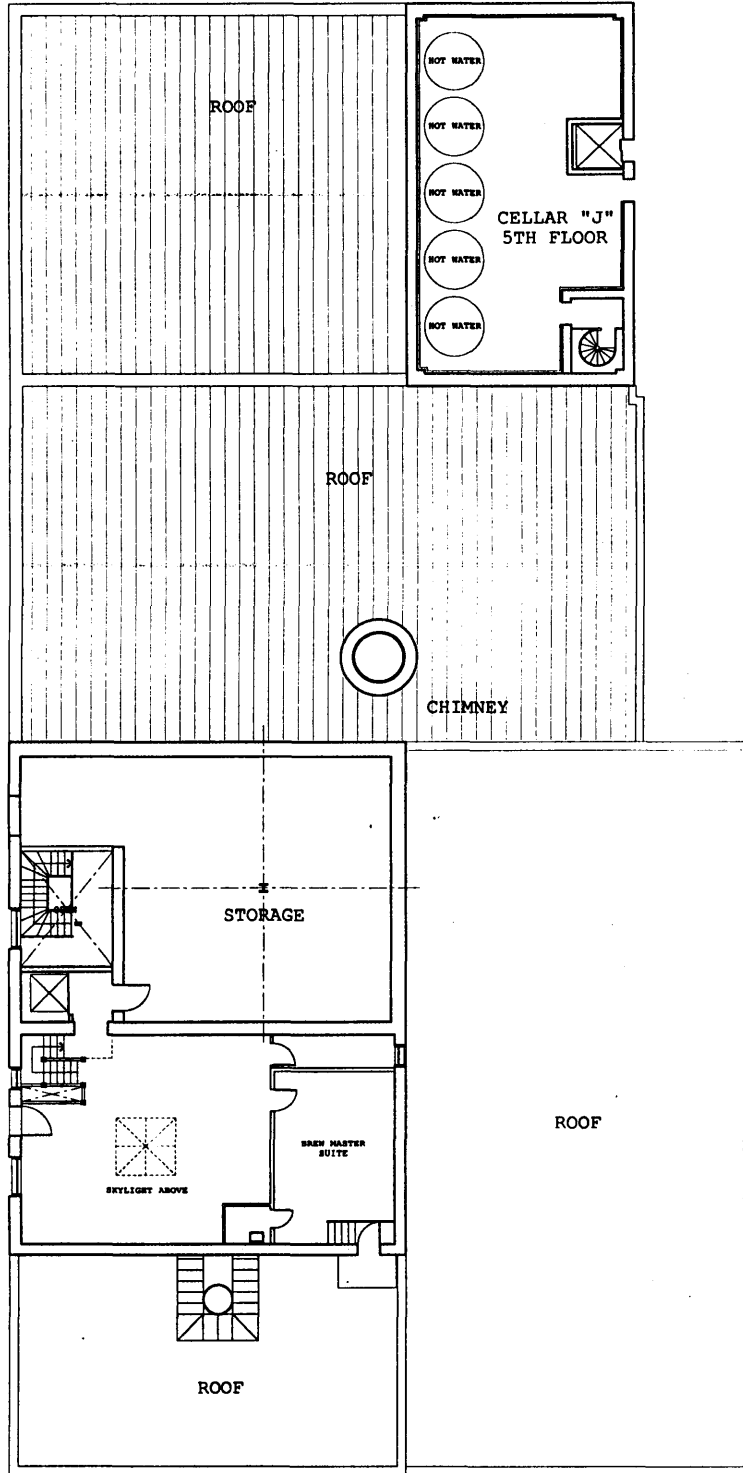


FIFTH FLOOR

1/16" = 1'-0"



**BLITZ - WEINHARD BREW HOUSE**  
 EXISTING BUILDING - AS BUILT

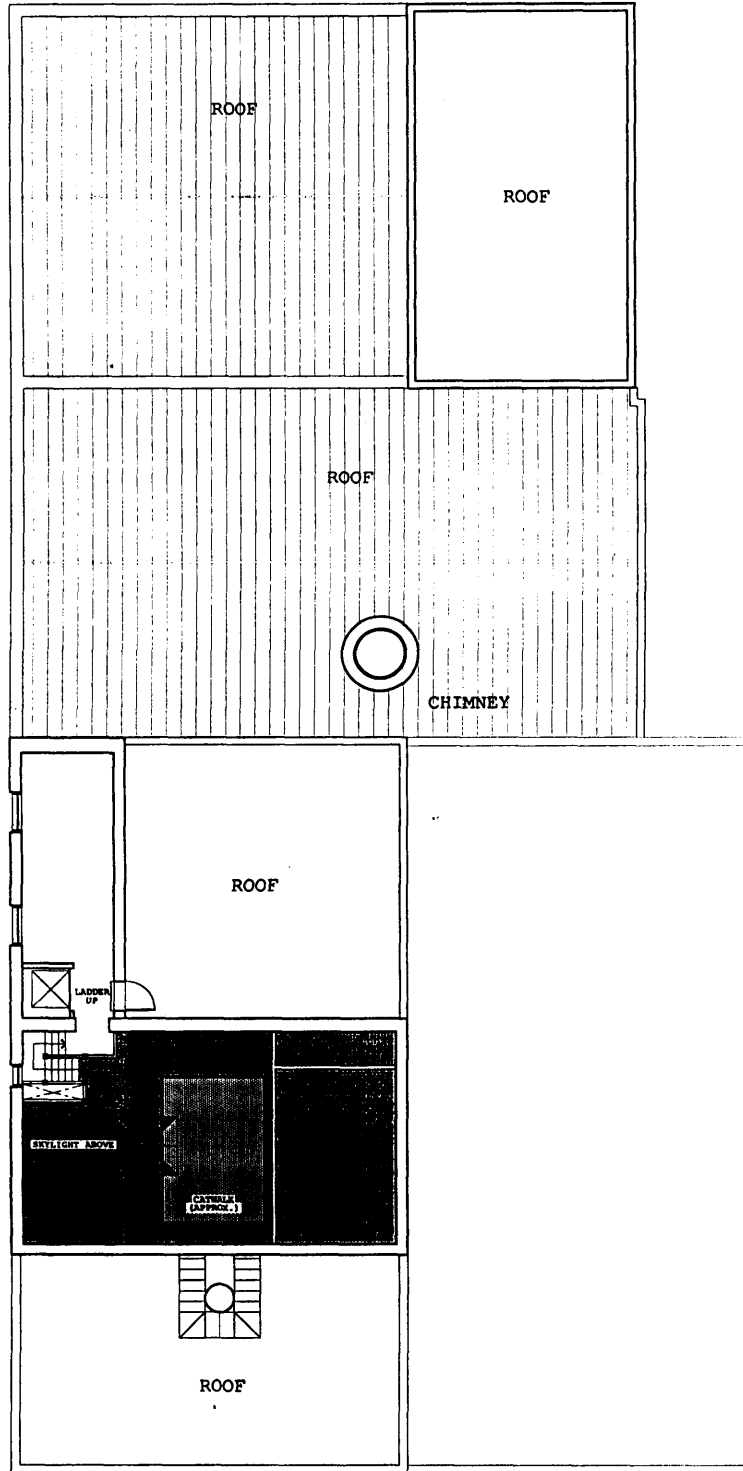


**SIXTH FLOOR**

1/16" = 1'-0"



**BLITZ - WEINHARD BREW HOUSE**  
 EXISTING BUILDING - AS BUILT

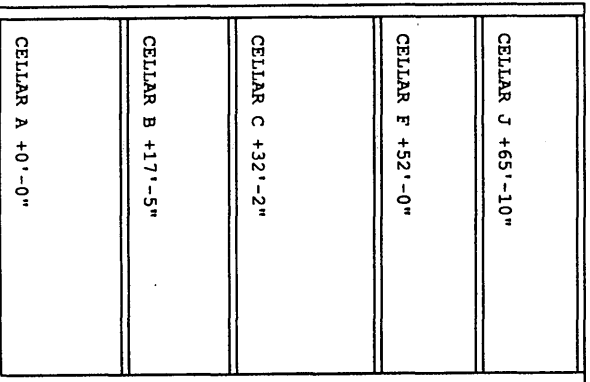


**SEVENTH FLOOR**

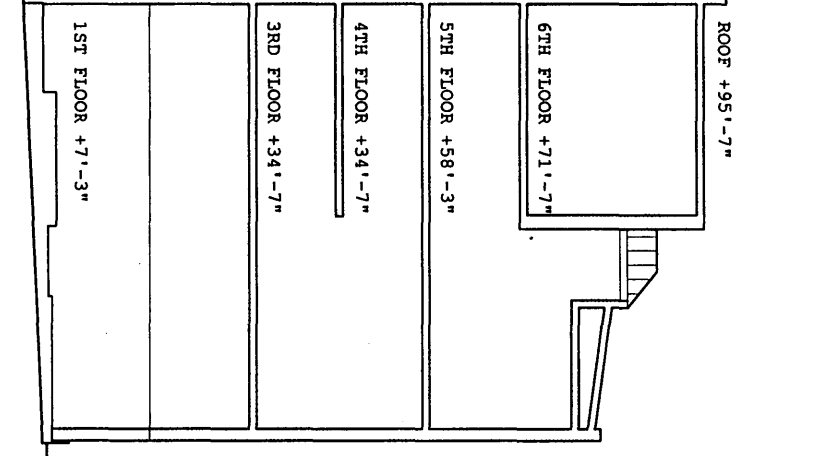
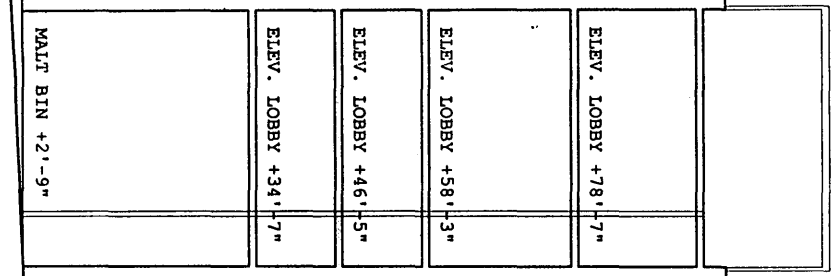
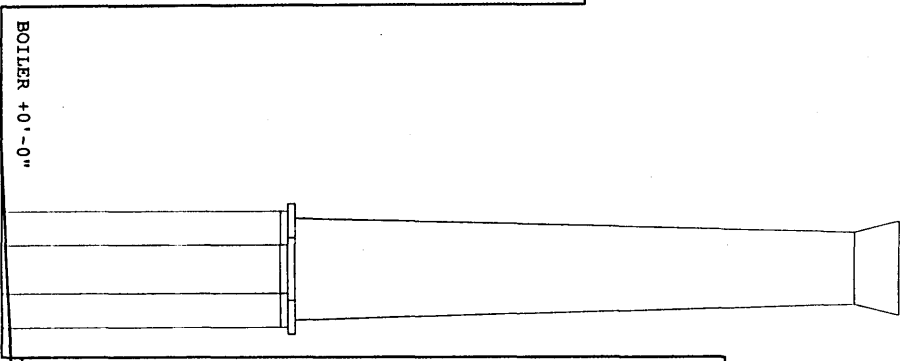
1/16" = 1'-0"



**BLITZ - WEINHARD BREW HOUSE**  
EXISTING BUILDING - AS BUILT



ROOF +79'-8"



Ban Side

A

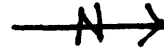
1/16" = 1'-0"



**INHARD BREW HOUSE**

LAUNCH BUILDING - AS BUILT





NW 12<sup>th</sup> AVE.

1906-1907 WEINHARD BREWERY

BREW HOUSE  
MALT HS & HOPS HS  
1907

ICE & POWER  
PLANT  
1906



STACK

CONDENSER  
BLD.

CELLAR BLD.  
1920s

BURNSIDE

NW COUCH

BLOCK 81

NW 11<sup>th</sup> AVE