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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dickson, Henry B., House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2123 NE Twenty-first Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97212

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 Hamrick June 25, 1997
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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:)

Edson R. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 8/1/97

Dickson, Henry B., House

Multnomah County, Oregon

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.)

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Architecture of Ellis F. Lawrence MPS

33

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Arts and Crafts

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Stucco (roughcast)

Wood, shingle

roof Asphalt (composition shingles)

other

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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DICKSON, HENRY B., HOUSE (1909)

(Architecture of Ellis F. Lawrence Multiple Property Submission)

2123 NE Twenty-first Avenue

Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The eclectic, two-and-a-half-story house built in 1909 for bank teller Henry B. Dickson at 2123 NE 21st Avenue in the Irvington district, an elite residential development on Portland's east side, was designed by Ellis F. Lawrence. The architect was working independently at the time, but from 1913 onward was principal of the prolific, Portland-based architectural firm of Lawrence and Holford.

The house faces north on its compact, 50 x 100-foot lot, with the minor street frontage on the west side of NE Twenty-first. The site stands substantially above street grade and includes a street-level garage which was added at a later date and is not counted a contributing feature. The house rises from a brick foundation as a two-and-a-half-story core volume enclosed by a steeply-pitched gable roof with classical cornice and close verges. On the east street front is a gabled wall dormer. All gables have close verges and cornice returns. The ground story exterior is faced with roughcast stucco, and the upper exterior is clad entirely in painted wood shingles, the bottom courses of which are flared over a belt cornice. At the west end of the core volume, and set back slightly from the wall plane of the north facade, is a two-story gabled dining room and kitchen ell from which a shed-roof attachment with jettied second story sunroom projects. A single-story porch attached to the southwest corner has been enclosed. On the south side elevation is a rectangular oriel, or window seat which lights the landing of the interior stair case. The livingroom fireplace is vented by a large brick outside end chimney with asymmetric shoulders and clustered flue pots.

The street facade is distinguished by its asymmetric composition in which a veranda is offset to the south side, beneath the gabled wall dormer. The veranda has a shed roof supported by clustered piers and columns and is surmounted by a flat deck with balustrade. Frameless windows, while varied in size and placement, typically are double-hung sash with multiple small divided lights in upper sash. The main entrance, reached via a sidewalk along the north

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elevation, is a fully detailed classical portico consisting of a pedimented hood with cornice returns on console brackets and columns of the Tuscan order having shadow pilasters. The stoop has pedestal wing walls for a short flight of five steps to the threshold level. The doorway surround is Adamesque, or Federal period in inspiration, including a keystone segmental-arched fanlight and sidelights, all having leaded tracery work.

The steeply pitched roof, prominent gabled wall dormer in an asymmetric composition, close verges, and the contrasting treatment of exterior finish place the building in the category of Arts and Crafts architecture, albeit with certain strong Colonial Revival keynotes, such as the pedimented entrance portico. The interior, too, which is organized on a central cross hall plan, but with a generous livingroom space that claims the entire ground story east of the stair hall, mixes Colonial Revival features such as an Adamesque livingroom chimneypiece, with Arts and Crafts conventions. Features typical of the Arts and Crafts are the settles and window seats, dog leg staircase with square newel caps, built-in sideboard and glass fronted china cabinetry, and plate rail. The impact of the Arts and Crafts interior has been undermined somewhat by the comprehensive covering of trim elements with light-reflecting enamel paint, whereas original finish was natural-varnished wood. While the house is little altered beyond its color key and expected kitchen remodeling, it appears, on the basis of contemporary reports, the ceiling may have had a beamed ceiling originally. The art glass book case fronts in the living room also are missing.

As the result of this documentation, the Dickson House now can be counted among the early documented works in the sizeable body of work by Ellis F. Lawrence (1879-1946). A native of Massachusetts, Lawrence was trained in the Beaux Arts tradition of academic eclecticism at MIT at the turn of the century and pursued a conventional study tour abroad (England, France and Italy) in 1905, following initial work with several noted Boston firms, including Peabody and Stearns and John Calvin Stevens. He is noted in the annals of Oregon architecture for his influential role as founding and long-time Dean of the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts (1914 onward). Yet, from the time of his arrival in Portland in 1906, throughout his tenure as an educator, and all the while he promoted advancement of the profession, he maintained a vigorous practice, centered in Portland. Independently, with various associates, and with his most enduring partner, William G. Holford, his output spanned 40 years to the time of his death in 1946. The body of work contains numerous examples of houses that epitomize the English Arts and Crafts, such as his own house in Irvington [nearby at 2201-2211 NE Twenty-first Avenue and built in same year] and the Colonial Revival. Equally characteristic, however, are the houses such as this one and a number of others in the fashionable developments on Portland's East Side [Irvington and Laurelhurst, and Rose City Park, for

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example] which combine the two idioms to picturesque effect. Other representatives, none of them as successful, are D. G. Wilson House of 1919 at 6007 NE Stanton, Rose City Park Addition, which is a Voyseyan twin-gabled composition having a Colonial portico with broken and scrolled pediment; the Edwin T. Chase House of 1914 at 5126 Wistaria, Rose City Park, which is folk Arts and Crafts with a pedimented portico.

This property is nominated under the approved Architecture of Ellis F. Lawrence multiple property submission for which the basic registration requirement is a favorable ranking in the evaluation system used for the comprehensive survey of Lawrence's work undertaken in 1988-1989 by the University of Oregon with Historic Preservation Fund assistance through the State Historic Preservation Office. What constitutes a favorable ranking is architectural integrity, architectural distinction, and associative values. To date, 21 properties (33 contributing features) out of 260 surviving works attributed to Lawrence and his firm have been listed in the National Register under the existing context.

The Dickson House was not included in the survey of 1988 -1989, and therefore has no evaluation or rating sheet dating from that effort. Nevertheless, it is a solid attribution, based on an illustrated report on current real estate development published in the Portland *Oregonian* for December 26, 1909, in which the house is described as "a perfect type of New England Colonial architecture." The Dickson House can be said to meet National Register Criterion C under the context's registration requirements for integrity and distinction. The Dickson House is a notably well preserved, early, and generally successful design which illustrates clearly what Lawrence and many of his Beaux-Arts trained contemporaries were achieving at this time. Even in the houses designed in the classical idiom, they were breaking free from rigid formality and fitting convenient plans for modern living into envelopes that evoked either "pure" or blended historic period styles.

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SETTING

The Dickson Residence is an imposing Colonial Revival style house overlooking Northeast 21st Avenue in Portland, Oregon. Located on the west side of Northeast 21st Avenue of Block 22 Lot 8 of the Irvington Addition to Portland, the building is set back approximately 35' from the public right of way. The parcel is a typical 50' by 100' city lot with the house sited at the center and slightly to the rear of the lot. The house sits above street level and has a sloped front yard.

A single story flat roofed detached garage is located at street level and opens directly onto Northeast 21st Avenue. A large Elm grows at the southeast property line in the parking strip. Two Cedars flank the garage and a Maple is located behind the garage. A recently built rock retaining wall is located at street level. Located near the base of the concrete stairs is a Tree of Heaven. A Laurel hedge is located at the top of the stairs to the north. A brick path leads to the front door.

The entrance to the house faces north rather than east onto the street. Shrubs are planted around the base of the house. A large birch tree is located to the northwest of the front door on the north side of the house. A wood deck occupies most of the back yard. There is a pink Dogwood at the back of the property. The house is very close to the property line on the south elevation which is shielded from the neighboring property by various shrubs.

EXTERIOR

This two and one-half story house has a roughcast stucco first floor with the second and third floors sheathed with painted wood shingles. The shingled portion flares slightly at the base. A beltcourse accents the division between the first and second stories. A wide water table distinguishes the first floor from the painted brick foundation. Windows are primarily multi-paned over one double-hung wood sash. The roof is composition shingle. The house configuration is comprised of a main north/south gable with a secondary west facing gable covering a rear wing. There is a two story shed roof extension on the rear elevation and a one story rear porch extension on the south elevation. The east elevation has a large gabled dormer and the north and south elevations have two small shed dormers. The gable ends are eaveless. The basement has hinged multi-pane windows.

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North elevation - The primary facade faces north towards the neighboring property. This arrangement provides added privacy from the street. The north elevation is comprised of the primary gable end, and a two and a half story gabled wing which extends to the west. Beyond this wing is another shed roofed two story wing. Two twelve over one windows are on either side of the entrance on the first floor. At the second floor level are two small one over one double-hung windows directly above the front entrance and a twelve over one window at either end of this elevation. The attic level has a small four over one window in the gable end. A small shed dormer in the roof of the west wing has a hinged multi-paned window.

The most notable feature of the front facade is the entrance portico. It is located slightly off-center in the main building volume, but in the center of the entire building mass including the west wing. The classically detailed portico has a gable roof with a broken pediment. The roof is supported by two tapered Tuscan columns and two pilasters. A beam reaching from pilaster to column on either side is decorated with acanthus leaf scrolls and dentils. The porch floor and steps are wood. The wood paneled front door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and topped with a fanlight. A decorative wood keystone accents the arched wood door frame.

East elevation - The east elevation is dominated by a large two story side porch which covers approximately two thirds of the facade. Covered by a flat roof decorated with a wide frieze, the porch is supported by two groups of two tapered columns and a boxed post. Pilasters are at the wall end. A balustrade with turned balusters encloses the three sides of the porch. The second floor balcony has the same balustrade along the front (east). The sides of the balcony are enclosed with a low wall covered with wood shingles. The base of the porch is sheathed with horizontal lap siding.

The first floor of the east elevation has a twelve over one window at the north end and a pair of French doors which open onto the porch. The second floor has a single multi-paned door which opens onto a balcony atop the porch. This door is flanked by two nine over one windows. Another second floor fixed multi-paned window is under the eave at the north end directly above the first floor window. A large eaveless gabled dormer with eave returns comprises the attic story. A small four over one window is in the center of this gable.

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South elevation - The south elevation is comprised of the primary gable end with an oriel stair window slightly off-center and the gabled wing to the west. Beyond this wing is the shed roofed two story wing. A single story enclosed porch extends beyond the main building line. The exterior brick chimney on this elevation is towards the east end. A narrow sidewalk extends alongside the house.

Windows on the first floor include; two small hinged multi-pane windows which flank the chimney, and a pair of small eight over one kitchen windows at the west end. A larger twelve over one window is just east of the kitchen windows. The enclosed back porch has single fixed pane windows. A door and small fixed window are located under the oriel window in the center of the elevation.

The oriel window at the second floor level has a gable roof with eave returns and a slightly flared base which is decorated with acanthus leaf scrolls. Second floor windows include; three eight over one windows in the oriel bay window, two eight over one windows flank the chimney, an eight over one window at the west end, and multi-pane casements of the second floor sun porch. A small four over one window is in the gable end at the attic level.

West elevation - The west elevation (rear) is comprised of the gable end of the two and one half story wing and the two story shed roofed wing. The shed roofed wing covers approximately two thirds of the rear elevation. A one story enclosed porch projects to the south. An eight over one window is on the first floor of the main portion of the house (dining room). A smaller eight over one window is situated next to the multi-paned back door in the two story wing. South of the back door are three fixed windows of the enclosed porch. Second story windows include an eight over one window in the main portion of the house and a series of four pairs of multi-paned casement sun porch windows. At the attic level is a small four over one window.

INTERIOR

Plan - The residence is arranged in a typical Colonial Revival central hall plan with the dining room and living room on either side of a central hall. The kitchen is behind the dining room on the west end. The living room occupies all of the space on the east end of the house.

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A central staircase leads to the second floor where three bedrooms and two baths are arranged around a central hall. The master bedroom and bath occupy the east end; the other two bedrooms occupy the west end and another bathroom is located on the north (front) wall between the east and west bedrooms.

The staircase continues to the third floor or attic space which is finished and has a bedroom and bathroom as well as large open sitting areas. All woodwork throughout the house has been painted white and the floors are top nailed oak. The windows have wide wood frames. There are several original wall sconces throughout the house.

The original plumbing permit for the Dickson Residence was taken out on July 7, 1909. According to the permit, the house was to have two toilets (water closets), two bathroom sinks (basins), one tub, and a kitchen sink. Most likely, the extra sink and toilets are the existing fixtures in the basement. The others are in the second floor bath, except for the original tub which has been removed.

First floor - The front door opens onto an entrance hall and the central staircase is against the east wall. Along the west wall is a built in bench with a lift-up seat for storage. There is both crown molding and base trim. The staircase has square newel posts and tapered balusters. The leaded glass fanlight above the front door has a spiderweb pattern and the sideights have an alternating oval and diamond pattern.

The living room is accessed through an oversized multi-paned pocket door. The large living room has picture railing, an boxed beam ceiling and baseboard trim. The fireplace on the south wall has a hearth of small red square tiles set in wide gray mortar. A simple classically styled mantle tops the painted brick fireplace. The mantle extends along the entire wall serving as a shelf. Bookcases line either side of the fireplace. Two hinged windows flank the fireplace above the bookshelves. On the east wall are French doors and a window. There are two more windows on the north wall.

The dining room is accessed through a pair of paneled pocket doors. Windows are on the north and west walls. Below the windows is wood paneling. On the north wall is a built-in buffet flanked by painted wood paneling. The buffet consists of drawers with brass pulls and shelving with glass doors. The plate rail is accented with brackets and the

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picture railing is intact. A swinging door on the south end of the west wall leads to what was once the butler's pantry. This space has since been integrated into the kitchen along with the enclosed porch.

The former pantry extends along the west end of the house and now merges with the enclosed back porch. This area is now used as a small office. Windows in the porch area are fixed single panes and the walls are paneled. The porch area is separated from the kitchen by a counter. The kitchen which is directly behind (south) the dining room retains its original windows along the south elevation. A set of back stairs originally led from the kitchen to the second floor. This stairwell has been eliminated and the kitchen enlarged. At the east end of the kitchen and through a doorway are the steps down to the basement and the side door.

Second floor - The stair landing between the two floors has a built-in paneled bench below three six over six double hung windows. A picture rail continues above the windows. An original sconce is on the east wall. The stair rail is curved at the top. Three bedrooms, two baths and a sun porch are arranged on this floor. All baseboard, crown and picture molding are intact except for a small area in the hall near the bathroom where alterations have occurred. The oak floors are carpeted.

The master bedroom and bath is located above the living room. A fireplace along the south wall is classically detailed with fluted pilasters and a wide frieze. The hearth is green square tiles. Two windows flank the fireplace. A built-in bench is to the west of the fireplace. A new multi-paned glass door leads to the balcony and is flanked by two windows. A large closet is located in the northeast corner of the room and is lit with a narrow top hinged window. The master bath is located north and east of the bedroom. This bath is not original to the house. All fixtures are new. The master bedroom most likely extended to the north wall as the double-hung window in the master bathroom is identical to the other bedroom windows.

The bedroom located in the northwest corner has windows on the north and west walls. It currently functions as an office. The bedroom in the southwest corner has a window on the south wall and a sun porch along the west wall. The wood paneled sun porch is enclosed with multi-paned casement windows. A combination built-in closet and drawers is located on the east wall of this bedroom.

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A small narrow bathroom is accessible from the hall and the northwest bedroom. It is located on the north wall between this bedroom and the master bath. The two small windows have new sash. A closet is located alongside the stairs as they project from the south wall. This long narrow closet was formerly a back stair which ascended from the kitchen.

Attic - The large attic is paneled with varnished fir except for the original bedroom located in the northeast corner. This bedroom has painted walls, baseboard, picture rail, and door and window trim, and a gas/electric sconce. Another bedroom area is in the northwest corner, but is not enclosed. A large walk-in closet is in the southwest corner of the attic. The full bathroom located along the north wall is not original. All fixtures are new.

Basement - The full basement is mostly unfinished, the laundry area has a linoleum floor. The basement is divided into several rooms including an original half-bath which retains its original fixtures. Heating is gas converted from a large oil burning furnace. Some rewiring has occurred over the years, but there is still some knob and tube wiring as well. The numerous basement windows allow for a well-lighted basement.

ALTERATIONS

The Portland Permit Center and Plumbing Records show the following alterations. In June of 1938, the old sewer line was replaced with a new cast iron line. In September of 1938, the garage was installed.

Alterations to the first floor include the removal of the back staircase, the kitchen remodel, and the enclosure of the back porch (west elevation). The living room trim may have been originally varnished oak. The Oregonian article describes this room as having "weathered oak with beam ceilings and art glass bookcases". (Oregonian, Dec. 26, 1909) The original bookcase doors are missing.

Second floor alterations include the removal of the back stairs and the addition of a hall closet. The master bath was added by taking space from the original bath and the bedroom. Another bathroom was added in the attic. No records on file at Portland Permit Center for these alterations, therefore the dates are unknown.

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GARAGE

Built in 1938, the garage is considered non-contributing. It is a single-car flat roofed structure constructed of concrete with a paneled wood door. There are no stylistic details. It is situated at the street level on the southeast corner of the lot. The garage is set into the front slope so that it does not obscure the house. Flanked by two large cedar trees, the garage is inconspicuous from all vantage points..

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.
[X] 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ellis Fuller Lawrence

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:

Dickson, Henry B., House

Name of Property

Multnomah County, Oregon

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.11 acres

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 0 5 2 7 8 7 0 5 0 4 2 5 6 0
Zone Easting Northing
2

3 4
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 Kimberly Lakin
organization Kimberly Lakin/Kimberly Demuth
Historic Preservation Consultants date February 28, 1997
street & number 1925 SE 56th Avenue telephone 503/235-1373
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97215

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 Carolyn Alexander and Dr. Frank Wong
street & number 2123 NE 21st Avenue telephone 503/287-9512
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97215

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

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

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The Colonial Revival style Dickson Residence, constructed in 1909, is architecturally significant under criterion "c" as an example of the residential property type within the early work of architect Ellis Lawrence. Although this property was not previously identified in the original "Ellis Lawrence Building Survey", it is an excellent intact example of the Colonial Revival style in which Lawrence worked in the early part of his career. With its formality and imposing placement, the Dickson Residence reflects the influence of Lawrence's eastern education.

This formality did not extend to the side and rear elevations where Lawrence favored interior comfort over exterior formality. As stated in Harmony and Diversity: The Architecture and Teaching of Ellis F. Lawrence, "The Colonial Revival style was utilized by Lawrence in several designs; however, most of his designs did not adhere strictly to the symmetrical organization of the Colonial box...This is apparent in Lawrence's early Colonial Revival style house designs." (Shellenbarger, et al. page 28) Notable exterior features include; the side placement of the main facade, the classically styled front portico and side porch, leaded glass fanlight and sidelights and numerous multi-paned windows. Significant interior features include; classically styled fireplaces and trim, built-ins, and original wall sconces.

The Dickson Residence is located in the historic Irvington neighborhood which is comprised of many homes designed by Ellis Lawrence. Immediately north of the Dickson residence is the White Residence and Ellis Lawrence's own house. Two blocks further north is the Irvington Tennis Club and the Miller Residence. Behind the Dickson residence on Northeast 20th Avenue is the Beggs residence, another Lawrence design. Lawrence was responsible for the design of approximately twelve houses within the Irvington neighborhood.

Designed for Henry B. Dickson in 1909, the house was featured as one of four Lawrence designed houses in the Oregonian dated December 26, 1909. A photograph and caption of the Dickson Residence and the White Residence next door and a description of some

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features were included. Except for the mature landscaping, the residence looks identical to its newspaper picture. Built for \$7,500.00, the seven room Dickson house was described as "a perfect type of New England Colonial architecture." Work was begun on the house in April of 1909. Contractors Rodabaugh and Weld were awarded the contract. Thomas W. Rodabaugh was a master carpenter.

Henry Dickson was a teller for Security Savings and Trust. Subsequent owners were: Sherman Edwards (1919-20), Guy and Clara Porter (1920-37), Robert McMath (1940-48), Jay and Gwen Coffey (1948-89), Mark Solomon and Lori Spano (1989-1996).

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE (1879-1946)

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

Ellis F. Lawrence was to become a prolific designer, civic activist and a visionary in city planning and education. Both his teaching and design work influenced the development of architecture within the state of Oregon. In 1914 Lawrence founded the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene, Oregon. He organized the school around teaching methods which rejected the traditional philosophy of the Beaux Arts school. He believed in the integration of all the arts and an informal, non-competitive teaching environment; ideas which were regarded as progressive for the era. This teaching philosophy as developed by Lawrence remains the basis for education at the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts.

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Lawrence eventually became acquainted with many of Portland's most influential businessmen. He also knew many nationally known figures such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Bernard Maybeck and the Olmsted brothers. He even collaborated with the noted landscape architects and city planners, John and Frederick Olmsted, on the Peter Kerr residence in Portland. Lawrence was selected as the first vice president of the American Institute of Architects and served on juries for numerous national design competitions, such as the Victory Memorial in Honolulu, the Stick Exchange Building and Bank of Italy in San Francisco. He was president of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture Association from 1932-34.

Ellis Lawrence was also active at the city and state level in Oregon. He served as state advisory architect for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and during 1933-34 served on the Northwest District Committee for the Public Works of Art project of the U. S. Treasury Department. He was also president of the local chapter of the A.I.A., an organization he helped to form. Lawrence was involved in the organization of the Portland Architectural Club, the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Oregon Association of Building Construction. He served on the Portland City Planning Commission and belonged to the Portland Art Association, the Irvington Club and City Club. Ellis Lawrence, his wife and three sons, Henry Abbott, Denison Howells, and Amos Millett, resided in the Irvington neighborhood. Lawrence worked three days a week in his Portland office and spent two days a week teaching and serving as dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts in Eugene. He died in Eugene in 1946 at the age of 67. (Ellis Lawrence Building Survey)

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REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Extensive research was undertaken in the Ellis F. Lawrence survey effort of 1988-1989. Nevertheless, not all of the Lawrence-designed properties were identified. It was expected that additional properties would come to light in time. A house for Henry B. Dickson did not appear on the job list which is part of the Lawrence manuscript collection at the University of Oregon Knight Library. The job list, naturally, was the basis for field survey work. Time constraints during the survey contract period did not allow for a systematic search of newspaper records. Eventually, however, it was a 1909 issue of the Portland *Oregonian* which provided the evidence that adds the Dickson House to the list of attributions.

The evaluation sheet used in ranking Lawrence-designed buildings for the survey and inventory effort of 1988-1989 has been applied to the Dickson House for purposes of this nomination. The Dickson House receives a total score of 59, which places it in the category of primary significance and makes it eligible for the National Register in accordance with the registration requirements set forth in the Architecture of Ellis F. Lawrence Multiple Property Submission. The house ranks high in integrity of site, setting, exterior and interior, and ranks above average in areas of design and craftsmanship. The property gains points for representing a "distinctive aggregate of styles," namely Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival. Although the house does not rate in the categories of social or historical associations, its overall ranking is boosted by its being directly attributable to Lawrence, who was working independently in 1909, and because the house stands as part of a neighborhood enclave of houses designed by Ellis Lawrence that includes the architect's own residence.

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Continuation Sheet**

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"Ellis F. Lawrence Building Survey", 1989.

The Oregonian. December 26, 1909. Real Estate Section. p. 8.

Portland Permit Center. Building and Plumbing Permits.

Ross, Roy. "Historical Outline for the Henry B. Dickson House." June 3, 1995.

Shellenbarger, Michael. et al. Harmony in Diversity: The Architecture and Teaching of Ellis F. Lawrence. Eugene, Oregon. 1989.

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Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area of less than one acre is comprised of Lot 8, Block 22 of the Irvington Addition, T 1N, R 1E, Section 26, Willamette Meridian, Multnomah County.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes less than one acre and includes the lot associated with the building. The urban tax lot of 0.11 acres encompasses a grade-level single-car garage at the street front which was added in 1938. While the garage illustrates the developing requirement for auto storage in the neighborhood, it post dates the historic period of significance by nearly 30 years and therefore is counted a non-historic, non-contributing feature.

EVALUATION FORM

DICKSON, HENRY B., HOUSE, 2123 NE Twenty-first Avenue
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

The first six fields below are repeated from the Inventory form. All choices in the evaluation were assigned numerical values; each evaluated building was then assigned a rank based upon its numerical total. It is important to note that only several of the evaluated properties are only the portions of a building for which Lawrence or his firm had responsibility; the building which has been altered or added to may have a significance which is unrelated to the evaluation of the portion being evaluated here. For example, Lawrence's alteration of the Collier House on the University of Oregon campus has a significance well below that of the house itself.

NUMERICAL

INTEGRITY OF EXTERIOR (repeated from inventory form)

Choices:

- Essentially intact as originally built. 9
- Altered by Lawrence firm; essentially intact. 9
- Minor changes, but original character intact. 7
- Moderate changes; some original character remains. 3
- Major changes; original character lost. 0
- Unknown 0

INTEGRITY OF INTERIOR (repeated from inventory form)

choices:

- Essentially intact as originally built. 9
- Altered by Lawrence firm; essentially intact. 9
- Minor changes, but original character intact. 7
- Moderate changes; some original character remains. 3
- Major changes; original character lost. 0
- Unknown 0

INTEGRITY OF SITE (repeated from inventory form)

choices:

- Essentially intact as originally built. 9
- Altered by Lawrence firm; essentially intact. 9
- Minor changes, but original character intact. 7
- Moderate changes; some original character remains. 3
- Major changes; original character lost. 0
- Unknown 0

INTEGRITY OF SETTING (repeated from inventory form)

choices:

- Historic character & relationship of surroundings is intact. 5
- Minor changes to character and relationship of surroundings. 3
- Major changes to character and relationship of surroundings. 0
- unknown, pending further research 0

DISTINCTION OF EXTERIOR DETAILS & CRAFTSMANSHIP (repeated from inventory form)

This refers to the remaining portions of the original building; choices:

- High-quality skilled work: some fine materials 7
- Better than average workmanship and materials 3
- Ordinary construction with no special features 0

unknown	0
no longer survives	0
DISTINCTION OF INTERIOR DETAILS & CRAFTSMANSHIP (repeated from inventory form)	
This refers to the remaining portions of the original building; choices:	
High-quality skilled work: some fine materials	7
Better than average workmanship and materials	③
Ordinary construction with no special features	0
unknown	0
no longer survives	0
DISTINCTION OF STYLE	
How good an example of its style is it? Choices:	
It is a prime example of its identified style.	5
It has distinctive features of its identified style.	2
It has few features associated with its identified style.	0
It is a distinctive aggregate of styles.	⑤
not applicable	0
Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this style is ... Choices:	
unique in Oregon	9
unique in its city/town or rural area; one of few in Oregon.	7
unique in its city/town or rural area.	5
one of few (5 or less) in its city/town or rural area.	2
one of several (6 or more) in its city/town or rural area.	①
not applicable	0
DISTINCTION OF ORIGINAL USE	
Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this original use is ... Choices:	
unique in Oregon	9
unique in its city/town or rural area; one of few in Oregon.	7
unique in its city/town or rural area.	5
one of few (5 or less) in its city/town or rural area.	2
one of several (6 or more) in its city/town or rural area.	①
not applicable	0
DISTINCTION OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN:	
Compared to Lawrence's other surviving Oregon buildings, this design is ... choices:	
among his best works, published, & of national significance.	9
among his best works.	7
above average quality, published, & of national significance.	7
above average quality and significance.	⑤
average quality and significance.	2
below average quality and significance.	0
Is it part of an ensemble of surviving buildings by Lawrence? choices:	
It's located in an ordered arrangement of Lawrence buildings.	9
Lawrence buildings(s) nearby; but arrangement is not ordered.	⑤
No other Lawrence buildings are nearby.	0

Are structural or technical aspects of the design significant?

choices:

- Of high significance.
- Of moderate significance.
- Of little significance.

9
5
0

LAWRENCE'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE DESIGN PROCESS:

choices:

- Lawrence is known to have been the chief designer.
- Lawrence was probably chief designer, though little evidence.
- Another designer was probably the chief designer.
- Another designer is known to have been chief designer.

9
6
2
0

EDUCATIVE OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE OF HISTORIC EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES:

choices:

- Strong association with national historic events/activities.
- Strong association with state historic events or activities.
- Strong association with local historic events or activities.
- Some association with historic events or activities.
- No known association with historic events or activities.

9
7
5
2
0

EDUCATIVE OR ASSOCIATIVE VALUE OF HISTORIC PERSONS:

choices:

- Strong assoc. with person of national historic significance.
- Strong assoc. with person(s) of state historic significance.
- Strong assoc. with person(s) of local historic significance.
- Some association with significant historic person(s).
- No known association with a significant historic person.

9
7
5
2
0

SYMBOLIC ASSOCIATION WITH AN IDEAL, INSTITUTION, OR POLITICAL ENTITY: choices:

- Major symbolic association with national ideal/institution.
- Major symbolic association with state ideal or institution.
- Major symbolic association with local ideal or institution.
- Some significant symbolic association.
- No known significant symbolic association.

9
7
5
2
0

RANK: choices:

Total Points 59

PRIMARY (a score of 57 or more)

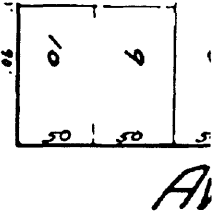
Primary properties are those which are excellent architecturally and/or have significant historical associations. These would be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

SECONDARY (a score of 41 or more)

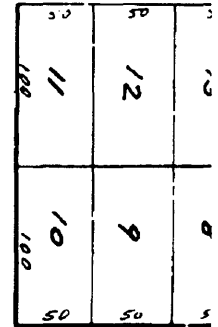
Secondary properties are those which are somewhat less significant architecturally or historically, but which should still be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

COMPATIBLE (a score of 23 or more)

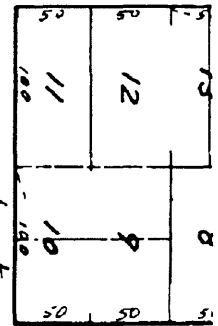
Compatible properties are those which have less architectural and historical merit, and/or which have been altered enough that integrity is low, and/or which were lacking in historic information during the survey process. These properties would only be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of a district nomination, or if their integrity was restored, or if additional historic significance was established through additional research.



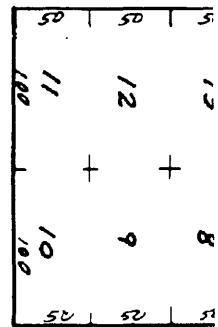
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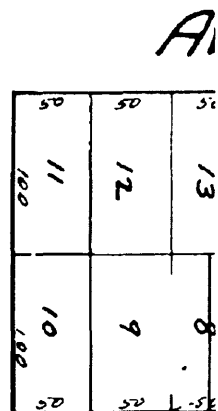
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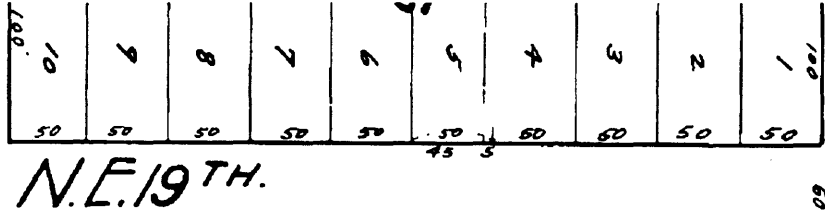
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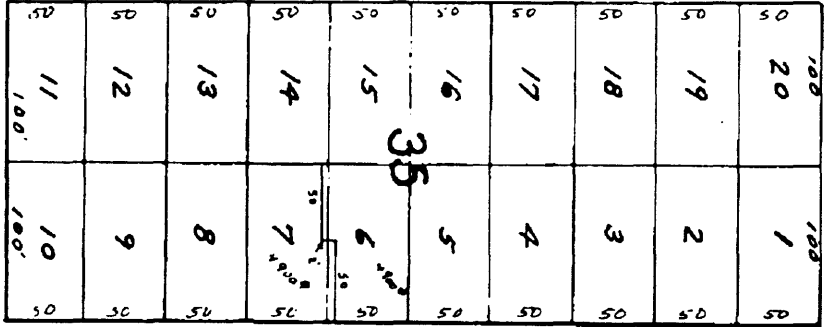
ST.



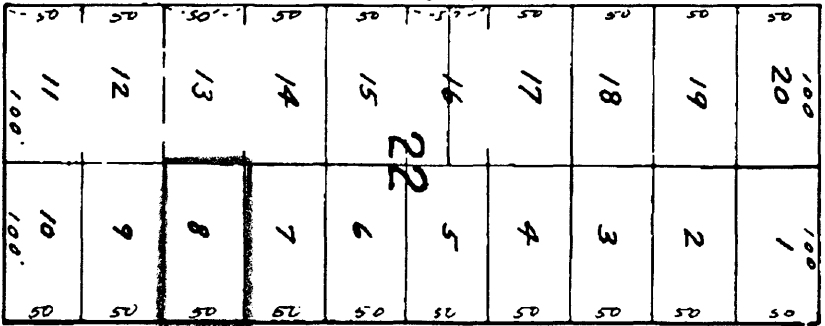
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N.E. 19TH.

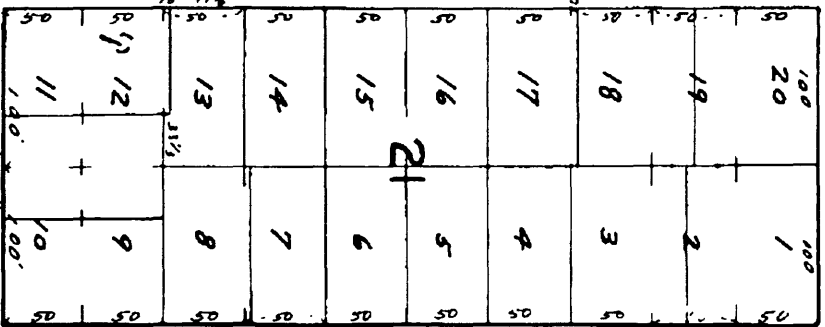


N.E. 20TH.

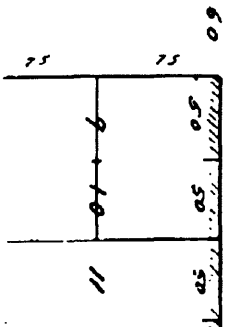
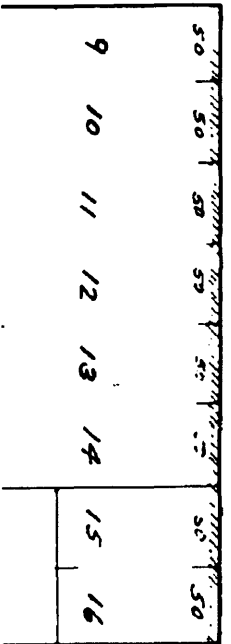
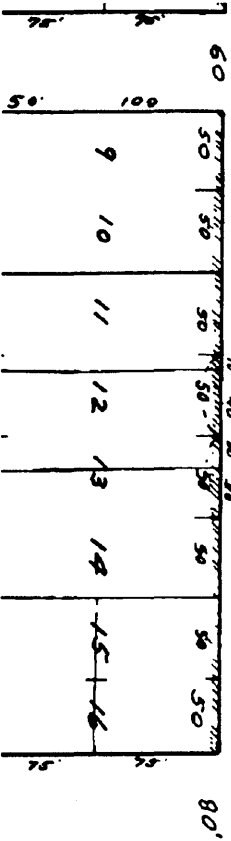
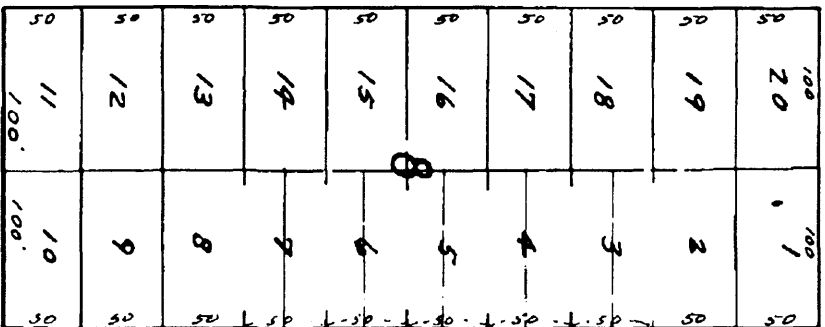


N.E. 21ST.

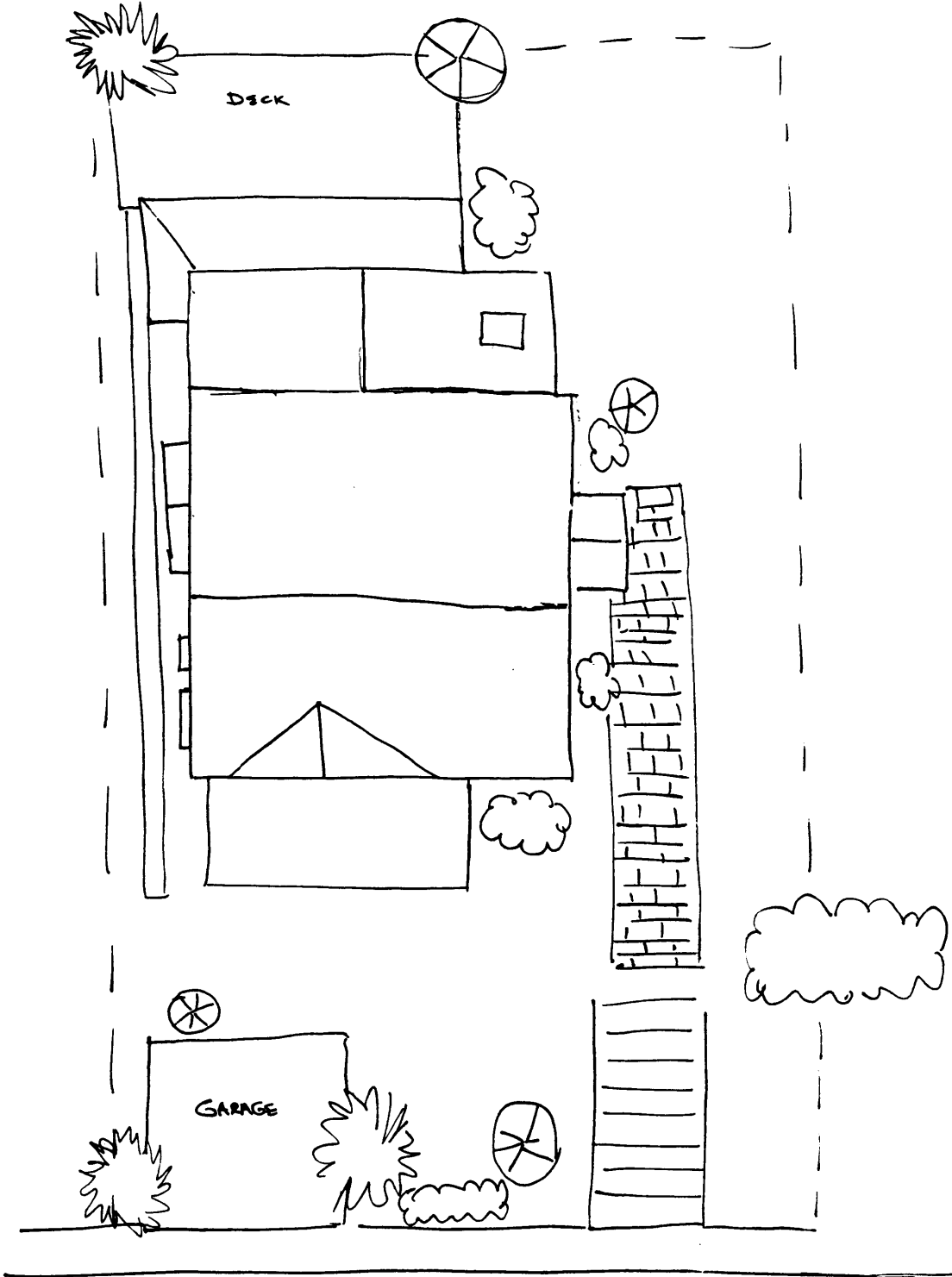
North →



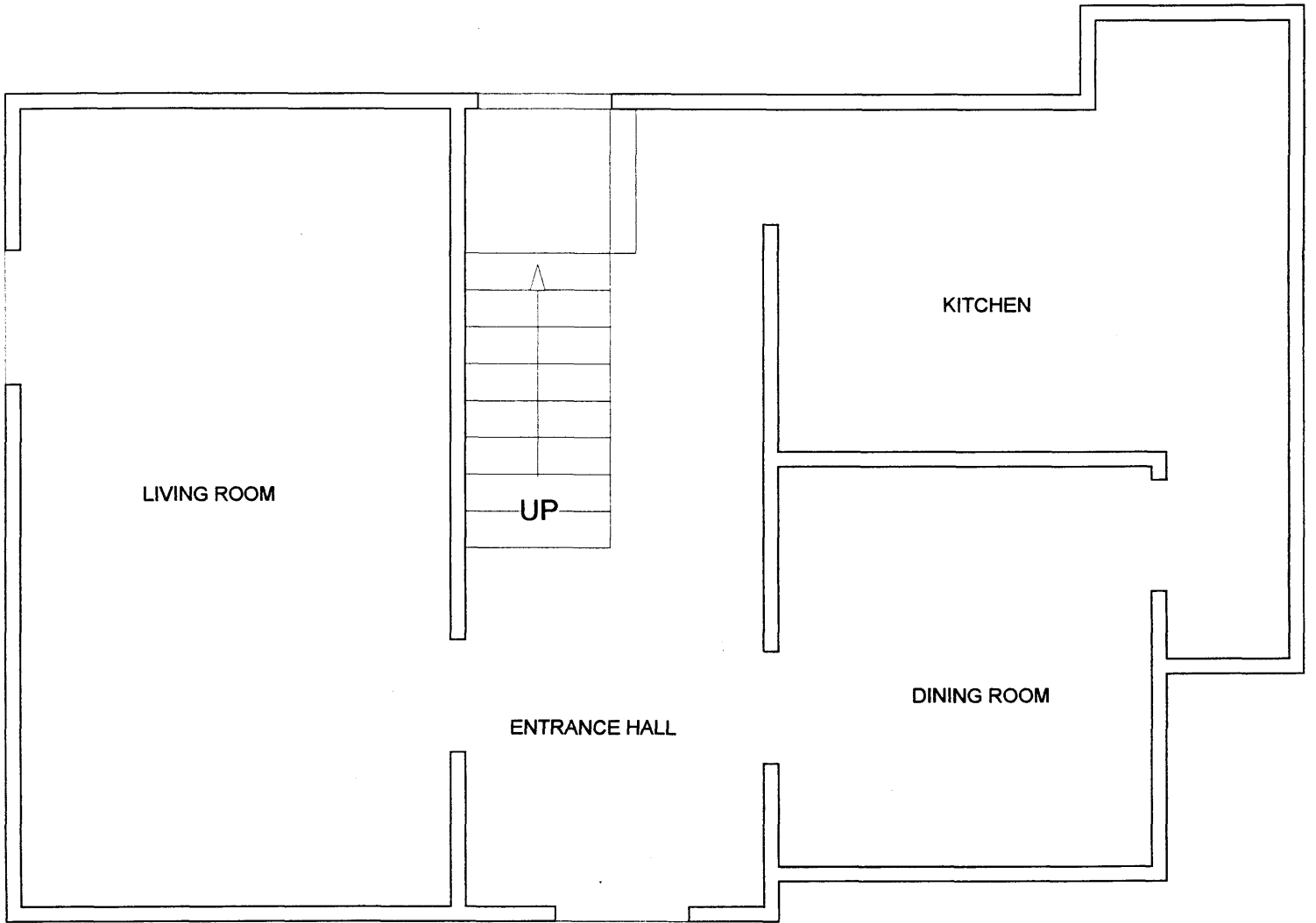
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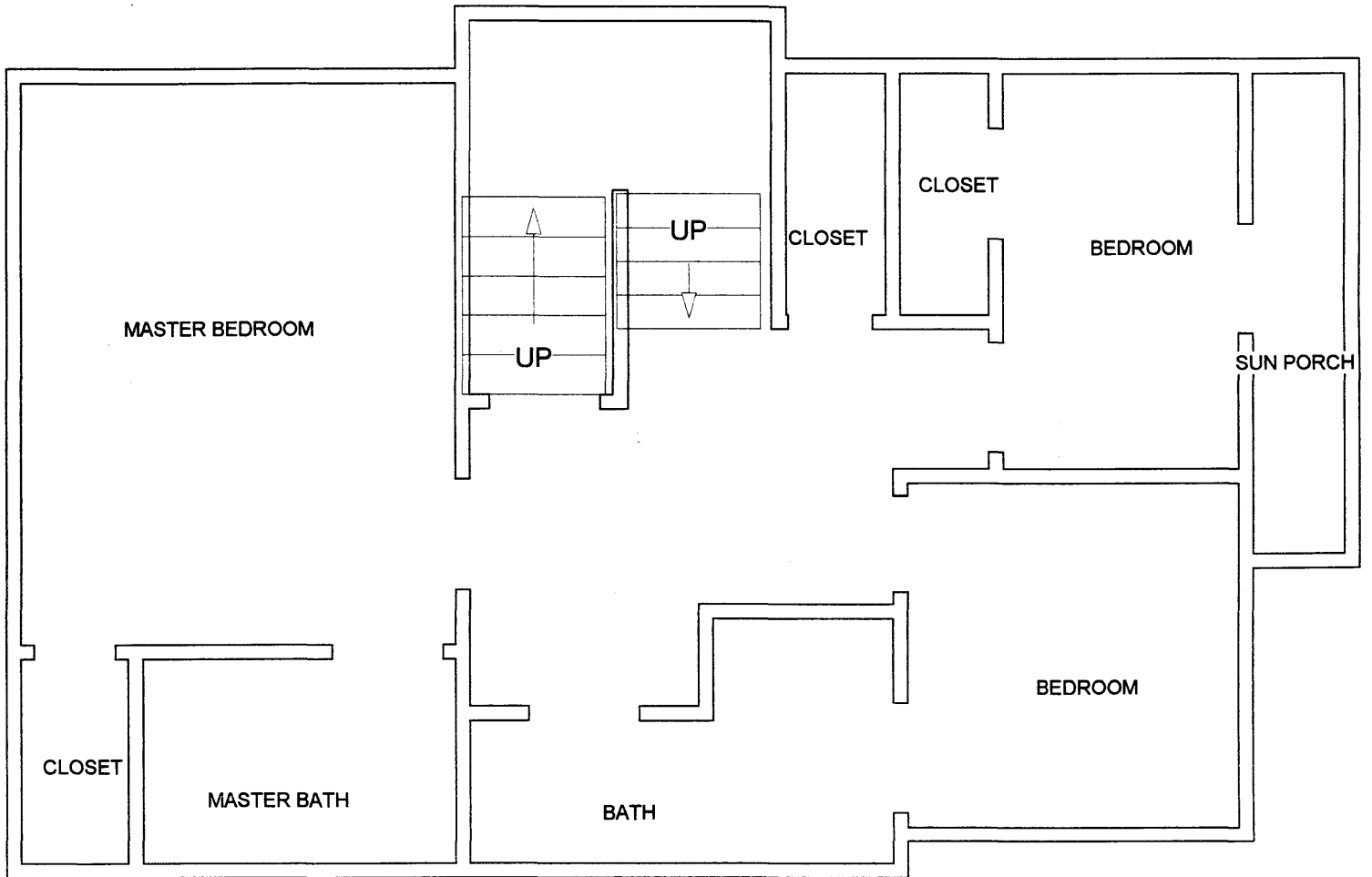
DICKSON RESIDENCE



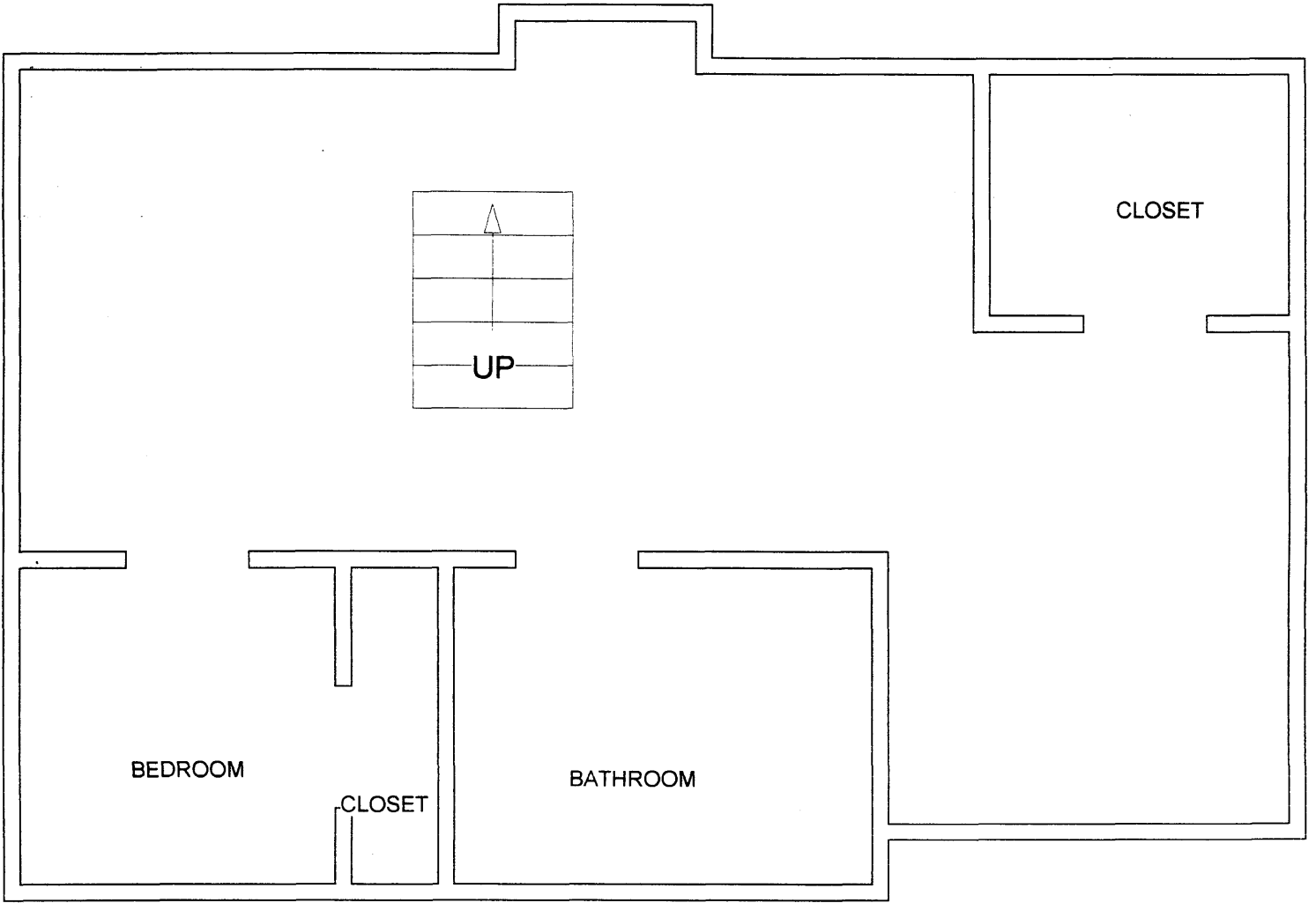
NE 21st Ave.



DICKSON RESIDENCE - FIRST FLOOR



DICKSON RESIDENCE -
SECOND FLOOR



DICKSON RESIDENCE - ATTIC