

0089

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 27 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gowanlock, Elizabeth B., House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 808 S.E. 28th not for publication
city, town Portland vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97214

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> objects
			<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic and Architectural Resources
of Eastside Portland

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] January 23, 1989
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 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] Entered in the National Register 3/8/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC; Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC; Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Shingle

Stucco

roof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Located in the middle of the western portion of the block, this house occupies a gentle, southern sloping lot with large, shady, deciduous trees around it. Originally, the entire block belonged to this house as is evidenced by the fact that all of the other homes on the street have their front elevations facing west while this house's points south, or towards Belmont.

The house is laid out in an asymmetrical plan with many bays projecting from the main mass. The dimensions of the house are roughly 40 feet by 60 feet. The two-and-one-half story structure is covered by a bellcast gable roof with the main gable ridge on an east-west axis. A smaller cross gable intersects at the northwest corner. Two dormers crown the roof; A three-bay shed dormer with three one-over-one windows with latticed upper panels on the southern face is centered over the front entrance. Part of an original hipped dormer, later extended by a small shed roof, faces north. The main chimney is exposed on the north wall and rises through the center of the gable. A smaller chimney lies toward the eastern end of the house. Both are of red brick. Composition shingles cover the roof. A basement runs the full length of the house and exposes part of the concrete foundation which is covered by fabricated stone. The primary exterior surface is clad with rectangular wood shingles. Mock half-timbered and stucco work is found in the gable ends. On the first floor, the predominant window type is one-over-one double-hung sash, and on the second story the upper portions of the windows have a decorative lattice pattern of wood muntins. This lattice work is echoed by stained glass panels in the sidelights and transom around the front doorway. Several of the windows on the first floor are tripartite with transom lights.

Breaking up the flat planes on the house are numerous bays. On the first floor, facing west, are two bays, one polygonal with a shed roof hood, and the other

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rectangular with a set of windows surmounted by a transom. From the north elevation, a small rectangular vestibule with a hipped roof projects outward on the first floor level. A bay with two windows and a shed roof project from the second floor of the north elevation. To the east, a number of overlapping projecting volumes dominate the facade. The rear-entry has been enlarged and pushed outward, covering over the original turned corner post with shingles. A second floor sleeping porch protrudes from above. The porch has been enclosed with glass. The main facade, to the south, has a recessed porch along three-quarters of its length with full-height round wood columns. The front entrance is surmounted by a pedimented gable. A simple jigsawn scroll pattern in low relief fills the tympanum above the front door, giving further evidence to the fine craftsmanship employed throughout the structure. Directly above the main door, on the second floor, is a slightly projecting rectangular bay with a tripartite picture window.

Decorative brackets at various levels accent the building's facade. At the second story cornice are curvilinear brackets. Separating the ground floor from the second are a band of consoles which add visual texture; these consoles were also used below a few of the second story windows to support flower boxes which are not present.

The house is generally in good condition, well maintained, and the few additions have a minor impact on the original appearance of the structure. On the northeastern corner of the lot stands a one-car garage, covered by a gable roof and clad in rectangular shingles. The garage is original to the house and built in the same style, but is not counted a separately contributing feature.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the house is organized around a full-depth hall, with living room on one side, and kitchen, pantry, and dining room on the other side. The second floor is oriented around a central hall and stairs, and has four bedrooms, a full bathroom and sun porch. An unfinished bath is located off the

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bedroom at the southeast corner of the house. The attic has three small rooms and an unfinished bath off of a small central hall. The house has a full basement.

The interior finishwork is of excellent quality and typical of finer homes in this area during the period. Woodwork includes molded frames with architrave caps above both windows and doors. Lath-and-plaster walls are finished with capped eight-inch mopboards, and picture molding below coved ceilings. Most of the historic electrical features (switches and fixtures) are intact. The main staircase is the most visually dominate feature of the house. Rising from two broad, platform steps, it turns ninety-degrees before ascending ten steps to a full-width landing, then rotating 180 degrees to the second floor. Handsome panelled newel posts and a built-in storage bench enhance the steps. A coffered ceiling defines the foyer portion of the hall. Fireplaces, one in the living room proper, another in the adjacent master bedroom, also are highly distinctive elements of the house. Pairs of fluted Doric supports on panelled bases flank a flat arch opening between the adjoining spaces. The dining room has wainscoting, a plate rail, and built-in china cabinet with leaded bevelled glass doors.

The first floor side porch was enclosed by owner/architect Walter Kelly, who used the space as a workroom. Cubbyholes under a counter were designed to hold the architect's drawings. Original porch elements, such as Doric columns, remain.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The commodious Gowanlock Residence, constructed in 1908, is significant under criterion C as an excellent example of the Craftsman style. Secondly, the house is significant for its association with Edith Gowanlock, vice president of Portland Iron Works from 1912 to approximately 1928. The construction date is based on City of Portland building permit records.

The Craftsman style buildings represented in this survey were built between approximately 1901 and 1915. The majority, however, were constructed prior to 1910 during the most significant period of growth in the study area. As a group they are the most prevalent style in the area. Characteristic Craftsman features are well illustrated on the Gowanlock Residence and include the box-like volume; low-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves articulated by scroll-cut rafters; and the large recessed porch.

The subject building falls into a variation on the overall style which featured classically inspired ornament. There are eighteen houses in the survey which are categorized as Craftsman buildings with Colonial Revival elements. Of the eighteen, five are believed to be potentially eligible for the National Register based on architectural significance. The Gowanlock Residence was the last of this type to be built in the study area and represents the culmination of the type. Colonial Revival features are typified in the tympanum treatment with its foliate relief; the Tuscan columns at the porch; handsome entrance with leaded-glass sidelights; and leaded-glass window transoms.

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The Gowanlock family came to Portland in 1883 from Oakland, California, where James O. Gowanlock had been associated with the iron industry. Upon his arrival in Portland, Gowanlock started working for O. Clarke and Company, a local iron foundry. In 1888 Gowanlock and Orlando Clarke incorporated the Portland Iron Works, with Clarke as president and Gowanlock as vice president. The company grew into one of the largest foundries in the city. At first it served the milling industries, providing rolling and mill machinery for the many mills throughout the region. Shortly thereafter the company diversified and began producing sawmill equipment for the burgeoning lumber industry.

James Gowanlock served as vice president of the company until his death in 1906, when his son, James A. Gowanlock, took over the position. Six years later his sister Edith assumed the vice presidency, a position she held until about 1928. Meanwhile, the iron and steel industries were expanding to fill the needs of a rapidly growing technological society and the war effort. During this period of tremendous growth for the Portland Iron Works, Edith Gowanlock, the only woman to hold an executive position in any of the major local foundries, played an active role. Today the Portland Iron Works Company continues as the oldest working foundry in Portland.

Edith Gowanlock lived in the subject house from the time it was constructed through 1927, with the building remaining in the Gowanlock family through the 40s. She died in 1972.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- . City of Portland Building Bureau microform and card files.
- . City of Portland Bureau of Planning, Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1983.
- . Multnomah County Tax Assessor records, microform, and card files, Portland 1980.
- . Polk, R. L. and Co. Portland City Directories, 1909, 1915, 1920, 1935.
- . Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1924.
- . Ticor Title Company Records, Portland, Oregon.
- . The Oregonian, September 25, 1909.
- . Anderson, Leroy (owner of Portland Iron Works). Recorded interview, 1978. Oregon Historical Society Collection.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

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

UTM References

A

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

C

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B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Hansons addition & 2nd, TL 3 of Lot 1 & 2, Block 20

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Taxlot lines

See continuation sheet

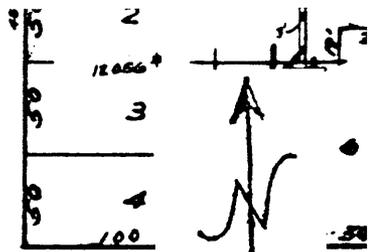
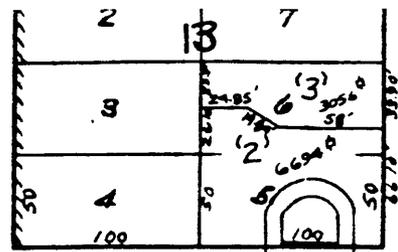
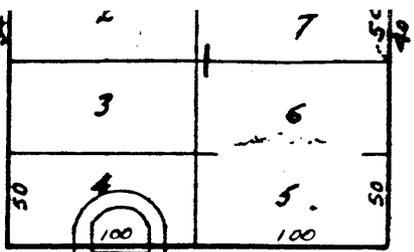
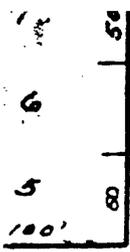
11. Form Prepared By

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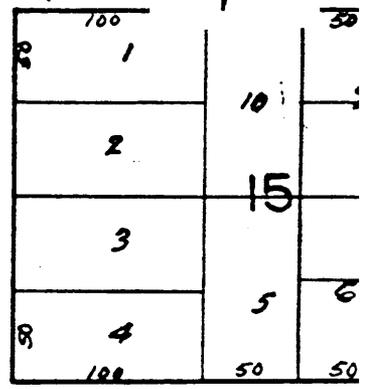
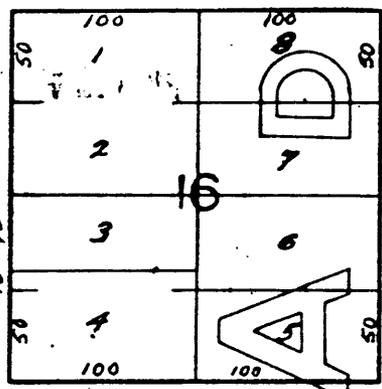
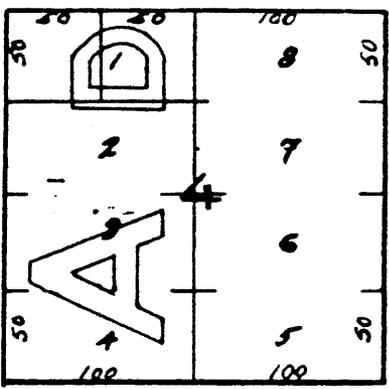
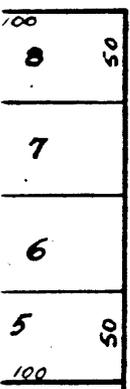
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street & number 615 S.E. Alder telephone (503) 234-4801

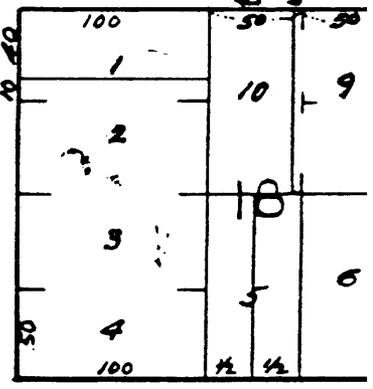
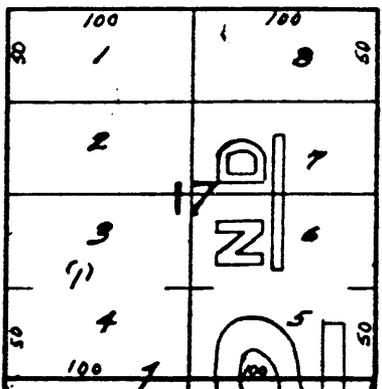
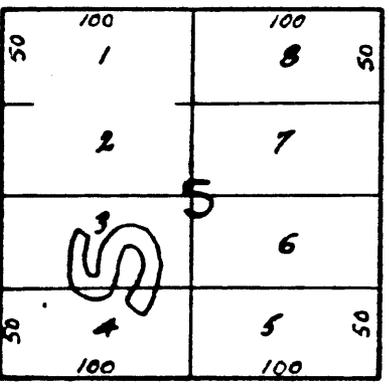
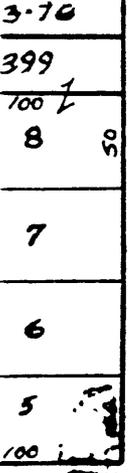
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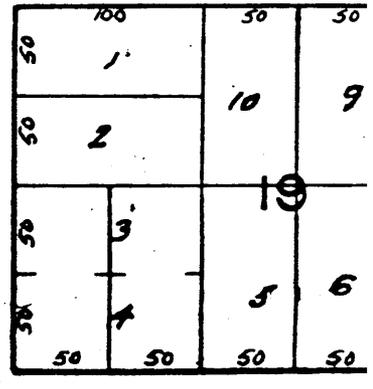
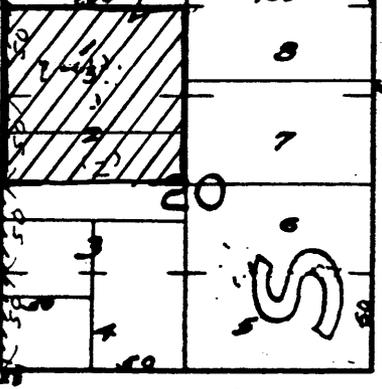
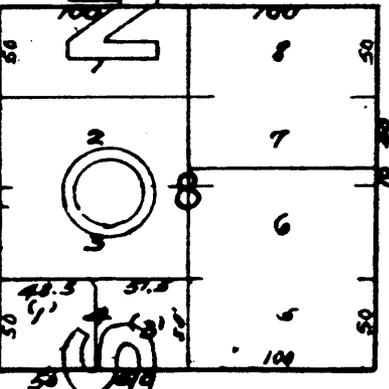
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S.E. ALDER



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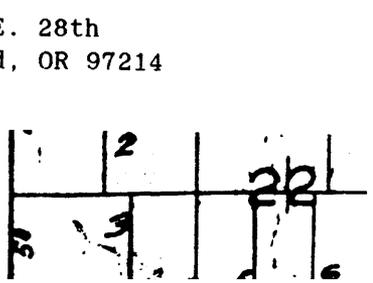
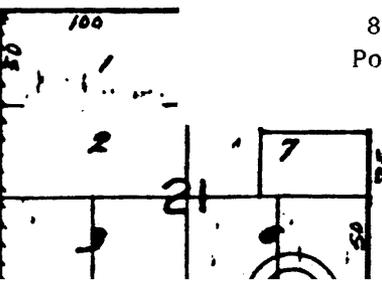
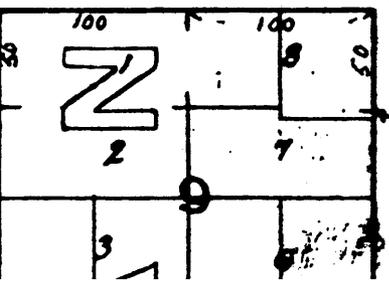
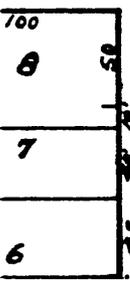


S.E. 27th AVE.

S.E. 28th AVE.

E. 29th AVE.

S.E. BELMONT



808 S.E. 28th
Portland, OR 97214