

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

DEC 13 1993

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions ~~complete the~~ **REGISTER** ~~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 Salmon, W. S., House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 923 SE Thirteenth Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97214

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James Hamrick December 15, 1993  
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:)

fn Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action  
Gregory M. Depuey 1/21/94

Salmon, W. S., House

Name of Property

Multnomah County, OR

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	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, concrete

walls Wood: weatherboards, shingles

roof Asphalt: composition shingles

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 ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

The W.S. Salmon residence is a large two story with attic single detached wood clad building located on a 50 x 100 interior lot at 923 S.E. 13th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. The exterior finishing details create a handsome and exuberantly defined Queen Anne residence/apartment building which still is in good condition, and retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The interior finishing details match the exterior style and also include the handsome Rumford styled fireplace which is striking in its design and is extremely "at home" given the quality of the finishing materials. The building was constructed as a single family dwelling for W.S.Salmon and was converted after 1900, date unknown, into an apartment building. The building now houses 5 apartment units.

The 2,478 square foot house is on Tax Lot 6, Block 257 in the plat known as East Portland. Multnomah tax records indicate that the initial plat of East Portland was recorded on April 10th, 1865 and incorporated 245 blocks which were located between N.E.Glisan, S.E. Hawthorne, the Willamette River, and S.E. 12th Avenue.(1) Additional platting occurred on September 7th, 1895 when Ordinance #9433 was passed and included creating new blocks which had been carved out of property previously known as the Hawthorne Estate.

Multnomah County tax records indicate that Block 257 and Block 258 were platted on the edge of the Hawthorne estate and were included within the written boundaries described in the second platting that occurred in 1895. The newly added blocks were located in an area which stretched approximately from S.E.9th to S.E.12th street and from S.E. Hawthorne to S.E. Morrison street. Block 257 and Block 258 are now located within the current boundaries of the Buckman neighborhood but were also originally considered in 1890 to be within the boundaries of the City of East Portland. The house is located in the Buckman neighborhood which was described in the 1988 Multiple Resource Nomination:

"...as stretching from 12th Avenue to 28th Ave and from Burnside to Hawthorne. The area evolved over a long period of time without any clear neighborhood identity and included numerous small plats, some of which were no more than one or two acres, which were developed independently of one another. The area is named for Cyrus Buckman, an earlier settler who owned a large parcel of land between Sullivans Gulch, located to the north of the study area, and Stark Street. Housing consists generally of small, single and multi-family dwellings with large apartment houses interspersed with small-scale commercial buildings along the major east/west routes."(2)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

The W.S. Salmon residence is located on the west side of S.E. 13th Avenue between S.E. Belmont and S.E. Yamhill Street. The building virtually dominates the lot size with the exception of a narrow driveway which flanks the southern boundaries of the lot and a small back yard. It is located in an area of similarly styled late 19th and early 20th century houses. The residence does command attention in the Buckman neighborhood due to its elaborate exterior detailing and complex massing. The large size of the house in comparison to the lot size precludes all but minimal landscaping. The residence was originally constructed in 1890 at the corner of S.E. Morrison and 13th street ( 554 S.E. Morrison) and was relocated in 1913 one block south to 923 S.E. 13th Ave. Situated at the northwest corner of S.E. 13th and Morrison the house served as an important visual element on Morrison street when constructed in 1890. The house originally sat on a parcel of land that was 100 x 100 and included Lot 7 and Lot 8 in Block 258 of the East Portland plat.(3) It remained in that location from 1890 to 1913 for a period of 23 years.

In 1913 R.F. Wassell, local Portland architect and builder, acquired the property and moved the large and comfortable house to its current location at 923 S.E. 13th Avenue so he could construct the Rex Arms apartment building.(4) He chose to retain the formidable formal facade with its elaborate Queen Anne ornamentation and utilize it on the narrow 50 x 100 size lot with the same street orientation. Subsequent additions since 1913 include adding a single car garage. A narrow driveway flanks the southern facade of the building and leads back to a one story wood framed single car garage. The garage was constructed in 1933 and serves as a compatible historic resource. (5)

## EXTERIOR

The building is essentially constructed as a large rectangular shaped volume with multiple roof lines and two additional projecting rectangular bays constructed on the southern and eastern elevations. The building rests on a raised concrete and brick foundation. Exterior sheathing materials include beveled shiplap and imbricated siding laid in alternating rows. An unbeveled water table distinguishes the foundation from the first floor. The building is covered by a deeply pitched shingle clad roof which is dominated by cross gables that are centered on the northern and southern elevations and are asymmetrically shaped. An additional projecting gabled roofline projects back from the center of the roofline back to the western elevation. The ridge line is accented

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

by two large red brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Primary window types are narrow one over one with double hung sashes. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dating back to the 1880's indicate that the exterior shape of the building has not been altered from the period of historic significance which dates back to 1890. (6)

Salient architectural features that characterize the building within the Queen Anne style and serve as external features to identify the style include its asymmetrical massing, unique pyramidal tower incorporated into the second story of the wrap around porch, usage of a variety of construction materials that intentionally embellish the exterior walls of the residence and which include flash glass, and imbricated shingles. A rich variety of wooden ornamentation is also used on the exterior surfaces so as to avoid any appearance of smooth textures and to compliment the multi varied styles of imbricated shingles.

### EASTERN FACADE

The eastern facade fronts S.E. 13th Avenue and features the most elaborate architectural treatment and embellished sense of ornamentation which characterizes the Queen Anne style. The facade has two predominant architectural characteristics. The primary feature is the two and one half story rectangular shaped bay which is fitted with sets of triplet windows symmetrically placed on both the first and second floor. Located directly above the bay on the second floor are the gable ends which are enclosed in the pent shaped roof. Unusually fine wooden detailing can be identified in gable ends and includes the further addition of a pendant ornamentation in the gable and molded spandrels which surround the gable windows. The use of half timbered weatherboards compliments the sense of ornamentation on the eastern facade.

The second salient and noteworthy architectural feature is the rectangular shaped cut a way two story porch which is located in the northeastern corner of the facade and wraps around to include portions of both the northern and eastern facade. The porch definition creates a strong sense of asymmetry that is essential to the Queen Anne style. The first story of the porch also serves to enclose the front entry and exhibits more exterior wooden ornamentation via the bracketed frieze boards. The porch is additionally defined by narrow rectangular shaped wooden columns and balusters that post date 1890. Current owners intend to restore/replace the balusters with prototypes that are historically correct and will be based on the Queen Anne styling of the building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

The eastern elevation is surmounted in the northeast portion by the second story balcony and partially recessed porch. The recessed porch is tucked underneath the pyramidal shaped tower. Ornamental brackets define the corners of the pyramidal tower and visually break up the exterior walls. The second story balcony features square turned balusters similar to those which match patterns found in millworking catalogs popular in the 1890's.(7) The balusters match those used in the rectangular shaped second story porch located in the northwestern corner. Enclosed inside the partially recessed porch is an entrance to the second story of the building. The wooden door retains the original screen door and leads into the interior stairway and balcony. An additional exterior fire escape was added in 1933 to the north east corner of the porch. The stairwell is not visible from 13th Avenue.

The main entry to the building consists of two massive wooden double doors located within the wraparound porch. The doors are additionally enhanced by an upper transom which features beveled glass and incorporates classic Queen Anne moldings in the corner blocks.

The windows on the eastern facade are double hung, one over one and feature Queen Anne sashes. Queen Anne sash windows are surrounded by borders of multi panes of glass, square shape and which are known as flash glass. This style of windows was extremely popular in the 1880's and 1890'S and can be found in numerous wood working pattern book dating back to the 1890's.(8)

The colorful visual effect of using flash glass in the upper sash is repeated throughout almost all of the windows on all four elevations. Additional wooden ornamentation is included through the use of beveled shiplap siding on the first floor and imbricated shingle siding that includes fishtail, hexagon, and octagon styles on all elevations. The multi styled imbricated shingles along with the Queen Anne sash windows are repeated throughout all four elevations.

## NORTHERN ELEVATION

The northern elevation continues the complexity of volume and mass that was initiated on the eastern facade through the definition of the asymmetrically shaped two storied porch, the pyramidal tower, the cross gabled roofline which intersects the tower and the exterior porch found in the northwest corner. In its original orientation the northern elevation would have faced west. The facade continues the wall treatment initiated on the eastern elevation with the use of repetitive styles of imbricated shingles

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

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on the second floor and shiplap siding initiated on the first floor.

The window fenestration initiated on eastern facade is repeated with double hung, one over one windows, on the first and second floor placed in an symmetrical arrangement. The unique circular window identified as a port holed styled window serves as further embellishment on the northern elevation. The location of the window is tailored to compliment and filter in natural light which directly highlights the main interior stairwell in the second floor landing. The circular window features flash glass used in the same repetitive pattern as in the Queen Anne sashes throughout the other three elevations. The gable ends are also enclosed in the pent shaped roof with the decorative wooden pendent ornamentation repeated and used to highlight the gables.

### WESTERN ELEVATION

The western elevation features the most simplistic exterior treatment. Its most distinctive architectural element are the imbricated shingles and the exterior open porch located within the northwestern corner. The porch is four and one half feet by fifteen feet and utilizes railings that are 28 inches in height. The wooden balusters and simple wood porch railings are rectangular in shape. Two double hung windows are located on the first floor and an additional double hung window finishes the exterior treatment on the third floor. The window on the second floor is the only example which includes Queen Anne sashes that feature colored glass.

The western elevation is also characterized by the complex massing of the gabled roof lines as they intersect on the cross gables which are centered on the southern and northern elevations. An additional third projecting gabled roofline extends back towards the rear of the house. Directly opposite the open porch on the southwest corner on the second story is a flat roof which now covers the first story kitchen and pantry. The roof top is only accessible through the second bathroom window located in the southwest corner of the residence. Recent re roofing of the roof indicates that this exposed area was originally designed to serve as an additional exterior porch which might have matched the porch still located in the northwest corner. The exterior entrance to the basement is located on the first floor near the southwest corner. An additional porch and stairwell was constructed in 1990 and is located on the first floor in the northwest corner. The stairs lead directly into the back yard.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

## SOUTHERN ELEVATION

The southern elevation completes the interaction of the building shapes initiated on the eastern facade. The elevation includes the projecting rectangular bay, multi gabled rooflines, corbelled chimney, enclosed one story rectangular room located in the southwestern corner. An attached porch provides a side entry to Apt.#1. The current owners plan on updating the porch and railing to more historically correct standards that match the Queen Anne architectural style. Imbricated shingles and the Queen Anne sash windows are again repeated on the Southern elevation. A narrow driveway flanks the building and leads back to the wood clad garage.

## INTERIOR

The interior of the W.S. Salmon residence is remarkable for its classic Queen Anne styling which is combined with a delicate and quiet understated sense of elegance. The narrow spatial arrangement of the interior halls, window fenestration, massive interior fireplace definition, hallway and stairwell arrangement, ceiling heights, stair railings and newel posts and floor materials are all indicative of the benchmark elements of this style and reflect the use of natural materials that were popular in the 1890's. Interior finishing details include the following: recessed alcoves with plaster ornamentation, wall moldings, tile inserts in the fireplace and in the hearth surround, wood for flooring materials, moldings, sashes and corner blocks which reflect the sense of ornamentation that was typically found in interiors of Queen Anne styled residences during the peak of its popularity. Of particular interest are the window and door casings, moldings and corner blocks which define a variety of Victorian wood working patterns.

## FIRST FLOOR/STAIRWELL

The first floor plan revolves around the main hall and stairwell which is accessible through the front entrance. The front entrance of the building is marked by the original set of double wooden doors which are capped off by a glass transom. The doors lead into a spacious, elegant and simple rectangular shaped hallway and stairwell which conveys a strong sense of quiet ornamentation. The entry hall introduces the stairwell which is located behind the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

front door to the right side. The hallway retains its original varnished wood flooring and stairwell. Ceiling heights are 11 feet and hallway light fixtures have been updated.

The stairwell is completed in varnished wood and leads to the second story. It features a rectangular stairway with a landing mid way up and a set of full return stairs which lead to the balcony and central stairwell on the second floor. The open balcony on the second floor frames the stairwell and conveys a sense of delicate space that is reflected in the light which emanates from the fixed port hole window. The stairs leading up from the reception hall are fitted with turned newels, balusters and rails.

The first and second story stairwell are anchored by massive turned chamfered newel bases and posts. The newel post on the first floor features squares of carved wooden ornamentation representing foliage. The newel post on the second floor appears to have lost its newel cap, however, the newel post still retains carved ornamentation that is enclosed in a octoganal shaped insert. The rounded newel cap completes the newel post and is executed in the shape of an inverted top. The newel cap shape is repeated throughout the stairwell. Directly opposite the newel post and included in the first two risers of the stairs on the first floor is additional turned woodwork which further distinguishes the stairwell from the entry hall. Balusters used in the stairwell and the second story balcony are turned with square bases and spindle tops. The second story balcony is missing four spindles which the owners are replacing. The stairwell also leads to the central hallway on the second floor which allows access to two apartments.

## FIRST FLOOR APARTMENTS

The entrance to Apartment #1 is located directly at the end of the central hallway. It is the largest apartment unit of the five units located within the building. The apartment retains the original door and moldings; however the door has been repositioned; possibly in 1913, to its current location. The Queen Anne features of this apartment include the fireplace, moldings and the two massive rooms which feature Queen Anne sash windows that are enclosed in recessed alcoves. The alcoves are three feet by eight feet in width and are located in the projecting bays that extend on the eastern and southern elevations. The windows enclosed in recessed alcoves are seven feet in height and virtually dominate the scale of both alcoves. Window fenestration is repeated in both

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

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alcoves. Additional ornamentation has been included in the curved archway which serves to introduce the alcove and in typical Queen Anne fashion breaks up the interior wall space.

The most distinctive and unusual feature of the apartment, aside from the vertical sets of triplet windows, and representative moldings is the remarkable eclectic decorative late victorian eight foot tall Rumford styled fireplace and over mantle. The fireplace dominates the scale of the room which most likely originally served as the main parlor. The fireplace is of an open front wall arrangement in the interior wall which now separates the kitchen from one of the two main sitting rooms.

Count Rumford is responsible for the ingenious and effective heating system incorporated into the fireplace which was designed based on his research. Count Rumford (1753 to 1814) was very active in foreign scientific societies and founded the Rumford Professorship at Harvard University. In 1796 he published an essay titled: "Essay IV; of Chimney Fireplaces, with proposals to save fuel; to render dwelling houses more comfortable and salubrious and to effectually prevent chimneys from smoking." Basic changes suggested by his research included "lowering the lintels, bringing the back wall forward and slanting the jambs in order to minimize smoking and make the fireplace a more effective heating device." He also recommended using bricks and stones instead of iron in constructing a fireplace. He is now remembered as Count Rumford the fuel saver, "the apostle of fireside comfort" Rumford styled fireplaces are more common in England than in the United States. (9)

Fireplaces and mantles were considered "essential heating elements of Victorian domestic architecture and were valued for their high art status and decorative qualities." (10) The massive scale of the fireplace combined with romantic historic symbolism found in the tile and brass work define the fireplace as very a unique architectural feature of the house. The fireplace is five feet in width, features a tripartite composition, constructed of wood, and is supplemented by an over mantle which includes beveled mirror, hammered brass and ceramic tiles. Both the fireplace and the over mantle reflect a profusion of ornamental elements which include turned woodwork, beveled mirror, colorful tilework in hearth and its surrounds and hammered brass/copper inserts on the mantle.

Enclosing the fireplace is the hearth surround which is rectangular in shape, one foot by five feet and is covered by glazed ceramic tiles. The colored tiles compliment the ocher and brown tiles found in the mantle and over mantle. The fireplace

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

surround which separates the pilasters and the architrave also features richly ornamental tilework. An encircling square border of high glazed and pressed tiles encloses the fireplace opening. The ceramic tile inserts carefully detail a successful hunting venture in the forest. Hunters are also shown in the decorative tiles as carrying home the successful bounty of their hunt; a slain deer. Oak leaves and acorns motifs which are identified on the remaining tiles and accentuate the hunting scene.

The fire place mantle includes further ornamentation through the inclusion of copper/brass inserts found in the pilaster side panels and in the architrave. The side panel and top panels depict a landscape that includes spanish traveler possibly the fictitious Don Quixote; visionary realist who was to have lived in 17th-Century Spanish society. Completing the imagery used on the fireplace is the representation of two lions located in two separate squares of hammered brass and which are found in the upper two corners of the fireplace mantle.

Directly above the mantle is the over mantle which extends up four additional feet. Encompassed within the over mantle is a large beveled mirror which is embellished by a band of small rectangular pieces of wood which border all four edges with the exception of two brass inserts located in the upper two corners of the mirror. A supplemental vertical band of hammered brass inserts completes the definition of the over mantle and visually draws the eye up to the third division of the fireplace.

The third division of the eight foot fireplace terminates fourteen inches below the picture molding and includes the cornice. The cornice extends out one foot from the wall and is defined by repeated sequence of band of small rectangular shaped pieces of wood. Directly below the wooden cornice is an additional sequence of hammered brass inserts are repeated and include thematic motifs of owls, leaves, and flowers. A final decorative element used in the fireplace is the inclusion of two wooden turned pilaster posts which compliment the ends of the over mantle. The fireplace is a unique architectural feature of the house and is used for full dramatic effect.

Remaining architectural features within the apartment include an additional exterior door and corresponding set of stairs which post date the historic period of significance. The kitchen and bathroom have been updated, date unknown.

Directly at the end of the hallway is the entrance to Apt #2. Significant historic features that remain within the unit include original door and interior moldings, Queen Anne sash windows and hard wood floors, materials and light fixtures. The unit features

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

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one sitting room, kitchen, bathroom and large walk in closet. On the right hand side at the end of the central hallway is a third door which opens to a stairwell which descends to basement.

### SECOND FLOOR

The second floor plan revolves around the main hallway which allows access to two apartments, the communal bathroom located in the southwestern corner, and an elegant curvilinear wall with a wrap around balcony which leads to the front porch and a third set of stairs. The long narrow central hallway allows access to the two apartments and bathroom. The two apartments are of different sizes but are smaller than the units located on the first floor.

Apt #3 is located directly above Apt #1 and matches the same identical layout of the sitting rooms located below on the main level. The apartment retains two recessed alcoves which are enhanced by the Queen Anne sash windows. The kitchen is located in the front of the apartment facing S.E. 13th Ave and is in what may have originally been in use as one of the sleeping chambers. Placement of the existing walls indicates that the arch on the alcove located within the eastern bay has been altered to create an additional interior wall. Directly behind the wall is the updated kitchen. Lighting fixtures from the historic period remain intact as does the original flooring. Ceiling heights are 10 feet.

Apartment #4 consists of one sleeping room, a walk in closet and a narrow kitchen located in the north west corner of the building. This apartment also has the only entrance which leads to the exterior rectangular porch located in the northwest corner. Original moldings remain to frame the doors and window casings.

### THIRD FLOOR ATTIC

The third floor attic features an additional apartment which is now occupied by the owners. The apartment has a kitchen, bedroom and bathroom. It is quite likely given the size and scale of the house that the third floor was originally designed as maids quarters. The kitchen is similar in finishing details to the kitchen constructed in the Hawthorne residence (1892) less than one block away at 1007 S.E. 12th Avenue. A small bathroom is located in the north west corner of the building and the kitchen is found in the southwest corner of the apartment. The unit has been updated yet retains the original window casings and light fixtures and counters in the kitchen.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

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### CONCLUSION

The W.S. Salmon residence allows us a rare opportunity to look backwards into Victorian society and examine one of the most popular architectural styles of the 1890's. Construction methods, finishing materials and decorative detailing pinpoint the date of construction and stylistic origins of the building. It was constructed during the zenith of the style's popularity in the early 1890's, which also marked the beginning of the end of decorative high style Queen Anne domestic architecture as defined in this residence. The building survives as one of a vanishing breed of Queen Anne residences designed for the affluent city dweller of the 1890's.

It also survives 103 years later as a strong and visual historic neighborhood landmark in the Buckman neighborhood which allows us to recognize the importance of the early Portland capitalists such as W.S. Salmon who embraced the ubiquitous Queen Anne style for his private residence. The exuberant exterior detailing combined with a complexity of building forms and interior finishes allows this building to be categorized as one of the most representative and classic styled Queen Anne styled architectural resources remaining within inner southeast Portland. The current owners recognize the architectural significance of the building and are taking appropriate restoration steps to save the residence and preserve its historic integrity.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 12

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Footnotes:

- 1) Multnomah County platting records, Portland, Oregon.
- 2) Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resources 1850-1938. Context Statement Section E Page 4.
- 3) Sanborn Insurance Maps 1890-1924. Sanborn Insurance Company. New York, New York, New York.
- 4) Ibid.
- 5) City of Portland Inspection Cards 1933.
- 6) Sanborn Insurance Maps 1890-1924. Sanborn Insurance Company. New York, New York.
- 7) Victorian Design Book. A complete Guide to Victorian House Trim. Lee Valley Tools, Ltd. Ottawa, Canada. 1984.
- 8) Ibid.
- 9) Wright, Lawrence., Home Fire Burning, the History of Domestic Heating and Cooking. Routledge and Kegan London England. 1964. Page 113.

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1890

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

Salmon, W. S., House  
Name of Property

Miltnomah County OR  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 0.11

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

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

3 

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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 Barbara Grimala  
organization House Histories date July 1, 1993  
street & number 1302 SE 47th Avenue telephone 503/233-0841  
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 Tony and Donna LaFrance  
street & number 923 SE 13th Avenue telephone 503/234-7784  
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97214

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

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



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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1A

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**SHPO SUMMARY**

The two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house built in 1890 by W. S. Salmon, co-proprietor of the Albina Sash and Door Company, originally occupied a full quarter block (100 x 100 feet) at the southwest corner of Morrison and SW 13th Avenue in the once-separate plat of East Portland. It is thought the house served its builder as an advertising showpiece to attract prospective home builders on the east bank of the Willamette River newly opened to development by construction of the Morrison Street Bridge. The east side of Oregon's major city grew rapidly after construction of street car lines from the downtown. One line ran along Belmont Street, one block to the south of the building's original location.

The Salmon House, originally oriented to the north, facing Morrison Street, was sold by its builder in 1894 and, in 1913, it was acquired by R. F. Wassell, an architect and building contractor who proposed to erect an apartment building on the site. Wassell, who was to have a hand in erecting some of the city's fashionable apartment houses of the 1920s, moved the Salmon House one and a half blocks to the south on 13th Avenue, where it was inserted longitudinally onto a 50 x 100-foot lot, facing east onto 13th. Little of the building's essential character as an example of the Queen Anne style was affected in the process, and because it was a historic relocation very near the original setting, the Salmon House satisfies National Register exception B relating to the normal exclusion of relocated properties.

The proponents have made good use of county assessment and city permit records to document improvements to the house over time. By the 1930s, the house was subdivided as a tenement with two discrete living units each on first and second stories, and a fifth apartment in the attic. After a succession of ownerships in recent years, the house was acquired in 1992 by its current owners, who are undertaking a painstaking restoration of exterior elements to the original period of the 1890s.

The point is made by the proponents that the house is distinctive in the Buckman neighborhood and on Portland's Central East Side generally. It has been noted in every cultural resource study of the area since Alfred Staehli's 1978 evaluation of Portland's potential historic conservation districts. It was rated a Rank II

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1B

~~property in the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory of 1982-1984.~~

The Salmon House meets National Register Criterion C as one of the well crafted and well restored examples of high middle-class Queen Anne architecture now standing in inner southeast Portland. The house is one of three Queen Anne houses identified in the Eastside Historic and Architectural Resource Study of 1988 considered outstanding in size, quality of craft detail and state of preservation. The Salmon House is the oldest of these.

Characterized in brief, the Salmon House is a two-and-a-half-story, rectilinear volume [c. 24 x 40'] on concrete basement. It has a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof which is broken by a prominent flare-top chimney and elaborated by a tall pyramidal-capped hood with bracket and drop ornament that shelters a radiused balcony above the northeast corner wrap-around veranda. The building's asymmetrical massing is rounded out by two-story rectangular bays with balcony decks on front on south facades. Exterior elevations are clad with shiplap on the ground story and patterned shingles with flared belt coursing on the upper story. The building displays the full array of variegated surface treatment characteristic of the Queen Anne style, including a jettied peak in the front gable, coffering in the gable pediment, diagonal tongue and groove spandrel paneling, and colored border lights in upper sash of varied elongated, double-hung window assemblies.

The interior is arranged typically around a front entry circulation core offset by a front parlor. Despite the conversion to apartments, the dogleg staircase with oval bull's-eye landing window is intact, as are most other character-defining finishes and trim, much of it a cut above ordinary stock order material. A Rumford fireplace with ceramic tile hearth and mirrored overmantel, door and window trim with foliate-carved corner blocks, fine turned and inlaid stairway newell posts, pressed tin vestibule ceiling cover and wood-trimmed plaster alcove arches are noteworthy.

Because the house crowds the lot lines on north and south, landscape development is limited to the parking strip and a small rear yard. A narrow drive on the south leads to a single car garage at the back of the lot which is counted a non-contributing feature since it does not relate to the building's short period of significance (1890).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

The W.S. Salmon residence is locally significant under criterion "C" of the National Register as one of the best preserved and representative examples of a late period moderate to high styled Queen Anne Victorian residence remaining within inner Southeast Portland. It represents one of the best remaining examples of the Queen Anne domestic styled Victorian architecture found within the Buckman and Sunnyside neighborhood which was surveyed in 1988 in the comprehensive Multiple Resource Nomination titled Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resource Study. The building survives as a classic prototype of Queen Anne styled domestic architecture that came into vogue in the United States in the 1880's and reached it's stylistic peak in the early 1890's. (1)

It also remains 103 years later as a very vibrant and visual historical reminder of the explosive period of growth in which the City of East Portland was in strong competition with the City of Portland as the potential city center. The house was constructed in 1890 within the boundaries of East Portland, one year prior to the consolidation of East Portland and Portland. The residence served as the architectural showpiece and a possible speculative venture for the East Portland businessman W.S.Salmon, owner of the Albina Door and Sash Company, and was constructed at a cost of \$8,000.00. (2)

The three representative examples used for the comparative analysis were identified through the Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resources 1850-1930 completed in 1988. The 1988 Study re-evaluated all 318 properties ranked I, II and III and City Landmarks identified in the 1984 City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory to determine their merit for inclusion in the 1988 Study. An additional 84 properties were added to the 1988 study that were overlooked in the 1984 inventory. (3) The three best representative examples were subsequently identified by their individual ranking on the 1988 study and by comparing the bench mark elements of the style as defined in Oregon Style Architecture from 1840 to the 1950's and A Field Guide to American Houses written by Virginia and Lee McAlester.

The McAlesters define the style as being popular" from 1880-1910 and can be identified by the following features; steeply pitched roof of irregular shapes, usually with a dominant front facing gable, patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows and other devices used to avoid a smooth walled appearance, asymmetrical facade and partial or full width porch which is usually extended along one or both side walls". The W.S. Salmon residence also fits well into what is described as the "cross gabled roof subtype"

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

which has been identified in 20% of the Queen Anne residences constructed during the 30 years of the styles popularity through out the United States.(4)

The two representative prototypes which match in style and ornamental complexity to the property at 923 S.E. 13th Ave include the residence at 135 S.E.12th Avenue and the residence located at 3244 S.E. Belmont. The W.S. Salmon residence is the oldest of the three representative examples having been constructed in 1890. The Michael Flinn residence at 135 S.E.12th Avenue was constructed in 1892 and the residence at 3244 S.E Belmont was constructed in 1893. 3244 S.E. Belmont is found within the boundaries of the Sunnyside neighborhood directly on the Morrison Street Car Line that began operations five years prior to the construction of the building. The second representative example at 135 S.E.12th Ave is in the Buckman neighborhood boundaries. It is located within the buffer zone on S.E.12th Avenue which separates the light industrial district from the residential districts found in the Buckman and Hosford Abernathy neighborhoods. The Flinn residence is rapidly deteriorating and needs major reconstruction repairs on the exterior.

The three representative examples share the same Queen Anne architectural design, lavish use of exterior ornamentation and fine craftsmanship. What makes them appear to be unique and distinctive within the hierarchy of Queen Anne styled architecture is the repetitive use of two storied porches, turreted or conical towers, pedimented windows, cross gabled rooflines, wrap around porches, multi patterned imbricated shingles and the use of colored glass in the windows which fits the characteristic elements the high style Queen Anne Victorians as opposed to the more simplistic cottage variation of the Queen Anne style. They also serve as neighborhood landmarks representing Victorian design principles which were popular for only a brief period of time in Portland and East Portland.

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

EASTSIDE HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES 1850-1938

The Eastside Historic and Architectural Resource Study completed in 1988 served as a comprehensive architectural survey and planning tool which evaluated historic resources located in inner southeast Portland neighborhoods within a much broader historic context dating from 1850 to 1938. The survey area included the Buckman neighborhood, a large portion of the Sunnyside

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

neighborhood and a portion of the Hosford-Abernathy neighborhood which included mainly industrial and commercial properties. Residential properties made up approximately two thirds of the 340 existing resources evaluated in the study area and represented an evolution of architectural styles from the late 19th and early 20th century.

The W.S. Salmon residence is included in the study as a unique historical resource because of its Queen Anne styling. The Multiple Resource Nomination describes it as a "well preserved and excellent example of the Queen Anne style and was built during the heyday of the Queen Anne style's popularity. It was included as a potential nominee under criterion "C" as a property type retaining sufficient historic integrity to evoke the character of the Queen Anne style and serve as one of the most representative examples. The residence met National Register criteria by its date of construction and serving as a fine example of workmanship, architectural and decorative expression.

It is one of 27 single family Queen Anne houses within the survey area which was designed in this style. The houses ranged in age from 1883 to 1909 with over 75 percent of them built as the same approximate time as the W.S. Salmon residence. The residence exhibited the asymmetrical massing and decorative features characteristic of the Queen Anne style and was distinctive among the surveyed properties because of the variety of wall ornamentation. (5)

Additional Queen Anne characteristics include its styling, complex massing and energetic detailing. The asymmetrical facade, multiplicity of porches including the two story wraparound porch, projecting bays on northern and southern elevations, imbricated shingles and beveled shiplap that highlight a profusion of ornamental detailing and pinpoint to its stylistic origins. Queen Anne sash windows embellished with flash glass provide further ornamentation to the exterior facades point out the decorative detailing included on all four elevations. Additional Queen Anne stylistic elements include the second story porch which frames the pyramidal towering the corner of the northern/eastern front facade and the pent roof enclosing the front gable, jigsaw ornamentation which is used as an embellishment in the gable ends and on the porches.

The W.S. Salmon residence is of equal architectural and stylistic significance to the two examples listed below which were included in the 1988 study and constructed circa 1890. The architectural prototype located at 135 S.E. 12th Avenue is in the Buckman neighborhood on S.E. 12th Avenue. The second example was

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

constructed in the Sunnyside residential district in 1893 at 3244 S.E. Belmont. Al Staehli in his 1978 architectural study commissioned by the City of Portland Planning Bureau titled "Potential Historic Conservation District Study" clearly describes the historical relationship between the City of East Portland and Sunnyside and the architectural patterns that evolved in both neighborhoods:

"Sunnyside was platted in the late 1880's on what had been the Seldon Murray Donation Land Claim. It is physically an extension of East Portland, and architecturally continues the pattern of residential development along the ridges and later in the lower areas. There is a surviving rich assortment of late Victorian residences along the Salmon Taylor Street routes, with clusters on Belmont Street." (6)

The two examples identified below date back to the street car era of the 1890's in which residential development of Buckman and the Sunnyside neighborhood occurred at a rapid pace due to the availability of mass transportation on S.E. Belmont, S.E. Hawthorne, S.E. Union and S.E. Grand Avenue.

1. 3244 S.E. Belmont.  
Date of Construction: 1893  
Original Function: Residence  
Current Function: Retail and Residential.  
City of Portland Inventory Rank : III Queen Anne Vernacular.

This building which is now known as the Pied Cow Coffee house is located one lot south of the corner of S.E. Belmont and 33rd Ave and was constructed directly on the Belmont Street Car line.

The building was owned in the 1980's by Jerry Bosco and Benny Milligan who completed major historic renovations. Unfortunately fire damage to the interior has undone much of their careful restoration of the walls and ceilings, however the exterior facade remains intact. The building features a square turret with pyramidal roof at the northeast corner. Recessed porch in second story with dentiled frieze and pediment with lattice work in tympanum. Fret work and spindle work ornamentation in gable ends. Projecting gable over polygonal bay windows with brackets. The exterior is finished with patterned shingles.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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2. 135 S.E.12th Ave  
Constructed in 1894  
Historic Name: Dr. Michael A. Flinn residence.  
Original Function: Residence  
Current Function: Apartments  
City of Portland Inventory Rank: II Queen Anne Vernacular.

This building is located at the corner of S.E.12th Avenue and S.E. Ankeny one half block away from the intersection and junction of S.E. Burnside, S.E. Sandy, and S.E. 12th Avenue. It is one of three similarly styled residences whose exterior facades match, however, this is the only one remaining in its original condition. The building features a roof line of intersecting gables with gable end decorations which include a sunburst motif. Bracketed two story polygonal bay and bracketed pediment over one window. The recessed porch is supported by turned posts with brackets and spindlework and which also form a second story recessed balcony. Horizontal siding and decorative shingles are used on the exterior facades. Neighboring houses located at 121 S.E.12th Ave and 127 S.E.12th Ave originally matched this house in its Queen Anne style however they have been altered substantially from their original historic integrity. The house is in poor shape and needs major renovation work on the exterior to preserve its historic integrity.

The Multiple Resource Nomination completed in 1988 included the following additional residential properties which are now listed on the National Register and are identified as Queen Anne/Vernacular Queen Anne styled buildings; Gustave Bartman house (1892) located at 1817 S.E. 12th and the Alfred Webb Investment properties located at 1503 through 1509 S.E. Belmont which are identified as Queen Anne Vernacular and are of a much smaller scale than the W.S. Salmon residence. The Thompson/Hawthorne house located at 1007 S.E. 12th was considered to be a high styled Queen Anne Victorian.

Although the W.S. Salmon residence was considered to be of architectural merit to be included in the nomination in 1988, the owner Don Beck, choose not to participate in the listing process. It still remains as one of the most distinctive Queen Anne styled domestic buildings in inner southeast Portland with unique and highly variegated exterior decoration.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6CITY OF PORTLAND HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

The City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory completed in 1982 listed 13 Queen Anne Rank II Victorian (as opposed to Queen Anne Vernacular style residences) that are located through out Portlands urban neighborhoods. Four of the 13 architectural prototypes identified on the inventory remain within the inner Southeast Portland neighborhoods. Of the four properties listed, the residence located at 2322 S.E. Division known as the Martin Fromme residence (1890), has subsequently been demolished. A comparative analysis was completed on the remaining three Rank II properties. Of the three properties listed below one is located in the Mt. Tabor district and the two remaining properties can be classified as high style Queen Anne dwellings. The fourth remaining property listed as a Rank II property is the W.S. Salmon residence.

1. 2036 S.E. Taylor  
Historic Name: J.E. Graham residence  
Constructed circa 1890  
Architectural Style: High Style Queen Anne.  
This residence is owned by Multnomah County and is currently being utilized as a group home. The residence has undergone being numerous interior renovations from the period of historical significance in order to adapt it to its current use. These alterations include bricking in of first floor fire place, restructuring of kitchen which now features exposed brick walls, replacement of interior stairwell posts, restructuring of interior walls, stripping of the interior moldings. The third floor interior room found within the polygonal bay has been closed off because of internal structural damage. Ornamental woodwork including corner blocks has been removed from both first and second story interiors. What remains from the historic period of 1890 is massive, elegant, simplistic and masculine in its interpretation of the Queen Anne style. The residence exhibits a grander size but lacks the ornamentation and historic integrity found in the W.S.Salmon residence.
2. 722 S.E. 54th, Portland, Oregon  
Historic name:Brainard Residence  
Constructed in 1890  
Located in the Mt. Tabor district two miles east of downtown Portland and lacks the same historical and geographical context of the Buckman neighborhood.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

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3. 1007 S.E. 12th

Historic Name: Hawthorne Thompson residence  
Architectural Style: High Style Queen Anne.  
Constructed in 1892

Accepted to the National Register as part of 1988 Oregon Cultural Resource Inventory Central Southeast Portland. "The house is locally significant under criterion "C" as one of the finest and best preserved examples of Queen Anne style in the study area. Secondly, it is significant under criterion "B" as one of the last surviving, intact building associated with the Hawthorne family." Inspection of the house reveals that it remains virtually untouched since the date of construction. It remains in its original historic context. The residence is categorized as a high style Queen Victorian.

The Victorian subtype known as Queen Anne Vernacular has a much broader representation on the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory with additional listings in the Rank III categories. The majority of representative neighborhood examples identified in the Buckman and Sunnyside neighborhoods and which are included in the study are smaller in size, scale and ornamentation and are identified as Queen Anne Vernacular styled buildings.

Additional historic examples that remain in inner Southeast Portland but were not included on the comparative analysis include the residence located at 3402 S.E. Main and the residence located at 913 S.E. 33rd Ave which is now listed on the National Register. Both examples postdate the W.S. Salmon residence by 7 years and are not located directly on the street car lines that dissected inner Southeast Portland after 1888. Both examples were constructed in the Sunnyside neighborhood.

The house at 3402 S.E. Main Street was constructed in 1897 and the City of Portland Inventory identifies it as a Queen Anne Vernacular styled residence. The residence is located on the edges of the original plat of Sunnyside district near Hawthorne Avenue. The house dominates the size of the narrow rectangular lot. Unique architectural features include the cross gable roof line, two storied porch with turned wooden posts and friezes and a belt course of patterned shingles. The gable on the second story porch is finished with pattern shingles and has a sunburst ornament. Window sashes have borders of small multi panes square lights and also feature decorative wooden window surrounds. Alterations to the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

house include the addition of a basement and garage in 1928 and skylights in the roofline. The patterned shingle work does not compare in complexity with the W.S.Salmon residence.

913 S.E.33rd Ave is located near the corner of S.E.33rd and Belmont within the original platted area of Sunnyside. It also is classified on the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory as Queen Anne Vernacular Rank III property. The building has been subdivided into two apartments. This residence features a rectangular tower with pyramidal roof at the northeast corner. Porch has turned wooden post posts and fan shaped brackets. Projecting second story porch with pediment and spindlework and scrolled wood frieze. Stained glass windows and windows with borders of small square multi-colored lights. Exterior finishes include patterned and staggered butt shingles. The interior of the residence has been extensively altered. (7)

## SITE HISTORY

Of secondary historical importance, the W.S.Salmon residence remains as one of the few elaborate historic, detailed and pristine examples of Queen Anne styled residence constructed by a successful Portland capitalist within the boundaries of East Portland prior to the consolidation of both cities in 1891. The few expansive, diminishing and pristine architectural showpieces that reflect the domestic architectural legacy generated during the brief historic period of the City of East Portland include the distinctive Queen Anne residence constructed in 1890 at the corner of S.E.13th Avenue and Morrison and the James Stephens house on S.E. 12th which has also been moved from its original location. The Fenton house constructed at 626 S.E. Ave, the Hawthorne/Thompson house and the Flinn residence at 135 S.E.12th Ave were constructed in 1892, one year after the consolidation of East Portland and Portland. (8)

Constructed within the boundaries of the City of East Portland at a cost of \$8,000.00, the elegant and commodious Victorian styled residence anchored the highly visible corner of S.E. Morrison and S.E.13th Ave for the next 23 years. The residence served as an architectural showpiece and a possible speculative venture for the East Portland businessman, W.S. Salmon, who opened the Albina Door and Sash Company in 1891. His newly constructed house contained architectural elements that define it as a Queen Anne including multi gabled roof line, projecting bays and porches, a profusion of ornamental detailing on the exterior facades combined with a strong sense of verticality. He resided at 554 East Morrison from 1891 to 1894. (9)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

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The selection of the 100 x 100 foot lot at the corner of S.E. Morrison and S.E. 13th Ave indicates that the house was built at a prime location within the City of East Portland boundaries and close to the bustling business district developing on S.E. Union and S.E. Grand. The residence originally face S.E. Morrison Street and was also within close proximity to the east side street car Line routes which connected East Portland, Albina, Sunnyside and the Mt. Tabor District with the business district located directly across the Willamette River on the West side. An article featured in the Oregonian on Jan 1, 1891 succinctly explained why W.S. Salmon was influenced to choose this site in located within the boundaries of the City of East Portland.

"It may be stated with safety that no investment in real estate on estate on the East Side proved unprofitable during the past year. There has been no boom in the real estate market during the year, but there has been a quiet and steady upward tendency in both City and Suburban property. The effects of fictitious values has not been felt in East Portland. The city has spread in all directions and all properties valuations has appreciated in proportion to the distance to the bridges and ferry and suburban railways. It is easy enough now for a workingman or businessman to live five miles from the country and do business in East Portland or Portland." (10)

The opening of the Morrison Bridge in 1887 accelerated the rapid development of the "street car suburbs" of inner Southeast Portland. The natural topography and the built environment of the east side changed rapidly after 1888 as street car companies and real estate developers promoted the East side. Consolidation of East Portland and Portland was encouraged according to E. Kimbark MacColl's book: The Shaping of a City; Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1885-1915 by the following methods:

"The promotional campaigns of the real estate developers who had bought up thousands of acres of cheap land and were also primary force in behalf of consolidation because many of the developers and railway companies had financial inter-connections which....all.....lead to downtown Portland."(11)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

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In 1891 voters approved consolidation of both cities, the Madison Bridge was opened and a population explosion occurred on the East side with numerous buildings constructed after 1890 which are located within a one radius of the W.S. Salmon residence. The 1890's are described in the 1988 study as follows;

"The opening of the bridges and the growth of the street car lines were the two primary factors in the explosive growth of the east side in the 90's. By the turn of the century residential development had expanded beyond the eastern boundary of the study area. Small scale commercial development was creeping eastward along the street car routes and pockets of large industrial-commercial development was being established." (12)

Commercial construction completed during this boom period included the Barber Block constructed in 1890, the Logus Block constructed in 1892, and the Osborn hotel all of which are now listed on the National Register. Residential development also occurred at a rapid pace with the construction of the Queen Anne styled Hawthorne/Thompson residence (1892) the Gustave Bartman House (1892) and the Webb Ensemble of Queen Anne styled Victorian vernacular residences located at the corner of S.E. 15th and Belmont (1891) which are now listed on the National Register. Additional smaller scaled Victorian styled buildings continued to be constructed during this boom period of the 1890's and housed the less affluent residents moving to east side neighborhoods.

The development of Belmont Street and Hawthorne Avenue street car lines as historic mass transportation corridors was so instrumental to the history of the East side it is identified in the Oregon Cultural Resource Inventory of Central Southeast Portland Study historic context statement as representing a significant factor in the historical development of the inner southeast neighborhoods of Buckman and Sunnyside. The residential buildings found in the Buckman neighborhood that remain from this unique period of the history of Portland define an architectural vocabulary that began its evolution in the early decades of the development of the City of East Portland and continued well after the annexation of East Portland to Portland in 1891. The W.S. Salmon residence remains as a vivid prototype from this period in Portland's history.

The date of construction 1890 reflects the peaking of this style and also marked the beginning of a dramatic change in domestic building styles. Architectural trends emerged around 1890 which signaled the peaking of the Queen Anne style as defined in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

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the W.S. Salmon residence and also marked the demise of the popular Queen Anne styled architecture. After 1890 builders and architects began to simplify the elaborate ornateness of the Queen Anne style and continued the evolution towards the craftsman and bungalow style which came into popularity around 1900. The American Family Home written by Clifford Edward Clark, Jr. describes this transition period of Victorian style as follows;

"What started in the 1890s as an attempt to revise housing standards and family ideals became after 1900 a full-blown crusade to demolish the older Victorian beliefs.....In place of the elaborate Victorian dwelling , they substituted the rustic or the modern colonial home. In place of an aesthetic which valued complexity and richness of design, they advocated a more spartan ethic." (13)

Residential domestic plan books circa 1890-1900 began to call for restraint in designs which directly veered away from the strong ornamental Queen Anne style as typified in the W.S. Salmon residence. Newly introduced concepts called for "single story or story and one half dwelling, smaller, a morecompact plan, entrance directly into the living room, all or most of the bedrooms on the main floor, wide porch across most of the front facade, usually under the main roof house, connected living and dining room spaces, low pitched roof with over hanging eaves and finally small front facade roof dormers..... By 1910, Queen Anne styled houses were considered to be "architectural atrocities" and " hideous landmarks" of forty years ago based on the craze for imitation and deceit and were demolished in favor of the new bungalow craze."(14)

Additional Queen Anne styled architectural prototypes located in inner southeast Portland have also been lost due to their prominent geographical locations that originally lined the early street car routes located on Belmont, Morrison, Hawthorne, Stark, Union and Grand. Alterations or demolition have significantly changed many of these same examples which define the early domestic architectural history of the east side. Ironically, the W.S. Salmon residence was preserved only because it was moved in 1913 from the corner of S.E. Morrison and 13th street to its current location at 923 S.E.13th Ave. (15)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12

The exterior of the house remains almost historically intact with only slight modifications and alterations that were mandated by the City of Portland fire codes implemented after 1900. These alterations include the installation of an exterior stairwell for fire protection on the first and second story, the reconstruction of the front steps and the back porch and replacement of some of the porch balusters and railings. Interior alterations include the conversion from a single family residence to a rooming house, date unknown. This conversion most likely was completed in 1913 when the building was moved to its current site.

Many of the Queen Anne architectural and decorative elements from the historic period of significance remain intact; much of its original interior hardware, moldings, ornate Rumford styled fireplace, flash glass, ceiling medallions and 10 foot ceilings on the second floor, stairwell and newel posts. Some interior walls were altered when the residence was converted into a boarding house and kitchens and bathrooms show alterations that post date the construction of the building.

Multnomah County Tax records identify a construction date of 1890 for the residence now located at 923 S.E.13th. Ticor Title Company records reviewed indicate that W.S. Salmon purchased Lots 7 and 8 in Block 258 in East Portland in 1889 at a cost of \$4,000.00. Construction of the building was completed in 1890. Estimated value of the building and lots in 1891 according to statistics published in the Oregonian on January 1st, 1891; \$12,000.00 (16).

The 1988 Multiple Resource Nomination Inventory Form of Central Southeast Portland for 923 S.E. 13th Avenue incorrectly lists George Williams as the original owner of this house in 1890. The well known Williams family which included father Elijah and sons Richard, Emmet B. and George owned numerous vacant lots through out the City of East Portland prior to 1891 including Lot 6 in Block 257. Multnomah County Tax records from 1890 verify that Lot 6 was vacant in 1890. The W.S. Salmon residence was originally constructed in 1890 to occupy Lot 7 and 8 in Block 258 in the plat known as East Portland and was owned by W.S.Salmon. Ticor Title Company records and Multnomah County Tax Assessors records substantiate this information. (17)

The architect and the builder of the residence is unknown, however, the builder was well versed in the architectural vocabulary that defines a classic Queen Anne styled residence. It is quite likely that W.S. Salmon actively participated in the process of designing and constructing his new residence that was being constructed at 554 East Morrison. Technical knowledge obtained

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

while being employed as a contractor and by owning the Albina Sash and Door Company would have enabled him to be an active participant in constructing the residence. (18)

Building materials used closely fit what could be identified as the general descriptive patterns of the Queen Anne style. Projecting bays, patterned imbricated shingles, Queen Anne sash windows, decorative porches, dormers, gables and steep roofs were all used in a variety of forms and can be identified in the exterior treatment of the residence.

The 1890 Polk City Directory identifies W.S. Salmon as being employed as a contractor residing at 291 Fourth Street. In 1891 he is identified as living at the corner of S.E. Morrison and 13th and employed as the President of the Albina Sash and Door Company which was located at the corner of Loring and Randolph streets. W.S. Salmon and J.F. Salmon were the co-owners of the company which was advertised in Portland editions of the Polk City Directory for only three years dating from 1891 to 1893. The Albina Sash and Door Company was also listed in the Jan 1st, 1891 of the Oregonian newspaper as representing part of the new economic growth in the Albina district in which a "sash and door company was being constructed at the corner of Larin and Stark at a cost of \$1,500.00. (19)

Prior to his involvement with the Albina Sash and Door Company, W.S. Salmon was a local capitalist whose business relationships were strongly intertwined with his associate William Harris. Polk City Directories dating back to the 1870's indicate that W.S. Salmon and William H. Harris were co-owners of the Portland Ice Works from 1873 to 1890. The Oregonian Souvenir published in 1894 identifies William H. Harris as being responsible for "establishing the ice business in Portland." (20)

The Oregonian Souvenir continues to state that in 1873 Mr. Harris went into the business of manufacturing artificial ice. His ice machinery initially could create two tons daily and he subsequently started numerous companies including the Portland Artificial Ice Company, Portland Ice Works, Willamette Ice Company, Northwest Cold Storage and Ice Company and Consumers Ice Company. He also owned ice houses on the Columbia River; one at Cascades and one at Celilo. The Portland Ice Works was eventually able to produce 75 tons daily. The plant was located at what was then known as 246 Second Street in Portland." (21)

Due to W.S. Salmon's success in his partnership with William H. Harris; he was able to open the Albina Door and Sash Company with capital assets of \$15,000. He also moved into his newly

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 14

constructed Queen Anne styled residence located within the boundaries of the City of East Portland. W.S. Salmon retained ownership of his residence for only 3 years before he sold his house and Lot 7 and Lot 8 in Block 258 to Edward G. Jones. The name of W.S. Salmon disappears in 1894 from City of Portland records and obituary files kept by the Oregonian newspaper.

In 1894 Edward G. Jones purchased the W.S. Salmon residence where he would live for the next 12 years. He had a successful career employed as the Advertising Manager of the Oregonian newspaper. The 1910 United States Census indicates that Edward Jones lived at 554 East Morrison and was identified as the head of the household, worked for the Oregonian and had a boarder residing at the house by the name of Mary Wood. Edward G. Jones would continue in this capacity until 1917 when he left the Oregonian to work for the Bradstreet Company. He died on November 22, 1922 and according to his obituary notice published on November 23rd, 1922, he was well known through the State of Oregon speaking frequently to numerous groups on economic issues.

Ticor Title Company records indicate that the residence and Lots 7 and 8 were sold again in 1908 to G.D. Brunn. Between 1908 and 1913 Ticor Title Company records indicate that the Hood River Investment Company and D.B. McBride were also involved in owning the property still located at 554 East Morrison. D.B. McBride was a local contractor who worked closely with Richard F. Wassell who purchased the house and its corresponding lots in 1913. (22)

R.F. Wassell also owned Lot 6 in Block 257 where he moved the residence in 1913 to a smaller lot that was 50 x 100 in size. R.F. Wassell moved the aging victorian so that he could build the impressive brick clad Rex Arm Apartments at the corner of S.E. Morrison and 13th Ave. The Rex Arms apartments cost \$45,000.00 to construct and included 64 apartments within the five story building. The 1914 Polk City Directory lists Richard F. Wassell as the manager of the Rex Arm Apartments. The 1915 Polk City Directory also lists Jos. D. Wassell as a general contractor, Oliver C. Wassell as a draftsman for the architectural firm of Whitehouse and Fouilhoux. Richard F. Wassell and wife Alice were identified as the managers of the Rex Arms apartments.

Richard Wassell died in 1927 at the age of 39 after a very brief career as a architect, builder and contractor in Portland. His obituary published in the Oregonian on July 19th, 1927 states that he was a contractor and builder who erected the Sovereign Hotel, the Ambassador, Prince of Wales and other prominent apartments in the city."(23) The City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory accredits R.F. Wassell with designing the Imperial Arms



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

Apartments located at 1429 S.W. Fourteenth Avenue. The Sovereign Hotel and the Ambassador Apartments were designed by Carl Linde who is accredited with designing "some of Portland's most elegant apartment houses in the 1920s." (24)

Joseph David Wassell, father of Richard, was also well known as a Portland contractor and worked on many of the same buildings. At the time of Joseph David Wassell's death in 1957 he was identified as being prominent in the construction trades in Portland for over half a century. His obituary states that he was well known throughout the Portland area and had been associated with his son, Richard Wassell and D.B. McBride in constructing numerous buildings which included the Ambassador Apartments, the Sovereign Hotel, the Prince of Wales Hotel, the Royal Arms Apartments, Tudor and Rex Arms apartments and residential construction on Peacock Lane.

City of Portland Plumbing Inspection Cards and Multnomah County Tax Assessment records clearly indicate that the property was moved in 1913 to what is now known as 923 S.E. 13th. Plumbing Inspection cards state that an "old residence was moved from the corner of S.E. 13th and Morrison" to 923 S.E. 13th street. Inspection cards from the Plumbing Department also state that the existing plumbing on the second floor was kept. Multnomah County Tax Records confirm that this property was added to the tax rolls in 1914. Reviewing Sanborn Insurance Maps dating back to the 1880's confirms that lot 6 in Block 257 was vacant prior to 1913 and in 1890 a residence was constructed at 554 S.E. Morrison. The outline of the residence at 554 S.E. Morrison prior to 1913 and the outline of the residence moved to 923 S.E. 13th in 1913 are identical. R.F. Wassell had the technical knowledge to be able to successfully negotiate moving the house to its new location and reorient it with a new foundation to face S.E. 13th street. Polk City Directories reviewed from 1913 onward indicate that R.F. Wassell lived at 1126 S.E. 15th and did not reside at 923 S.E. 13th Avenue. In 1933 R.F. Wassell family sold the property at 923 S.E. 13th to Rose Schlothman.

City of Portland Permit cards list the alterations that she undertook during the eight years that she owned the property. Rose Schlothman tried to maintain the exotic Queen Anne building which now seemed out of character in the densely populated Buckman neighborhood. Permit cards also identify the house as an apartment building. (25) A single car garage with a gabled roof was constructed in 1933 at a cost of \$33.00. Two fire escapes were added on the first and second floor and 50 feet of a wooden picket fencing was added along the back lot lines.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16

Between 1941 and 1992 the building was sold numerous times with each subsequent owner deferring maintenance costs and repair work. Ticor Title Company records list the following names as owners from 1933 onward; Arthur Laramie, Elizabeth Mitchell, Henry Ryan, Herman Riquitto, Werner and Bertha Weissenfluh, Jessie Hurlbert, Belmont East Corporation, Michael Schaffer and Don Beck.

The current owners, Tony and Donna La France, purchased the property in 1992 and are restoring the property to its original splendor as designed in 1890. They are restoring the exterior porches, repairing the corbelled brick chimney, painting the structure and replacing interior woodwork as needed.

In conclusion, the W. S. Salmon residence reflects two important chapters of Portland's history, the historical development of East Portland intertwined with the peak of popularity of the Queen Anne styled residential architecture that occurred in the 1890's. W.S. Salmon was able to display his wealth and financial success by constructing this elaborate and ornate Queen Anne styled residence on S.E. Morrison street. It is no surprise that this style appealed to him as a contractor and business owner. The large scale of the house suited the 100 x 100 city lot, encouraged the use of various building materials and emphasized numerous ornamental features. The Queen Anne styling of the residence is reflected in the elemental design features which include: picturesque massing of a variety of shapes and textures in a non symmetrical composition, use of the cross gables, brick corbeled chimneys, and finally a mixture of smooth boards coupled with imbricated shingles and enhanced by porches which feature delicately turned spindlework and horizontal decorative boards.

Local architectural significance of the building is impressive and has been identified on numerous planning studies completed in Portland throughout the past 15 years. These studies include the Potential Historic Conservation Districts of Portland Study which surveyed the historic context of the Buckman neighborhood (1978); City of Portland Historic Resource Study (1982) and the East Side Historic and Architectural Resource Study completed in 1988 which listed it as a Rank II property due to its architectural significance.

103 years later the residence reflects a unique period in the history of Portland which is described in the book Oregon Style Architecture from 1840 to the 1950s as "America's favorite architectural style of the late Victorian era." (26) The building serves as a unique architectural profile which clearly defines the Queen Anne style and is now characterized as one of the best representative prototypes remaining in inner southeast Portland.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 17

## Footnotes:

- 1) McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knoph. New York, New York. 1984. Page 263.
- 2) Oregonian Jan 1st, 1891. Page 15.
- 3) Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resource Study. 1988. Hawthorne Boulevard Business Association. Section G Page 1.
- 4) McAlester. Ibid. Page 263.
- 5) Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resource Study. 1988. Hawthorne Boulevard Business Association. Inventory form for 923 S.E. 13th Ave.
- 6) Staehli, Al. Preservation Options for Portland's Neighborhoods, A report on the History of Portland's neighborhoods and their Historic Centers, prepared for the 1974 City Options Program of the National Endowment for the Arts, in association with The Portland Neighborhood History Project. Portland. 1975. Page 48.
- 7) City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory, City of Portland Planning Bureau. 1984. Inventory form for 913 S.E. 33rd Ave.
- 8) City of Portland Inventory. Ibid.
- 9) Polk City Directories for Portland and East Portland 1890-1894.
- 10) Oregonian, January 1st, 1891. Page 26.
- 11) MacColl, E. Kimbark. The Shaping of a City, Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon. 1885-1915. Georgian Press Company, Portland, Oregon. 1976. Page 119.
- 12) Portland Oregon's Eastside Historic and Architectural Resource Study. Section E, Page 12.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 18

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- 13) Clark, Clifford Edward Jr. The American Family Home 1800-1960. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 1986. Page 132.
- 14) Ibid.
- 15) City of Portland Plumbing Department Inspection Cards for 923 S.E. 13th and 554 E. Morrison. 1913. Portland, Oregon.
- 16) Oregonian, January 1st, 1891.
- 17) Ticor Title Company Records for 923 S.E.13th, Portland, Oregon and for 1230 S.E. Morrison, Portland, Oregon.
- 18) Polk City Directories for Portland and East Portland 1889-1894. R. L. Polk and Company.
- 19) Oregonian, January 1st, 1891. Page 15.
- 20) Oregonian Publishing Company, Oregonian Souvenir. Portland, Oregon. 1894. Page 97.
- 21) Ibid.
- 22) Ticor Title Company Records for 923 S.E.13th, Portland, Oregon.
- 23) Oregonian, July 20th, 1927. Page 4. Obituary Notice for Richard Wassell.
- 24) Bosker, Gideon and Lena Lencek. Frozen Music. A History of Portland Architecture. Western Imprints, The Press of the Oregon Historical Society. Portland, Oregon. 1985. Page 56.
- 25) City of Portland Inspection Cards issued to Rose Schlothan for 923 S.E. 13th Ave. Cards dated 2/17/33, 7/10/33, and 3/13/35.
- 26) Clark, Rosalind. Oregon Style, Architecture from 1840 to the 1950's. Professional Book Center, Portland, Oregon 1983.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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City of Portland Records;

- 1) Bureau of Buildings/ Permit Center
- 2) Plumbing Department Inspection Cards

Clark, Clifford Edward Jr The American Family Home 1800-1960. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 1986.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Obituaries: Oregonian

W. H. Harris succumbs, 5/23/12/ Page 9.

J.D. Wassell, Builder dies. 4/3/53 Page 27.

Noted Builder passes, Richard F. Wassell 7/20/27, Page 4.

Edward G. Jones dead 11/23/22 Page 2.

Oregon Cultural Resource Inventory Central Southeast Portland  
East Side Historic and Architectural Resource Study 1988.

Hawthorne Boulevard Business Association. Inventory form for  
923 S.E. 13th Ave and Nomination form for 1007 S.E. 12th Avenue.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Lot 6 in Block 257 in East Portland Addition. Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATIONS

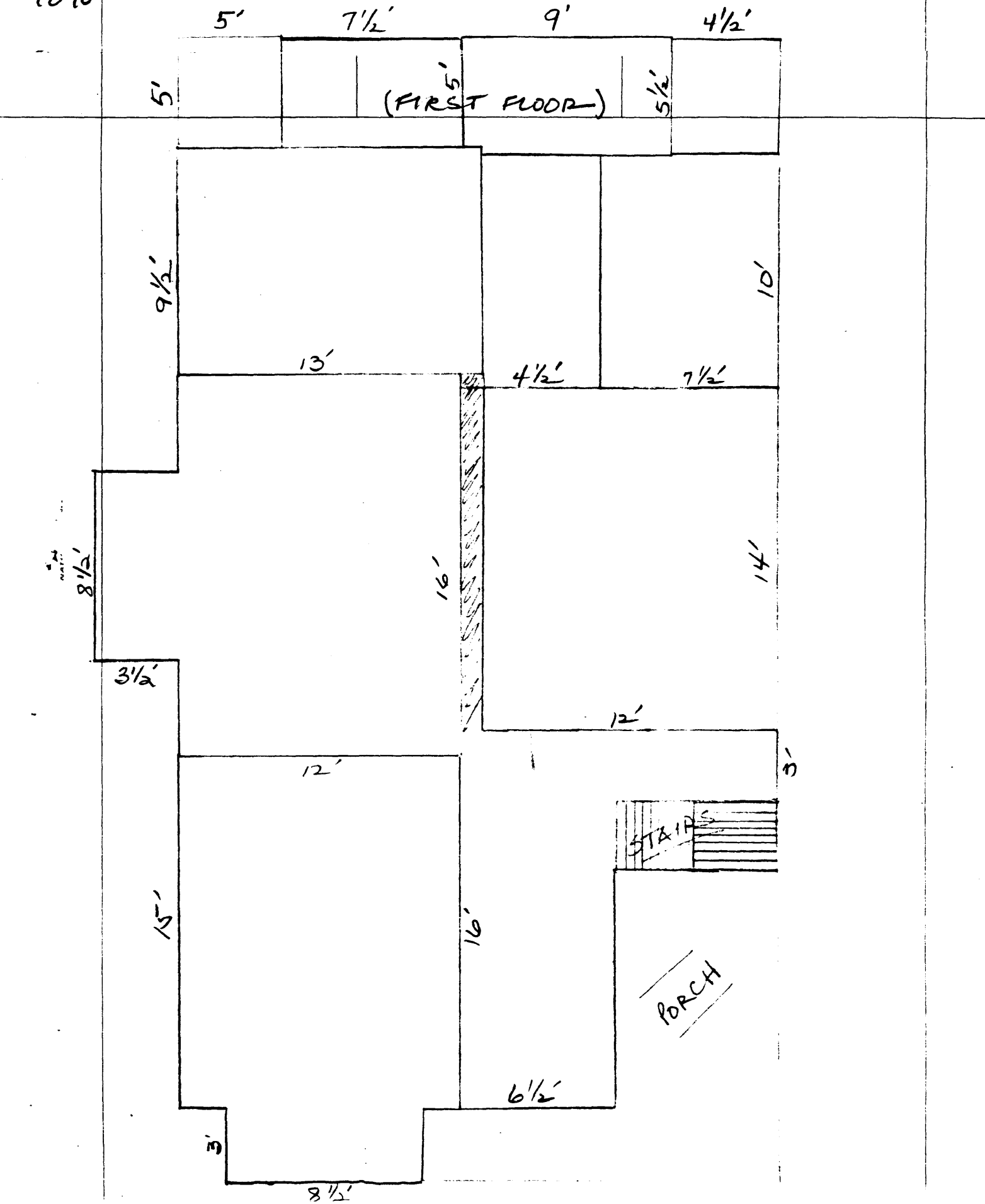
**Tax Lot Lines.** The non-historic garage at the rear of the lot is counted a non-contributing building.





LA FRANCE  
W.S. SALMON HOUSE  
1890

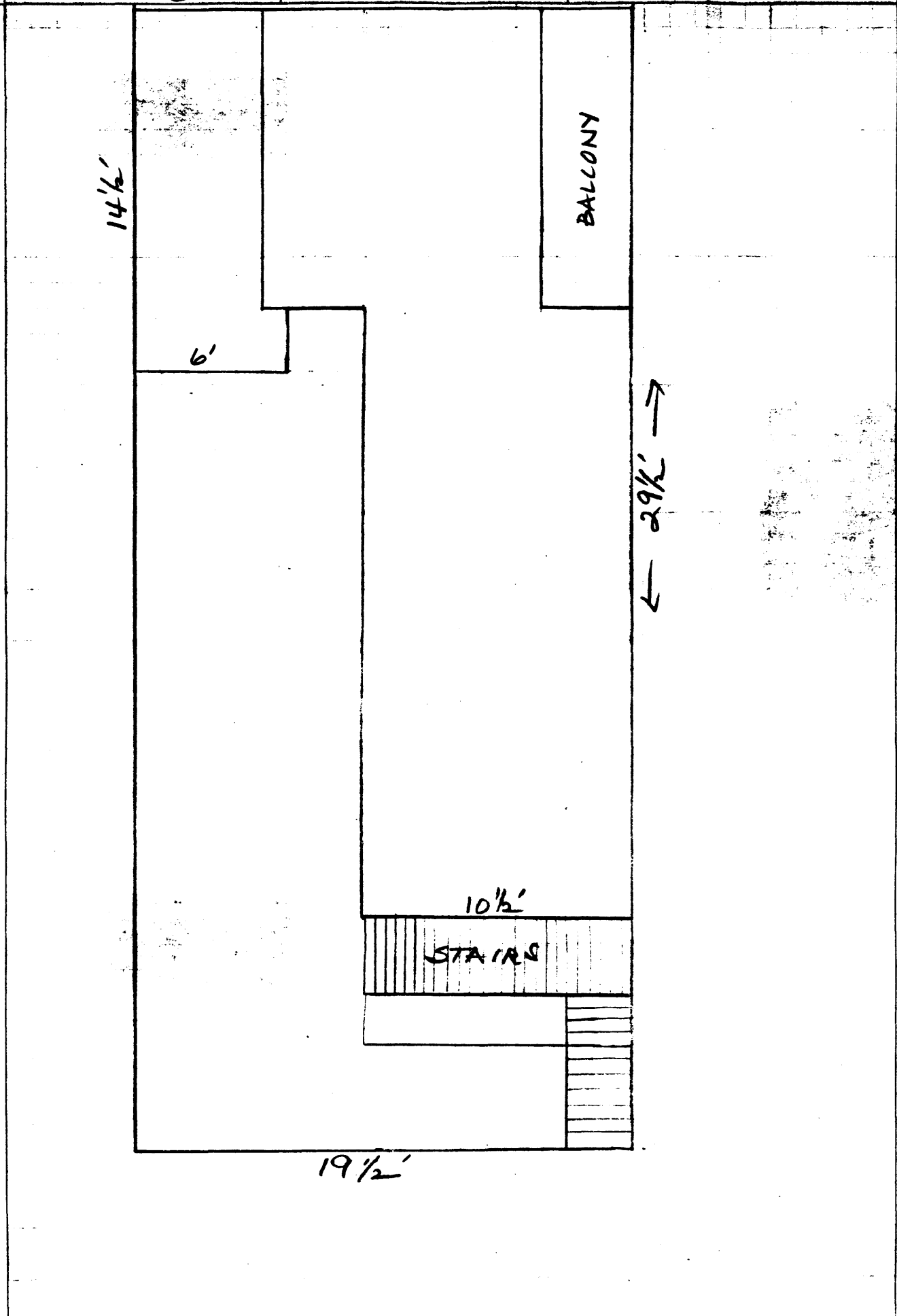
923 SE 15<sup>TH</sup>  
PORTLAND, OR



LA FRANCE  
U.S. SALMON HOUSE 5'  
890

(SECOND FLOOR)

493 SE 13th  
PORTLAND, OR



14 1/2'

6'

BALCONY

← 29 1/2' →

10 1/2'

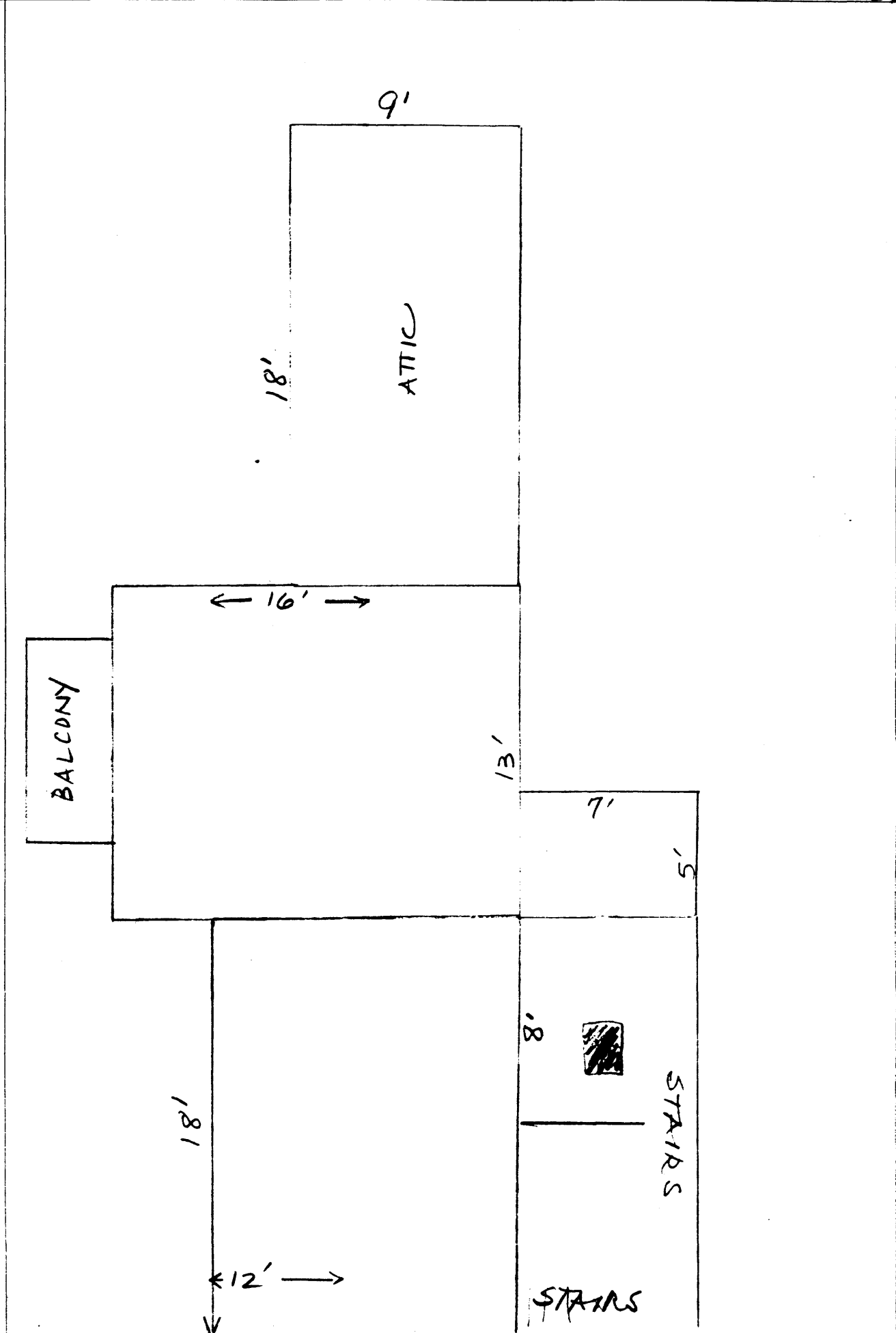
STAIRS

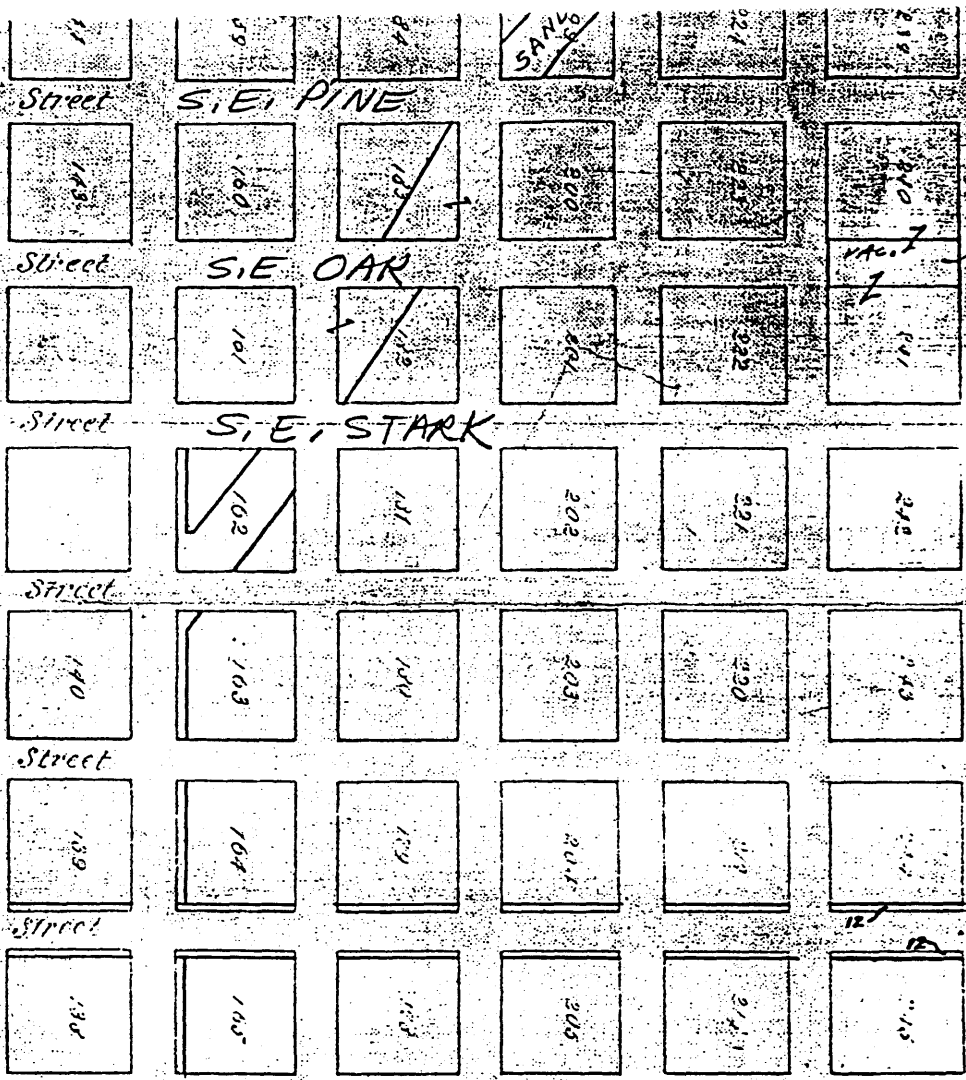
19 1/2'

W.S. SALMON HOUSE  
1890

(THIRD FLOOR)

923 SE 13<sup>th</sup>  
PORTLAND, OR





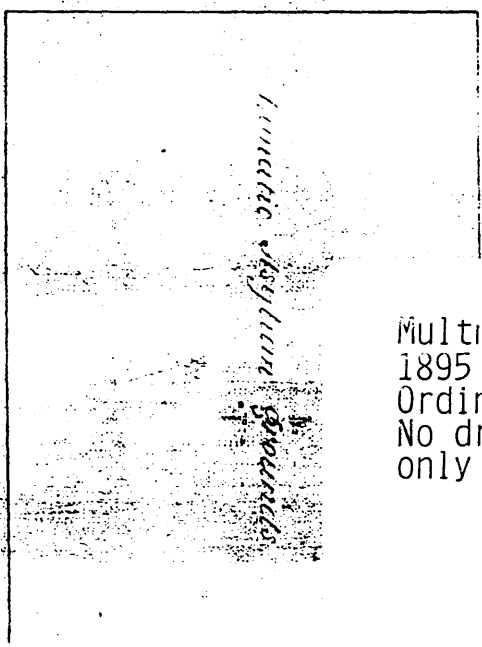
1" = 300'

vacated 7-19-72  
CITY ORD # 13493

NOTE: Additional Block  
created by Ord. 9433  
9-7-1895 no  
drawing. (See Attached)

EAST PORTLAND

Map of



Multnomah County Platting Records  
1895 Platting created by  
Ordinance #9433  
No drawing/written description  
only

Department of Public Works



E. ALDER

100	M. B. McFaul	90	Mary S. West	100	J. J. Mogan	80	Mary A. Stone	30	Robt. Andrews	40	Wal. E. Wilson	40	Chas. Fernon	40	Rosina A Daniels	100	Mary A. Stone	57
100	259		Hannah M. Josephi		200		30	43	34	38	45	40	100	204	200	75	57	

9 E MORRISON

100	Parish of St David	100	Edw. G. Jones	100	Josephine M. Cowdell	200	258	100	45	100
100	18	36	27	36	27	45	100	100	100	100

9 BELMONT

64	David McKeen	30	J. H. & Eva Bradley	50	Martin Osvoid	50	100	100	100
99	23	23	33 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25
9	R. Williams	3	Louisa E. & Dan S. Painter	6	Chas. E. & Mary E. Mace	5	5	5	5
9	Central Tr. & Inv. Co.	4	Mextha Bequith	5	5	5	5	5	5
100	100	4	5	60	50	50	50	50	50

E. YAMHILL

57

57

60 ST.

100	Chas. Ganiere	100	Jas. T. & Laura Davies	100	100	100	285	100	100
100	18	36	27	36	27	45	100	100	100
100	Jno. P. Gogi	50	Geo. Shearer	50	Jennie A. Robenson	50	Anna Kleeman	50	50
50	50	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

57

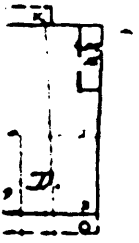
E. 13TH

100	L. F. Sundbon	50	A. W. Lambert	50	J. E. Kaston	100	286	100	100
50	18	36	27	36	27	45	100	100	100
50	J. W. Buirgy	50	Henry Kerra	50	Margt. E. Buirgy	100	100	100	100
50	50	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

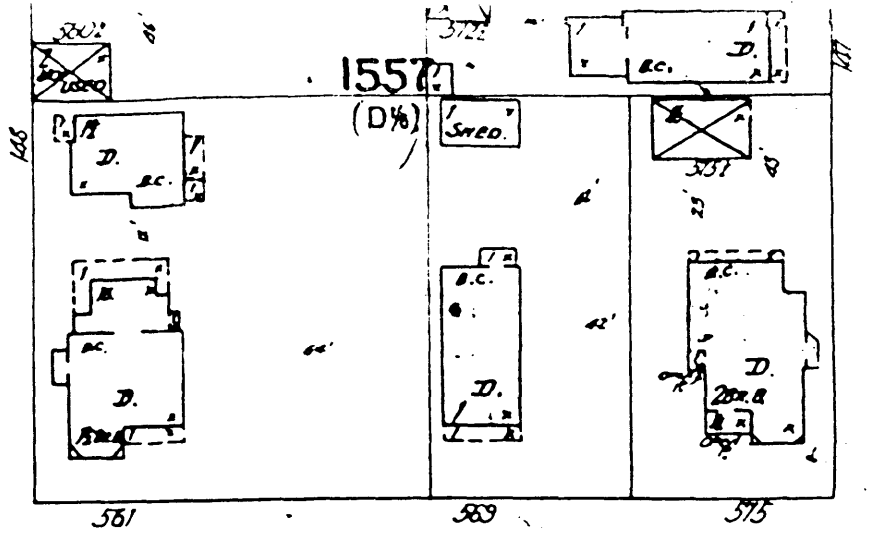
57

E. 14TH

1558



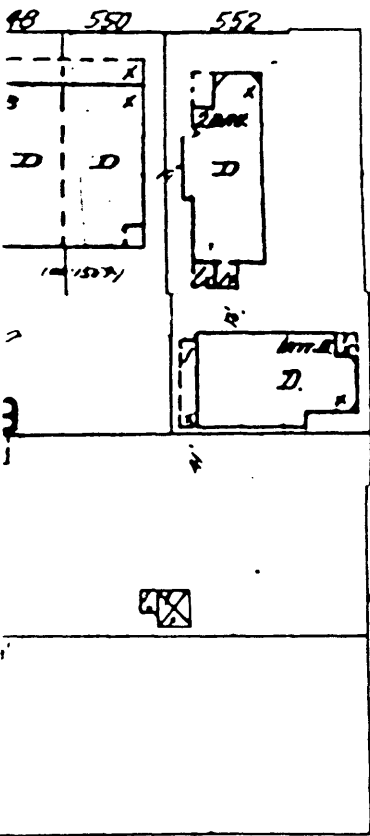
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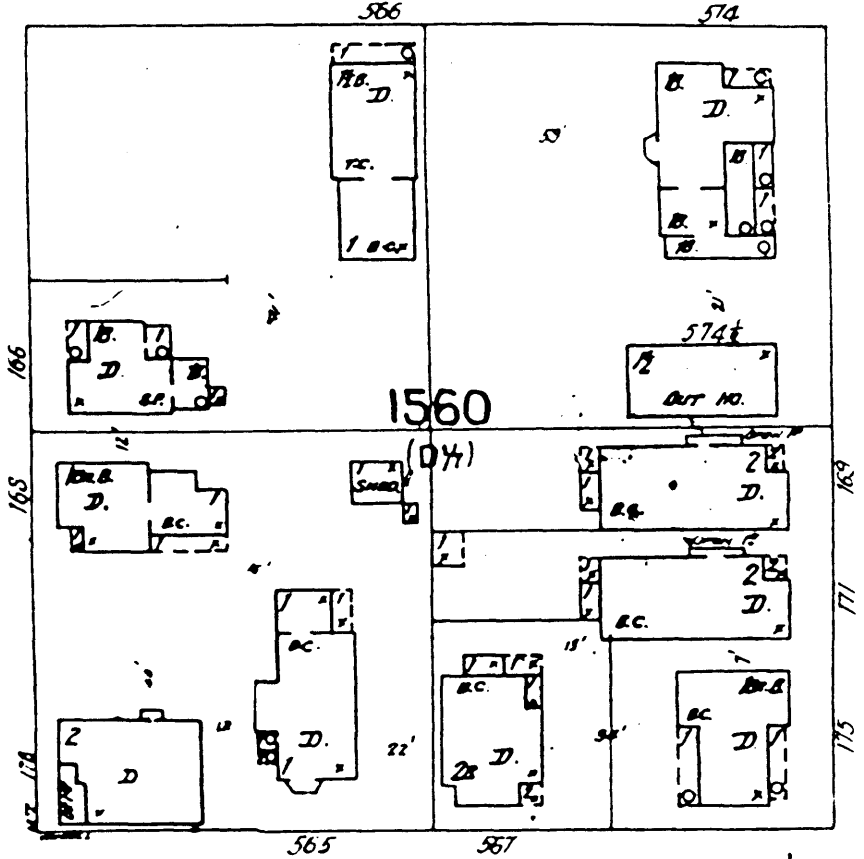
# BELMONT

2803

D.H.

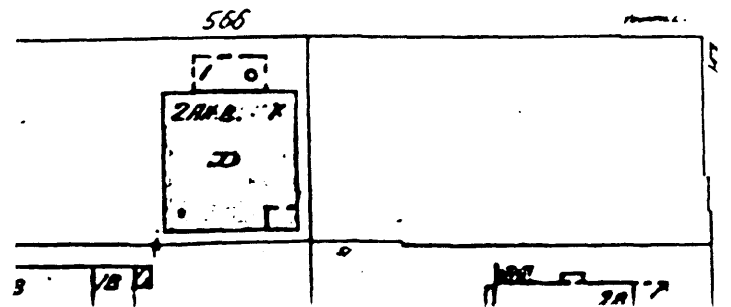


# E. 13TH ST.

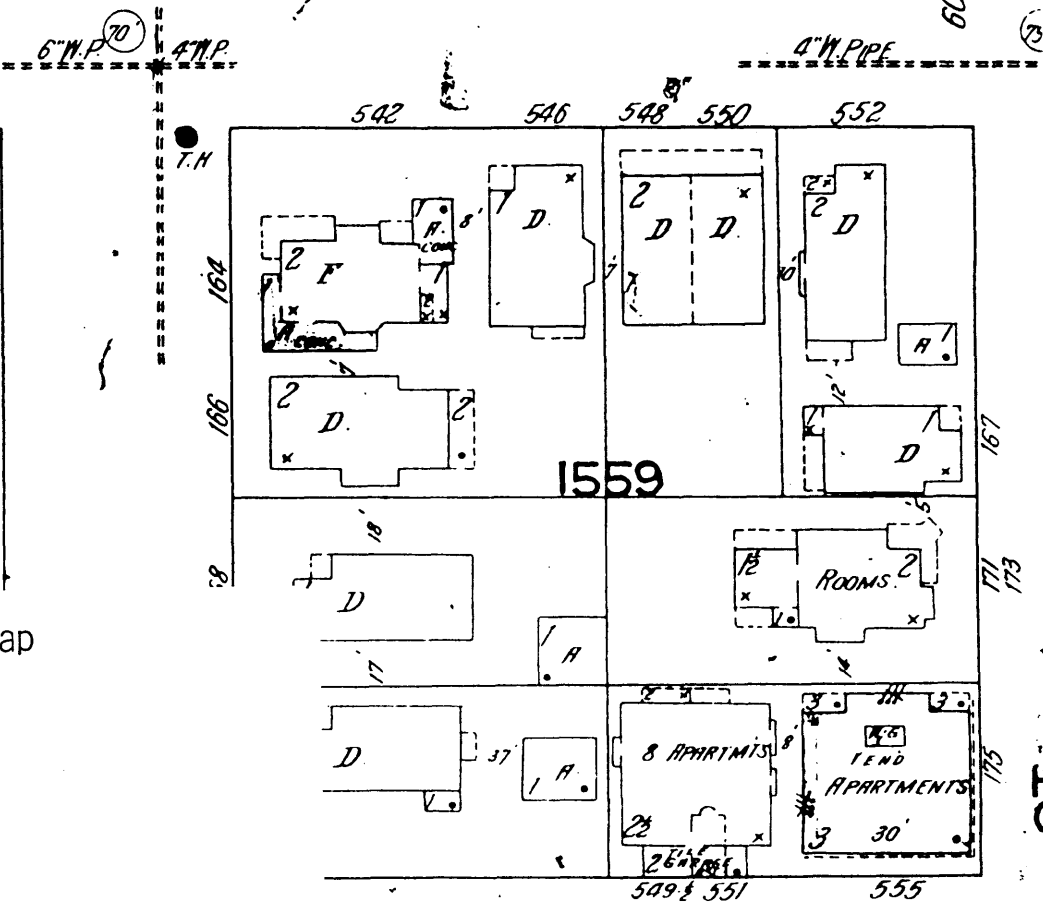
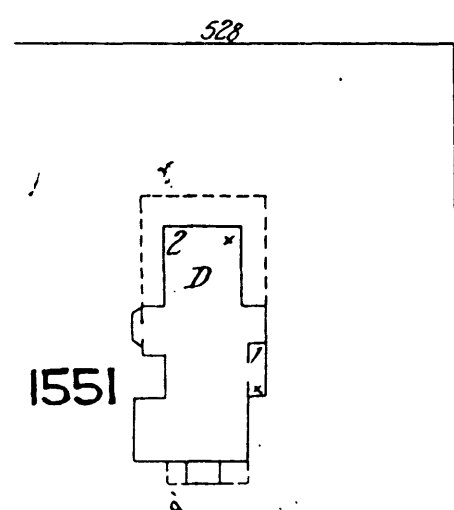
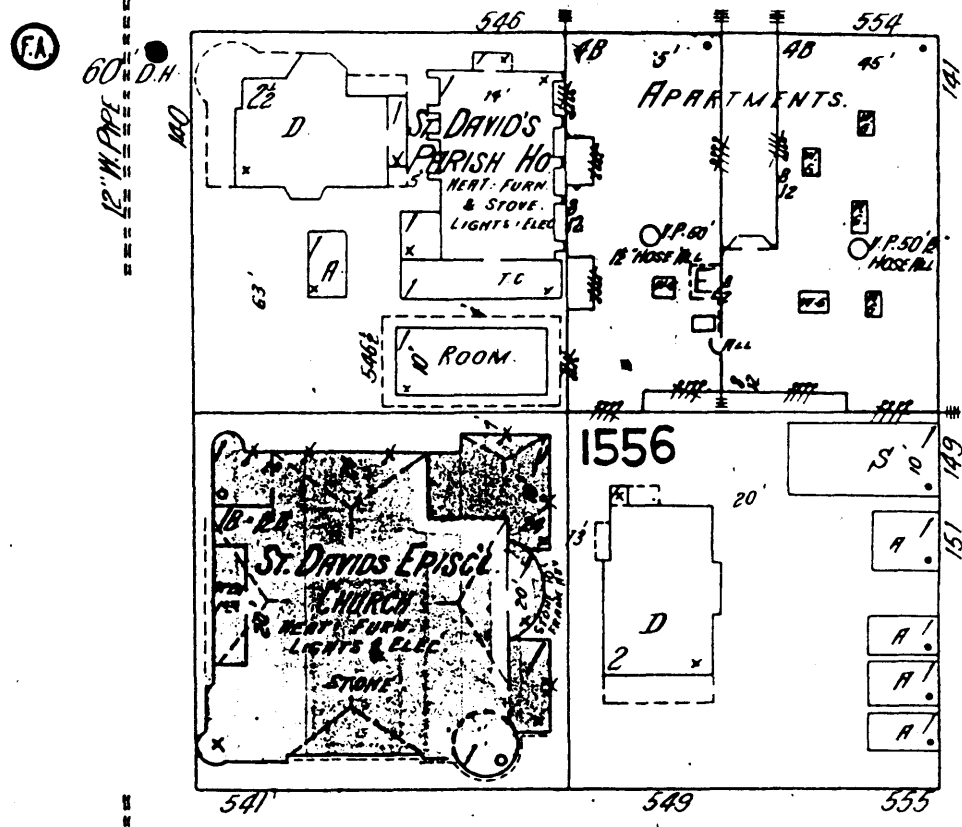
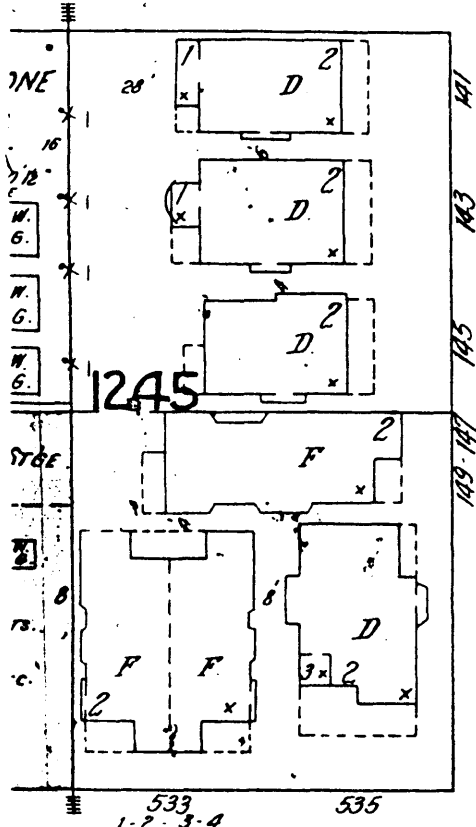


# E. YAMHILL

60







Sanborn Insurance Map  
 Portland  
 1924  
 Page 729



Historic  
Resource  
Inventory  
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

9-013-00923

923 S.E. Thirteenth Avenue

East Portland, Block 257, Lot 6  
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 3131  
Buckman

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence  
OTHER FUNCTIONS: Apartment House

DATE BUILT: 1890

STYLE: Queen Anne

OTHER OWNERS: Painter, Laura E. and Dan S.

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-22651-6620  
ZONING: R1

Rank II

HISTORIC DISTRICT: Buckman (potential)

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Shiplap siding and cut shingles. Projecting rectangular bay - two story.  
Windows with borders of multi-colored stained glass lights. Gable ends with  
weatherboarding and half-timbered effect. Recessed second story porch with  
pyramidal projecting roof, cut bracket and pendant.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture



NEIGHBORHOOD: Buckman  
CLASSIFICATION: Building

STATUS: Eligible

1988 OREGON CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY  
CENTRAL SOUTHEAST PORTLAND

COMMON NAME:	HIST. NAME: Williams, George, House
ADDRESS: 923 S.E. 13th	DATE BUILT: 1890
EARLY ADDR: 171 E. 13th	ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling
OWNER: Norma Harrington	PRESENT USE: Single Dwelling
ADDR: 1001 SW 5th Ave., #1900	ARCH./BLDR.: Unknown
Portland, OR 97204	STYLE 1: Queen Anne
TRS NO.: 1S, 1E, NW 1/4 Sec. 2	STYLE 2:
ADDITION: East Portland	INTEGRITY: Strong merit
BLK: 257 LOT: 6	THEME 1: 19th Century Architecture
TAXCODE: R-22651-6620 ZON: R1	THEME 2:

PLAN SHAPE: Asymmetrical	NO STORIES: 2.0
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Concrete	BASEMENT Y
ROOF FORM & MATERIALS: Cross gable. Composition.	
WALL CONSTRUCTION: Wood	STRUCTURAL FRAME: Stud, narrow.
PRIMARY WINDOW TYPE: Double-hung sash.	
EXT. SURFACING MATERIALS: Bevel shiplap. Shingles and imbricated shingles.	
DECORATIVE FEATURES: Rectangular bay on east elevation. All windows have upper panes bounded by small blue glass squares. Molded spandrels around windows in gable ends. Turned porch posts with heavy braces.	
OTHER: Second story open porch with square posts and turned balusters in balustrade. Gable ends have decorative shingle work. Bevel shiplap on first floor, shingles on second. Imbricated shingles in gable ends.	
CONDITION: Good	MOVED: DATE MOVED:
EXT. ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS (DATE): None apparent	

NOTEWORTHY LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Small bushes in front yard.

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES: None

KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES: None

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION & IMMEDIATE SETTING: In the middle of the block on the west side of 13th, this house is located in an area of similar late 19th and early 20th century houses.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.

SOURCES: A, B, D, F

ROLL/NEG. #:

PRODUCED BY: Hawthorne Blvd. Bus. Assoc.

SLIDE NO.: 389

RECORDED BY: W. Alan Yost  
DATE RECORDED: 09/01/88  
RESEARCH BY: Julie Koler  
FIELD INVENTORY NO.: 83  
STATE INVENTORY NO.:

1988 OREGON CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY  
CENTRAL SOUTHEAST PORTLAND  
Continuation Sheet

Address: , 923 S.E. 13th Avenue

Statement of Significance:

The Williams house, constructed in 1890, is a well-preserved and excellent example of the Queen Anne style. It was built in the heyday of the Queen Anne style's popularity. This property is one of 27 single-family houses included in the survey which is designed in this style. The houses range in date from 1883 to 1909, with over 75 percent built at the same approximate time as the subject house.

This residence exhibits the asymmetrical massing and decorative features characteristic of Queen Anne architecture. It is distinctive among the surveyed properties because of the variety wall surface decoration. Also of interest is the handsome, paired, paneled and glazed door, profuse use of flashglass, and the large, encircling porch with a rectangular corner pavillion, wide, bracketed frieze and second story balcony.

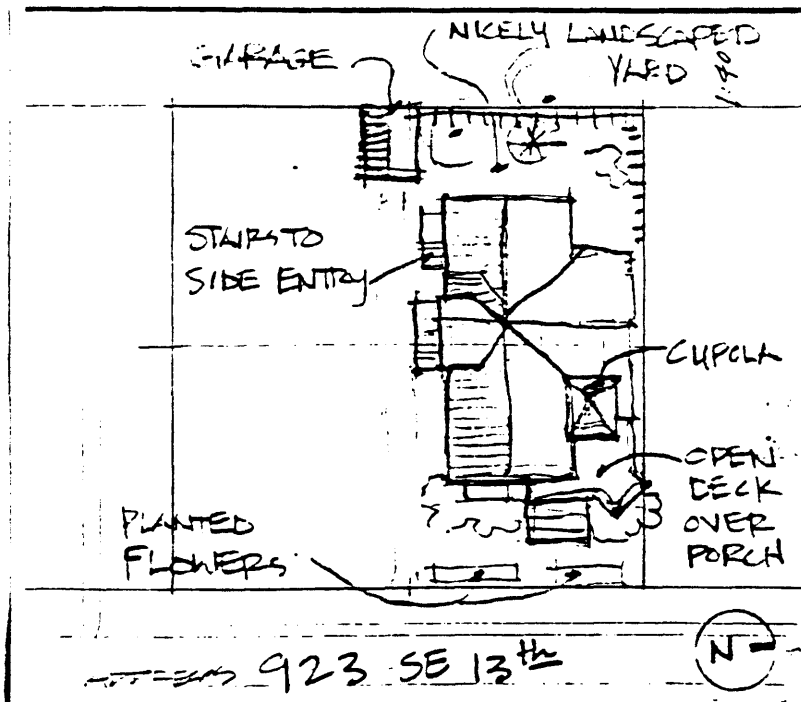
Deed records indicate the original owners of the house were Elijah and George Williams who owned the property until 1905.

1988 OREGON CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY  
CENTRAL SOUTHEAST PORTLAND

ADDRESS: 923 S.E. 13th

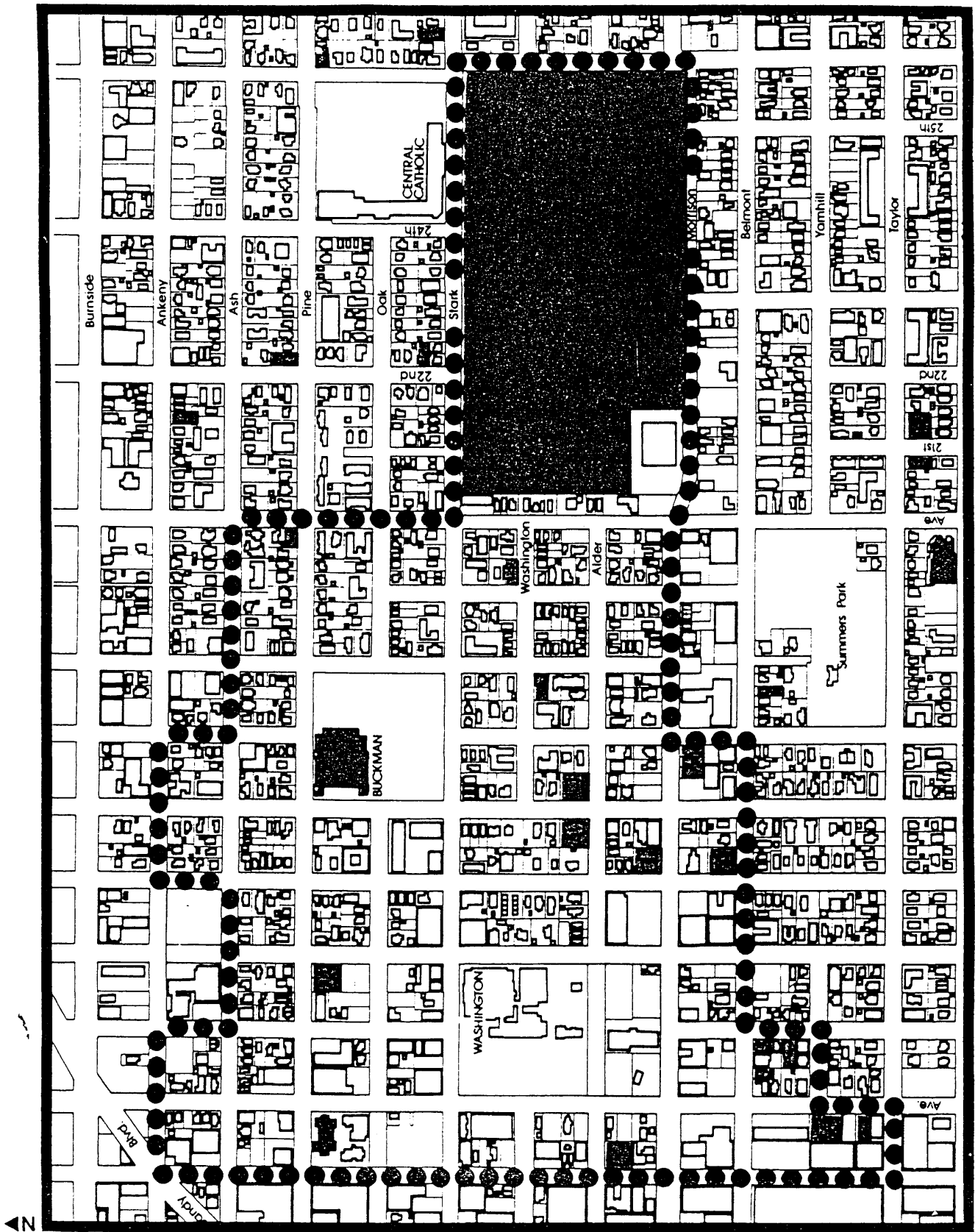


ROLL & NEG. NO: J15-20 SLIDE: 389



SITE PLANS DRAWN BY: David Bales, Phil Eschtruth

FIELD SURVEY NO.: 83  
STATE INVENTORY NO:



Legend:

Proposed District Boundaries ●●●

Areas of Historical Significance ■

# BUCKMAN

BUCKMAN

Inventory of Architectural & Historically Significant Structures

<u>Building</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
Hinson Baptist Church	1137 SE 20th Avenue	1910
3rd Church of Christ Scientist	1722 SE Madison	1925
Birrell Residence	1324 SE 16th	c1870
Brick Residence	2712 SE Salmon	1911
East Portland Library	1110 SE Alder	1910
Fenton Residence	626 SE 16th	1890
Buckman School	320 SE 16th	1921
Grace Truth Church	420 SE 22nd	1885
St. Francis Church	330 SE 11th	1938
Residence	2108 SE Taylor	1910
Victorian Residence	2036 SE Taylor	1892
Thompson Residence	1007 SE 12th	1892
Pioneer Residence	1216 SE Belmont	1885
Victorian Residence	1232 SE Belmont	1890
Victorian Residence	923 SE 13th	1890
Victorian Residence	1728 SE Belmont	1880
Residence	2539 SE Madison	1910
VFW Post	2514 SE Madison	1925
Residence	1408 SE 22nd	1910
Victorian Residence	2136 SE Madison	1900
Classic Revival Residence	1909 SE Madison	1910
Victorian Residence	1324 SE Pine	1883
Victorian Residence	1336 SE Pine	
Credenza Residence	1535 SE Alder	1910
Victorian Residence	534 SE 19th	1890
Pioneer Residence	601 SE 18th	c1880
Benson Residence	1636 SE Morrison	1895
Victorian Residence	1630 SE Morrison	
Victorian Residence	1618 SE Morrison	
Victorian Residence	2625 SE Stark	1885
Victorian Residence	2116 SE Ankeny	
Victorian Residence	2203 SE Pine	