

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

- 8

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, 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 Anderson, Emanuel and Christina, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1420 SE Roberts Avenue not for publication

city or town Gresham vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 501 zip code 97080

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.

James Hamrick
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO

7 April 2005
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
Action

- 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):

for
Edson Beal
Signature of the Keeper

5/22/05
Date of

Anderson, Emanuel and Christina, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many 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	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Dwelling – Single Family

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Dwelling – Single Family

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Lapped Wood Siding
roof: Composition Shingles
Other: Wood Shingles

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

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Anderson, Emanuel and Christina, House
1420 SE Roberts Avenue
Gresham, Oregon

Setting and Landscape Features

The Anderson House, built circa 1906, is located on Lot 30 (Tax Lot 4300) in the Cedar Creek Park Addition to Gresham. In an established residential neighborhood, the house fronts SE Roberts Avenue on the north and SE Maple Loop on the west. The house is one of the oldest residences in the neighborhood, generally characterized by Craftsman and Bungalow style dwellings, and newer single-family residences.

Sited on a flat lot, the house faces north with an expansive front yard buffered from SE Roberts Avenue and SE Maple Loop by shrubs and smaller deciduous trees. Two mature black walnut trees, dating from the historic period, are in the front (north) yard. A sidewalk extends along the edge of SE Roberts Avenue and another sidewalk parallels SE Maple Loop. Deciduous trees interspersed with shrubs have been placed in the parking strip on the north side of the sidewalk; the vegetation screens the sidewalk from the street. A brick landing in a keyhole pattern is at the foot of the front stairs. A brick walkway from the west side deck leads to the driveway.

A concrete driveway decorated with brick extends east from SE Maple Loop to a carport attached to the back (south) of the house. The carport has double wooden doors that simulate historic garage doors. Originally, the driveway was located along the east side of the house and was accessed from SE Roberts Avenue; a portion of the eastern side of the lot was subdivided and sold in the early 1990s. Currently, a dense arborvitae hedge screens the Anderson House from the newer dwelling on the east. A wood fence and shrubs screen the property from the residence on the south.

Flowering shrubs and plants including rhododendrons, roses, and ferns are around the perimeter of the house. Plantings also frame the south and north side of the driveway, and some of the evergreen shrubs have sculpted forms. The remainder of the well-maintained yard is landscaped with perimeter plantings.

A shed and gazebo are located in the yard, but due to their insubstantial size neither is counted as a resource.

Exterior

The one-and one-half-story Anderson House is asymmetrical in plan and measures approximately 20 feet (east-west) and 54 feet (north-south). A carport and den addition was added in the 1960s to the back (south) elevation and a newer deck built on the west side of the house.

The house has a cross gable roof covered with architectural composition asphalt shingles. A small recessed porch on the upper story of the west elevation has a decorative spindlework frieze, tapered chamfered pilasters with an "X" pattern carved in the wood, and a hip roof. In 1916 the front gable was extended to enclose this small porch. A shed roof dormer has been added to the west side of the roof.

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Projecting eaves embellished with a dentil fascia molding extend over the face of the building. The gable ends are decorated with king-post stickwork, and wide bands of staggered and hexagonal cut-wood shingles. Paired one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows punctuate the gable ends. The bottom of the gables flare slightly over the lower story's cut-away-bay windows. Jigsaw brackets with turned drop pendants at the corners decorate the bays on the west and north elevations. The front (north) bay has colored glass in the upper sashes. The remainder of the one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows are surrounded by wood trim. Some of the original windows on the secondary elevations have been replaced with alternate window types.

The original siding on the majority of the house consists of vertical drop wood siding finished with wide corner boards and a watertable. The second story of the rear ell is covered with wood shingles, and fire retardant shingles on the lower story. This portion of the house has smaller double-hung windows topped with a cap molding. A picture window and tall brick exterior chimney have been added to the east side of the house. Fire retardant shingles also cover the bottom portion of the west elevation bay. The house has a concrete foundation.

A one-story shed roof addition was made to the rear of the house in the 1960s and a lower carport added to the shed roof extension. A deck with a turned balustrade has been added to the west elevation. This deck wraps around to the front porch. The recessed front porch has an original chamfered tapered pilaster that has a carved "X" in the wood. A turned porch post has been added to the northwest corner of the porch. Jigsaw brackets decorate the corners of the porch. Fluted trim boards, a wide projecting cornice molding with a dentil molding, and a multi-pane transom decorate the entrance. The original beaded ceiling is intact. A newer paneled door replaced the original door. New wooden stairs lead to the brick landing and the front yard.

Interior

The Anderson House has two floors and a partial daylight basement. The first floor is composed of a foyer, living room (parlor), dining room, den, bathroom, utility room, kitchen, and family room. The second floor has four bedrooms and a bathroom.

First Floor

The entrance door opens into a small foyer that has a tall ceiling, wallpapered walls, and marble floor. The doorway on the east side of the foyer leads into the living room (parlor) that has high ceilings, wide crown molding, wide baseboards, and a molded picture rail. The colored glass windows in the bay window illuminate the room. Molded trim boards surround the windows. A wide doorway on the south elevation leads into the dining room and kitchen. The dining room has the same wide crown molding, high ceilings and baseboards, and window trim as the living room. A chair rail has been added around the room and carpeting installed over the original fir floors. A staircase on the east side of the dining room leads to the upper level. The den is also east of the dining room and has wood waincotting finished with a chair rail, a picture window on the east elevation, a closet on the north wall, and heavy cornice molding.

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The kitchen is open in plan. Part of the wall between the dining room and kitchen was removed to create a counter between the two rooms. The kitchen originally extended across the back of the house but was remodeled in early 1990s to incorporate a laundry room and bathroom. The kitchen has high ceilings (restored in 1990s), original trim around the doors, vinyl flooring, and new cabinets. The utility room and bathroom are at the east side of the kitchen and have vinyl floors and high ceilings. An original four-panel wood door with a pressed metal doorknob leads to the bathroom.

The family room, south of the kitchen, has modern finishes and was added in the 1960s. The room has a wood stove, carpeted floors, sloped ceiling, and a French door on the west elevation. A stairway with a turned railing leads to the back door and to the unfinished basement that has concrete walls and floor, and an original root cellar.

Second Floor

The U-shaped staircase extends from the east side of the dining room to a hallway leading to the four bedrooms on the upper story. The staircase has square newel posts with decorative cap moldings and a turned balustrade. The treads have been carpeted.

The central hall leads to bedrooms that are at each end and on either side of the hall. The narrow hallway has high ceilings and baseboards, and carpeting over the fir floors. Original four-panel wood doors with pressed metal hardware lead into the bedrooms. The north, east, and west bedrooms have picture rails, carpeted fir floors, sloped ceilings, original window trim, and high baseboards. A door on the north side of the west bedroom opens onto a small porch that has a turned spindle frieze, cut-wood shingle siding on the east elevation, and a closet on the north elevation with tongue and groove siding on the outside, and flush-board interior walls. The bedroom at the south end of the hall was added in the 1960s, and has a sloped ceiling and newer trim. The upstairs bathroom, on the west side of the hall, has an original corner sink, a corner cabinet, high ceilings and baseboards, and a vinyl floor.

Historic Alterations

- Extended the pitch on the west side of the north gable to partially enclose small upper porch; 1916.

Alterations

- Exterior chimney added to the east elevation (ca. 1960).
- Shed roof carport and den built on the rear (south) elevation (ca. 1960).
- Fire retardant shingles and some newer windows added to rear portion of building (ca. 1960s).
- New front door and gutters (early 1990s).
- A deck and turned railing added to the west and part of north elevation (early 1993).
- Crown molding added to living room and dining room (early 1990s).
- Some windows replaced on the rear addition (early 1990s) and crown moldings added to a some windows.
- Kitchen remodeled and downstairs bath and utility room added (early 1990s).
- Restored original ceiling heights in the house (early 1990s).

Anderson, Emanuel and Christina, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

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).

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

Architecture
Medicine

Period of Significance
1906 - 1919

Significant Dates
1906, 1919

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Emanuel Anderson

- 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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder
Charles Emil Witter

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets) See continuation sheets.

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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: Gresham Outlook Newspaper, Oregon Historical Society, Emanuel Hospital Records

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Statement of Significance

The Emanuel Anderson House meets National Register Criterion B for its association with Emanuel Anderson, a prominent Gresham community leader who moved to the newly incorporated city during a time of rapid growth. Anderson was active in the Gresham Saron Lutheran Church, was one of the founders and board members of the Bank of Gresham, and was instrumental in the development of Emanuel Hospital in Portland, serving as a board member from 1909 until 1926. Many of these family members benefited from Anderson's keen business sense as he helped relatives establish commercial enterprises in the area.

The Anderson House also meets National Register Criterion C as one of the best-preserved Queen Anne style residences in Gresham, an uncommon style in Gresham. There are only three Queen Anne style resources listed in the *Gresham Historic Inventory* remaining near the historic urban core. The Anderson House displays characteristics of the style in its multiple roof forms, decorative cut shingles, cut-away bays, colored glass windows, small upper story porch, turned spindle porch friezes, asymmetrical massing, and setting.

The period of significance dates from 1906 to 1919. The beginning date of 1906 represents the Andersons' arrival in Gresham and the construction of the family house, and the end date of 1919 corresponds to Emanuel Anderson's move from the house. The themes of community development and architecture are represented in the nomination.

Gresham

The City of Gresham, eight miles east of Portland, became a major farming center in Multnomah County. Euro Americans settled in the Gresham area in the 1840's as the first wagon trains passed over the Oregon Trail. The federal government's Donation Land Claim Act, effective from 1850 to 1855, brought more settlers who constructed roads and homes, and began farming the land in the area. Farmers raised wheat, fruits, potatoes, and other vegetables. Surplus produce was taken to Portland along early roads that connected settlements. Powell Valley Road was one of these main transportation routes. The first post office was established in 1884, and named "Gresham" after Civil War soldier and the U.S. postmaster of the time, Walter Quinton Gresham.

The late 1880's saw growth in Gresham's downtown area, and by 1900, the city boasted of commercial buildings, churches, a hotel, and livery stables. The first fifteen years of the twentieth century brought growth to Gresham as the public utilities were incorporated, a newspaper started, the electric railroads connected the town to outlying communities, the automobile era began, and residents erected houses in newly platted areas surrounding the city. By 1911, Gresham's population had reached 1,000.

Agriculture sustained the City's economy. Commercial berry farms, canneries, and dairy farms began to dot the agricultural landscape around the town. Other businesses that fueled the local economy were fur farms, a brick making factory, filbert orchards, and a potato starch and milling company. Agriculture continued to dominate the economy until World War II. The war brought more jobs into town, diversifying the opportunities for employment. After the war, the area continued to grow at a steady pace until the 1970s, when Gresham experienced a period of phenomenal growth, tripling its population in a decade. A service-oriented community and the eastern hub of Portland, Gresham is currently is the fourth largest city in Oregon.

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Sketch of Emanuel Anderson's Life

Emanuel and Christina Anderson built their SE Roberts Avenue residence circa 1906 after visiting family members in the area. Born on August 1, 1855 in Sweden, Emanuel came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Buckland, Missouri, where he married Christina Kjersti Onsdorff on February 21, 1875. The couple settled on a section of land, established a successful turkey and pig farming business, and began raising their six children.

The three Anderson sons moved to the West Coast in 1902, 1904, and 1905, leaving their parents on their family farm in Missouri. Sons Edward and Carl Anderson became builders, constructing many commercial structures in Portland, and Julius became a professional photographer settling in Vancouver, Washington. Emanuel and Christina had three daughters. One daughter was married to a minister who was working at a Lutheran college, another daughter was living in Portland, and their youngest daughter was still at home.

In 1905, the Andersons and their youngest daughter Emilie visited their son Julius in Vancouver, Washington. While on their trip, the Andersons decided to move to the West Coast and chose Gresham, Oregon for their new residence. By this time, Emanuel Anderson had retired from farming, was financially independent, and was able to move easily to be near his children. The 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland attracted visitors from all over the country, and many of the travelers later moved to Oregon.

According to Arlene Henshaw, granddaughter of the Andersons, the family bought six acres in 1906 on SE Roberts Avenue and hired builder Charles Emil Witter to construct a house on the site. The property was approximately one and a half miles south of Gresham's business district along SE Roberts Avenue. The Anderson's new house faced north on a flat lot and was set back from the street. The back of the property was adjacent to the Oregon Water and Power Company Railway commuter and freight railroad line that connected Gresham with Portland and beyond. This offered a convenient mode of transportation. Gresham grew during this period: the town of Gresham was incorporated in 1904; the first paper was established the same year; the telephone company organized, Grange Fair started, a brick yard began producing in 1906; and the electric company was founded in 1908.

After making arrangements to build their new house, the Anderson family returned to Missouri. In April 1906 the family moved permanently to Gresham and into the completed house on SE Roberts Avenue. The Andersons joined the other families who had become successful business people and had moved to Gresham after building their retirement homes.

A religious man, Emanuel was devoted to the Lutheran Church and the betterment of people's lives. The family were members of the Saron Lutheran Church located east of Gresham near the intersection of Powell and Barnes Roads (the congregation later moved closer to town and currently is known as the Trinity Lutheran Church).

According to granddaughter Arlene Henshaw, Anderson was a "gentleman farmer" who kept a garden on his acreage on SE Roberts Avenue. Anderson also demonstrated his keen business sense well into his retirement. Several family members received aid from Anderson when they wanted to start their careers and businesses in the Portland/Gresham area. Anderson helped his brother-in-law establish a harness shop on Main Street in Gresham's business district.

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In 1909, Anderson became involved as a benefactor and advocate of Emanuel Hospital, a well-known Lutheran institution in Portland. He served as a hospital board member until 1926. Upon his death, the *Gresham Outlook* newspaper reported, "the upbuilding of this institution (Emanuel Hospital), of which Portland is justly proud, has been one of the fond projects which filled the life of Mr. Anderson." According to Anderson family lore, Emanuel Hospital was named after Emanuel Anderson. Anderson also helped establish the Bank of Gresham in 1910 and for many years served as a board member of the bank.

The Anderson's sons, Edward and Carl, erected a new home for their parents on fifty acres in the Pleasant Home district south of Corbett, Oregon. Emanuel and Christina Anderson sold their home on SE Roberts Avenue in 1919, and moved into their new residence where they lived until Emanuel Anderson's death in 1928.

Chain of Title

The Andersons purchased the SE Roberts Avenue property in 1906 from Alfred J. and Grace A. Stout. The Andersons sold the property in 1919 to Michael J. and Ellen B. Byrne who owned the acreage until 1920. Subsequent owners include: Glad (1920), Winter (1920 to 1921), Blonn (1921 to 1947), Kirkpatrick (1947 to 1949), Cooper (1949 to 1953), Van Beek (1953 to 1971), Strey (1971 to 1975), Stallard (1975 to 1986), Garman (1986 to 1991) Bachhuber and McGee (1991 to 1993), and Hartner and Caldwell (1993). The current owner, Kay Caldwell, purchased the property from Mr. Hartner in 1993.

Builder

Bernard Emil Witter was born in Saxon, Germany on May 26, 1845. He came to the United States with his parents when he was four years old. Bernard was naturalized on October 18, 1866, in Columbus Ohio. He married Barbara Katherine Schoepfel in Cincinnati two years later. They had four children that survived to adulthood: Louise Susan, Charles George, Ida May and Arthur Bernard. In 1888 Bernard moved his family to Oregon after his son Charles visited cousins in the area and sent favorable reports back to his father. Bernard purchased a 105-acre farm one mile south of Gresham. Here they set about building their family home and farm buildings in preparation for a farming venture. The cousins who had encouraged them to come to Oregon were the Stones (of Fairview) and the Jacob Zimmermans. The Zimmermans built the home at 179th and Sandy (also on the National Register of Historic Places). Bernard Emil Witter's family home was built in about 1890 and is located at 938 SE Roberts. It is presumed that he did most of the building with the help of his sons.

Bernard's son Charles Emil Witter became known as a carpenter and built several houses in the area, and throughout Gresham. Bernard's other son, Arthur, became known as the farmer in the family and inherited the 105-acre farm after his father's death. Over time, Charlie built homes on this land. The Arthur B. Witter house, was built by Charlie in 1914 on part of the original 105-acre farmland. It is located at 909 SE Roberts, across from the original Bernard Witter family home.

The Witters built, and lived in, many homes in the immediate area. Charles Witter's house is located at 1102 SE Roberts Avenue, and was finished in 1921. Members of the Witter family lived in three homes built around the intersection of 9th and Roberts. It is believed that Charlie built these homes as well. Only recently did Charlie's son, Clarence, have to move from one of these homes due to old age.

The Anderson House, located at 1420 SE Roberts, was built in 1906 by Charles Emil Witter.

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The Queen Anne Style: A Comparative Analysis

The Queen Anne style was inspired by manor houses designed by English architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and was introduced into the United States during the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. As news of the fair's architecture spread, the new Queen Anne style became a popular building form throughout the country. In Oregon, as in other states, industrialization created a new moneyed generation who displayed their wealth by building large residences often designed in the Queen Anne style as well as summer homes crafted in the Queen Anne Cottage style. The style was further popularized by the publication of house pattern books that illustrated various designs and architectural details that could be built or ordered through the mail. More modest Queen Anne style houses were constructed by the middle class often incorporating decorative elements such as jigsaw brackets and spindle friezes.

The Queen Anne style, popular in the last two decades of the nineteenth century throughout Oregon, was not as common in the Gresham area. According to the *1987 Gresham Historic Resource Inventory*, there were two Queen Anne style houses listed in the immediate Gresham area that compare to the Anderson House. These three houses are also listed as Gresham Historic Landmarks (Class 1). The following is a brief description of these residences:

The Gedamke House: 1304 East Powell Blvd.

The Gedamke House, constructed circa 1900, was patterned after a mail order architectural plan book called "Modern Cottages" by George Barker. The Gedamke House most resembles the Anderson House in its plan and style. The one-and-one-half story modest Queen Anne style house, currently used as a restaurant and offices, has a cross-gable roof, corbelled chimney, double-hung windows, cut-away bays, jigsaw brackets, fishscale shingles on the gable ends, and colored glass in some of the windows. Alterations include a rear addition with lattice trim, restaurant mechanical equipment on the rear extension, some window alterations, and a disabled ramp along the side of the house. The Gedamke House, well maintained, is a good example of a modest Queen Anne style residence within Gresham.

The Elkhorn Ranch: 1325 Powell Valley Blvd.

The Elkhorn Ranch, erected circa 1865 and remodeled in the 1890s by John Roberts, is a one-and-one-half story modest Queen Anne style house. The residence has an intersecting-gable roof, four-over-four and one-over-one double-hung windows, cut-away bays, spindled porch frieze, and jigsaw brackets and cut-wood shingles on the gable ends. Alterations include the original porch railing removed, back porch enclosed (1982), some window alterations, and installation of vinyl siding over the lower-story.

Although one of the older examples of a Queen Anne style residence, the installation of the vinyl siding has compromised the integrity of this resource.

The Anderson House: 1420 SE Roberts Avenue

The Anderson House, constructed ca. 1906, displays characteristics of the Queen Anne style in its multiple roof shapes, irregular massing, the small upper story porch, cut-away-bay windows, jigsaw brackets with pendants, and colored glass windows. The house also has characteristics of the Eastlake style in its stick work on the gable ends, turned porch spindles, and carved posts. The expansive yard and setback from SE Roberts Avenue reflect the historic setting. Alterations include a side deck and a rear addition.

Anderson, Emanuel and Christina, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Summary

Of the three Queen Anne styles, the Anderson and Gedamke houses are the best-preserved examples.

Note: The Zimmerman House (17111 NE Sandy Boulevard) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and in the 1987 Gresham Historic Resource Inventory. This well-known Queen Anne farmstead is not included as a comparative resource since it is on Sandy Boulevard outside the historic urban core.

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Bibliography

City of Gresham. "Inventory of Historic and Cultural Landmarks, and Historic Context Statement". Adopted 1988; amended 1990.

Caldwell, Kay. Interview with current owner of Anderson residence. June 2003.

Arlene Henshaw. Interview of a granddaughter of Emanuel and Christina Anderson, residents of the "Anderson House" located at 1420 SE Roberts, Gresham, Oregon, by Jill Mannthey and David Lindstrom on July 24, 2002 at 2:00 p.m.

Arlene Henshaw. Phone interview of Mrs. Henshaw by David Lindstrom on September 9 & 11, 2002.

Arlene Henshaw. Telephone interview by David Lindstrom on July 25 & 28, 2003.

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

Gresham Outlook: "Review of the "Powell Valley" reports from 1911 to 1919.

Gresham Outlook: May 8, 1928, Death Brings Release to Emanuel Anderson.

Title Chain for the Anderson House.

Sandgren, Carl H. and Renhard, Carl J: Fifty Years of the Columbia Conference, Historical Glimpses of Lutheran Mission Work in the Pacific Northwest under the Auspices of the Columbia Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod, pp 156-157 and pp 160-162. 1943.

Oregon Journal, May 7, 1928. Funeral Notice. Emanuel Anderson.

Anderson, Emanuel & Christina, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 545650 5036931
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

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 Catie Fernandez (Staff Liaison), Bronwyn Buckle (Staff Liaison) and David Lindstrom (Chair)
City of Gresham Historic Resources Citizen Advisory Committee

organization City of Gresham date July 2003/February 2005

street & number 1333 NW Eastman Parkway telephone 503-618-2396

city or town Gresham state OR zip code 97030

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

name Kay Caldwell

street & number 1420 SE Roberts Avenue telephone 503-667-4644

city or town Gresham state OR zip code 97080

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.460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Anderson, Emanuel and Christina, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

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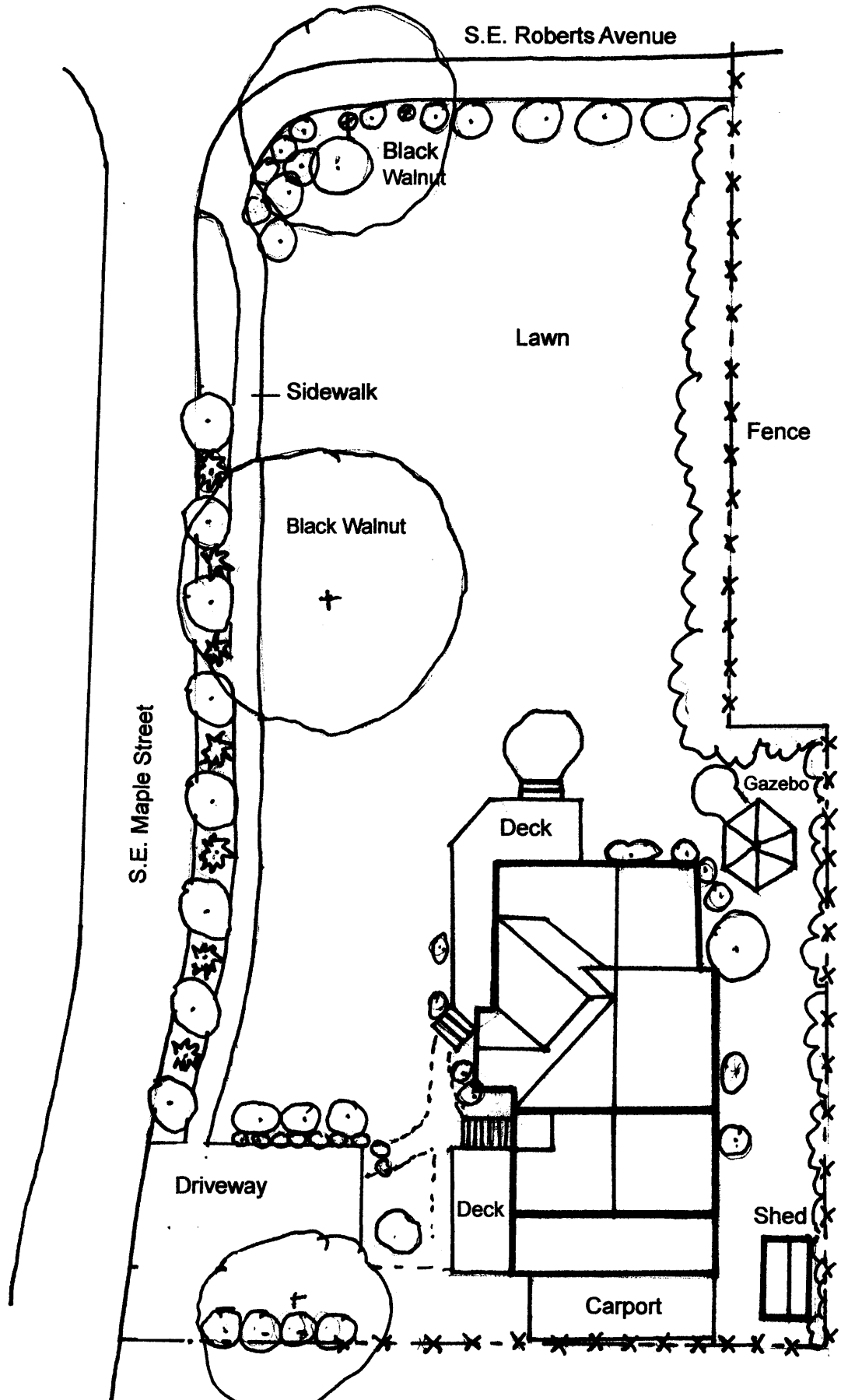
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Verbal Boundary Description

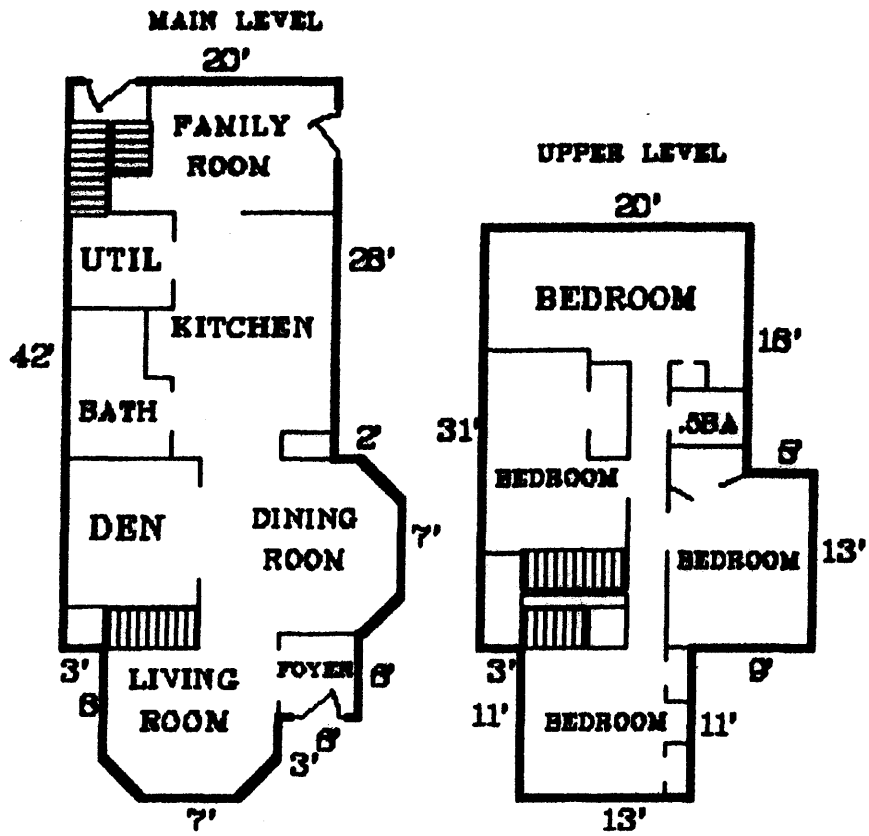
The nominated area is in the SE 1/4 NE1/4 Section 15, Township 1 South, Range 3 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Multnomah County, Oregon and is legally described as Lot 30, Block 2 Cedar Creek Park. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 4300 at said location.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area consists of a .28 acre lot that contains the home built for Emanuel Anderson and his wife Christina. The lot was created by subdivision (Cedar Creek Park) in 1992. It includes the expansive yard between SE Roberts Street and the home, which has provided the structure visual presence from the street since construction in 1906.



SITE PLAN



Anderson House: Floor Plan