

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mock, John, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 4333 N. Willamette Boulevard not for publication

city, town Portland vicinity of congressional district 3

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lewis and Fern Alexander

street & number 4333 N. Willamette Blvd.

city, town Portland vicinity of state Oregon 97217

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 1021 SW Fourth

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Portland Historical Landmark has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date c. 1970 federal state county local

depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Preceded by two log cabins, the Mock's Residence is the third house on the site of the pioneer Mock family. Though there is no known architect, the home was completed in 1894. Primarily Queen Anne in style, it, however, is a fine example of the inventive trends which incorporated various styles, in both design and construction, that characterize this period of architecture. Presently the house is resided by Mr. Lewis E. and Mrs. Fern T. Alexander, and remains in excellent condition.

The Mock's Residence is located in Section 17, Township 1 North, and Range 1 East. The home itself and the surrounding property occupy Lots 1, 9, 10 and 11 of City Block 6465-6467 in the LaDuke Terrace Addition. Facing the Willamette River, the house rests centered to the rear of the property, overlooking Mock's Bottom. The neighborhood is almost entirely residential, excepting the University of Portland and Columbia Park--a public outdoor recreational facility. The area is known as Mock's Crest and has a tremendous view of the Willamette River and the opposing hills of northwest Portland. Mock's Crest is largely flatland lined with boulevards and streets; and sidewalks lined with trees, shrubs, and well-kept lawns. Special times in the year are spring, when the rhododendrons are in bloom, or in the fall, when the leaves of the various deciduous trees change color.

Mock's Residence is a 2 1/2-story home with a rectangular base. It is a single detached building and has no wings. The home's dimensions are 39.5 feet in the front elevation; 47 feet in the rear elevation; 54 feet on the left side elevation, and; 50 feet on the right side elevation. The adjacent carport measures 23 feet by 39 feet, and the swimming facility is 29 feet by 68 feet.

Set on a concrete block foundation, the Mock home has a full basement which presently serves as a laundry room and recreational area. Built with wood frame, siding and trim, the first story of the house is faced with clapboard; the second story is faced with wood shingles and an imbricated wood shingle trim; and the final half story is sided with imbricated wood shingles and trimmed in flushboard with moulded rails and raised panels.

The roof is a cross bellcast gable, with return, and it is surfaced with wood shingles. The roof is trimmed with combined eaves and raking type. The raking is plain cornice boxed, with return, and the eaves are cornice boxed with frieze and brackets. There are two dormers, both facing the front elevation; 1) a swept dormer with six small fixed windows, and; 2) a bellcast gable dormer, with return. It is sided with imbricated wood shingles, trimmed in flushboard with moulded rails and raised pannels, and has two small fixed windows. On the roof there are also two single unit brick chimneys. The first is near the front elevation and offset to the left. And the second is nearer the rear elevation and offset to the right.

The carport, adjacent to the rear (north) elevation, has a slightly inclined roof supported by turned wooden posts. Constructed wholly of wood, the carport roof is also trimmed with a plain corniced boxed eave. Though a subsequent addition, the carport was designed to compliment the house, and does not dramatically distort its dimensions or alter its original structure. The driveway encompasses the front yard, and off ramps circle around to the back of the house where the carport is located. The carport has a concrete floor and the driveway was given a blacktop in 1968.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Also in 1968, the Neptune Company installed an outdoor heated swimming pool. The pool facility includes a pool and pool house, all fenced in by a six foot high concrete block and glass wall. The floor area inside is poured concrete with two large planters. The pool is also concrete, yet it is trimmed with tile and beveled-edge concrete blocks. The poolhouse is a section of the concrete block enclosure. Covered by fiberglass, the poolhouse also has a built-in barbeque, sink, and equipment room which doubles as a dressing room. Located approximately forty feet to the right of the right-side elevation of the house, the grounds which surround the pool facility have been landscaped and fine shrubs have been planted in order to greatly minimize, if not practically eliminate, any architectural contrasts.

The front (south) elevation of Mock's Residence has six 1-over-1 wood 2-sash windows: three on the second story and three on the first. There is also one stained glass half rounded window to the right of the main door, and a stained glass rectangular transom situated above the far right first floor 1-over-1 2-sash window.

The main door is a double 3-panel type located to the left, off center of the front elevation. It has a rectangular opening shape, is surrounded by plain wood panels and has no embrasure. The main door is decorated with moulded rails, raised panels, two panes of stained glass, and is topped by a stained glass, flush light with mullion, rectangular transom panel. Finally, the double door has a full natural finish.

Of special interest to the front elevation is the first story veranda and second floor balcony. The veranda has an overhanging roof, turned wood posts for support, and is enclosed by turned and moulded wood railings. The posts are connected by a frieze composed of spindles and scalloped, jig-sawn panels. The veranda ranges from eight feet to twelve feet in depth, stretches forty feet across the front elevation, and wraps around the right-side elevation for ten feet. The stairs leading from the veranda to the yard are made of brick, straight in style, and have low solid brick railings.

The second story balcony is at the southern end of the second floor main hallway. It is a 6' x 9' closed balcony with a partially overhanging roof supported by one turned wood post. The railing, which encloses the entire balcony, is made of solid wood and is surfaced with imbricated shingles.

The east elevation consists of one 2-sash wood window on the upper-half story; one 2-sash wood window (with mullion) and two 1-over-1 wood sash windows on the second story, and; one hinged window, one eyebrow window, four bowed out sidelight windows, two 2-sash wood windows, and one fixed window with a stained glass transom on the first story. The fixed window with transom is bowed out and flanked on both sides by 2-sash wood windows--thus providing a garden view for the living room. The four sidelight windows are rectangular, side by side, and give a pleasant view of the pool facility from a small but comfortable bar room (originally the breakfast room).

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

FEB 15 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The rear (north) elevation has one fixed multi-paned window on the upper-half story; three 1-over-1 wood sash windows on the second story, and; one 1-over-1 wood sash window on the first story. The rear elevation also has a back porch with an overhanging roof. It is supported by turned wood posts, and has a moulded and turned wood railing for safety. The back porch ranges from six feet to eight feet in dept, and stretches twenty-two feet on the rear elevation, and twelve feet on the right side elevation. It thus forms an "L" shape and leads to the far back door, giving access to the carport from the pantry. The door has five raised wood panels, moulded rails, a plain embrasure, and has a full natural finish. Next to the door is the back porch stairs. They are straight face to the side. The stairs are constructed of wood with turned and moulded wood railings.

On the west elevation, the upper-half story has one 1-over-1 wood sash window, and directly above is one fixed multi-paned window. On the second story are four 1-over-1 wood sash windows, two of which are stained glass on the upper halves. The first story has two 1-over-1 wood sash windows, and the basement level has two fixed double paned windows. On the east elevation there is a third porch with an overhanging roof supported by turned wood posts. The deck is six feet by twenty-eight feet, with a moulded and turned wood railing. The stairs are of the straight side type and have a metal railing for safety. The east elevation porch gives access to a wood 3-panel side door that leads to the kitchen. The panels are raised, the rails are moulded, and there is a large rectangular stained glass window. The door has a full natural finish on the exterior, is painted on the interior side, and is topped with a rectangular stained glass transom.

The interior of the Mock's Residence consists of a 1,500 square foot basement; a 2,000 square foot first floor; a 1,900 square foot second floor; and an attic with 1,000 usable square feet. The basement is used as a laundryroom and recreational area, whereas the attic, though largely unfinished, has one insulated room for storage purposes. The first floor was originally designed to and presently serves and the family living area. Likewise, the second floor was designed expressly for individual sleeping and dressing rooms, and remains so today.

The entry hall allows access from the front porch through the main doors to the main hall-foyer. The entry is 6' x 5'6" and contains an inner pair of 8' high doors, with stained glass inserts, that separate it from the hall-foyer. The floor is surfaced in ceramic tile, and the doors and wainscote are all natural finish hardwood panels.

The main hall-foyer is irregular in shape, approximately 22' x 8'6" in size. The floors are fully carpeted and the ceiling is textured with a cut crystal chandelier. The walls are painted, yet all doors and the accompanying wood decor are of natural finish. An open curved stairway leads to the second floor. The newel post and rails are carved hardwood and given a natural finish.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN - 4 1980
DATE ENTERED	FEB 15 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Between the entry hall and stairway is an 8' x 5'6" cloak room. It has hanging space for clothing on both sides and a sit down storage bence. This walk-in cloak room is fully carpeted and has a half rounded stained glass window facing the front yard.

To the left of the entry hall as one enters the hall-foyer, is the sitting room. Measuring 14' x 17', one enters the sitting room through a 5' x 8' pocket door from the hall-foyer. The room has a textured ceiling, painted walls, and a bowed front window stretching the full width of the room. The sitting room is fully carpeted.

The living room, originally the parlor and music room, is to the right of the hall-foyer and is entered through a pair of 5' x 8' pocketed doors. The room is irregular in shape, yet averages 29' x 14' in size. The south nine feet of the room is separated by a high cased opening topped with fancy spindle work and a cut out lyre. This section of the living room is lined with built-in bookcases, except for the window areas. The fireplace at the north end of the room is surrounded by a natural finish oak mantle and side sections with a beveled edge plate glass mirror back. It has a ceramic tile face and an iron plate fire screen with adjustable vents. The ceiling is textured, the walls are painted, and the floor is carpeted.

One gains access to the dining room via a 4' x 8' high pocket door at the north end of the living room. The ceiling was hand-painted by New York artist Charles Ammann in 1930. The chandelier has eight branches and is of Victorian design. The fixture was originally gas fueled, but has since been converted to electricity. The fireplace, at the southern end of the room, is similar in styling to the one in the living room. It has a ceramic face and hearth, an iron plate fire screen, and a natural finish oak wood mantle. However, the side shelves have more spindle work and there is a smaller mirror. The northern wall has a scenic mural of the "Villa d'Este." Painted in moss green and blue, it was done by an unknown artist at an unknown date. The woodwork in the room is largely painted in satin enamel, excepting the spindle work, the doors, and the dado inserts. The remaining walls are likewise painted and the floor is carpeted. The dining room measures 19' x 14'.

The breakfast room presently serving as an informal bar, opens off of the dining room through a high cased opening topped by fine wood spindle work. Facing the east, the room is walled by two full sides of glass windows taking full advantage of the sun during the first half of the day. The remaining two walls and ceiling are painted to compliment the dining room, and the floor is completely surfaced with ceramic tile. The breakfast room measures 6' x 10'.

At the north end of the hall-foyer is the center hall. Measuring 3' x 10', it has a dropped ceiling topped with a fancy wood spindle work. The floor is carpeted, the walls are painted, and the center hall leads one to the main floor bathroom and to the office.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 14 1980
DATE ENTERED	FEB 15 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

The office is 10' x 8'6" and has a dropped ceiling. This room does not reflect the architectural period of the house as do the other room. The office has wainscote height paneling and built-in cabinets shelves. The floor is carpeted.

The main floor bathroom measures 7'6" x 15'. It has a built-in vanity with a large mirror and double swag lights, the ceiling is original hand painted, and has a wall-hung water closet. The bathroom has been fitted by a modern toilet and 4'6" tub with an overhead shower.

The kitchen is a modern "U" shaped design with several built-in appliances. One can enter the kitchen from the rear hall or from the pantry via the dining room. The kitchen is 12' x 16'6", it has a 9' kitchen bar with an eating shelf and a 7'6" nook space for a small kitchen table. The room is well lighted and fully carpeted.

The pantry is located between the dining room and kitchen and has access to both. The walls are lined with upper and lower cabinets for storage, and there is an open counter space. The pantry is carpeted and opens up on to the back porch.

The rear stair is three feet wide and leads off the rear hallway to the second floor central hallway. Given a natural wood finish, it has one landing and winders which provide for a ninety-degree turn.

The second floor consists of a main hallway, a small rear hall, a bathroom, a master bedroom, and five additional bedrooms. All the rooms on this floor have wood panel doors with transom lights above each.

The main hallway average 8'6" x 12' and opens off the main stairway from the first floor hall-foyer. The hallway runs north and south and thus divides the second floor into east and west sections. At the southern end of the hallway is a stained glass insert door leading onto the front balcony. The hall carpet is the same as that of the main floor: a gold acrilan over a 70 ounce foam pad with a high/low tip sheared pattern.

The rear hall, located at the north end of the second floor, ranges from four to five feet in width. Carpeted, it leads to the rear stairway which, in turn, takes one down to the first floor, providing easy access to the pantry and kitchen.

The master bedroom is irregular in shape, yet average 24' x 14' in size. It has ivory colored wallpaper, ivory colored woodwork finish, and a pink wool carpet. Both windows in the room are boxed out. The east window is an Austrian shade with over drapes and valances in green and gold antique satin. The front corner windows have draw sheers, with a draw drapes valance. The front corner window seat is covered with green crushed velvet. The master bedroom has its own bathroom, while the remaining five bedrooms share the hallway bathroom. The master bedroom bathroom is now a modern facility with tiled floor and walls. Entering through cafe doors, the bathroom

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

FEB 15 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

contains a marble-top vanity, a 3' x 4'6" shower, and a hung water closet. Within the entry-hall of the master bedroom are the original hall lights above a large drexed framed mirror. Further centered in the sitting area hangs a Maria Theresa cut crystal chandelier.

The remaining five bedrooms range in size from as large as 18'6" x 10'6" to as small as 12' x 8'. Located on both sides of the main hall, they now serve as guest rooms for visiting friends and relatives. The northeast bedroom has double closets; and an off-white acrylic carpet, and washable pink wallpaper; the southwest bedroom has two windows with a view of the city, a connecting door with the west-center bedroom, the walls are painted, and retains its original carpet; the west-center bedroom, adjoining the southwest bedroom, has painted walls, a wool blue carpet, and a set of boxed out windows with stained glass; the northwest bedroom is painted and is floored with a green nylon carpet; the final bedroom also serves as a linen storage room. With its original carpet, this bedroom has an entire wall devoted to storage, containing doors and drawers. Further, the room has a walk-in closet with drawers and shelves for more storage.

The hallway bathroom is for the occupants of the five subordinate bedrooms. Measuring 8' x 9' in size, it is a completely new and modern facility excepting its original six foot long bathtub.

The upper-half story serves as an attic for the Mock House. It is basically unfinished except for one room with a 1,000 square foot area. Serving as a storage room, it is insulated, contains several storage cabinets, and usually remains locked.

Of further interest: In 1971, a four-ton Rheem central air-conditioning unit was installed. It serves the entire main floor, the master bedroom, and two more bedrooms on the second floor. The system's installation was an amazing feat, in that first, it could be install at all in a structure such as Mock's Residence, and second; that it was accomplished without compromising the home's appearance. Finally, the carpet covering the main areas of the first floor, the main stairway, and the central and rear hallway on the second floor, was acquired from the Sequoia Mills. It is antique gold carpeting and was layed in 1973.

The grounds of the Mock House are large, but not extensive. Having no rear yard, the side yards are kept modest to compliment as well as emphasize the front yard. The front grounds contain a semi-circular driveway that goes right up to the front steps and provides both access and entry to North Willamette Boulevard. Off ramps branch out from the driveway, follow along both the right and left yards, and meet at both ends of the carport at the rear of the house. The front and both side yards have well maintained lawns. The house is surrounded by a wide variety of bushes and shrubs, including several beautiful rhododendrons. Centered on the front lawn, and in line with the center of the house, is a brick water fountain. Decorated with three staggered statuettes, the fountain is flanked on both sides with two stone benches and

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 14 1980
DATE ENTERED	FEB 5 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

two rose bushes. The fountain is in good repair and still circulates water. Finally, the Mock House is shaded by four very large deciduous trees. Though not willow trees, they do provide an "Old Man Willow" effect, leaving one with the impression of a landscaping style that may have been similar to that of the antebellum homes of the pre-Civil War South.

The Mock House is a Portland home with a long and distinguished history. Built in 1894, it has been occupied by and associated with such noteworthy families as the Mocks, Yeons, and the Amos'. Moreover, today Mock's Residence is resided in by a family of outstanding community activists, the Alexanders.

Combining beauty and architectural significance with community history, the Mock House is a fine example of a basic Queen Anne home, further incorporating a variety of other styles that is representative of that period in American architectural history. Even more, the home is ideally located on Mock's Crest, its original site--a neighborhood where it neither stands out as odd, nor is overwhelmed by similar yet less significant structures.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1894 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Mock House is one of Portland's best preserved examples of Queen Anne/Victorian architecture. It is excellently situated above the Willamette River and was designed and built by unknown person or persons on the site of two previous Mock houses, the oldest dating from 1853. The interior is superbly detailed and is substantially unaltered from its original state. The Mock House has been continuously associated with persons and events vital to the evolution of Portland's architectural, political and cultural heritage and deserves recognition by the National Register.

In 1833 Henry Arnold Mock and his wife, Maria Elizabeth Meyer, emigrated to America from Germany. Settling in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, five years later on October 4, 1838, Maria gave birth to the couple's only child, John. In Mechanicsburg, Henry engaged in several occupations including that of a sailor, farmer, and shoemaker. By 1844, he had saved enough money to move his family to Platte County, Missouri, and purchase a forty-acre farm. There the family settled and worked the land for eight years.

In the spring of 1852, lured into the westward migration, Henry Mock sold his farm, packed both his family and his most valued worldly possessions into a wagon, and began their journey across the Great Plains to Oregon. By this time, John was fourteen years old and a man by pioneer standards. He proved himself particularly adept in the handling of the family's four-yoke oxen wagon, often with two additional cows hitched up. In fact, John was so skillful at driving the team that all six original animals survived the Plains crossing.

In the late summer of 1852, the Mock family arrived in The Dalles, Oregon. There they sold two of their oxen, loaded the wagon on a river scow, and drifted down the Columbia River. John, however, stayed behind, and drove the remaining oxen and cows overland, where he met his parents at the Upper Cascades. Here they disembarked from the scow and proceeded further down the river by wagon to the Lower Cascades. At the Lower Cascades, Henry and Maria again boarded the scow, John drove the oxen and cows overland, and by early fall both groups arrived in Sandy, Oregon. In Sandy, the family reloaded the wagon and made their way to Portland, arriving in October, 1852.

The Mock family's first three weeks in Portland were spent camping in Sullivan's Gulch. Turning their cattle loose in order to graze, the animals ran off during an unwatched moment. In the search that followed, the Mocks stumbled upon what is now St. John's, where they met Dr. Charles Staples, Portland's first practicing and properly educated physician. Dr. Staples convinced the family to occupy a house on his property and weather the winter storms there. Henry, Maria, and John remained guests of Dr. Staples until the spring of 1853, when, with the advice of Dr. Staples, Henry Mock took up a donation land claim of 317 acres in the vicinity of what is now the University of Portland. With the aid of neighbors, the Mock's built their first log cabin, which was the family home until 1874.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gaston, Joseph. Portland, Its History and Its Builders. Chicago and Portland: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1911, Vol. 2, p. 796.
 McMath, George. Portland, Oregon Historical Landmarks Inventory Form: "Mock's Residence" April 1970.
 Vaughan, Thomas & George McMath, A Century of Portland Architecture. Portland: The Oregon Historical Society, 1967. p. 226.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than one (190x150')

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon, Washington

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	5	2	2	5	4	5	5	10	4	16	7	14	15
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Mock's Residence is located on Lots 1, 9, 10 and 11 of City Block 6465-6467 in the LaDuke Terrace Addition. The property occupies an area roughly 190x150' in size.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Scott Jones, Intern

organization The Oregon Historical Society date May 11, 1979

street & number 1230 SW Park Avenue telephone 503/222-1741

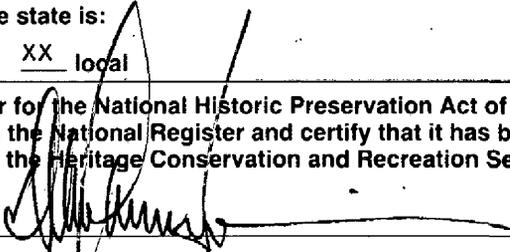
city or town Portland state Oregon 97201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

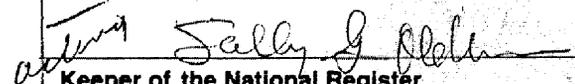
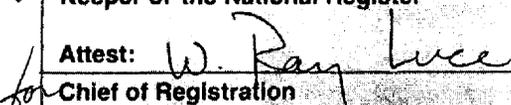
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title SHPO Designee date December 19, 1979

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	date <u>2/15/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: 	date <u>2-13-80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 14 1980
DATE ENTERED FEB 15 1980

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

During his first four years in Portland, John Mock cleared, worked, and helped further develop the family farm. Yet, by 1857 and at the age of eighteen, John left home for a career in mining and running a pack train. Taking advantage of his pioneer experiences, John was apparently successful as both a miner and "mule skinner." However, after six years he returned to his Portland home, lived with his mother and father, and began again to work the farm.

In 1867, Maria Elizabeth Mock died. At this point, John purchased the farm from his aging and apparently disheartened father. Gathering his savings, Henry Arnold returned to his native Germany where he was promptly swindled out of his small fortune. He was thus forced to return to the U.S., where he lived with his son John until 1883, when he died at the age of ninety-one.

On August 4, 1874, John Mock married Mary M. Sunderland, originally of Iowa. John immediately began the construction of a new family cabin of hewn log. Finished in the same year, the cabin was much more spacious and thus able to house an evergrowing family. Included were his wife, Mary; his father, Henry; his oldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth; his only son, John Benjamin; his second daughter, Lillie Catherine; and his last child, Margaret Alice. Tragically, in 1889, the Mock family cabin burned down, along with virtually all of the family's possessions. As a result, John Mock initiated the construction of the house that still stands today, known as Mock's Residence. Completed in 1894, John Mock lived there until 1918, when he died.

John Mock, as one of the founders of Portland, was originally well known for his pioneering efforts in raising livestock and mining in the local area. Later, as a City Councilman, he was instrumental in developing and initiating a street-railway system that reached out to the St. John's area. Moreover, John Mock donated large tracks of land to the city for the implementation of a street system which led to the development of a fine residential community. Finally, near the end of his life, John Mock donated the land for the building of Columbia University, presently the University of Portland. Both Mock's Crest, near the University, and Mock's Bottom, near Swan Island, are named for John Mock, acknowledging his contribution to Portland as one of its original pioneers and most active and concerned of citizens.

After John Mock's death, the present home was subsequently owned and occupied by his children and in-laws at various times: Margaret Alice Mock, the youngest child who remained single her entire life, and who was noted for the creation of a generous scholarship fund for graduating senior at Roosevelt High School; Lillie Catherine (Mock) Amos, the second daughter of John Mock, and wife of the well-known physician and famous prohibitionist Dr. William F. Amos; Mary Elizabeth (Mock) Yeon, the eldest Mock child and wife of John B. Yeon. Mr. Yeon was a well-known Oregon logger, builder, real estate developer, and is considered the "father of the Columbia River Highway." John B. Yeon is the grandfather of the noted architect, John Yeon.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

In the mid-1950's, the family sold the Mock home to Harold LaDuke, for which the LaDuke Terrace addition is named. The Mock House is now owned and occupied by Mr. Lewis E. Alexander, and his wife, Fern T. Alexander. Both are Native Americans and hail from Oklahoma. Mr. Alexander is of the Creek-Seminole people and Mrs. Alexander is of Oto-Missouria origin. Presently, Mr. Alexander is the Executive Director of Portland Urban Indian Council, Inc., providing a variety of social services for the local Native American population. In the recent past, Mr. Alexander has served both the Schunk and Goldschmidt administrations in the Mayor's Office. Between 1970 and 1972, he was Manpower Coordinator for the City of Portland, in which he served as the Mayor's staff advisor on all manpower and related programs. Further, he was Chairperson of the Mayor's Manpower Area Planning Council and was instrumental in codifying and developing a program of evaluating the City's Manpower planning problems. Mr. Alexander has remained active in Indian cultural affairs throughout his life. Former President of New Mexico Council of American Indians, and presently a member of several other regional and national Indian organizations, in 1974, he was selected the administrative coordinator for the "Native American's Earth" presentation at Expo '74 in Spokane, and was an active member of Expo '74's general manager's staff.

In 1968, Mrs. Alexander was named the American Indian of the Year and travelled to Washington, D.C. to receive the honor. During the administration of President Kennedy, she was appointed "counselor" to the Department of the Interior in regards to Indian affairs--a position Mrs. Alexander still remains active in today. Like her husband, she is very active in local, regional, and national Indian affairs and participates in several related organizations. Presently, Mrs. Alexander is the Chairperson and the Director of Communications for the North American Indian Woman's Association of Oregon.