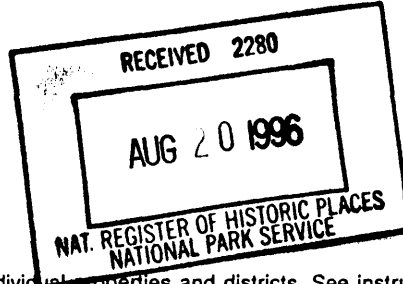


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lumbermen's Building
other names/site number Oregon Trail Building

2. Location

street & number 333 SW Fifth Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97204

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 August 12, 1996
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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u><i>Paul R. Surgenor</i></u> Signature of the Keeper	<u>9.12.96</u> Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Lumbermen's Building
Name of Property

Multnomah, 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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE--Financial Institution

--Business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE--Financial Institution

--Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS--Commercial Style (Chicago School)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Synthetic

other

Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

SETTING

The Lumbermen's Building is located at the north end of downtown Portland. It fronts on Fifth Avenue, at SW Stark, facing east. Directly to the east is a ½ block surface parking lot. Behind is the Henry Building and the Title and Trust Building. Cater corner to the southeast is the J. K. Gill Building. To the south is the First National Bank. To the southwest, across Stark, is a modern office building. To the rear is the Durham & Bates Building and a vacant modern office building. Directly to the north is the ODS Plaza and U. S. Bank Tower beyond. Fifth Avenue is on the transit mall, southbound. Stark is a one way street westbound.

EXTERIOR

The Lumbermen's Building is located on lots 3 and 4 of block 82 on a 100' x 100' parcel. It fronts on SW Fifth with a second primary facade on SW Stark. Constructed of reinforced concrete with a cement plaster finish, it has six stories with seventh floor penthouse addition. The ground floor featured storefronts with a primary tenant occupying the south half of the ground floor.

As designed, the Fifth Avenue and Stark Street facades are essentially identical. Pilasters, flat at the base and pronounced rectangular above, divided each facade into five bays with the outside bays being proportionately slimmer than the interior. The interior bays grouped four windows; the exterior bays grouped three windows. Each window was double-hung wood sash, one over one. In each bay, between each floor was a simple recessed box.

As designed, the pilasters had a granite base and were unadorned at the street level. Above, they were decorated with sheet metal to create a classical Ionic image with ornamentation including Ionic capitals and fleur-de-lis at the bottom just below the belt course which separated the ground and second floor. At the roof line was a slightly projecting sheet metal cornice with dentils, egg and dart and anthemions. The overall affect was to strengthen the base, create a strong ionic column image and lighten the upper floors. The result was a Commercial design with very strong Classical Revival detailing.

The original storefronts were tradition with wood base, plate glass and transom lights. The building featured three primary entrances: Bay 2 from Stark on the Fifth Avenue facade and from the west corner on the Stark Street facade was used to provide access to the banking space. Bay 3 on the Fifth Avenue facade provided access into the building's lobby. Bays 4 and 5, which originally

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

services a restaurant and barbershop, were tradition secondary storefront entrances with mirror-image recessed doorways; the doorway in Bay 4 was on the right and in Bay 5 on the left. In the base of the storefronts, Lewis' used prism glass instead of the more traditional wood panel. This unusual application added interior light and demonstrated an element of innovation and sophistication on the part of the architect.

As was so very common, in the early Post-World War II era, this ~~40-year-old~~ design was considered stodgy, tired and old fashioned. In 1948, Pietro Belluschi was hired to give the building a modern look. The result was to brick over first two floors and decorate with blue parabolic structural glass. Above this, essentially to hide the upper floors from the street level, Belluschi installed a large canopy.

By the 1960s, the blue structural glass was tired, tacky, and definitely non-bank. Benjamin Franklin Savings and Loan sought to reassert a conservative, traditional image of "a penny earned is a penny saved" by applying a Flemish bond dark redbrick Colonial Revival/Williamsburg front to the first two levels, including a Chippendale doorway defining the main entryway and slightly bowed multipane ground and second floor windows in a standard anodized bronze aluminum storefront framing.

In 1976, the windows on floors 3-6 were replaced with a single pane of tempered glass and new canopies installed. Today, the exterior storefronts and second floors feature slightly bay windows with standard anodized bronze aluminum storefront framing.

INTERIOR

The Lumbermen's Building has a U-shaped floor plan with each element 100' in length, fronting along Fifth Avenue with a central light court at the rear.

The ground floor housed the Lumbermen National Bank and the Lumbermen's Trust and Savings in the south half of the ground floor, basement and second floor. A cafe and barbershop were located in the north half of the ground floor. The third through sixth floors were leased out as offices, with 30 rooms per floor.

The primary entrance to the building was through the central bay. As originally designed, the entrance and lobby was built of mahogany and marble. The upper floors were trimmed in Oregon fir with plaster walls. Access to the upper floors was via two elevators located in the center of the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

building, facing east and west; to the rear of the elevators was the staircase with an elaborate wrought iron banister and oak railing. On the upper floors, toilers were located opposite the elevators.

Over the years, the interior of both the storefronts and the office floors have been completely altered. In the 1960s, the lobby was colonialized with brick flooring, classic natural pine wainscoting and an oversized colonial chandelier. In the 1960s and again in the 1980s, the office spaces were modernized to bring the space up to class "A" standards; nonbearing walls were replaced with gypsum board, floors are carpeted, bathrooms are modernized, and mechanicals have been upgraded.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS

The exterior above the ground floor is largely intact. The first two floors have been remodeled and altered on several occasions. The interior spaces have been substantially altered over the years, gutted, rebuilt and modernized on several occasions.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1913 | Interior ground floor alterations for Lumberman Bank |
| 1921 | Interior ground floor alterations for First National Bank by P. T. Ainge |
| 1937 | Entrance upgraded and lobby altered to provide access between the lobby to the Post Office. Design by Whitehouse, Church. |
| 1948 | Ground floor storefronts, entry and interior altered by Pietro Belluschi for tenant (Portland Federal Savings and Loan). |
| 1963 | Ground floor storefronts and lobby remodeled to Colonial Revival; interior gutted and modernized; penthouse added. Design by Newberry, Roehr & Schuette for Benjamin Franklin Savings and Loan. |
| 1976 | North facade entry remodel including new canopy and interior alterations by Newberry, Schuette and Wheeler. |

Lumbermen's Building
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
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.)

- 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

1909

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

D. C. Lewis

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: Oregon Historical Soc.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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LUMBERMEN'S BUILDING (1909)

333 SW Fifth Avenue
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The six-story Lumbermen's Building occupies a quarter block (100 feet square) at the northwest corner of SW Fifth and Stark Street in downtown Portland. The primary street facade faces east onto Fifth Avenue. The building was erected in 1909 from a design by Oregon architect David C. Lewis. This and Lewis's Railway Exchange Building, which was designed in collaboration with H. G. Beckwith and completed in 1910, were among the early major office buildings in the city to be constructed with column and girder frameworks of reinforced concrete. As a landmark in the evolution of concrete tall building construction locally, the building meets National Register Criterion C.

Exterior elevations are composed as five bays each and are finished with plaster. An unusual and pleasing effect of the original design was that the exterior reflected the method of construction. The base had a plain flat surface without articulation below the belt cornice. On upper stories, fenestration is composed of wide trabeated openings containing Chicago School windows in outer bays and quadripartite banks of double-hung openings in the central three bays. Strips of wall plane between window openings are decorated with continuous engaged columns surmounted by Baroque relief ornament. The wall-reducing structural system is expressed by recessive spandrels and expanded window space. The building is straightforwardly capped, without benefit of any transitional story, with a full Classical entablature which was designed with a circumscribing crest of antefixes, based on the perspective drawing published in *The Oregonian* for February 7, 1909.

Lewis's well-proportioned historic scheme for the exterior elevations was altered in 1948 by a remodelling designed by Pietro Belluschi. The alteration, flowing from the post-War enthusiasm for the International style and a sheer, straight-sided look, resulted in the retail base and the story above being bricked over and faced with blue structural glass. This alteration itself was later modified twice by variations in the Colonial idiom.

The building's floor plan is U-shaped to provide for a central light court. The ground and second story historically housed the Lumbermen's National Bank and Lumbermen's Trust and Savings.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Upper floors were leased as offices. Fine historic lobby detailing in marble and mahogany was effaced in Colonial-style remodeling that was coordinated with exterior base renovation of the 1960s and '70s. Upper floors are entirely remodeled. The penthouse was added in 1963.

The original investor was Gay Lombard, whose object, reportedly, was to erect a six-story structure that could support up to ten stories. The four additional stories were never realized. Construction commenced in 1908 and was completed early in 1909. The first in a succession of modifications occurred within four years of the building's opening, having been prompted by consolidation of merged banking entities at the Lumbermen's Bank headquarters.

The career of D. C. Lewis spanned scarcely 15 years before the architect died in 1918. His most prolific period was 1907 to 1911, during which time he produced a number of commercial works, the strongest of which were the Board of Trade Building (1907-1908), Lewis Building (1909), Lumbermen's Building, and the Railway Exchange Building (1910). The latter was listed in the National Register in 1979. The Lumbermen's Building is of particular importance in the body of Lewis's commercial work because of its scope and its distinction in terms of the tectonics of tall building design. Although the coherent visual quality of the building's Chicago School design was undermined by base and first story remodeling from 1948 onward, the building's structural integrity is intact and is expressed in the preservation of ground story structural bays.

David Chambers Lewis, a native of Portland and a Princeton graduate of 1890, did post graduate work at Columbia University and studied in Paris before returning to open his practice in Oregon. His work included noteworthy exposition buildings, fashionable residences and Trinity Episcopal Church (1906) in addition to his commercial works.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

SETTING

The Lumbermen's Building is located on Block 82 of the original Overton-Lovejoy land. The land was first claimed in 1843 by William Overton, a frontiersman from Tennessee. To file his 640-acre claim, Overton hired an Oregon City lawyer by the name of Asa Lawrence Lovejoy, paying him with a half interest in the property. Over the years, the ownership of this claim divided and subdivided as portions surveyed, plots sold and fortunes came and went.

In 1889, the Sanborn Map shows ten residences and a boarding house/mission at the northwest corner. By 1901, the block was gradually becoming more commercial with several of the residences being adapted for business use and several others demolished to be replaced by storefronts. In 1908, the year before construction, the block was nearly totally developed with five and six story storefronts. Lots 3 and 4 contained two boarding houses, a lumber shed, and plumbers shop. It also contained a French restaurant owned by the Vucash family offering renown country French fare.

For the decade following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, Portland grew at an unprecedented rate. Population grew rapidly. Bridges connected the east and west banks of the Willamette River. Streetcars connected suburbs with the central business district. Money was available for development. In 1910 alone, \$20 million of new construction began, mostly office buildings and warehouses.

Many of these of new buildings were located on the northern and western side of the traditional downtown and were constructed at the same time as the Lumbermen's. Examples include the 1907 Board of Trade, the 1909 Henry and the 1909 Lewis Buildings, all at 4th and Oak; the 1910 Railway Exchange Building at Fourth and Stark; and the 1907 Wells Fargo Building at Sixth beyond Oak.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

In the winter of 1908, Gay Lombard, son of real estate magnate Benjamin Lombard and president of the Pacific Grain Company, took a 30-year lease on lots 3 and 4 of block 82 ½. Immediately, he gave notice to tenants to vacate. He also constructed a placard declaring his willingness "to build to suit." He waited, but no tenants came forward and Lombard opted to move forward. He

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

hired David C. Lewis to design a six-story building with a foundation that could support up to ten stories. Beginning in the early fall, excavation work began. By September, workmen were laying the foundation walls. By the end of November, the basement and first floor were completed. The building was progressing about one floor per week. By the end of the January, Lumbermen National Bank and the Lumbermen's Trust and Savings jointly signed on as major tenants provided the name of the building was changed. The bank occupied the southeast quarter of the building and the second floor, moving from their previous location at 2nd and Stark and following a generally westward movement of downtown. A cafe and barbershop occupied the other storefront spaces along Fifth with a lobby off the central entrance. Offices occupied the upper floors with 30 rooms per floor. The Lumbermen's Building was completed in February 1909 at a cost of \$170,000.

In 1913, Lumbermen's Bank bought out the George W. Bates & Company bank, consolidated operations into the downtown headquarters and remodeled the building's interior. Eight years later, Lumbermen's moved to a new facility at Broadway and Oak. First National Bank of Portland and the State Bank of Portland replaced Lumbermen's. Again, the interior was remodeled, this time by P. Ainge.

In 1923, Kendall Clark & Company, a banking concern, replaced First National and the State Bank. Kendall Clark remained until 1928 when it went into receivership. Replacing Kendall Clark was the Portland Mortgage Company which remained for two years. From 1932 to 1935, the Lumbermen's Building was without a primary tenant. In 1935, the United States Post Office moved in and remained for fifteen years. In 1948, Portland Federal Savings and Loan replaced the Post Office, hiring Pietro Belluschi to redesign the ground and second floor facade with parabolic blue structural glass and a large overhanging awning.

In 1964, Benjamin Franklin Savings and Loan purchased the building from the heirs of Gay Lombard for \$600,000. They thereupon invested another \$900,000 to removed Belluschi's remodeling and redesigned the exterior in the spirit of American Colonials, "characteristic of the period of Benjamin Franklin." The design work was done by Frank Roehr. At this time, a penthouse seventh floor was added. The building was also renamed the Franklin Building; to this point, the name of Lumbermen's Building had remained.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

In 1976, Benjamin Franklin Savings moved to a new facility and leased the bank area to the Oregon Trail Savings and Loan. Oregon Trail renamed the building and installed new canopies. In 1983, Oregon Trail vacated the building. In 1987, Benjamin Franklin Savings returned to use the space for a training center, until the property was sold to the present owners. Presently, Bank of America occupies the tenant space.

DAVID C. LEWIS--Architect

David Lewis was born in 1868, the son of Portland pioneers C. H. and C. C. Lewis. His father, Cicero Hunt Lewis, had emigrated from New York in 1850 as the local partner of Allen & Lewis. The firm eventually grew into the largest wholesale grocery house on the west coast. His mother, Clementine Couch Lewis, was the daughter of Captain John Couch and a member of Portland's most significant family. His family was a large one, with ten brothers and sisters.

In the grand tradition of first families, Lewis was schooled at the Ivy League bastion of Princeton. After graduating, he returned to Portland and hung out his shingle as architect--working almost exclusively in a solitary practice.

His first known commission was in 1897 at the age of 29. It was also the year of his father's death. His mother hired him to design a building for a parcel at Third and Alder. The result was a two-story 100' x 100' masonry building at Third and Alder called The Chambers. Otherwise, in the 1890s, information is sketchy, what is known is provided by the City Directory. It only lists him as boarding at his family home in the years of 1894 and 1897. For the remainder, there is no listing.

In 1901, the directory lists Lewis as an architect for the first time. His office is in The Chambers and he lives at home. In 1904, Lewis briefly associates with Frank P. Allen, Jr., in the firm of Lewis & Allen; Allen is listed as the structural engineer but lives in Portland for only a year. It is possible that Lewis brought in Allen to help him with the design of the European Building for the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition. Certainly, while a member of Portland's first family, nothing in his body of work to that point warranted such a prestigious commission. Regardless, by 1905, Allen and Lewis have split though Allen keeps an office in the Chambers. By 1906, he has left the city.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

In that year, Lewis both moves out of the family home and to a new office. His residence is at 285 21st Street North (now demolished) and his office is on the 8th floor of the Couch Building. It is during this period when Lewis is most prolific, designing nine buildings in a four year period, including his best works. In 1910, he hired H. Goodwin Beckwith first as a draftsman and later alternately as a draftsman or architect. Four years later, however, Beckwith leaves Lewis. In that same year, Lewis marries Etta Honeyman. By 1916, Lewis removes his office to smaller quarters on the fourth floor. In 1917, he moved to Belmont, California outside San Francisco. And in the following years, on April 4, Lewis died of an unspecified illness at the age of 50. Reports indicated that the illness plagued Lewis for several years and prompted his move to California. It may also explain why his practice largely dissipated after 1911. Lewis was survived by his wife, Etta Honeyman Lewis.

Comparative Analysis of Works by D. C. Lewis

Lewis' body of work is relatively sparse. He was active for only about fifteen years. Most of his commissions called for competent and traditional designs, which he delivered, usually in a commercial structure with Beaux Arts details. Most of his clients were family and friends. His first known commission was The Chambers, a two-story 100' x 100' masonry building at Third and Alder, which Lewis designed in 1897. His client was Mrs. C. H. Lewis, his mother.

In 1905, he received his first major commissions. He had been invited to design the European Building for the Lewis & Clark Exposition. That structure, although temporary, was a wonderful design amalgam bringing forward stylistic suggestions of the Chicago Exposition of a decade earlier. Other more permanent works included the Trinity Episcopal Church, at Everett and 19th in Nob Hill. His father had been a longtime financial supporter of the church. Here, Lewis delivered a traditional ecclesiastical structure, this time in the Gothic Revival style. That same year, Lewis worked with Frank P. Allen on a two-story masonry warehouse at Fifth and Everett; in that design Lewis developed what would nearly become a trademark of his work, an eyebrow window hood over a grouped set of windows on the top story. He would later use this touch of Second Empire styling on the 1908 Lumber Exchange Building and 1910 Railway Exchange Building.

In 1907, Lewis began his most prolific era, producing nine major designs in a four year period. His strongest works included the 1907 twelve-story Board of Trade Building, the 1909 ten-story

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Lewis Building, the 1910 Railway Exchange Building, and the 1910 Miller Hotel.

Arguably, in terms of scale, proportion and decoration, Lewis' best extant work is the 1909 Lumbermen's Building. The 1907 Board of Trade, Lewis' earliest and tallest commission, explores the commercial style, but is largely devoid of decoration and does not inspire. By contrast, across the street is the 1909 Lewis Building; there Lewis used multi-tiered bay windows which give the structure a cluttered look. In 1910, after the Lumbermen's Building, Lewis designed the Railway Exchange Building; certainly a superior effort, the repetition of 13 nearly identical bays on the Stark and the undersized eyebrow hood over each bay harm the building's proportion and scale. In the same year, Lewis repeated his Lumbermen's Building design in the Miller. Unfortunately, the Miller Hotel was one floor shorter, the result is a squat design. By contrast, Lewis' proportional presentation in the Lumbermen's Building with its classical decoration and recessed horizontal panels outshines his other work.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Lumbermen's Building
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre (10,000 sf.) 0.22 acres
Portland, Oregon -Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	0	5	2	5	3	6	0	5	0	4	0	6	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

3

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 John M. Tess, President
organization Heritage Investment Corporation date November 25, 1995
street & number 123 NW 2nd Ave., Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97209

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 Gremar Properties & Morris Galen
street & number 715 SW Morrison, Suite 423 telephone (503) 221-1440
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97205

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

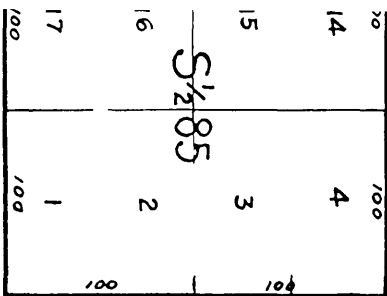
Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

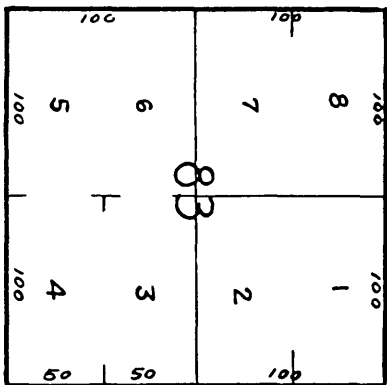
The Lumberman's Building is located on Lots 3 and 4, Block 82, City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

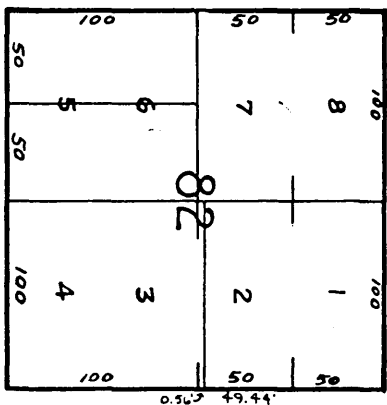
The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the building for which National Register status is being requested.



S.W. BROADWAY

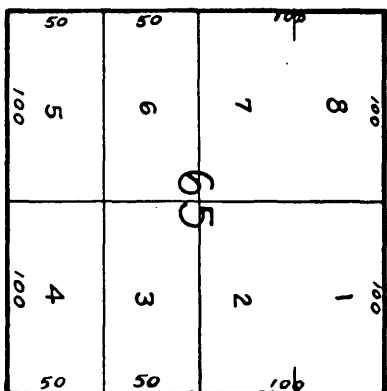


S.W. 6TH 80

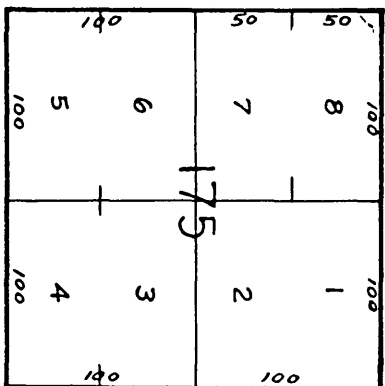
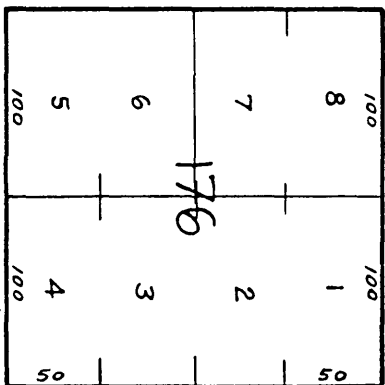
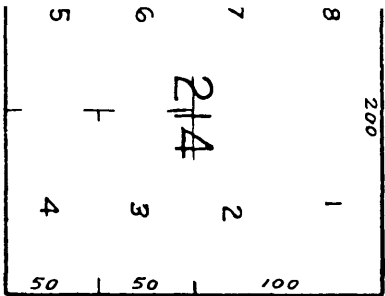


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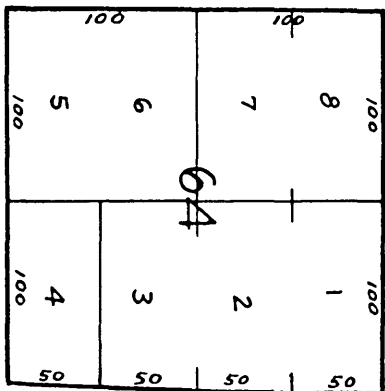
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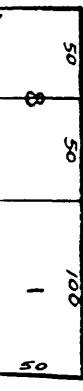
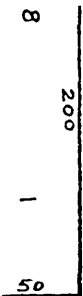
S.W. 4TH 80



STARK



S.W.



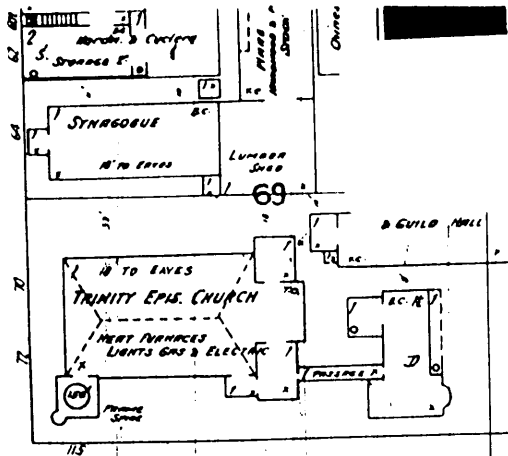
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Sanborn - 1901

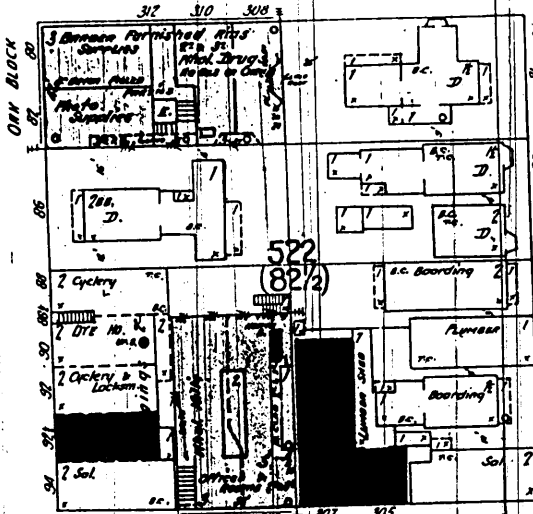
ST.

6TH

33



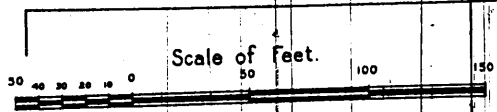
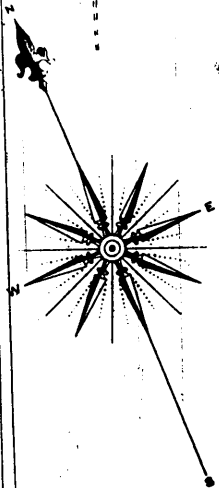
OAK



STARK

5TH

66



15000 GAL. FIRE CISTN

6" W. PIPE

6" W. PIPE

B.N.

B.N.

17 1/2 H.

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

60

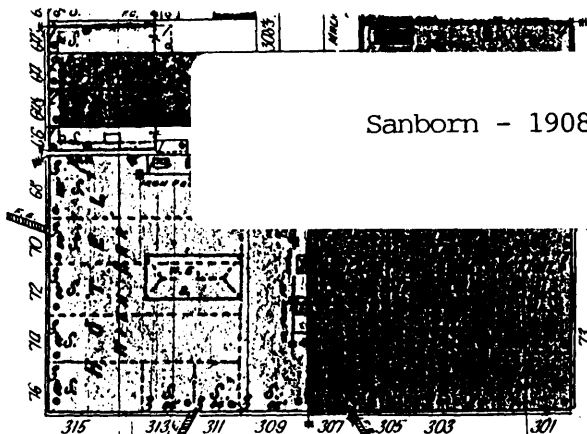
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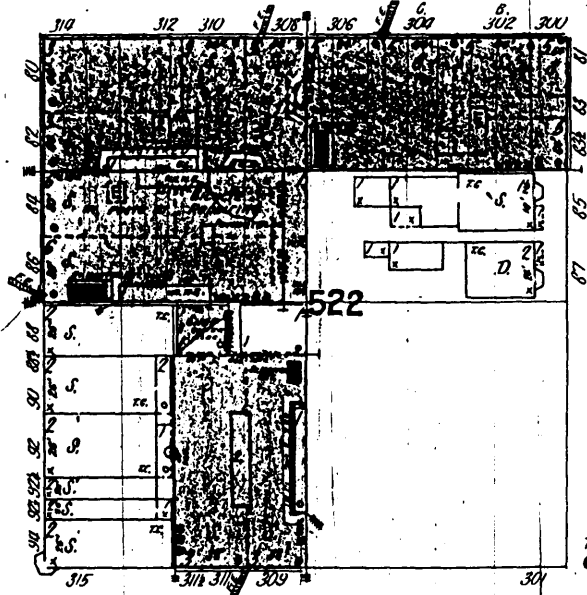
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Sanborn - 1908

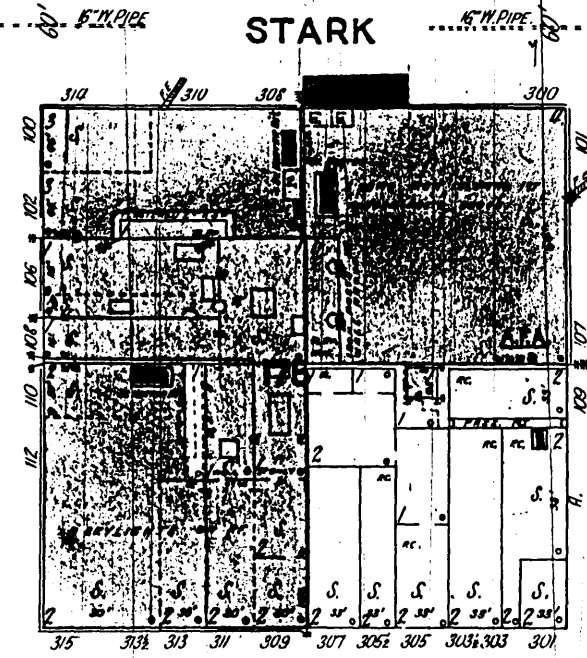


OAK

COMMERCIAL CLUB BLDG.



STARK

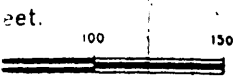


WASHINGTON

6 TH ST.

5 TH ST.

79



15,000 GAL. FIRE CISTERN.

15,000 GAL. FIRE CISTERN.

T.H.

T.H.

T.H.

T.H.

D.H.

T.H.

33

33

34

33

38

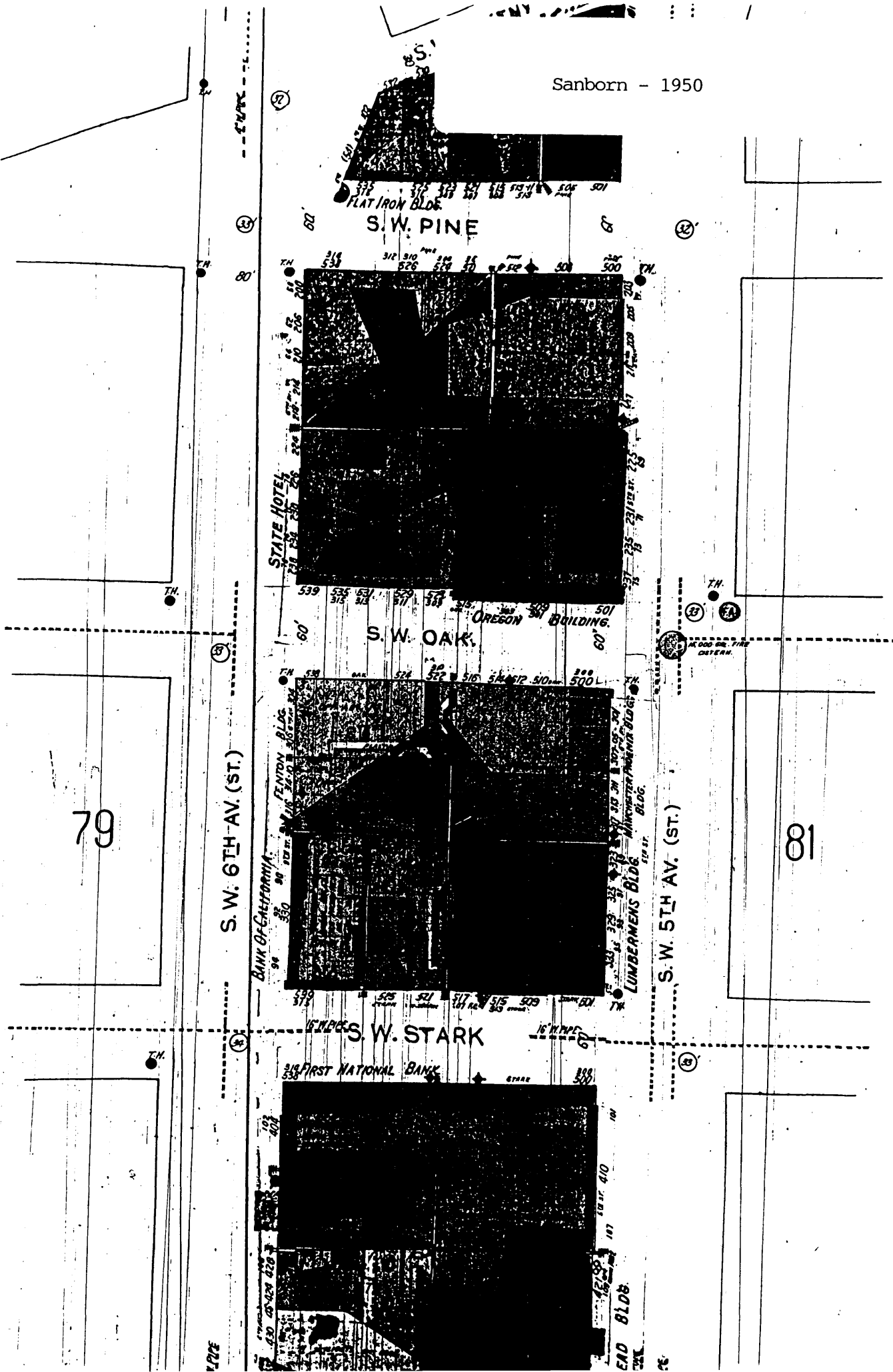
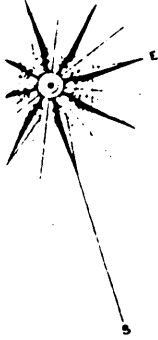
34

5" PIPE

5" PIPE

4" PIPE

10" PIPE
8" PIPE



79

S. W. 6TH AV. (ST.)

S. W. PINE

S. W. OAK

S. W. STARK

S. W. 5TH AV. (ST.)

81

STATE HOTEL

FLAT IRON BLDG

OREGON BUILDING

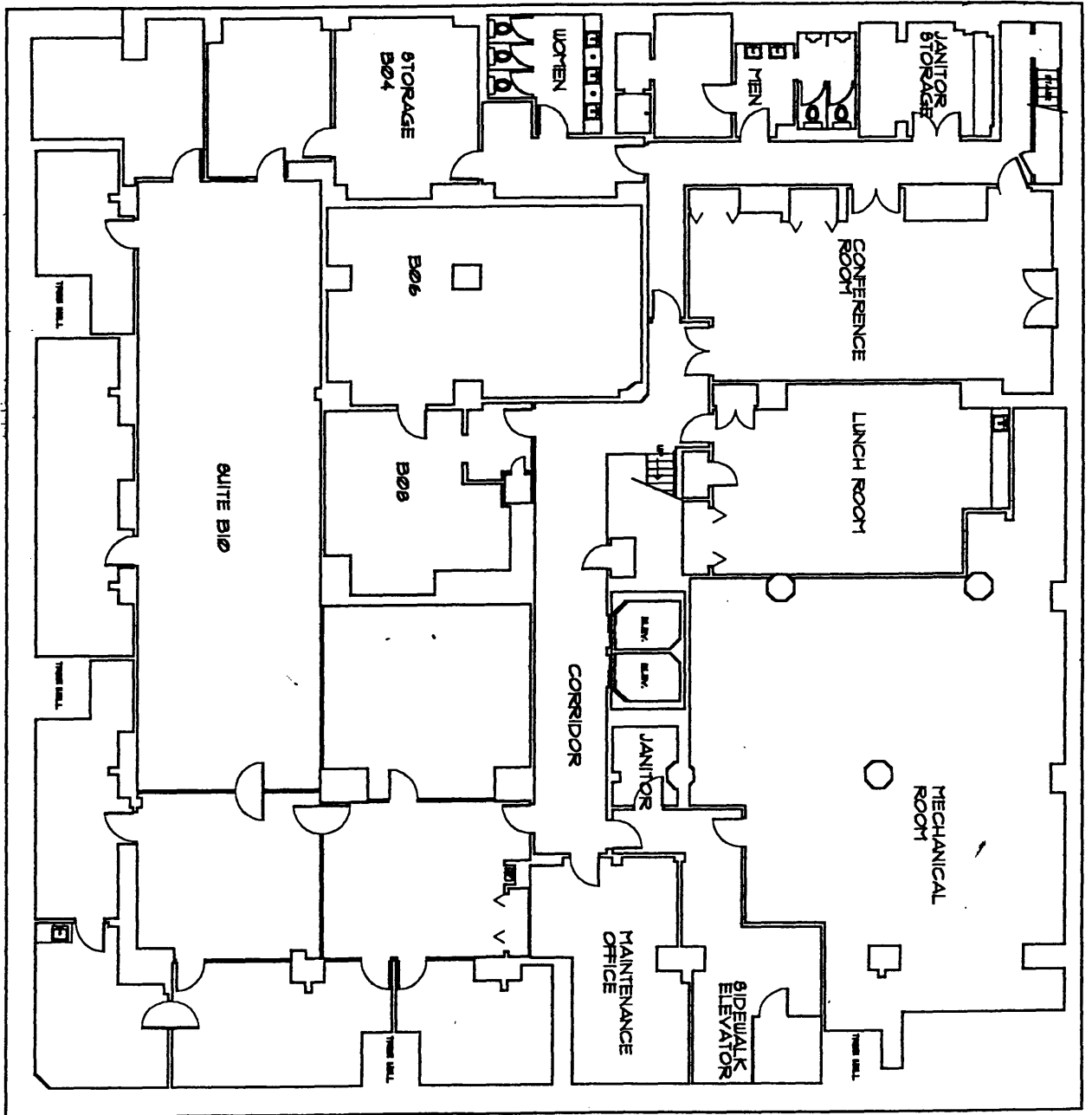
BANK OF CALIFORNIA

FENTON BLDG

LUMBERMENS BLDG
MANCHESTER HOTEL BLDG

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

EAD BLDG



SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

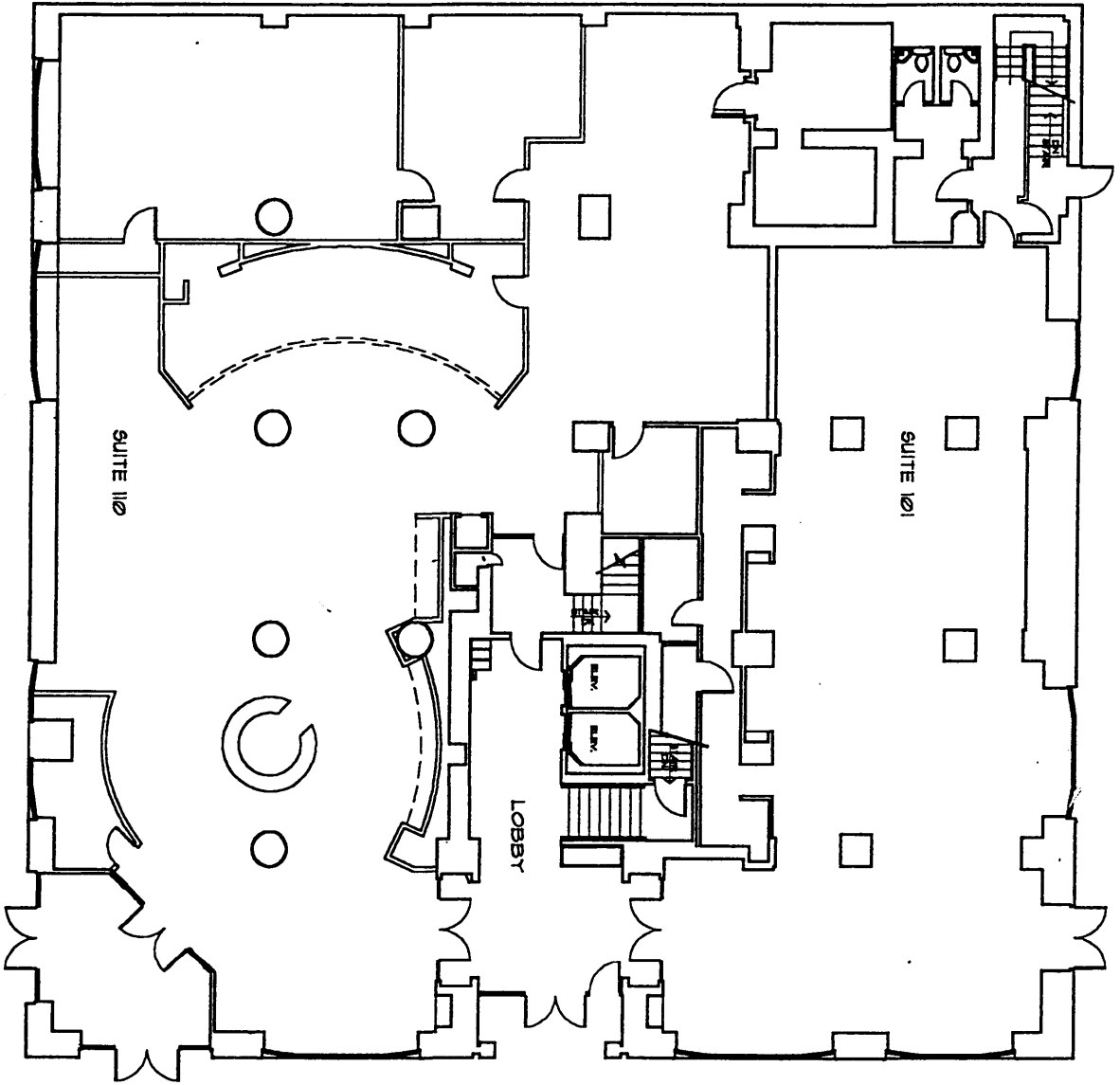
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

888 S.W. 5TH AVE. SUITE 802
PORTLAND, OR 97204
(503) 227-9811
FAX (503) 227-9810

TILANDT /
SCHMIDT
ARCHITECTS/P.C.

FLOOR PLAN
PROJECT NO. 99105
DATE: MARCH 22, 1998
DRAWN BY: JAS
CHECKED BY: PMS
REVISIONS

AB
9

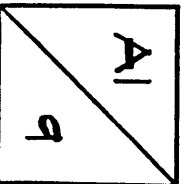


SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

13345



REVISIONS	DATE	BY
	MARCH 21, 1995	JM
	PREPARED BY	JM
	CHECKED BY	JM

FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT NO.

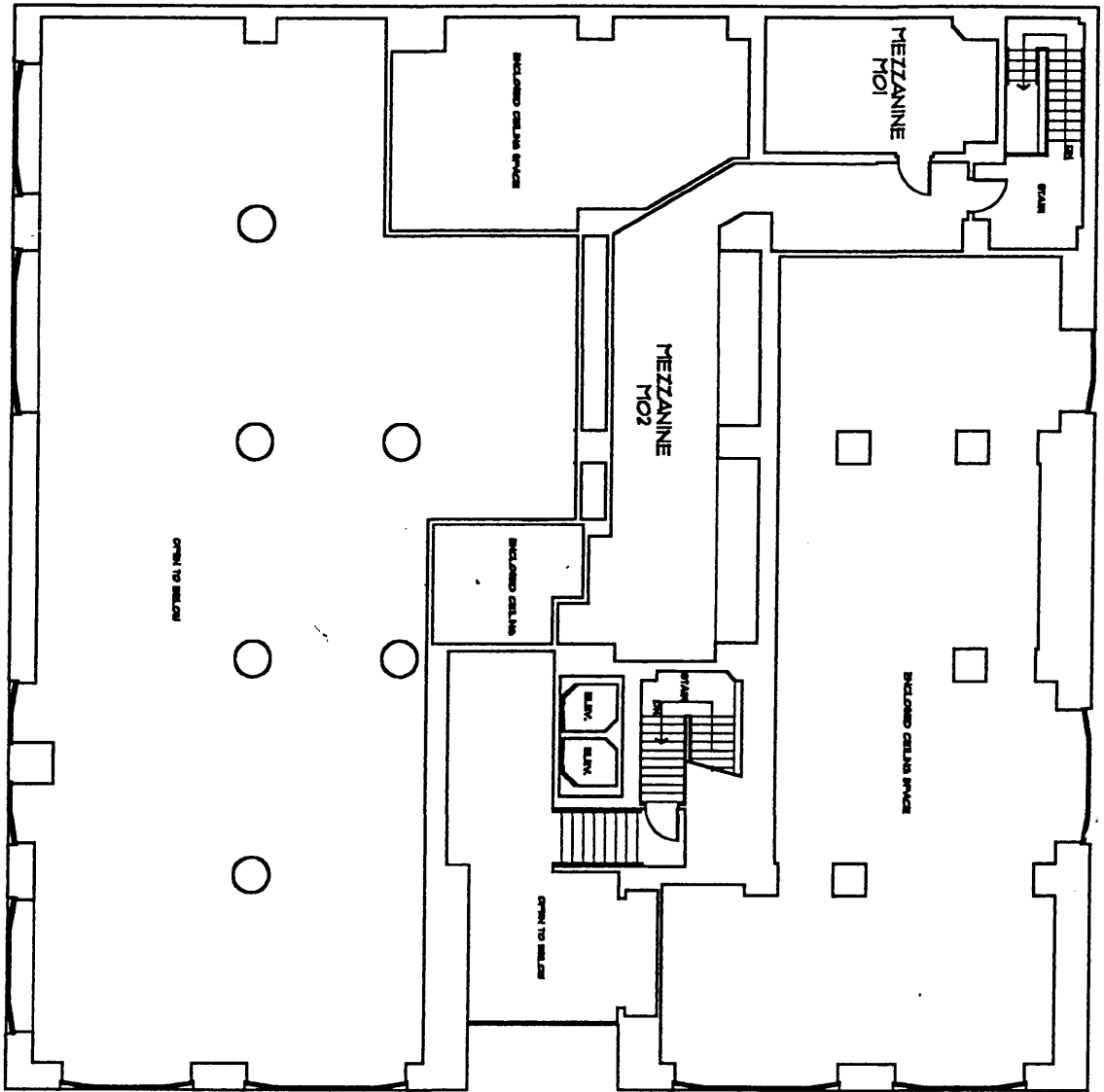
95105

FIRST FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

888 S.W. 5TH AVE
SUITE 800
PORTLAND, OR 97204
(503) 220-8817
FAX (503) 220-8818

**TILANDT /
SCHMIDT**
ARCHITECTS, P.C.



SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

MEZZANINE
FLOOR PLAN

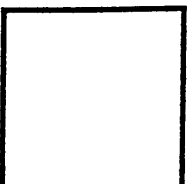


MEZZANINE FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

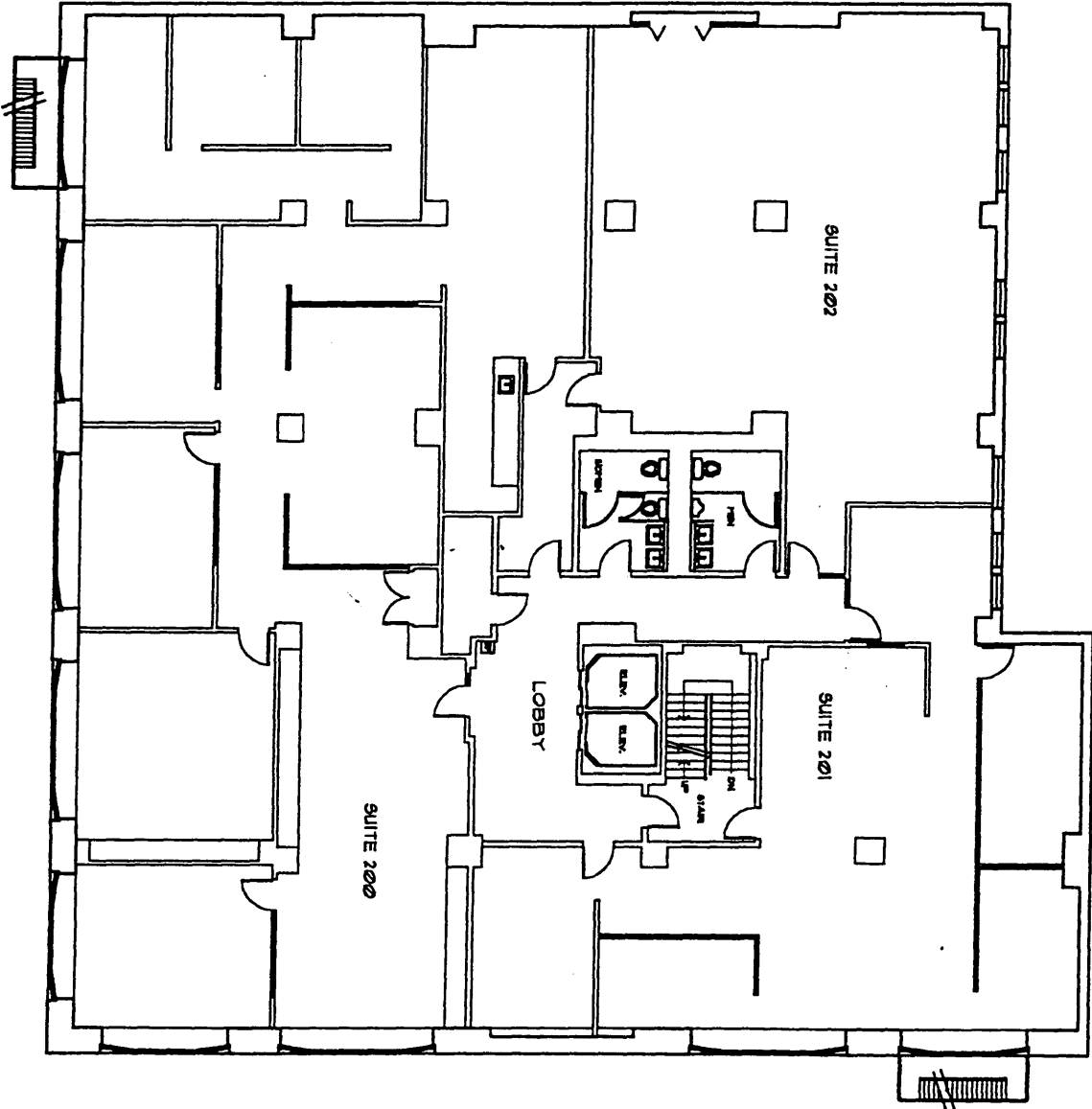
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

888 SIX SIX AVE
PORTLAND, OR 97202
PHONE (503) 230-5817
FAX (503) 230-5816

TILANDT /
SCHMIDT
ARCHITECTS, P.C.



<p>AM</p> <p>9</p>	<p>FLOOR PLAN</p>
	<p>PROJECT NO. 951025</p> <p>DATE: MARCH 12, 1998</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JLS</p> <p>CHECKED BY: JLS</p> <p>REVISIONS</p> <p>CHANGEN</p>



SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1993

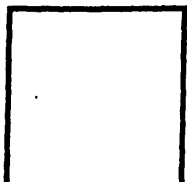


SECOND FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

888 S.W. 5TH AVE.
SUITE 202
PORTLAND, OR 97204
(503) 220-5917
FAX (503) 220-5918

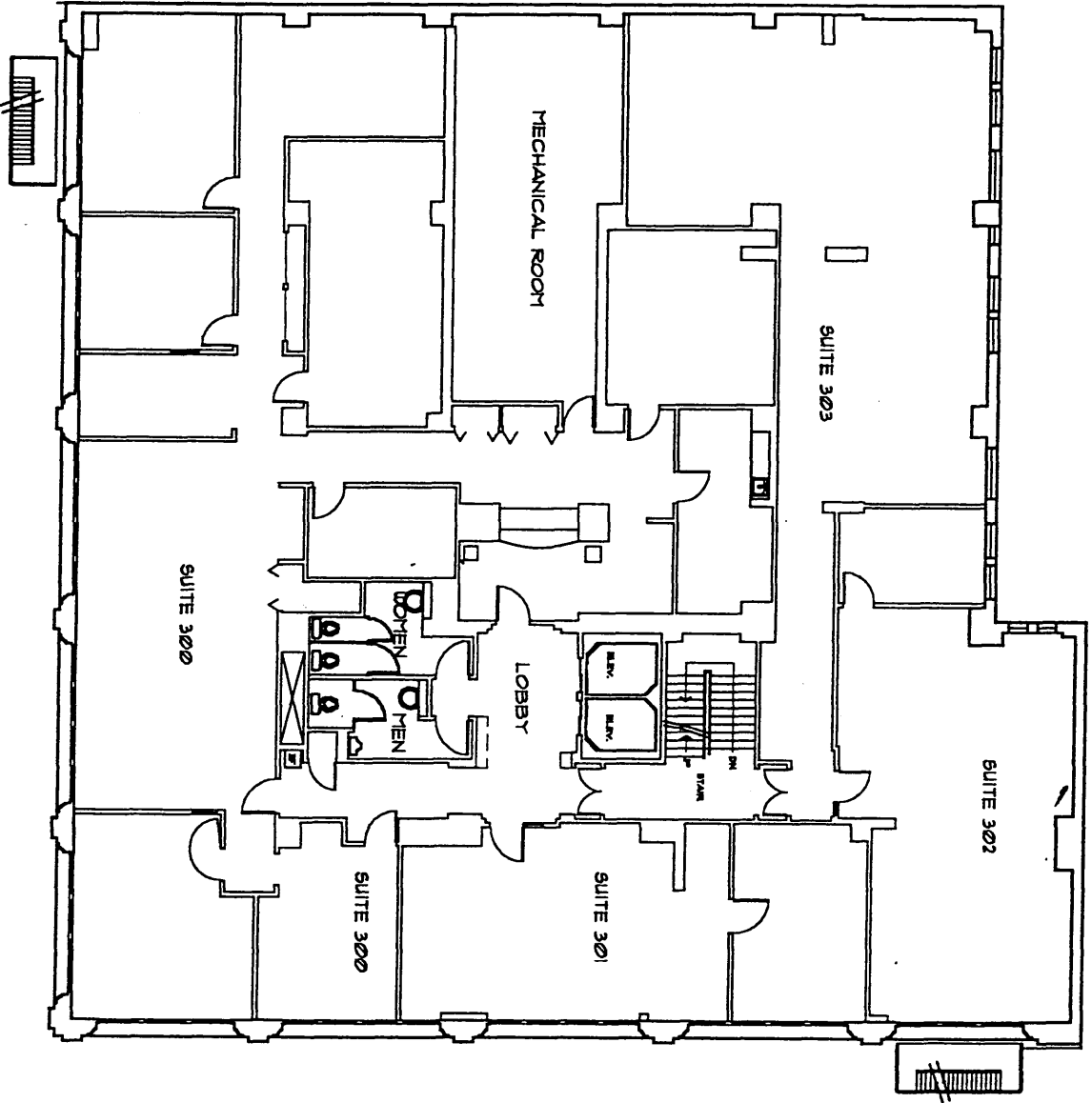
TILANDT /
SCHMIDT /
ARCHITECTS, P.C.



FLOOR PLAN	PROJECT NO.
DATE: 05/05	
DRAWN BY: JLB	
CHECKED BY: JLB	
REVISIONS	

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9

SOUTHWEST STARK STREET



SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



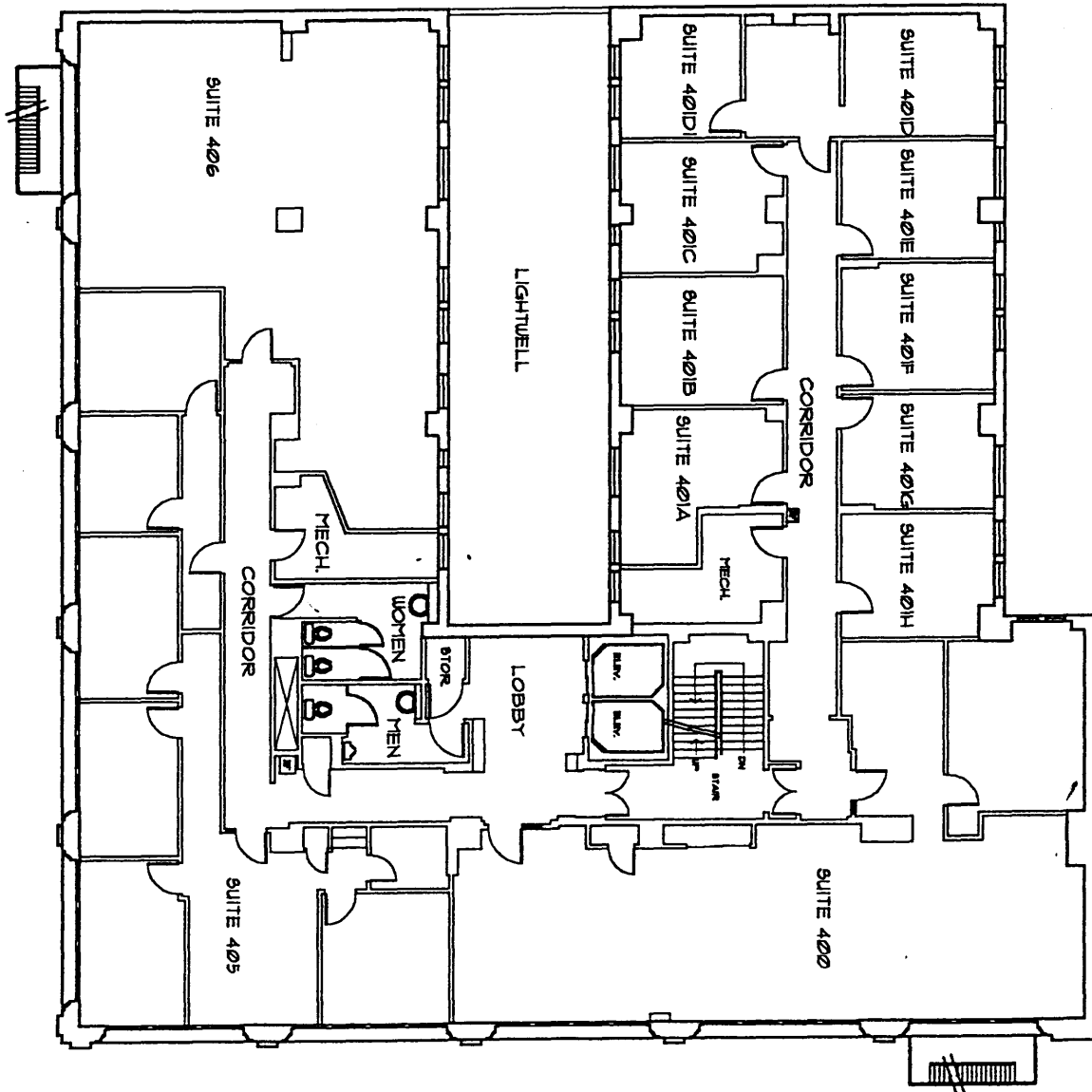
THIRD FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
 715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

TILANDT / SCHMIDT
 ARCHITECTS, P.C.
 888 S.W. 37th AVE.
 SUITE 802
 PORTLAND, OR 97204
 (503) 220-8917
 FAX (503) 220-8918

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PROJECT NO. 95105
DATE: March 12, 1998
DRAWN BY: [unintelligible]
CHECKED BY: [unintelligible]
REVISIONS

A3
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SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

EXISTING
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



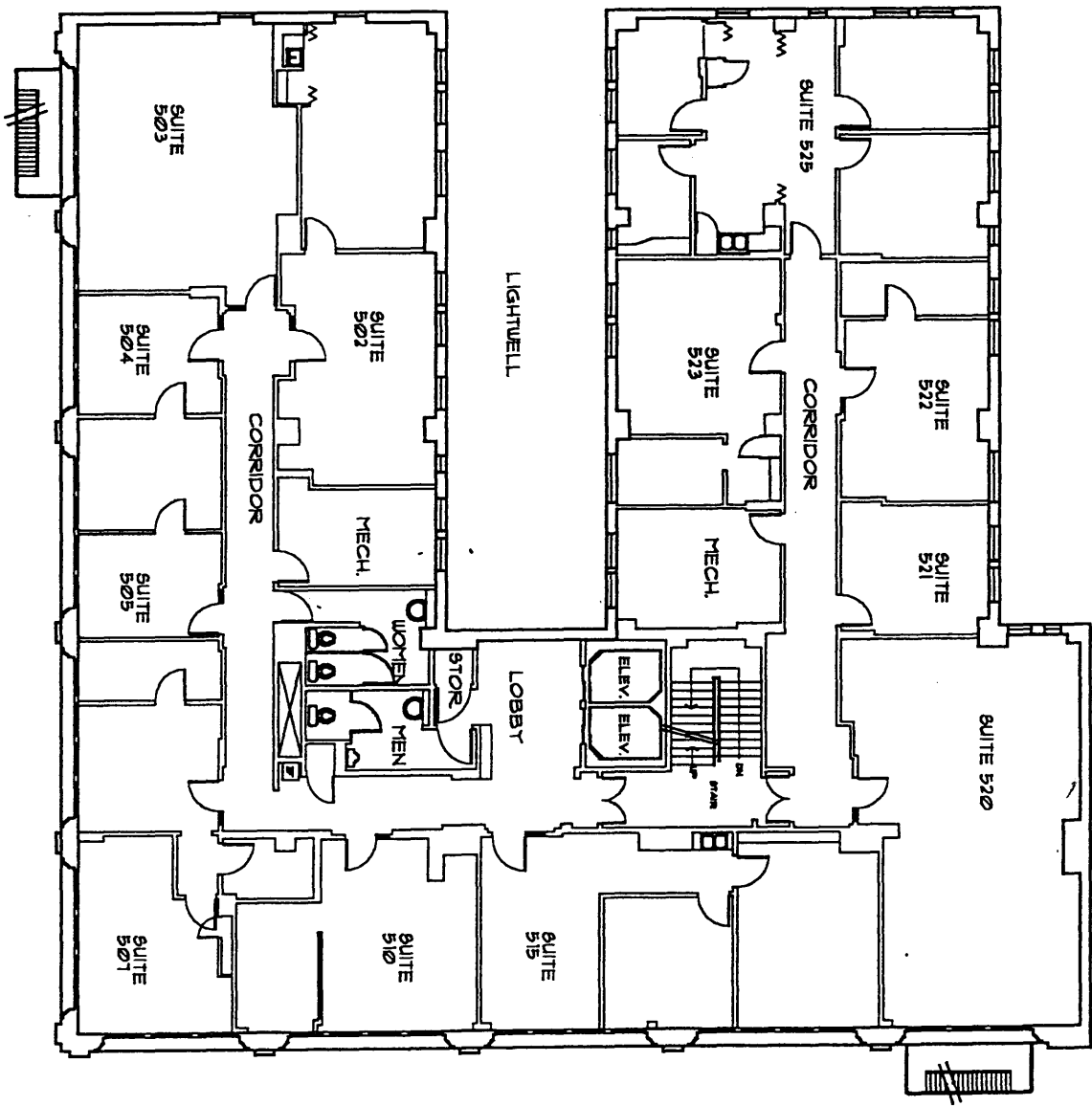
FOURTH FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

TILANDT /
SCHMIDT
ARCHITECTS P.C.
888 SW 5TH AVE
SUITE 1100
PORTLAND, OR 97204
(503) 220-5917
FAX (503) 220-5918

FLOOR PLAN
PROJECT NO. 95105
DATE: JANUARY 22, 1998
DRAWN BY: [initials]
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REVISIONS
CHANGES

A4
9



SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



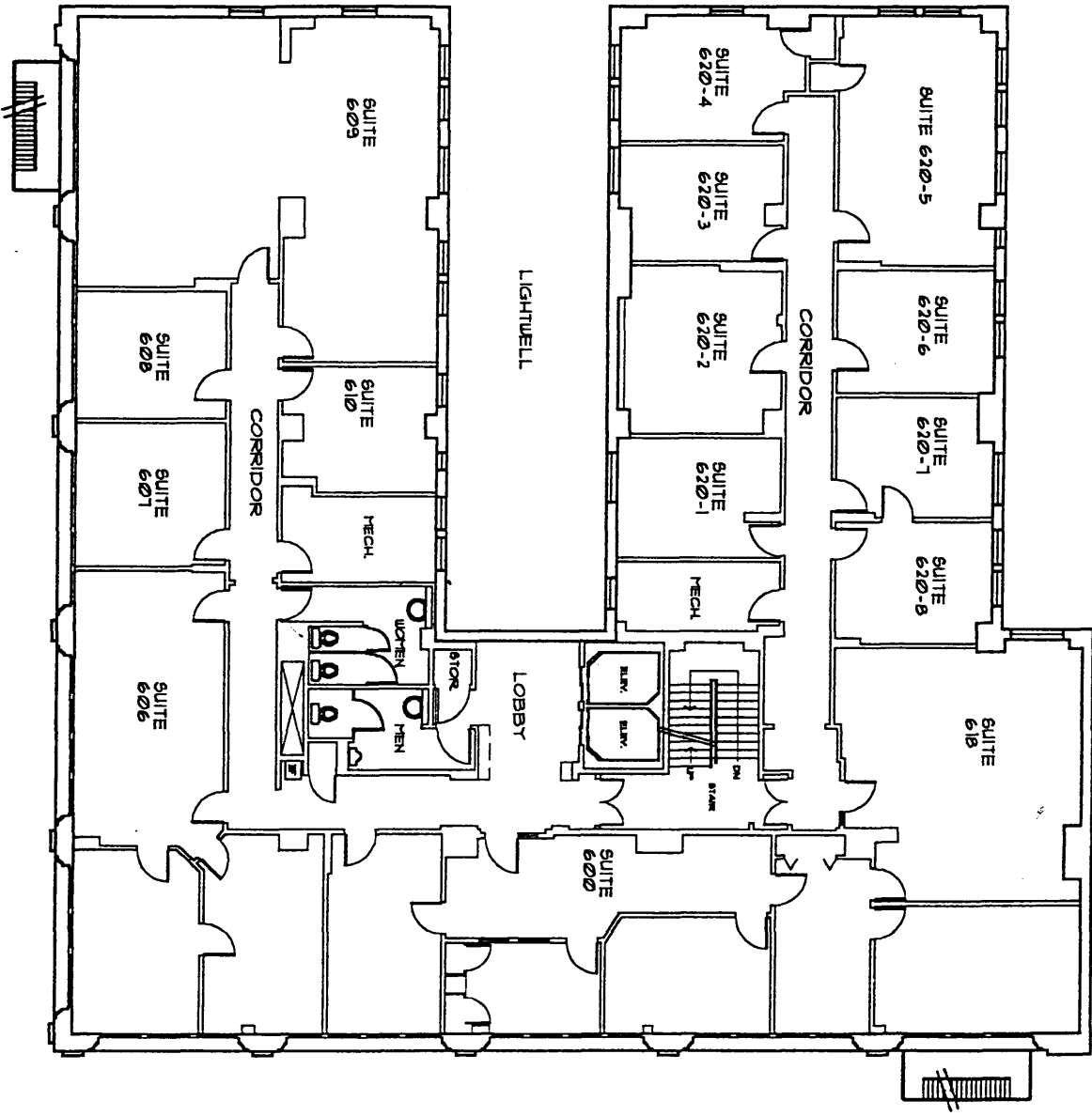
FIFTH FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
115 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

TILANDT /
SCHMIDT
ARCHITECTS, P.A.
808 S.W. 5TH AVE.
SUITE 805
PORTLAND, OR 97204
(503) 220-8811
FAX (503) 220-8818

FLOOR PLAN	PROJECT NO.
DATE: 03/05	
DRAWN BY: JLB	
CHECKED BY: JLB	
REVISIONS	

A5	9
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SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

SIXTH FLOOR PLAN

13343



SIXTH FLOOR OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

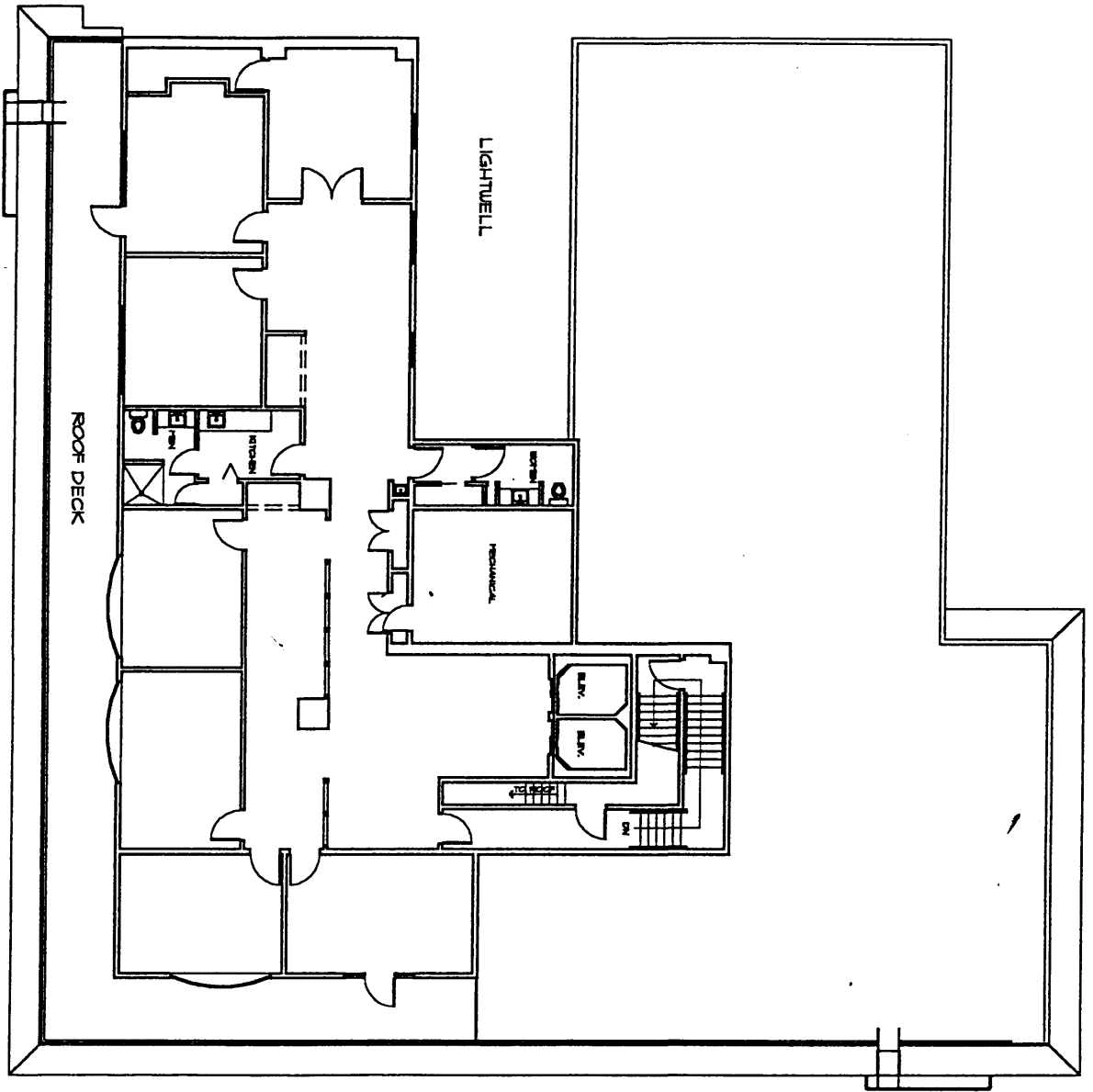
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

388 S.W. 5TH AVE. SUITE 502
PORTLAND, OR 97204
TEL (503) 250-8911
FAX (503) 250-8910

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SCHMIDT
ARCHITECTS, P.A.

FLOOR PLAN	PROJECT NO.
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A6	9
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SOUTHWEST STARK STREET

SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE

PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN



PENTHOUSE PLAN OREGON TRAIL BUILDING

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT GROUP
715 S.W. MORRISON ST. SUITE 423 PORTLAND, OR 97205

TILAND /
SCHMIDT
ARCHITECTS, P.A.
888 S.W. 5TH AVE
SUITE 802
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
PHONE (503) 227-1234
FAX (503) 227-8818

FLOOR PLAN
PROJECT NO.
93105
DATE
MARCH 21, 1998
DRAWN BY
JL
CHECKED BY
FM
REVISIONS

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9