NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 Tunturi, Fred, House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 5115 NE Garfield ☒ N/A not for publication

city or town Portland ☒ N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97211

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date August 28, 1996

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Edson H. Beall 10-3-96

Entered in the
National Register

Tunturi, Fred, House
Name of Property

Multnomah County, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood (horizontal lap bevel siding)
roof asphalt (composition shingle
other brick (chimney, porch piers)

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

The Tunturi house is a one story frame house built in the craftsman/bungalow style. The bungalow was especially popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century. A true bungalow, originally an Indian style, is a low one story house with a wide sweeping porch or veranda. The Tunturi bungalow is a typically snug 1031 square foot one story three bedroom home with wide overhanging roof, deep full porch, and simple interior with built in cupboards. It is set in the Walnut Park Addition, a residential neighborhood in inner Northeast Portland, Oregon, with fifty foot wide lots. The property holds the house as well as a garage, which sits at the southwest corner of the property on an alley. The property is landscaped with trees of small stature, complimenting the Japanese influence of the low bungalow. The house is in excellent condition, and has had very little alteration since its construction.

In 1904 Walnut Park Addition of Multnomah County, Portland, Oregon, was divided into blocks and lots. In 1921, a Finnish immigrant, Fred Tunturi, purchased lot 16, block 24 of Walnut Park. Fred Tunturi had been a barber and "bleeder" in Finland, and continued as a barber in Portland, Oregon, where he charged twenty five cents for a haircut. Fred Tunturi took great pride in his Finnish love of beauty, craftsmanship, and excellence, and in 1922 built a dwelling for himself, his wife, and their five year old son, Archie R. Tunturi. Archie R. Tunturi lived in this house throughout his formative and high school years, living with his mother there even after she and his father divorced in his 13th year. Archie R. Tunturi went on to become internationally known for his research on the brain and the nervous system prior to his death in 1990 at age 72. He was recognized internationally for his work with mathematical models of the brain, and his goal was to restore voluntary movement after injury to the spinal cord. In his position at the University of Oregon Health Sciences School, Archie Tunturi was the first customer of Tektronix when he bought the company's first model 511 oscilloscope in 1947. Articles of achievements follow.

When Fred Tunturi purchased his property in 1921, within the agreement was a clause specifying that "representatives and assigns, shall for a period of twenty (20) years from and after

the fifth day of May, 1905 use or permit to be used, the premises herein conveyed for residence purposes only and upon the further condition that they will not erect, cause to be erected or support the erection of any dwelling house upon said premises, or any portion thereof, which shall cost less than the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars ($1500) and that no building or part of any building or porch shall be erected upon said premises within a distance of fifteen (15) feet of the street or lot lines of said premises". Thus minimal standards for building were established by the seller.

The house is in the Walnut Park Addition, an inner northeast Portland neighborhood where middle class homes were originally built by European immigrants, and in the 1940s became occupied by African-American families who moved to Portland to work in the shipyards of the Willamette River, very close to Walnut Park Addition.

The Fred Tunturi house was built in the Craftsman/Bungalow style. The detailing and layout of the Tunturi house suggest the guiding hand of a professional was involved or that pattern book plans were used at the very least. The house is still in excellent condition an maintains its distinction, original form, and integrity.

SITE:

The Tunturi bungalow is located in inner northeast Portland, close to the east bank of the Willamette River, on lot 16, block 24 of Walnut Park Addition. The lot size is 50 feet by 100 feet, a typical rectangular modest city lot. A concrete sidewalk leads from the porch steps to four concrete stairs which lead down to the street sidewalk. At the base of the porch steps, the sidewalk branches off to the north, winding around the house, past the side entry, straight through the back yard to three steps which lead down to the alley.

The landscaping remains small in scale, reminiscent of Japanese landscaping.

A picket fence, placed at the top of the concrete steps, encloses the front yard, and the south side yard is enclosed in wire fence to protect a garden area.

EXTERIOR:

Roof:

"The most prominent architectural feature is inevitably the roof of the bungalow, because it combines a considerable area with an inconsiderable height. It casts heavy shadows, combined with the weighty thrust of bracketry"1, as it is on the Tunturi bungalow. The Tunturi porch roof is an extension of the main roof. The front half of the roof features two eyebrow dormers. Composite roofing material is presently used. The roof is widely bracketed. 1 The Tunturi house has wide eave overhangs, the soffits of which are finished with tongue and groove millwork. Large triangular brackets and plain verge boards are found at the gable ends. Typical of the style is the junction where the roof joins the wall. This is not boxed in. Along the horizontal edges, the actual rafter ends are exposed. Along the sloping/rake edges, there are five beams, which extend from the wall to the roof edge and are embellished by a triangular bracket.

Porch:

The porch, 8 feet and essential to a bungalow, is carried across the entire front of the house. The porch features four tapered square columns. The two columns flanking the stairs were added some time after the house was built to provide additional support. Prior to the addition of the columns,, the light colored brick piers were used historically as flower pot pedestals. The capitals and bases of the columns are of the Tuscan order. The columns rest on light colored brick piers which extend from the top of the porch rail to the grounds.

The porch guardrail demonstrates a Gustav Stickley use of vertical slats. The slats are placed to create an interesting pattern. Two slats are paired closely together with a gap before the next pair of slats.

The area between the piers from the porch floor and the ground consists of framed-in lattice.

The picture window centered between the two north columns stresses horizontality through its use of one horizontal plane in the upper portion of the window.

The entry door is flanked by two eight pane sidelights. The door is a glass twelve pane door with a panel at the bottom. The sidelights feature a three inch sill at the point that the bottom panel of the door begins.

The floor of the porch, as well as the ceiling of the porch, feature tongue and groove millwork.

Trim:

All of the windows and doors are trimmed in 4 inch Douglas fir with two inch sills. The house has a concrete foundation.

Foundation:

The house has a concrete foundation.

Walls:

The house features wood horizontal bevel lap siding.

On the South side, two small high four pane fixed windows flank the chimney. Two large six pane over one pane double hung windows mark the master bedroom, and three smaller four pane over one pane double hung windows flank the west corner of the south side. At the peak of the gable, two small eight pane over one pane double hung windows are centered.

The north side, at the east end, features a tripartite of windows. Two windows on the outside are four pane over one pane double hung windows. The center window is an eight pane over one pane double hung window. The group of three windows share an expanse of trim across the top as well as vertical trim. At the peak of the gable, two small eight pane over one pane double hung windows are centered.

In the center area of the north side of the house, what was a screened in porch is found. It has a one story roof which echoes the same principles as the main roof. It is enclosed, and features the eight pane over one pane double hung window which

was used on the porch's south wall prior to the time, 1983 - 1986, when the porch was enclosed and its southern wall was opened to provide a larger kitchen area. On the west end of what was the screened in porch structure is found the original five panel wooden door, which provides access to an enclosed landing from which the occupants can proceed down stairs to the basement or upstairs to what had been the enclosed porch, and is now the north end of the kitchen. The west end of the north side of the house features one large six pane over one pane double hung window.

The west, or back, side of the house features one large six pane over one pane double hung window on the north end, a smaller three pane over one pane double hung window in the center, and two small four pane over one pane double hung windows approaching the south corner of the west side.

INTERIOR

Living/Dining Room:

This major area reflects the Craftsman's influence from Gustav Stickley and Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The craftsman movement posited a comprehensive approach to house design, from furnishings inside to gardens outside. Most obviously the Craftsman orientation implied the architects would be substantially responsible for the design of furnishings and fixtures built in wherever possible. The craftsman period featured a too-little recognized interest in low cost housing.2 The major living area of the Tunturi house is a fine example of this craftsman ambiance.

The main living area across the front of the house is the major space. There is a long vista from the living room through the dining room. The major space is divided into two subspaces, the living area on the south and the dining area on the north, which adjoin each other. This major area is the center of hospitality and good cheer. The entry from the porch into the major area is offset from the hallway leading from the other side of the major area. The traffic flow from the front porch door to the slightly offset central hallway creates a leisurely division between the adjacent spaces of the living room and the dining room.

In this major space, the walls feature several tripartite

features. The south living room wall features a fireplace flanked by two bookcases with nine pane glass doors. There are two small fixed four pane windows above each of the bookcases. The entry door is flanked by two eight pane sidelights. The door is a glass twelve pane door with a panel at the bottom. The sidelights feature a three inch sill at the point that the bottom panel of the door begins.

There are two embedded tripartite structures at the north end of the dining room. There is a central sideboard topped by three windows. The sideboard features six cupboards topped by six drawers. The center window is an eight pane over one pane double hung window. It is flanked by two four pane over one pane double hung windows. The group of three windows share an expanse of trim across the top as well as vertical trim. The second superimposed tripartite arrangement consists of the sideboard with its window structures as the central object, flanked by two china closets. The china closets feature nine pane glass doors.

The east wall of the dining room features a picture window. This window stresses horizontality through its use of one horizontal plane in the upper portion of the window.

Prior to 1983, the north end of the west wall of the dining room had a swinging door leading to the dining room. The door was removed, but trim on the north end of the door remained, and starting at that position a pass-through to the dining room was substituted. The detail was carefully constructed to complement the craftsman period on the wall in the dining room when a five panel wooden door was turned horizontally under the wooden counter (which was beautifully trimmed out to match the fireplace mantel), meeting the baseboard to give the effect of the wooden half wall used in the craftsman era, while side and top trim match that of all doorways on the dining/living room side. Visible from the dining room, through the pass-through are the new wooden kitchen cabinets, which complement the dining room sideboard cupboards in tone and form.

All of the windows and doors are trimmed in four-inch Douglas fir with architrave moldings. The windows all have three inch sills.

The walls and ceilings are plastered. There is a four inch cove molding around the juncture of the wall and ceiling. It has, directly below it, a picture-hanging molding.

The base molding consists of an ornamental molding, followed by an eight inch baseboard, and meeting the floor with a base shoe.

The brick fireplace outer hearth features a row of soldiers over the top of the back hearth. The bricks feature rustication. The brickwork features stretchers, headers, projected bricks, and a flared skirt. The mantelpiece is of deep wood, with architrave trim.

All of the woodwork and cabinetry is stained a rich brown.

A hardwood floor, stained very lightly, is used in the living/dining area, running the width of the house from north to south.

The dining room floor contains an ornate iron grate which is a combined intake and exhaust from the original cast iron wood burning furnace, which is still located in the basement. The grate measures about 30 inches by 24 inches.

Hallway:

The door to the center hallway is a fifteen pane glass door.

Traveling west down the double loaded central hallway is the kitchen to the north and the master bedroom to the south. Continuing down the hallway, there is a stairway to the attic on the north, followed by an entrance to a bedroom on the north, a bedroom on the south where the hall extends to the south for about two feet, and a bathroom placed at the end of the hall.

All seven doors from the hallway are single pane recessed solid wooden doors. All internal doors in the Tunturi house retain their original glass doorknobs and skeleton key locks. Again, all of the doors are trimmed in four-inch Douglas fir with architrave molding. The base molding consists of an ornamental molding, followed by an eight inch baseboard, and meeting the floor with a base shoe. The hall features picture molding placed 21 inches from the ceiling. All of the woodwork facing the hallway is stained a deep rich brown. The hall features hardwood flooring, lightly stained, running the length, east to west.

Kitchen:

The kitchen features two work areas. One of these work areas faces the pass-through to the living room, and the other work

area is directly across from it. The north end of the kitchen features an eight pane over one pane double hung window where the original porch was opened up to lengthen the kitchen. The north side of the west wall holds the door to the steps leading to both the landing to the basement steps and the north side entry to the house. Over the sink on the west side a cupboard still remains which was used as a cooler when the house was originally built. New cabinets and countertops were installed in the updating of the kitchen, which occurred between 1983 and 1988.

Master bedroom:

The master bedroom features four doors along the west wall. The southmost door leads to the south west bedroom. The next two doors are mirrored closet doors, and the mirrored door furthest to the north contains shelving. The south wall features two six pane over one pane large double hung windows. The windows feature again three inch sills and architrave molding. Again, all of the doors are trimmed in four-inch Douglas fir with architrave molding. The base molding consists of an ornamental molding, followed by an eight inch baseboard, and meeting the floor with a base shoe. The bedroom features picture molding placed 21 inches from the ceiling. All of the woodwork is painted. The bedroom features four inch fir flooring, running east and west.

Southwest Bedroom:

There are two entries into the southwest bedroom, one from the bend in the central hallway, and one from the south end of the west wall of the master bedroom. The Southwest bedroom features a band of windows around the southwest corner of the room. Three small four pane over one pane double hung windows approach the west corner of the south wall. Two identical small four pane over one pane double hung windows approach the south corner of the west wall. A full third of the room, therefore, is glazing. The windows feature again three inch sills and architrave molding. Again, all of the doors are trimmed in four-inch Douglas fir with architrave molding. The base molding consists of an ornamental molding, followed by an eight inch baseboard, and meeting the floor with a base shoe. The bedroom features picture molding placed 21 inches from the ceiling. All of the

woodwork is painted. The bedroom features four inch fir flooring, running east and west.

Northwest Bedroom:

The northwest bedroom features two six over one double hung windows with the three inch sill and architrave molding, one on the north and one on the west walls. Again, all of the doors are trimmed in four-inch Douglas fir with architrave molding. The base molding consists of an ornamental molding, followed by an eight inch baseboard, and meeting the floor with a base shoe. The bedroom features picture molding placed 21 inches from the ceiling. All of the woodwork is painted. The bedroom features four inch fir flooring, running east and west.

Bathroom:

The bathroom features the original clubfoot bathtub underneath a three pane over one pane double hung window. It is a small economical bathroom. The bathroom terminates the end of the double-loaded central corridor.

Basement:

The basement, accessible from a northern side door, and also from the steps leading from the door on the north end of the south wall of the kitchen, extends under the entire width of the house, twenty five feet from the back of the house to the living room, with a small area continuing under the living room area, and serving to hold the cast iron wood stove. At the end of the basement area there is a three/fourths high wall made of concrete, and the final 12 feet of the basement has a high dirt floor.

Attic:

The attic stairs, accessible from the central hallway, lead to a 16 foot by 25 foot area with low walls and a pitched ceiling. This area is flanked by two storage areas., The north and south walls each feature two small eight pane over one pane double hung windows.

OTHER STRUCTURES:

A single car garage sits on the southwest corner of the lot. It is reached from the alley behind the dwelling. The garage echoes the house, with wide eaves, and triangular brackets supporting the entry roof.

ALTERATIONS:

The house maintains its original craftsman ambiance, form, distinction, and integrity. The exterior remains as it did originally, though two columns which flank the stairs were added for additional support. These were merely added on top of the previously existing piers, and are identical to the other previously existing columns.

In 1981 an oil furnace was installed. In 1995 a gas furnace replaced the oil furnace. The original cast iron wood furnace still remains in the basement, and is known to be operational.

Prior to 1983, the one story extension with side entry, on the north side of the house, had been a screened-in porch. The south wall of the screened in porch was four foot from the north wall, directly at the top of the side entry stairs. The west end of the south wall, next to the steps contained a two paneled door leading to the kitchen. There was no door at the top of the side entry steps. The two paneled wooden door was moved to the top of the stairs. On the south wall, next to the two panelled door, had been an eight pane over two pane double hung window. This window was moved forward to the north wall of the porch as the porch was enclosed. What had been the north wall of the kitchen and the south wall of the screen porch was thus removed. Prior to 1983, the north end of the east wall of the kitchen had a swinging door leading to the dining room. This door was removed, but trim on the north end of the door remained, and starting at that position, a pass-through to the dining room was substituted. The detail was carefully constructed to complement the craftsman period on the wall in the dining room when a five panel wooden door was turned sideways under the wooden counter (trimmed out to match the fireplace mantel), meeting the baseboard to give the effect of the wooden half wall used in the craftsman era, while side and top trim match that of all doorways on the dining room

side. New wooden cabinets, complementing the dining room sideboard cupboards in tone and form, were used in the kitchen. A dishwasher and new countertops were installed, and geometric colorful tile work is used as countertop backsplash in the kitchen. Thus the screened in side porch became an integral part of the kitchen, while the exterior lines of the house were maintained, and elements consistent with the house, and reused from the house (the window and door), were tastefully incorporated.

Sometime after 1983 and before 1993, 6 1/2 foot east and west walls, and a ceiling that follows the roofline were installed in the attic. The windows on the north and south walls were retained.

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

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

_____

Tunturi, Fred, House
Name of Property

Multnomah County
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.11 acres

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	526400	5045010
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 Sharon Ann Bolden and Louis Bolden, Jr.

organization _____ date January 10, 1996

street & number 5115 NE Garfield telephone 503/323-2431

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97211

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 Sharon Ann Bolden

street & number 5115 NE Garfield telephone 503/323-2431

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97211

TUNTURI, FRED, HOUSE (1922)
5115 NE Garfield
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

SUMMARY COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The compact, single-story Craftsman bungalow located at 5115 NE Garfield in the Walnut Park Addition of northeast Portland was built in 1922 for Finnish immigrant Fred Tunturi. It occupies a 50 x 100-foot lot, the longitudinal axis of which is east-west, with the street frontage on the east. The building site is slighty raised above street grade. A picket fence has been added in recent years to enclose the front yard. A detached single-bay, gable-roofed garage in the Craftsman tradition stands behind the house, at the southwest corner of the property. Oriented to the north, the garage is reached by a north-south alleyway which bisects the block. Since it is contemporary with the house, it is counted a separately contributing feature.

The house is a rectangular, side-gabled volume with broadly overhanging eaves on exposed rafter tails and brackets. Gables are finished with plain vergeboards. The exterior is clad with beveled lap siding. As is characteristic of this common type of Craftsman bungalow, the front roof slope shelters a full width porch raised above grade. The roof is supported by short, tapered square columns on tall pedestals. In this variation of the type, the entrance is offset to the south of the center of the facade, and the front walk and porch steps are directly aligned with it. Originally, the posts flanking the porch steps were pedestals for the support of planter urns and were essentially hanging posts for the porch railing. In later years, tapered columns were added to match the uprights at the outer corners.

Typical windows are double-hung with multi-pane upper sash. The south gable overhang is broken by an outside brick chimney for the livingroom fireplace, and the front roof slope is broken by a pair of louvered eyebrow dormers which vent the attic. The north and west elevations are varied by minor projections for the kitchen and bathroom, respectively. The north projection was a screened, gable-roofed porch which in time was fully enclosed.

The interior of the Tunturi House is consistent with the Arts and Crafts tradition, characterized by compact, well proportioned spaces and details, hardwood floors, and good quality standard mill work of dark stained Douglas fir. The woodwork encompasses bases, cornice and picture molding, door and window frames with architrave molding, built-in cabinetry, and some novelty paneling.

The entry, composed as a 12-light door with stile and rail lower panel and fixed sidelights, opens directly into the livingroom. The dining area is on the north side of the entrance, and the kitchen, bedchambers and bath open onto a central rear hall. The focal point of the livingroom's south wall is a brick chimneypiece flanked by glass-fronted book shelves with windows above. This is a convention of modest-scale builder's bungalows. On the opposite, or north end wall of the dining area is a three-part picture window flanked by tall built-in china cabinets. A wide pass-through window to the kitchen has a paneled apron.

Based upon comparative analysis, the Tunturi House meets National Register Criterion C as the only well-preserved, well-crafted example of a particular type, the single-story, side-gabled bungalow with full width front porch, within the Walnut Park Addition. The scope of the neighborhood is 27 blocks between Martin Luther King Boulevard (historically, Union Avenue) and North Commercial Street; Killingsworth and Alberta. The proponents make the point that the Walnut Park Addition was partially developed prior to its platting in 1904, and was gradually built up in the 1920s and '30s as a middle class neighborhood settled largely by European immigrants exemplified by Fred Tunturi, a barber by occupation, who had in his heritage an appreciation of sound carpentry and fitting, simple detail. He acquired his lot in 1921. In the 1940s, the Walnut Park Addition was one of the inner northeast Portland neighborhoods populated by African-American families drawn to Portland by wartime work in the shipyards. As an illustration of early 20th century settlement patterns in Oregon's metropolitan area, the house is peripherally associated with themes of settlement and community planning.

Although not proposed for nomination under Criterion B in consideration of Criteria Consideration A (50-year rule), the house is nonetheless locally noted as the childhood home of Fred and Aino Tunturi's son, Archie, who was educated at Reed College and the University of Oregon Medical School and was to become recognized in international medical circles as a neurophysicist and consultant on spinal cord injuries and rehabilitation. He was a research associate of what is now the Oregon Health Sciences University from 1947, or slightly before, to his retirement in 1984. Dr. Archie R. Tunturi (1917-1990) died in Portland in 1990.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary:

The Craftsman Bungalow located at 5115 NE Garfield in Portland, Oregon was built in 1922 for Fred Tunturi. The house is significant under criterion "C" as the ONLY excellently preserved one story, small-scale bungalow featuring a full porch and low continuous widely bracketed gable roof in the Walnut Park Addition. Walnut Park extends from Northeast Union Avenue, now known as Martin Luther King Boulevard on the east, to North Commercial Street on the west, Northeast Alberta Street on the south, and North Killingsworth Street on the north.

The compact, one story bungalow is characterized by a double-pitched roof with generous eave overhangs sheltering the full front porch, lapped beveled horizontal siding, and finely detailed tapered square porch columns. Interior woodwork typical of the Arts and Crafts tradition is intact throughout. Rustication on the fireplace completes the look of the traditional first-quarter of the twentieth century bungalow living area. The Tunturi house is the best-preserved, noteworthy early bungalow in the Walnut Park Addition, an inner northeast Portland neighborhood where middle class homes were originally built by European immigrants, and then later occupied by Afro American families who moved in the 1940's to Portland to work in the shipyards of the Willamette River.

Fred Tunturi, a Finnish immigrant supporting his family as a barber, is believed to have had an active part in the house planning due to his pride in Finnish workmanship. Although family lore attributes influence to Stanford White, it is a consummate example of the popular, efficient, and affordable house of the day. The design must have been guided by a local architect, or at the very least it was inspired by one of the array of local pattern books of the period. Fred Tunturi is known to have said that he made the acquaintance of Stanford White, and that the design was so influenced by him, though no documentation has been located.

Supporting Paragraphs:

The Tunturi bungalow is still in excellent condition and maintains its original form and integrity. The Bungalow vein is characterized by low sloping roof lines, overhanging the full front porch, as is the case of the Tunturi bungalow. The true bungalow, originally an Indian style, is a low, one-storied house with a wide, sweeping porch or veranda. The Tunturi porch extends across the entire front of the dwelling, and the porch roof is an extension of the main roof. The Tunturi House features wide eave overhangs, the soffits of which are finished with tongue and groove mill work. Large triangular brackets provide support and form characteristic of the craftsman period. As referred to in Leland Roth's "A Concise History of American Architecture", when referring to Frank Lloyd Wright, "There is to be no sham construction, no artifice, but rather each element was to be exploited to reveal its inherent color, texture, function, and shape." This theory of exploiting function is apparent in the bungalow construction, with the exploitation of braces as both joinery and visual beauty in the Tunturi bungalow.

As referred to in Leland Roth's "A Concise History of American Architecture", Gustav Stickley wished to see residences for people of moderate means designed as a unified whole, including furniture and fittings, and to make this practicable he simplified elements so as to make his designs suitable for machine-assisted production." "He reproduced in "The Craftsman" views of houses which epitomized his philosophy." The cabinetry throughout the Tunturi living/dining room is especially reflective of Stickley's influence on the bungalow. The rustication of the fireplace is typical of the true bungalow.

Tripartite arrangements of windows and cabinetry contribute greatly to the expression of horizontality so important to the bungalow expression as does the upper horizontal panel of glass in the dining room fixed picture window, and the front entry glass door flanked by two sidelight windows.

This delightful simple and warm Tunturi craftsman bungalow is an excellently preserved bungalow representing national need and interest in low-cost quality housing. This craftsman movement had

promoted a comprehensive approach to house design, and the Tunturi bungalow presents as a beautiful example with built in furnishings. The true bungalow is apparent in the Tunturi house with its widely bracketed gable roof, deep full porch, and simple interior with built in cupboards.

Modifications made to the home reused original materials, and sustained the function, form, detail, and warmth of the period, through excellent craftsmanship and attention to materials.

The history of Walnut Park has influenced the quality of the neighborhood. According to the "Community Pres,,", May 18, 1977, Section C-9, Jonathan T. Gerow had taken up a donation land claim of 160 acres going from Union Avenue to Congress Street (now absorbed by Jefferson High School which sits on North Commercial street), and between Killingsworth on the north, and Prescott on the south. This 160 acres then moved to the hands of E.W. Williams in 1869. Williams sold the north half of this 160 acres to T.A. Davis for $1600 in 1871. This 80 acres would some day be Walnut Park. Davis sold the 80 acres to Levi Knott in 1881. Levi sold 40 of this to Joseph Soher in 1892 for $12,000 and sold the other 40 acres to Joseph Soher with a partner, Killingsworth. Killingsworth's name is perpetuated in Killingsworth Street. In 1904 Walnut park became an addition to Portland, Ten years later, a stipulation was placed on all property in Walnut Park, east of Vancouver Avenue, excepting three portions of blocks in the vicinity of Sumner and Emerson on Vancouver. This clause restricted the premises for residential purposes only, requiring that no house could cost less than $1500 and that all buildings must be at least 15 feet from the street lines, these conditions to be effective for 20 years. Walnut Park is composed of 23 blocks and 80 acres.

Homes in Walnut Park were built over time, and so they exemplify a variety of style. The Tunturi bungalow sits next to a Queen Anne mansion which occupies two lots. This mansion is a "one of a kind" showstopper , and hence the Tunturi bungalow was overlooked by the Portland Historic Resource Inventory in May, 1984. The large stone Queen Ann structure, out of place in the neighborhood, draws the eye away from every home within its "shadow", and certainly overpowers the subtle low quiet diminutive Tunturi bungalow next door. A windshield survey of the Walnut Park Area reveals, to a trained bungalow eye, that the Tunturi bungalow is the only one story bungalow in the Walnut Park area built in true bungalow tradition. In addition, the Tunturi bungalow has maintained this integrity over time.

Surveying the Walnut Park area, Garfield Avenue has the preponderance of bungalows within the entire Walnut Park, though mixed among them are other architectural styles. Of those bungalows, or bungalow types, Garfield has 7 one and a half story bungalows with dormers, which are not to be compared with the Tunturi single story bungalow. Garfield Avenue also has 6 single story bungalows, but none exemplify the features of the traditional bungalow which are demonstrated in the Tunturi bungalow. For example, these bungalows each lack either one or both of the following: a full porch, and a dominant long sweeping continuous roof line, both fully featured in the Tunturi bungalow. Some of these bungalows even had their porch railings removed, or had aluminum siding attached.

On the east of Garfield is Martin Luther King Boulevard. Martin Luther King currently has commercial businesses and unoccupied buildings.

One street to the west is Mallory Avenue. Mallory features 7 story and a half bungalows with second floor dormers. In addition, these bungalows do not feature the full porch, and among them one can find aluminum siding. None of these bungalows have a continuous roof line extending over the porch. Mallory Avenue has 1 single story bungalow. On this bungalow, the porch is destroyed and part of the roof has been clipped. It also lacks classic bungalow detail.

Rodney Avenue has 6 one and a half story bungalows with dormer windows. Among those we find metal porch railings and disproportionate dormer windows. Rodney has 1 single story bungalow. This bungalow either had no porch rails to begin with or the porch has been totally removed.

Moving to Cleveland Avenue, there are 3 story and a half bungalows which have deteriorated and currently lack integrity. There is 1 single story bungalow which features a break in the slope of its roof line at the porch level. It also features aluminum siding.

There are no other bungalows to be found within the Walnut Park area, and none of the bungalows that were found, whether one and a half or one story feature the long clean low simple roof line of the Tunturi bungalow.

Northeast Portland was developed as middle class homes built by European immigrants. Later it became occupied by African-American families who moved in the 1940's to Portland to work in the shipyards of the Willamette River very close to the Walnut Park Addition. Today, to the north of Walnut Park is the Piedmont area, which may in the future become identified as a historic district. The Piedmont area is becoming integrated, and some of the homes are becoming restored at great cost. To the east of Walnut Park is a section of Portland that was recently, in 1994, according the "The Oregonian", considered to be without hope because of the high level of crack cocaine traffic. Many homes continue to be boarded up in this area. A new northeast Portland police precinct positioned on Martin Luther King is helping to replace the climate of fear by a contagion of hope. The area south of Walnut Park is also considered to be struggling with drug infestation and deteriorating housing. The houses to the west of Vancouver Avenue in Walnut Park, and the houses west of Walnut Park are of a lesser initial value because the value of homes that could be built there was not stipulated at the time the lots were created, as is the case with homes in Walnut Park east of Vancouver Avenue. Walnut Park is currently a transition neighborhood between the Piedmont area which is being restored, and the surrounding south, east, and west areas in which the struggle against drugs and deteriorating homes continues. Therefore the nomination of the ONLY traditional one story bungalow, the Tunturi bungalow, as a national historic property is a positive step for the architectural preservation of excellently preserved bungalows, the ONLY one story traditional bungalow in Walnut Park, and the preservation of neighborhood pride in Walnut Park.

The Tunturi bungalow makes a significant contribution within the 23 blocks of Walnut Park, containing approximately 200 residences. It is the ONLY single story bungalow fully featuring a full porch, with the entire house, including the porch subsumed within one broad, massive gable.

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Francis D.K. Ching, Building Construction Illustrated, Litton Educational Publishing, Inc., 1975.

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Wallace, May, Personal Communication, January, 1996.

Leonardo Benevolo, History of Modern Architecture, Cambridge, Massachusetts, The MIT Press, 1977.

Leland M. Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture, New York, New York, Harper and Row, 1980, pages 198,200,202,211,212.

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Reed Magazine, Portland, Oregon, November, 1995.

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Oregon Journal, Portland, Oregon, 10/2/87, page unavailable, but article is included.

Northwest Magazine, Sunday, August 9, 1981, page unavailable, but article is included.

Deed Book, Book 332, page 396, Multnomah County, Oregon Public Records- sale of property from Aino Tunturi, unmarried, to William and Elizabeth Hecht, husband and wife, April 6, 1936.

Deed Book, Book 836, page 192, Multnomah County, Oregon, Public Records - sale of property from William and Dora Killingsworth to Fred and Aino Tunturi, husband and wife, January 24, 1921.

Deed Book, Book 332, page 396, Multnomah County, Oregon, Public records - sale of property from Fred H. Tunturi to Aino Tunturi, January 8, 1932.

Public Records, Multnomah County, Oregon - Division of Walnut Park into lots andblocks in 1904.

The Oregonian Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon, June 4, 1994, Section D.

The Community Press (CW), , Portland, Oregon, May 19, 1977, page C8.

The Historic Resource Inventory, City of Portland, Oregon, May, 1984.

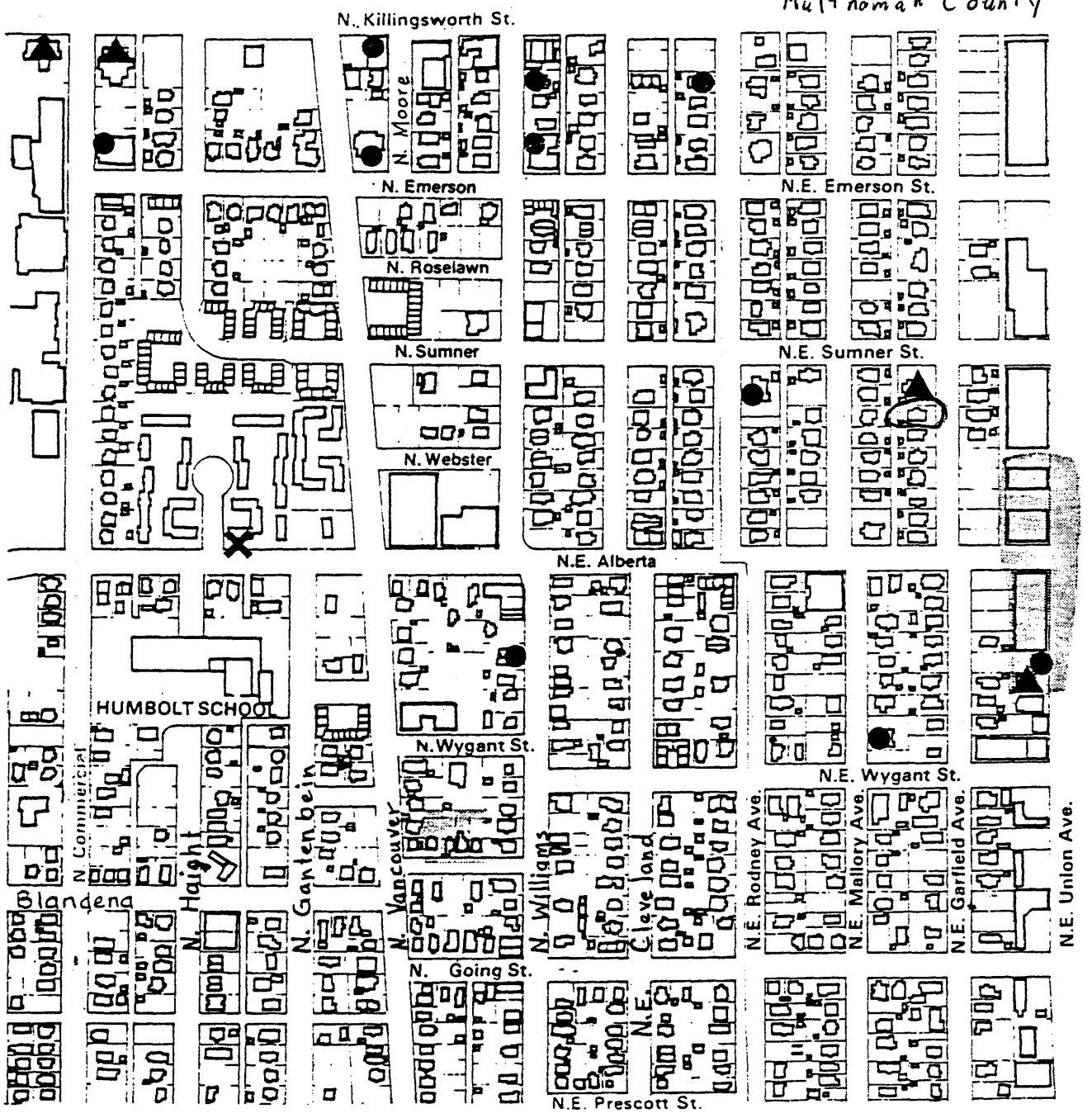
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is legally described as Lot 16, Block 24 of the Walnut Park Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area of 0.11 acres (a 50 x 100-foot lot) is the entire urban tax lot associated with the house built for Fred Tunturi in 1922. The detached contemporary automobile garage standing at the rear lot line, where it is accessible from an alleyway, is counted a separately contributing feature.

Tunturi, Fred - House
Multnomah County



1"=400'

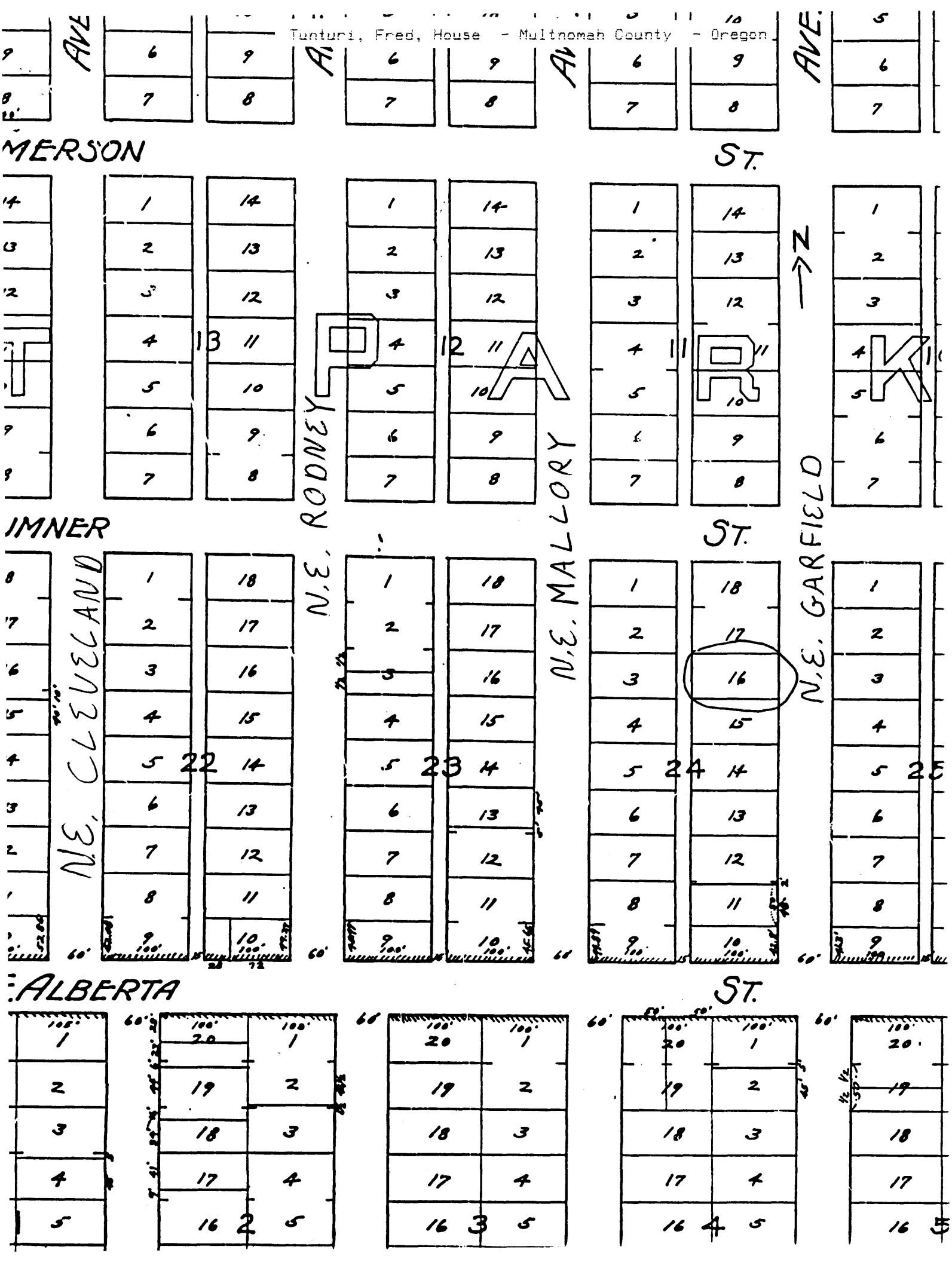
2530

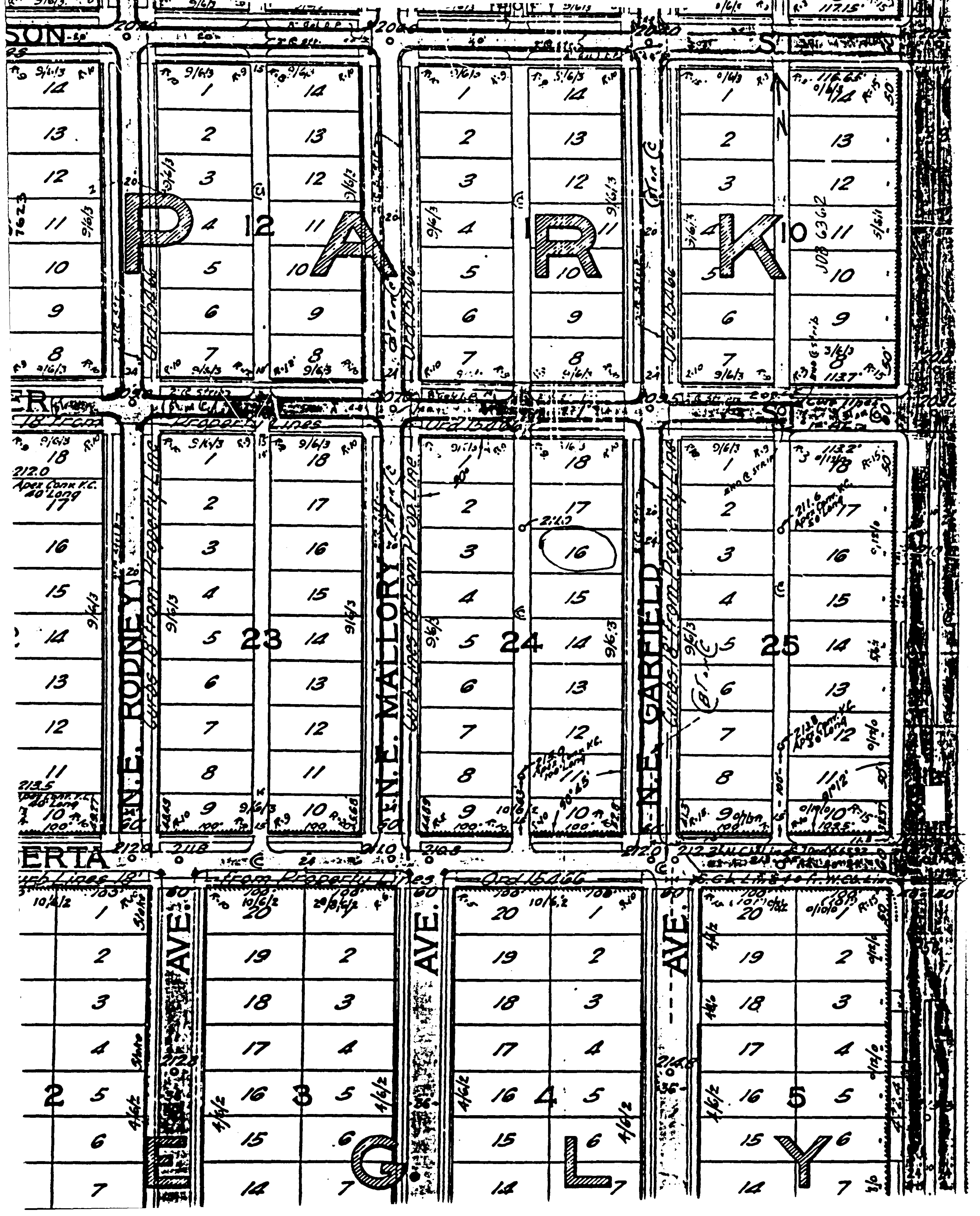
Historic Resource Inventory

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

MAY, 1984

- ✱ RANK I UNDESIGNATED PROPERTY (Potential Landmark—Prime Importance)
- ▲ RANK II UNDESIGNATED PROPERTY (Potential Landmark)
- ● RANK III UNDESIGNATED PROPERTY (Cultural Resource)
- ✕ UNDESIGNATED SITE
- UNDESIGNATED ENSEMBLE
- ★ DESIGNATED LANDMARK AND/OR LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER
- ★★★★★ DESIGNATED HISTORIC DISTRICT
- ■●■●■● DESIGNATED CONSERVATION DISTRICT
- ●●●●●● POTENTIAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (from 1978 Planning Bureau Report)


Tunturi, Fred, House - Multnomah County - Oregon
AVE.
AVE.
AVE.
MERSON
ST.
IMNER
ST.
ALBERTA
ST.
N.E. RODNEY
N.E. MALLORY
N.E. GARFIELD
N.E. CLEVELAND
13
12
11
22
23
24
25


P A R K
12
11
10
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24
25
N.E. RODNEY
N.E. MALLORY
N.E. GARFIELD
AVE.
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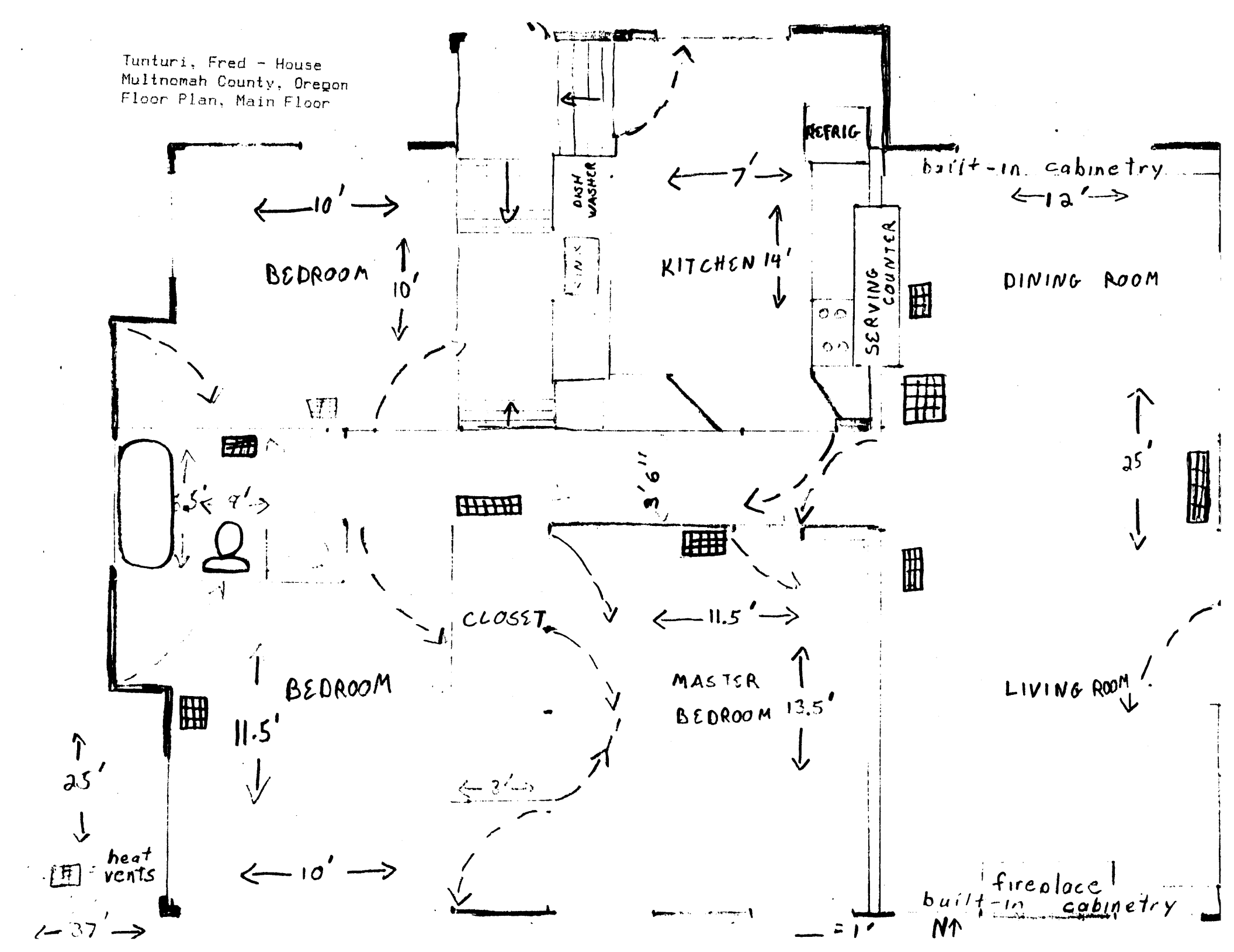
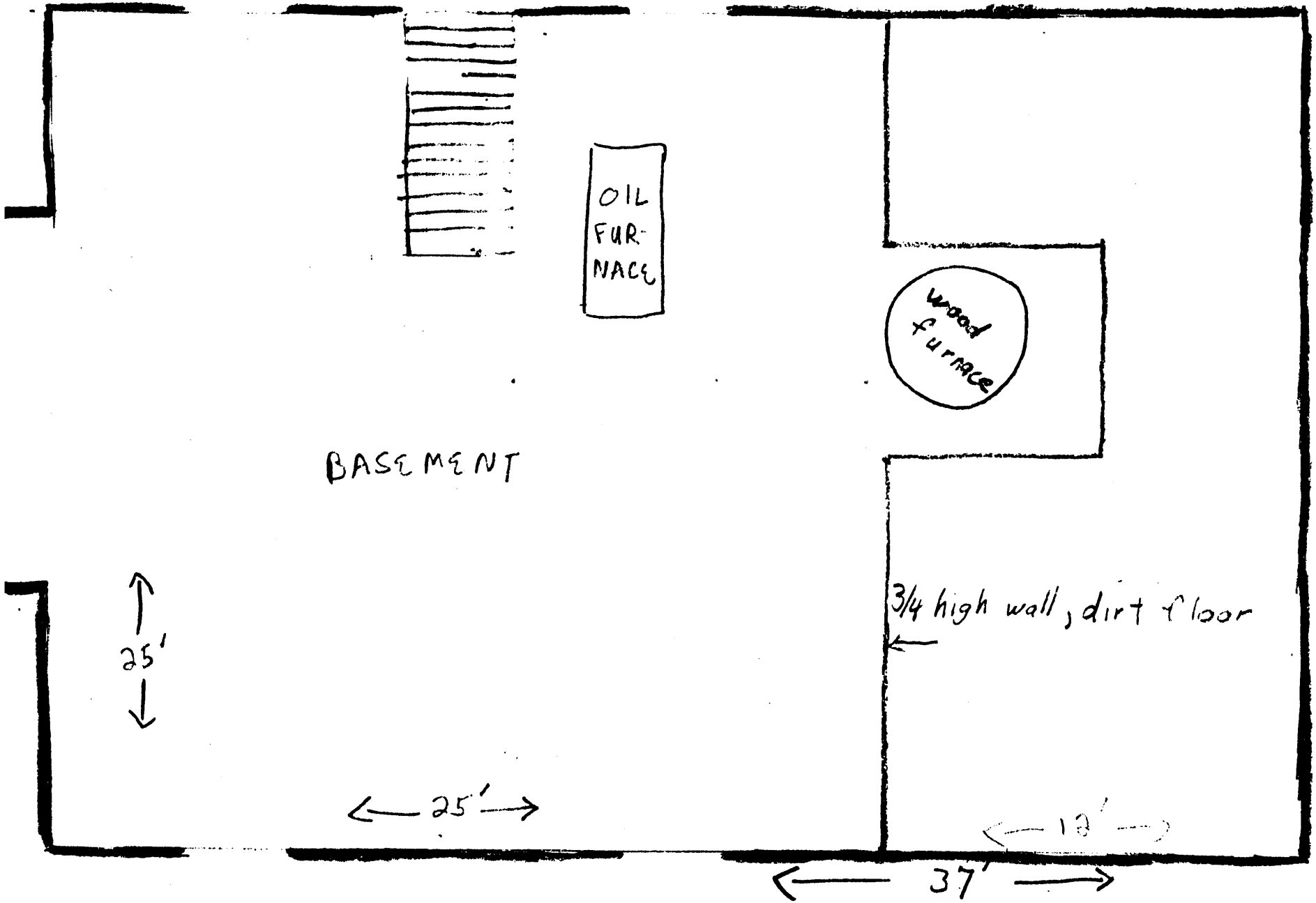
ERTA
Curbs 18' from Property Line
Curb Lines 18' from Prop. Line
2
3
4
5
G L Y


Tunturi, Fred - House
Multnomah County, Oregon
Floor Plan, Main Floor
REFRIG
built-in cabinetry
12'
10'
BEDROOM
10'
DISH WASHER
SINK
7'
KITCHEN 14'
SERVING COUNTER
DINING ROOM
25'
3'6"
5'
9'
CLOSET
11.5'
MASTER BEDROOM 13.5'
LIVING ROOM
BEDROOM
11.5'
25'
3'
10'
H = heat vents
fireplace
built-in cabinetry
37'
1'
N



Tunturi, Fred - House
Multnomah County, Oregon
Floor Plan, Basement

— = 1'

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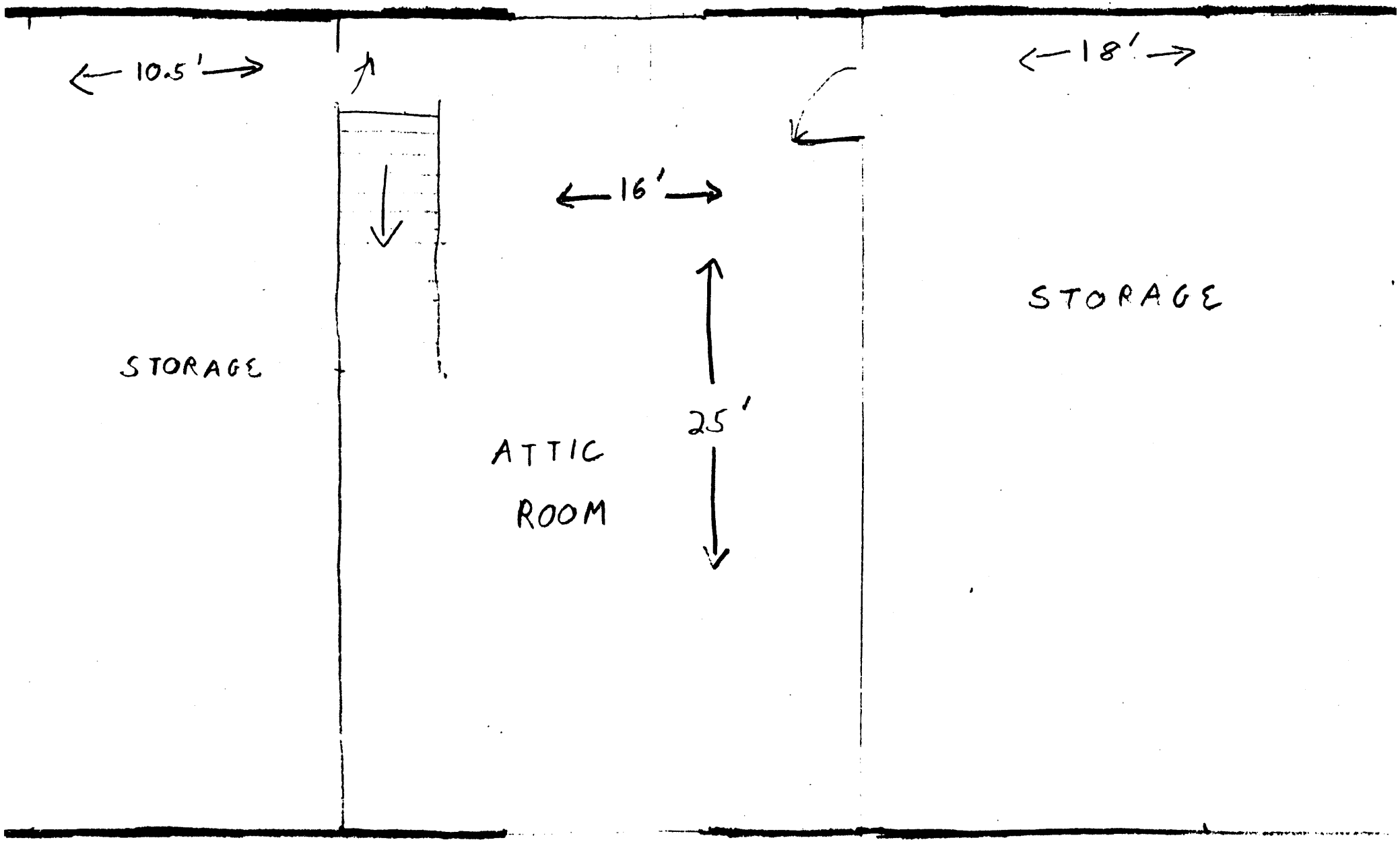


Tunturi, Fred, House
Multnomah County, Oregon
Floor Plan, Attic

N

_ = 1'

C - 8 - The Community Press (CW) May 18, 1977

Rod Paulson's pathways to Portland

Ferry permit promoted

By ROD PAULSON

Walnut Park became an addition to Portland when the plat was filed for the record on April 27. 1904 at a time when the 80 acres it covers consisted largely of fields. orchards. a few scattered houses and surveyors' stakes.

The east boundary as laid out was in the middle of Union Avenue which was far from the busy thoroughfare it later became. and the west limit was Congress Street located between Kerby and Commercial. The south line of Walnut Park was Alberta Street with Killingsworth on the north. but between these two Congress Street lost its identity when Jefferson High School was built a few years later.

The Vancouver Road was important even in the early days because what is now Vancouver Avenue served the settlers along its path. and was also fed by the Slough Road and one from gravelly hill starting at 33rd. both familiar now as Columbia Boulevard and Fremont Street.

Ferries were than as vital to travel as bridges are now. and on April 6. 1855 less than four months ofter Multnomah County was created. the commissioners granted a license to Lewis Love for the operation of a ferry over Columbia Slough. About the same time John Switzler whose land was just north of Love's was issued a similar permit for a ferry service across the Columbia River to the town of Vancouver.

When a ferry was established at the south end of Vancouver Road in the vicinity of Albina it gave access to Portland. and as the populaiton expanded clusters of houses and stores began to appear here and there.

Jonathan T. Gerow had taken up a donation land claim of 160 acres shown on the current map as going from Union Avenue to Congress street and between Prescott and Killingsworth.

For reasons best known to himself. Gerow mortgaged his place to D.W. Williams on June 13. 1868 for the sum of $528.65. a loan which defaulted and Williams took the necessary steps to foreclose. This was accomplished in part by the use of a third party. and in a deed recorded on July 22. 1869 he obtained title to the 160 acres for a consideration of $535.

On Jan. 12. 1871 Williams sold the north half of the old Gerow claim to T.A. Davis for $1.600. this being the same 80 acres that would some day be Walnut Park. but this turned out quite well for Davis because on Nov. 30. 1881 Levi Knott bought the tract for $4.800.

Knott also used mortgage financing. even then as now. and shortly after his purchase the Portland Savings Bank advanced him $5.000 with the place as collateral. a mortgage that was satisfied the following year.

Property value out that way were increasing rather rapidly as indicated by a sale Levi Knott made on Sept. 8. 1882 for 40 of his 80 acres to Joseph Soher for $12.000. this being the land between Williams and Union Avenues and going from Alberta Street to Killingsworth.

On the same day in 1882 Knott deeded Joseph Soher. with a partner this time. for his other 40 acres also for $12.000. again between Alberta and Killingsworth and bounded by Williams Avenue and Congress Street. This means that in one year Knott's 80 acres had increased the amount of his investment from $4.800 to $24.000.

Soher's partner in one of these sales was William M. Killingsworth who continued to acquire various parcels of property in this area and his name is perpetuated in Killingsworth Street. once local and relatively unimportant but now extending from Willamette Boulevard to Parkrose.

And there are many Jefferson High School students of former days who remember the old victorian style Killingsworth house which was located across Commercial Street from the school. distinguished by its seven or eight chimneys.

Joseph Soher lived in New York and in some of these transactions were handled on his behalf by the attorney C.A. Colph and in one of these dated July 31. 1889 appeared the name of Frank M. Warren who was to take an important part in the development of Walnut Park.

Warren and Killingsworth jointly purchased 60 acres of this land at a price of $25.000 and would go from Alberta to Killingsworth and from Union Avenue west to a line between Vancouver Avenue and Haight Street.

There were to be more such real estate maneuvers that would eventually close the gap to form the entire 80 acres of Walnut Park, one of which was a small tract measuring 129 feet by 200 on Alberta and Congress that was purchased by Margaret Streibig, wife of Frank, for $1.000 in 1898.

In spite of this activity, however, this was still pretty much open country and what passed for roads were often little more than country lanes, in some cases not even designated as county roads and used by the public with the indulgence of those who owned the land.

This was a situation that was corrected over a period of several years by the actions of the city and county and, of course with the full cooperation and encouragement from Killingsworth and Warren.

On July 3, 1891 the council of the then separate city of Albina authorized the laying out of the Vancouver Road as a public street to be 80 feet wide from Russell Street to the north line of Piedmont at Portland Boulevard.

After East Portland and Albina were consolidated into the enlarged city of Portland on July 5, 1891, virtually the same ordinace was adopted by the new jurisdiction and on Oct. 21, 1891 the attention was turned to Union Avenue. This is one of the longest and certainly one of the straightest streets in Portland following as it does the section line, and extending from Columbia Slough south to within a few blocks of Ross Island bridge, where the Willamette River stops its further progress.

Union Avenue has known a variety of names, having been shown on the plats of East Portland and Holladays Addition as Fourth Street and in Albina as Margaretta Avenue in honor of Margaretta Russell wife of one of the three founders of that municipality.

On Oct. 27, 1891 the mayor of Portland and what was termed the Common Council, adopted a report made by the city surveyor opening as a city street Margaretta Avenue from Morris Street to the north boundary of Portland, and specified that it should be 60 feet wide. Union Avenue, a street with a gravel surface and lined with wooden sidewalks where there were any, became more important when the street railway to Vancouver adopted it as its route of travel.

The Oregon Land and Improvement Company began operating as a steam train on Sept. 15, 1888, and Union was a good choice because throughout its length it went straight as an arrow in true railroad fashion.

At first, the southern terminus was in the town of East Portland where the Stark Street ferry was used to transport passengers and freight to the west side, a situation that changed when the Burnside bridge was built and tracks laid on it. The line went north to Columbia Slough which was crossed by a trestle, carrying it to the bank of the Columbia River where it connected with the Vancouver ferry up until the time the Interstate bridge was built.

The Vancouver street car was electrified in June 1893 and began using the Burnside bridge on July 4, 1894 serving as the most practical link between the two cities with some railway stations in between one of the most important of which was the community of Woodlawn. The first electric street car in Portland was the St. Johns which began at Third and Glisan and across the Steel bridge to Albina, where it became a steam train and took off over the open country.

During the summer of 1889 tracks were laid on Williams Avenue which made it another heavily used roadway through the heart of the future Walnut Park district. At Alberta Street which was the north boundary of the Maegly Highland addition, the streets didn't quite mesh and the car tracks had to make a westerly jog to remain on Williams, which required a noticeable curvature on the northeast corner of that intersection.

On Sept. 3, 1891 the City and Suburban Railway Company took over the operation of the St. Johns trolley, an organization that had already absorbed the Waverly-Woodstock, Sunnyside and Mt. Tabor lines as well as certain routes on the west side. By now the St. Johns car was going north on Williams Avenue to Killingsworth where it made a left turn continuing from there to its destination, but many years later a cut off was made alongside Greeley Avenue which shortened the distance and transit time considerably.

By the middle and late 1890s the north half of the old Gerow donation land claim was largely owned by William M. Killingsworth and Frank M. Warren, with the exception of some parcels in the west part of it owned by Margaret A. Streibig and Carrie E. Hill in conjunction with their husbands.

It was these who actually laid out Walnut Park in 1904 in the dedication and plat which was dated April 15 but not filed until the 27th of that month.

Ten years later when a corporation was formed to handle the estate of one of the developers, a stipulation was placed on all property in Walnut Park east of Vancouver Avenue except in three portions of blocks in the vicinity of Summer and Emerson on Vancouver. This was a clause that restricted the premises for residential purposes only, requiring that no house could cost less than $1.500 and that all

buildings must be at least 15 feet from the street line. the conditions to be effective for 20 years.

Compared to the original map. most of the streets remain as they were both in name and location. and many of the blocks in this district have north and south alleys running through them touching the back yards of the houses. a feature not very common in most parts of Portland.

Of course. a change has occurred between Kerby and Commercial where Congress Street from Alberta to Killingsworth has been swallowed up by Jefferson High School. and across Commercial Street on its east side a vast change has occurred. This was the Killingsworth tract where he made his home and is shown on the plat as an area with no cross streets between Commercial and Vancouver. or from Alberta Street north to within about 300 feet of Emerson.

This also means that the heavy commercial concentration on the east side of Union Avenue. including the large merchandising marketing unit of a well known chain. is not in Walnut Park at all but officially and surprisingly enough in Waits Cloverdale Annex.

Frank M. Warren. who was one of the prime movers in the development of Walnut Park. was a pioneer in the Columbia River fish packing business and a prominent and well known citizen of Portland.

He had made a will on Dec. 27. 1907. but on Jan. 10. 1912 he filed a supplement or codicil to it adding some beneficiaries possibly in contemplation of an ocean trip he was planning – a trip from which he did not return. This was on the maiden voyage of the beautiful and luxurious White Star liner Titanic. the last word in safety with double reinforced bulk heads forming a series of separate and waterproof compartment from bow to stern. several of which could be flooded without endangering the vessel.

It would seem that everything was thought of such as the most up to date devices for launching life boats. and equipped with Marconi's new wireless telegraph.

The Titanic was 882½ feet long and had cost $7.500.000 and sailed from Southampton to New York with 2.307 passengers and crew members on board. but during the night of April 14 and 15. 1912 she struck an iceberg off Newfoundland which ripped her side open and made the bulk heads useless. Frantic wireless distress signals were sent out but the only ship with receiving equipment within range had one operator and he had retired. and the final count of the tragedy was a loss of life to 1.517. of whom 103 were women and 53 children.

Frank M. Warren's will was filed for probate on June 7. 1912 stating that he had died on or about April 15. 1912 and the probable value of his estate as appraised at $300.000.

There was a considerable amount of real estate involved. including some in Walnut Park, and the family home on St. Clair Avenue and Park Place. His next of kin were Anna S. Warren his widow age 60. daughter Frances E. Warren age 38. a son Frank M. who was then 35. another son George A. Warren who was 33 years old and a daughter Anna Grace Munro age 30 who was married to Donald R. Munro.

For many years Union Avenue was the most used roadway from Portland to Vancouver for vehicular as well as street car traffic. especially after the interstate bridge was built. and as more and more travel was made by automobile and truck going through this congested district this was becoming a nuisance.

When it became necessary to open up another arterial it was done by widening and improving Interstate Avenue from the Broadway bridge northward. and using part of Larabee Street in building the new highway. Then. it was not very long before Interstate itself became outmoded and the freeway had to take its place. but Walnut Park is still where it has always been and obviously prospering.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibits Page 4

Article from The Oregonian
July 13, 1956
Advancements of son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie.

JUL 13 1956

Doctor on Committee—Dr. Archie R. Tunturi, assistant professor of anatomy at the University of Oregon Medical school, has been named to a three-year term on the committee of psychological and physiological acoustics of the Acoustical Association of America. The organization is one of the member societies of the American Institute of Physics. 39

Article from The Oregon Journal
October 2, 1967
Advancements of son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie.

Oreg. Journal 10-2-67

Researchers Hope To Unlock Mysteries Of Human Brain

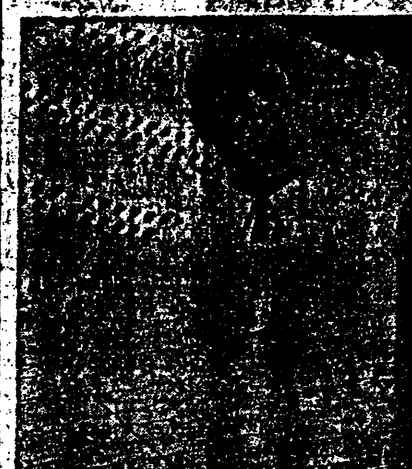
[illegible]

There may also be new hope for patients with epilepsy, cerebral palsy and those who are blind because of damage [illegible]

WORKING with an $800,000 computer system, Dr. Tunturi and his staff estimate they have accomplished 1,000 years of work in the past three years. Six states of consciousness have been discovered, each projecting its own pattern on the oscilloscopes.

[illegible] laboratory animals. However, once he [illegible] control checks" on the human brain, the researcher will look for meaning detectors — whatever it is that allows people to think.

In the human studies, the system will be similar to that used in animals. Patients with epilepsy or temporal lobe tumors who enter the hospital for neurosurgery will be asked to participate in the experiments.



EXPLORING MYSTERIES of human brain are Dr. [illegible] Tunturi, University of Oregon Medical School researcher, and his staff. With aid of computer, Tunturi hopes research team can discover "what makes humans human."

IF THE PATIENT agrees, an hour or so before the operation [illegible] will be attached to his brain. Sounds will then be fed to him, and his brain responses will be transmitted over [illegible] telephone wires to the computer in the Research Building. There the data will be monitored and stored on tape.

[illegible]

Article from The Oregon Journal
February 2, 1976
Advancements of son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie.

People

Roger's Russian 'Cure' Gives Hope

By WATFORD REED
Journal Staff Writer

Because a Portland youth broke his neck in a fall and went to Leningrad for help, thousands of Americans may recover from broken spinal cords in years to come.

The desperate trip to Russia and the operation there called the attention of millions of Americans, including managers of foundations, to the plight of an estimated 125,000 men and women who must spend their lives in wheel chairs because of falls that injured their spinal cords.

It all began in August, 1974, when Roger Frank of 3325 SW Ridgewood Road fell head first off a slide at a swimming pool and broke his neck.

His father, Leonard E. Frank, scoured the world for help and wound up in Leningrad, where Russian doctors removed broken bones that were pressing on Roger's unbroken spinal cord.

Partly because of the attention which his plight called to the situation, research has been undertaken and other research is sought.

Dr. Archie R. Tunturi, research expert and teacher of anatomy at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, is seeking ways to get nerves to grow back where they belong after they are cut.

With the help of a $35,000 grant from the Murdock Trust, Dr. Tunturi will seek first to find out why nerves usually grow the wrong way.

"Some grow to neighboring nerve cells and then stop growing," he said.

Part of the problem, he said, is to get them to grow through the scar of an injury and to follow the right course in the spinal cord.

Dr. Tunturi said nerve cells grow back to their original areas elsewhere in animal brains. He deems the spinal cord part of the brain.

Part of his study will be to investigate about 85 factors which are thought to hinder regrowth of the spinal cord where it is needed.

One factor, he said, may be delay.

"SOMETIMES ATTENTION is not given to the spinal cord itself at the time of acute surgery. Attention is given mainly to the

ELECTRONICS — Panels of sensitive scientific equipment almost fill laboratory used by Dr. Archie R. Tunturi in research at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center. He [illegible] make broken spinal [illegible] where they [illegible] Roger [illegible]

[illegible] fractured vertebrae. If both were treated surgically immediately, it might lead to a better functional recovery," Tunturi said.

Many of the nerve cells broken in the spinal cord are parts of long pathways involved in movement, posture and sensation, he warned. [illegible]

"We plan to study each pathway separately, determine the conditions which cause failure and what surgical procedures would compensate for the loss and maybe foster regeneration." [illegible]

Leonard E. Frank said [illegible] the National Paraplegia [illegible] asked the administration [illegible] for a "breakthrough" to [illegible] arising from breaks in the [illegible]

The foundation estim[illegible] research needed for such [illegible] might cost $500 million [illegible]

Roger Frank [illegible] and more feeling [illegible] some movement in his [illegible] full use of his arms, said [illegible]

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National Park Service

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The Oregonian
February 19, 1979
Advancements of Son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie

THE OREGONIAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1979

UO researcher sees hope for spinal injury victims

EXPERT — Dr. Archie Tunturi studies paralysis in his laboratory at the UO Health Sciences C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

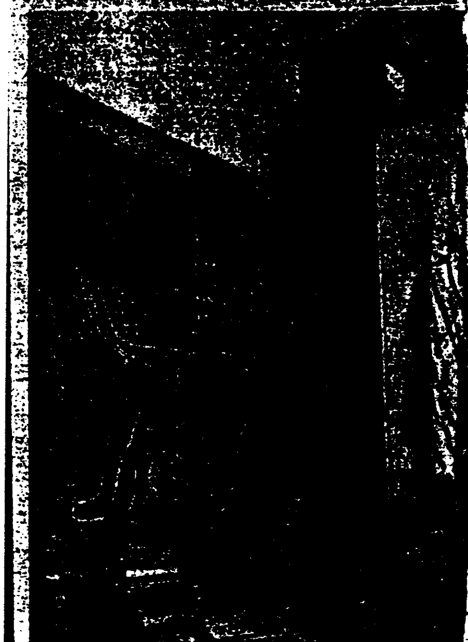
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Article from Northwest Magazine
August 9, 1981
Advancements of son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie.

Section number Exhibits Page 7

Northwest Magazine Sunday, August 9, 1981

THE DOCTOR WHO



Geoff Forte

Dr. Archie Tunturi's appearance may remind one of La Boheme, but his research on spinal cord injuries using dogs is as modernistic as it can be.

By Paul Pintarich

DR. ARCHIE Tunturi costumes himself as if he were a character from a provincial production of "La Boheme." His voice is deep and carefully modulated and his eyes cut like a scalpel opening an initial incision.

But Tunturi doesn't sing, at least for a living, and when he cuts he is probing the mysteries of the spine, continuing 35 years of studies of why humans, who have suffered traumatic injuries, must, for the most part, remain crippled the rest of their lives.

Tunturi, 63, is professor of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology at the Oregon Health Sciences University, where he was graduated and joined the faculty in 1941.

Since then he has concentrated on brain and spinal cord research, and for the past several years has been working with the enzyme hyaluronidase to see if it can successfully relieve partial paralysis resulting from spinal cord injuries.

Recently, after closely following research in the Soviet Union, Tunturi has begun experimenting with enzymes in combination with pure oxygen under high pressure, which, he said, may reduce scarring that prevents regeneration of nerve tissue.

"We don't know exactly what this does," he admitted candidly, "but we have our suspicions. For one thing, we feel malleable scarring may react to the enzyme."

Particularly when administered early, as is done in Russia, the oxygen is believed to localize traumatic damage and limit scarring, he said.

Oxygen is administered in a hyperbaric chamber, a device resembling a short torpedo tube. And a six-foot-long chamber designed by Tunturi was purchased this spring with a grant from the Shriner's' Hospital for Crippled Children.

The chamber is designated for research on acute and chronic spinal cord injuries in dogs which spend an hour a day for 10-day periods in the cylinder, receiving pressures up to 2.5 atmospheres — about 35 pounds per square inch.

"Anything above that," Tunturi [illegible]

While larger chambers are used in hospitals to treat human patients, helping prevent infection from burns and other injuries, none in the country are being used in regenerative spinal injury research.

"The enzyme program was started here in the 1950s, but was never taken seriously," Tunturi explained. "Doctors feel that since there is no evidence enzymes do any good, it's not accepted practice to use them.

"But no one's doing the work we're doing here," he added. "This is the most basic research in regeneration in this country — and the Russians have been doing it for 20 years."

In Russia and recently in a few other countries, ambulances or helicopters take victims to chambers immediately and enzymes are injected on the spot, with reported cases of remarkable recovery.

So far, Tunturi has not used humans in the chamber, although some have been treated with enzymes, referred, he said, by a physician in Southern Oregon. Tunturi has been concentrating on experiments with dogs, mixed breeds raised on a school

[illegible] Tunturi said [illegible] elly. There is no severing [illegible] cord, he said, [illegible] procedure to cut [illegible] response to the [illegible]

Tunturi said that dogs, [illegible] mans, walk instinctively, while humans must learn to walk, [illegible] at the pace of the development of the voluntary nervous system.

The goal in dogs is to [illegible] can develop an acquired [illegible] way around the cut. To [illegible] sponse, a pitch [illegible] what like Pavlov's experiment [illegible] the desired result is getting the dogs [illegible] raise their legs to a certain tone, [illegible] have them lower them to another pitch.

"This is feasible," Tunturi [illegible] "because in dogs voluntary nerves are present but not utilized."

One of his favorite animals, a [illegible] pooch named "Sally," has been under study four years with no response, although Tunturi only recently has begun putting her into the pressure chamber where he hopes for improve-

PAUL PINTARICH is a staff writer for

or OHSU RESEARCHER ARCHIE TUNTURI DIES 05/09/90

THE OREGONIAN

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

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EDITION: FOURTH
SECTION: LOCAL STORIES **PAGE:** E01
LENGTH: Short : 46 lines
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HEADLINE: OHSU RESEARCHER ARCHIE *TUNTURI* DIES
TEXT:

Dr. Archie R. *Tunturi*, longtime researcher and teacher at the Oregon Health Sciences University, died Monday night in his Southwest Portland home of cancer. He was 72.

A requiem Mass will be at 11:30 a.m. Saturday in St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Disposition will be by cremation, with burial of the ashes in Calvary Garden at the church.

Visitation will be at Hennessey Goetch & McGee Funeral Home from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday.

Dr. *Tunturi* had specialized in research on the brain and nervous system. One of his goals was to find ways to enable people with broken spinal cords to regain the use of limbs below the break.

''He was ahead of his time,'' said Dr. Sam Connell, professor of anatomy and former chairman of the anatomy department at the university.

''He was recognized internationally for his work with mathematical models of the brain.''

Dr. *Tunturi* wrote 41 articles for professional magazines about brain and nerve function, including one about ways to restore voluntary movement after injury to the spinal cord. He spoke before many professional meetings.

Sixteen foundations gave nearly $3 million to support his research.

He taught courses in embryology, noise and its effects on human beings, anatomy and technical subjects at the university. He was a research consultant at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children from 1979 until his death.

He retired from OHSU in 1984.

He also was a consultant on acoustics in the building of 50 churches and other buildings in the Northwest.

Dr. *Tunturi* was born in Portland July 28, 1917, of Finnish immigrants, Fred and Aino *Tunturi*. He graduated from Jefferson High School in 1935 and Reed College in 1939. He earned doctor of philosophy and doctor of medicine degrees from the University of Oregon Medical School, now OHSU, in 1944.

He married Ruth A'Court Simmonds on Feb. 8, 1948, in Portland.

Surviving are his wife and several cousins in Finland and the Midwest.

The family suggests that remembrances be contributions to Reed College, the Portland Art Institute or the alumni or development funds at the Oregon Health Sciences University.

ENHANCER: mjg

Article from Northwest Magazine,
continued August 9, 1981
Advancements of Son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie

GETS ON YOUR NERVES

Gail Parks

Sally is treated [illegible] since she is somewhat fearful of being confined in the chamber for one hour each day. Except for a slight limp, she is free from pain and other debilities.

Tunturi said regeneration is very active in some creatures, such as goldfish and newts, but in mammals regeneration is only transitory.

For one thing, he said, the nature of spinal cord tissue is somewhat of an enigma — "It collapses like thick yogurt and doesn't come back, losing elasticity. Under pressure we won't regain elasticity, but hopefully we can get the nerve fibers to come back."

In most injuries, however, Tunturi explained, there is some spontaneous recovery occurring usually from three months to two years, though at times this can vary from as little as two weeks to as long as 20 years.

"Infrequently," he said, "there is even some complete recovery.

"A couple of patients with injuries one to five years old, after treatment with enzyme, had a lot of muscle recovery and some light sensations of pressure," Tunturi said. "But it's different with everyone."

One patient in Oregon, he said, had been in a wheelchair two years, and after 18 months of enzyme treatment was able to walk with a brace and crutches.

"Our aim is to recover function in incomplete injuries, and from what we've seen in Russia, it looks very promising."

This, of course, will depend on when human patients are allowed into the chamber, and he hopes this can begin soon.

Tunturi, whose work is under approval of the Committee on Human Research, Oregon Health Sciences University, said there are an estimated 10,000 new spinal cord injuries a year in the United States, half of them a result of automobile accidents.

Of the rest, 20 percent result from sport activities, particularly diving mishaps; 20 percent are industrial accidents; and the rest miscellaneous.

"So far," he said, "the Russians have been much more aggressive and combine their treatments with intense physical therapy. That's the kind of thing we want to do here now. It's sad, but today patients are often just left in wheelchairs. There's always some hope." ■

Article from The Oregon Journal
August 18, 1980
Advancements of son of
Fred Tunturi, Archie.

Research treats spinal injuries

By WATFORD REED
Journal Staff Writer

New steps toward helping thousands of crippled Americans may be taken with the help of a [illegible] at the University of Oregon Health Sciences [illegible] they don't walk again, they at least will have [illegible] of their bodies and control more bodily [illegible] research reaches its goal.

The tank, 8 feet long and 30 inches in diameter, [illegible] given to Dr. Archie R. Tunturi, teacher of anatomy [illegible] research expert at the Health Sciences Center. [illegible] cost of about $3,500. It is part of a $42,000 gift by the Shriners to his work.

Dr. Tunturi will use the tank to study the treatment [illegible] acute and chronic spinal cord injuries in animals. [illegible] hopes to broaden his studies later to cover human beings.

Working first with dogs, he will use oxygen and enzymes to make dormant nerve fibers in the backbone work again after injury to the spinal cord.

About 95 percent of the victims of severed spinal cords have some nerves left where the cords are cut, he estimates. Scar tissue keeps the uncut nerves [illegible] working, he says.

"When nerve fibers are cut, there is no [illegible]," Tunturi said. "But we are interested in the nerve fibers temporarily blocked by the injury. The treatment is meant to overcome that block."

He acknowledges that partial recovery still is likely to take a long time.

He will work with animals that have spinal cord injuries that interfere with learned behavior.

He will use oxygen and enzymes toget[illegible] for one [illegible] three years.

He acknowledges that some of his work will be based on that of Russian scientists, who believe that oxygen and enzymes together do more good than any other treatment now available.

The partly paralyzed dogs will be put into the airtight tank and pure oxygen pumped in to take the place of air, which is about 20 percent oxygen. Instead of leaving the pressure at the average for sea level, slightly under [illegible] pounds to the square inch, he will raise the [illegible] pounds per square inch.

A dog will be kept there half an hour a day for [illegible] days, and enzymes will be given to it for 21 days. The treatment will be repeated every two or three months for several years.

He does not know yet whether a man can get back full use of the lower body.

"But I feel sure that it will mean considerable recovery," he declared.

He estimates that between 125,000 and 200,000 Americans are crippled by spinal cord injuries, about half of them in car wrecks.

He believes that eventually 95 percent of them can be helped.

"The Russians have used oxygen this way to treat spinal cord injuries for 10 years or more, mainly with enzymes which are meant to break down scar tissue," Tunturi said.

"The new chamber will make it possible to test the use of both oxygen and enzymes in animals and, I hope, lead to research with human beings," he said.

Tunturi believes that after the treatment a dog will use its hind legs again if not all nerve fibers have been cut.

Benefactors of Reed

Generous gift aids College

When Ruth Simmonds Tunturi, '39, decided to move into a condominium, she knew exactly what to do with her 1925 colonial Portland home designed by Wade Pipes. "I wanted to make it a gift to Reed College as my late husband wished," she said.

Her husband, Dr. Archie Tunturi, '39, passed away in 1990. Dr. Tunturi had been a great friend of the College since his graduation and had lived in the Portland area throughout his career. "Reed really opened the world to Archie," Tunturi said.

Reed is using the proceeds from the sale of the house to create an endowed scholarship fund, named for Archie and Ruth Tunturi. The scholarship will be awarded with preference to physics majors. "That's just what Archie would have wanted," Tunturi said.

As well as studying the sciences at Reed, Dr. Tunturi and classmate Joshua Taylor, '39 (who was later the director of the Smithsonian Institution of American Art) became involved in theater and dance at Reed. "In many ways, Archie's life really began at Reed College," Tunturi said.

After graduating from Reed, Dr. Tunturi went on to receive his M.S., M.D., and finally his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon Medical School. As a neurophysicist, Dr. Tunturi did extensive work and research in spinal cord injuries and rehabilitation techniques. He also did significant consultation work in architectural acoustics and noise control.

For more information on the Campaign for Reed College and ways of giving, please call 777-7573.

Dr. Archie Tunturi stands in front of a 50-channel oscilloscope that was made by Tektronix co-founder Howard Vollum, '36. In his position at the University of Oregon Medical School, Tunturi was the first customer of Tektronix when he bought the company's first model 511 oscilloscope in 1947.

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