NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

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**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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name: Portland New Chinatown/Japantown Historic District
other names/site number: Chinatown National Register Historic District

## 2. Location

street & number: Multiple Properties — N/A not for publication
city, town: Portland — N/A vicinity
state: Oregon code: OR county: Multnomah code: 051 zip code: 97209

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property |
|---|---|
| [X] private | [ ] building(s) |
| [X] public-local | [X] district |
| [ ] public-State | [ ] site |
| [ ] public-Federal | [ ] structure |
| | [ ] object |

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | 16 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | 2 | objects |
| 29 | 18 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 8

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: September 1, 1989

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[X] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet. — Amy Federman — 11/21/89
[ ] 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

## 6. Function or Use

| Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) | Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| Domestic | Domestic |
| Commerce/Trade | Commerce/Trade |
| Social | Social |
| Industry | Industry |
| Religion | Religion |

## 7. Description

| Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions) | Materials (enter categories from instructions) | |
|---|---|---|
| | foundation | concrete |
| Late Victorian | walls | wood, stucco, stone, brick |
| American Movements | | concrete and tile |
| Modern Movement | roof | asphalt shingles, rolled roofing |
| | other | iron porch railings, sheet metal |
| | | canopies cast iron |

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

See Continuation Sheet

[X] See continuation sheet

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

| Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) | Period of Significance | Significant Dates |
|---|---|---|
| Asian Ethnic Heritage | 1880-1909 | 1909 |
| Industry | 1910-1943 | 1943 |
| Commerce | | |
| Architecture | | |

Cultural Affiliation

Chinese

Japanese

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

See listing in Physical Description #7.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See Continuation Sheet.

☒ See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Portland Development Commission, 1120 SW 5th Ave. Portland OR 97204
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:
Oregon Historical Society, 1230 S.W. Park Avenue, Portland, OR 97204

* No.10, Pallay Building (1985); Skidmore Old Town Historic District (1975), Nos. 12, 13, 14, 19, 22, 23, and 24. No. 25 is non-contributing.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 17.4 acres

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 10 | 525600 | 5041310 |
| B | 10 | 525600 | 5040920 |
| C | 10 | 525440 | 5040920 |
| D | 10 | 525440 | 5041310 |

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The criteria for the decisions on boundaries within the Chinatown Historic District were based on historical, visual and physical factors. (See Physical Description #7 for additional information on specific boundary decisions.)

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Northwest Heritage Property Associates for the Portland Development Commission
organization Judith Rees, Project Coordinator date April, 1989
street & number 1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100 telephone (503) 796-5328
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97204

The City experienced a period of dramatic growth after the 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. Land values within Portland increased, commercial buildings became larger, and were constructed of glazed brick, cast stone, and terra cotta. With growing dependency on automobiles in the 1930's and 1940's, changes within the district occurred. Parking lots began to replace buildings and streets were widened. The end of the historic period within the district coincides with the change in federal law, which allowed Chinese to become United States citizens and own property. As a result, Chinatown's residents and businesses dispersed throughout the Portland metropolitan area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARIES

The major spine of the Chinatown Historic District is along NW Fourth Avenue. The boundaries are regular, encompassing a ten block area between W Burnside and NW Glisan Streets, and NW Third and NW Fifth Avenues. The boundary is based on historical, visual and physical factors. The historical factors include the settlement pattern of the Chinese in "New Chinatown" and changes in building use. The visual factors include changes in building styles, scale, materials, massing and setback; the number, location and type of public improvements; and design features specifically related to the development of Chinatown. The physical factors include major streets and plat lines.

The north side of the district is defined by the midline of NW Glisan Street, between NW Fifth Avenue and NW Third Avenue. At NW Third Avenue the boundary turns south, and continues along the east side of NW Third to the midline of W Burnside Street. The boundary follows the middle of W Burnside Street until it intersects NW Fifth Avenue. The boundary then turns north, continuing up the west side of NW Fifth Avenue until it intersects the midline of NW Glisan Street. ~The north side of the district is defined by a major arterial, NW Glisan, and a change in building height and style. The eastern edge of the district is defined by a lack of association with the Chinese community, and a number of vacant parcels north of NW Davis Street. The southern boundary is defined by a major arterial, W Burnside Street, and to its south, vacant parcels and a change in building type. The western boundary is defined by a lack of association with the Chinese community, and a change in building type and style.

ARCHITECTURE

There are many architectural building styles represented within the district which are typical of the 19th and 20th century. Styles for contributing buildings include the Italianate,19th and 20th Century Commercial, Moderne, Half Modern, Mediterranean and Industrial. Brick and stucco are primarily used as the building materials. Some building cornices, pediments, friezes, and door and window surrounds are embellished with cast iron, terra cotta, cast stone, and pressed metal.

Many of the buildings within the Chinatown Historic District were designed by notable architects and builders. Original plans and specifications have been found for many of these buildings. Architects and architectural firms who designed buildings within the district are: Justus Krumbein, Warren H. Williams, Houghtaling & Dougan, Charles W. Ertz; Alexander C. Ewart; Bennes & Hendricks; Whitehouse & Fouilhoux; David C. Lewis; MacNaughton & Raymond; Emil Schacht; Strong & MacNaughton; Richard Martin,Jr.; and David L. Williams. Builders and contractors for

these structures include: Litherland & Abery; Drake, Wyman & Voss; A.E. Elreth; R.H.Graham; Robertson, Hay & Wallace; Wm. J. Kratz; E.C. Wegmann & Son; Zanella Bros.; Temblay Horn Co.; and Reimers & Jolivette.

ALTERATIONS

The type of alterations which have been made to structures within the district include changes to the first floor storefronts and the application of stucco to brick facades. Storefront windows have been replaced with large, single-paned, fixed glass windows and transom windows have been covered over with plywood or stucco. Recent changes to buildings within the district include the rehabilitation of historic buildings and the extensive remodeling of four buildings so that the original building is no longer recognizable. Although three of the extensively remodeled buildings are considered compatible with the historic architectural character of the district, these buildings are no longer considered "historic" in terms of classification.

ZONING

The Chinatown Historic District is zoned CIZ, which allows for many commercial uses; mid to high rise development, clean labor - intensive industry and manufacturing; and high density apartments. Transit use is encouraged within the district, and parking for development is not required. The allowable FAR (floor area ratio) is 4:1, 6:1 or 9:1 depending on where the building is located in the district.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Public improvements such as water, roads, and sewers within the Chinatown Historic District were developed in conjunction with the rest of the downtown. More recent public improvements include the widening of Burnside Street in 1930, and, in the 1980's, the addition of oriental street lights and banners, bi-lingual street signs, and the Chinatown Gateway.

Although development plans for a "new" Chinatown, between SW Third and SW Front Avenue, and SW Ash and SW Washington streets, were revealed in 1961, they were never undertaken. In the mid 1970's, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) committed itself to remaining in Chinatown and restoring its historic headquarters. CCBA also established a Chinatown Development Committee which completed the Chinatown Development Plan, which was officially adopted by the Portland City Council in December, 1984. It called for a number of public improvements to enhance Chinatown's cultural identity. Bi-lingual street signs with Chinese calligraphy were installed in May 1981 "to help maintain the historical and ethnic character of the area" (*Oregonian*, May 21, 1981) and to strengthen the Chinatown's identity, and visually demarcate the area as a special section of the City.

In 1984, 57 twin ornamental street lights on SW Morrison, along the light rail alignment, were removed, refurbished, and reinstalled in Chinatown. The lights were painted red with gold trim, the traditional Chinese colors of prosperity and good luck. Oriental banners were designed for the street lights by Wing Leong, and show the Chinese lunar calendar with the 12 lunar symbols and Chinese and Gregorian dates. The street lights and banners were dedicated on March 2, 1985.

The Chinatown Gateway was dedicated on November 8, 1986. The gateway stands 38 feet high and 52 feet wide. At the time of its dedication it was the largest gateway in the United States. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, with assistance from the Portland Development Commission, was the leader and organizer of the project. The gateway serves as a symbolic entrance to Chinatown and signifies Oregon's ties to other Pacific Rim countries. A more detailed description on the architectural and historical significance of the Chinatown Gateway follows in the individual listings.

Oriental Flowering Cherries have been planted along NW Fourth Avenue from W Burnside, to NW Everett Street, and along the cross streets for a half block in each direction, except for W Burnside which is planted with Red Maples.

EXISTING SURVEY DATA

The buildings within the Chinatown Historic District were surveyed in 1984 as part of the Portland Historical Resources Inventory. Ten buildings, along NW Third Street, between W Burnside and NW Everett Streets, are also in the Skidmore-Old Town Historic District. A study of the 10 block Chinatown area, the Chinatown Development Plan, was also completed in 1984 by the Chinatown Development Committee, a subcommittee of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. The Pallay building, (Resource No. 10), was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

CLASSIFICATION

The properties within the Chinatown Historic District are classified below. The criteria for determining the classification of buildings are building date, style, materials, setback, roof shape, type of structure, and the extent of alteration. There are 13 primary contributing, 16 secondary contributing, 9 historic non-contributing, 4 compatible non-contributing and 3 non-compatible non-contributing buildings and 5 vacant lots within the district.

Primary Contributing:
Structures which were built between 1880 and 1909, or reflect the building styles, traditions, or patterns of structures typically constructed during this period, represent the primary period of construction within the district. The period extends from the construction of the earliest extant buildings to just prior to construction of the CCBA building in 1909.

Secondary Contributing:
Structures built between 1910 and 1943 represent the secondary period of construction and the consolidation of the Chinese community in "New Chinatown." The date, 1943, marks the repeal of laws which restricted Chinese from owning property and resulted in the movement of many Chinese to other sections of Portland.

Historic Non-Contributing:
Structures that were built during either the primary or secondary periods of construction but have been so altered over time that their original integrity and contributing elements have been lost or concealed are classified as Historic Non-Contributing. If their contributing elements were restored, these buildings would be reclassified as Primary or Secondary Contributing, depending on their date of construction.

Compatible Non-Contributing:
Structures built after 1943 which are compatible architecturally with the significant structures and the historic character of the District, are classified as Compatible Non-Contributing. This classification also includes buildings which were built during the historic period, but have been so altered that restoration of their contributing features is no longer considered feasible.

Non-Compatible Non-Contributing:
Structures which were built after 1943 and are incompatible architecturally with the significant structures and the historic character of the District, are classified as Non-Compatible Non-Contributing. This classification also includes buildings which were built during the historic period, but have been so altered that restoration of their contributing features is no longer considered feasible.

Vacant:
Properties are classified as vacant if there are no buildings sited on them i.e., vacant lots, parking lots.

The properties within the Chinatown Historic District are listed on the following pages:

#1 **Name:** Dirty Duck Tavern
**Address:** 421-439 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Frank Kiernan
**Architect:** MacNaughton & Raymond
**Year Built:** 1916
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Mildred H. Schwab
4666 NW Woodside Terrace
Portland, OR
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1710
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 25
**Lot:** 5; 8

Description: The building faces NW Glisan Street to the north and NW Third to the east. The one story commercial building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The corbelled brick cornice projects over a drip frieze. The building is constructed of buff brick in a common bond pattern. The main entrance, supported with a metal post, is recessed and cuts diagonally across the northeast corner of the building. The east elevation is divided into six bays. The northern bay consists of fixed pane storefront windows with diagonal board shutters, a brick bulkhead, and double entrance doors. at the corner. The storefront windows on the adjacent bay to the south, have been boarded over and the transoms covered with diagonal boarding. A garage door has replaced the storefront and transom windows in one of the central bays. The storefront windows in the southern two bays have been covered with diagonal boarding and the brick bulkhead has been sandblasted. The transoms on this facade have been covered over. The north elevation is divided into three major sections. The windows in the eastern bay have been altered to large fixed pane mirrored glass windows flanked by shutters. A door with an arched label mold is located between the two storefront windows. The bulkhead is brick. Original multi-paned storefront windows and an entrance door with transom are located in the central bay and a large panelled garage door is in the west portion of the bay. The western bay is comprised of multi-paned storefront windows and transoms. A door is in the east end of this bay. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: The building was designed in 1916 by the architectural firm of MacNaughton and Raymond for Frank Kiernan and built for $7,000. Prior to purchase by Kiernan Investment Company, the property was owned by the Morgan Land Company. Frank Kiernan retained ownership of the property until his death in 1943. The present owner, Mildred Schwab, purchased the building in 1967 from Kiernan's family.

E.B. MacNaughton was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on October 22, 1880. After graduating from MIT in 1902, MacNaughton came to Portland the following year and worked for Portland architect, Edgar Lazarus from 1903 to 1906. MacNaughton then formed a partnership with H.E. Raymond, his brother-in-law, and Ellis F. Lawrence. The partnership prospered with MacNaughton working as business manager, Raymond as engineer, and Lawrence as architect. They were responsible for many substantial architectural projects in Portland.

In 1911, MacNaughton and Raymond formed a corporation which lasted until 1919. MacNaughton was owner of the capital stock. It was during this association that the Kiernan Building, as well as Marshall Wells Warehouse #2, was constructed. MacNaughton gradually worked into managing and developing properties.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Chinatown Historic District is a ten block area in Portland, Oregon, bounded by W Burnside Street to the south, NW Fifth Avenue to the west, NW Glisan to the north, and NW Third Avenue to the east. The district is located in Township 29, Range 29, Section 5, in Multnomah County. There are 17.46 acres within the district. The majority of buildings within the district are used commercially or industrially, however, some buildings also contain residential units. There are 45 buildings, two features and five vacant properties within the district. There are buildings by notable Portland architects within the district which date from the historic period, 1880-1943. There are 14 buildings dating from the primary period of significance (1880-1909), 15 buildings dating from the secondary period (1910-1943), 9 historic non-contributing buildings, 4 compatible non-contributing buildings, 3 non-compatible non-contributing buildings, and 5 vacant lots. There are also two features within the district, the Simon Building facade, dating from the primary period, and the Chinatown Gateway, constructed after the historic period. The district is significant under criterion A for its historical associations.

SETTING

Portland's Chinatown Historic District is situated on the west side of the Willamette River, in the commercial and industrial center of the City, between the Glisan Street ramp to the Steel Bridge on the north, and the Burnside Street Bridge ramp on the south. The Skidmore-Old Town Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, borders the eastern edge of the district. The districts overlap from W Burnside to NW Davis Streets, to mid-block between NW Third and NW Fourth Avenues. There are 10 properties contained within both the Chinatown Historic District and the Skidmore-Old Town Historic District. The Chinatown Historic District contains commercial, warehouse and residential uses.

The district is in Couch's Addition to the City of Portland, recorded August 24, 1845. The area was first developed into 200' x 200' blocks, with the east - west streets 60' wide and the north - south streets 80' wide. This area of Portland was first developed with small wooden residences and warehouses. The orientation of these buildings, as most of the early buildings in Portland, was toward the river and water related activities (Space, Style and Structure, p.184). In the 1870's, after a series of fires, many of the wooden buildings were replaced with brick and cast iron buildings. Small residences were replaced by hotels and boarding houses. Beginning in the 1870's, the railroad changed the focus of the City's development to a financial and manufacturing center. This resulted in growth in northwest Portland, including the Chinatown Historic District. A spur line of the Oregon Central Railroad Company appears along NW 4th Avenue on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of the district in 1879. The Oregon Central tracks were laid from Portland to Salem by December 1876 (Empire of the Columbia p. 309). The relationship between the railroad and commercial buildings within the district was strengthened in 1896 when Union Station was completed just north of the district. The *Portland Oregonian* in January 1890 described Portland as "the trade center for the Northwest, with a combination of rail lines and seagoing vessels."

In 1918, MacNaughton joined with Robert H. Strong, manager of the Corbett Estate, to establish the firm of Strong and MacNaughton. This firm was responsible for design and construction of three buildings in Chinatown Resources Nos. 8, 9 and 31. The firm existed until 1925 when MacNaughton began his banking career as vice-president of Ladd and Tilton Bank, later the First National Bank. MacNaughton died in Portland in August of 1960.

Although constructed as a light industrial building, there were two small storefronts in the northeast corner of the building that contained a variety of tenants. One of the original businesses was Roy Cherkezoff & Sons Confectionery (1917-1944). The Western Machine Works (1916-1944), which manufactured punches, dies, and stamped sheet metal, occupied another portion of the building. The 1926 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates that Western Tool and Die Works, operated by Andy Fritz, shared the space with Western Machines Works. The western portion of the building contained the Portland Welders Supply Company (1924-1944). Edwin Frank Platt was president of the family-owned company. Other businesses known to have occupied the building were a branch office of Air Reduction Sales Company and Western Union Telegraph Company (1920-1943).

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during its secondary period of significance because of its association with architects MacNaughton and Raymond. From existing research, the building does not appear to be directly associated with the Chinese community through ownership or occupancy.

#2 **Name:** NA
**Address:** NW 3rd & 4th between NW Flanders & NW Glisan
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** NA
**Architect:** NA
**Year Built:** NA
**Style:** NA
**Alterations:** NA
**Classification: Vacant**

**Owner:** Mt. Hood Soap Company
4444 NW Yeon Avenue
Portland, OR 97210
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1670
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 25
**Lot:** 1; E 2/3 of Lt. 2; E 2/3 of S. 22 of Lt. 3; S. 22 of Lt. 4; 6; E 1/2 Lt. 7

Description: The asphalt paved parking lot extends over two-thirds of Block 25. The lot is open with no formal plantings. A chain link fence extends across the west edge of the lot.

#3 **Name:** Blanchet House
**Address:** 340 NW Glisan Street
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Unknown
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1905
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Blanchet House of Hospitality
340 NW Glisan Street
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial/Residential
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1770
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 25
**Lot:** W. 1/2 of Lt. 7

Description: The building faces north on NW Glisan Street and west on NW Fourth Avenue. It is a square, three story, brick building with a flat roof with a castellated parapet. The brick on the upper two stories has been covered with stucco. Segmental arched one over one and six over six double hung wood sash windows with stone sills punctuate the upper two floors. A horizontal brick beltcourse separates the first and second stories. On the north elevation four pilasters divide the first story storefronts into three bays. Each storefront consists of large transom windows, fixed pane windows and a wooden bulkhead. The main entrance is located on the northwest corner of the building. An arched entrance door is also located on the west elevation. A wrought iron fire escape, added in 1949, is on the north side of the west facade and extends vertically from the second to the third floors. The building has a brick foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: Original permits, plans, and title records have not been found for this building. It was built about 1905 as a hotel with ground floor businesses. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the building as containing a saloon and a store on the first floor. Mr. S. Yamaguchi managed the hotel, which was commonly referred to as the Yamaguchi Hotel until 1931 when it was sold and became the Hotel New Meyer. Yamaguchi's wife worked as a mid-wife in the Asian community. The Hotel New Meyer (1932-1944) occupied the upper floors of the building while the ground floor housed the Old Ship Zion Seamen's Mission (1934-1940), subsequently followed by the Lighthouse Mission in 1943.

In 1933, Alice Palmer bought and sold the building to William Hause. Hause controlled the property until 1939 when it was purchased by Harold Wolf who sold it five years later in 1944 to the Keystone Hotel and Investment Company.

The building is considered to be contributing in the district because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community during the primary and secondary periods of significance. Although no alteration permits have been found for exterior changes, including stuccoing, the building retains its basic integrity from the primary period of significance.

#4 **Name:** Royal Palm Hotel
**Address:** 331-337 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Otto W. Nelson
**Architect:** Bennes & Hendricks
**Year Built:** 1913
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Union Gospel Mission
15 NW 3rd Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial/Residential
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1830
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 26
**Lot:** 8

Description: The building faces NW Third Avenue to the east and NW Flanders Street to the north. The three story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a projecting cornice embellished with brick block modillions. A rowlock stringcourse is located below. One over one double hung wood sash windows punctuate the buff brick exterior on the second and third stories. The windows have brick sills and brick soldier coursing. The building is laid in a common bond pattern. Brick quoins accentuate the corners of the top two stories.

A projecting wooden beltcourse and soldier course articulate the first and second stories. The first story of the east facade is divided into three bays which are separated by wooden pilasters with granite bases. The storefront windows in the northern and southern bays flank recessed entrances which are embellished with a blue tile bulkhead. The central bay is comprised of four large fixed pane storefront windows and a tile bulkhead. Large transom multi-paned windows surmount the storefront windows. A wrought iron fire escape, located on the south end, extends from the second to the third story.

The north facade is divided into five large bays and two smaller bays consisting of entrance doors. The storefront windows in the eastern two bays are divided into four, fixed pane, wood sash windows with tiled bulkheads and large multi-paned transoms. A double entrance door, capped with a multi-paned transom, is located between the two eastern storefronts. The main entrance door to the upstairs apartments is located approximately in the center of the north facade. Above the double wooden entry doors is a decorative pediment which is supported by large brackets. The tympanum is embellished with a raised plaster design. A transom with a geometric design surmounts the entrance door. The two western bays consist of entrance doors and fixed pane windows with a band of transom windows above. The building has a concrete foundation and has a below grade basement. Extensive repairs were made in 1962 after a fire damaged the structure. The building is in good condition.

Significance: The three story building is one of the few remaining in Chinatown which retains its original use. It was designed by the architectural firm of Bennes & Hendricks in 1913 for transient lodging on the upper floors and small commercial shops on the ground floor. The building was constructed in 1913 by the Temblay Horn Company for Otto W. Nelson at a cost of $40,000.

Otto Nelson was born in Denmark and came to Portland in 1888. He was employed as a creamery worker for 14 years before he retired in 1931. Nelson was an avid inventor and is credited with inventing a portable clothes washing attachment in 1916. He was a member of the Danish Brotherhood Lodge #167. Nelson sold the property in 1916 to D.P. Donovan. Between 1916-1947, ownership passed to Green Security (1916-1924), Columbia Trust and Savings Bank (1924-1926), Gilbert Hart, New England Loan Company, Hartford Land Company (1929-1937), Portland Land Company, and the City of Portland who sold it in 1947 to Kelly Foster (1947-1958). In 1958, it was purchased by the Union Gospel Mission.

The building was most likely a speculative real estate venture, constructed in response to the growing investment opportunities in the area, as evidenced by the local real estate advertisements of the time. What the advertisements did not say was that the growth in the area was due to Chinese relocating from other parts of the city and state. Until the 1940's, the ground floor housed primarily Chinese businesses such as Kwong Shew Lung, an oriental goods merchant (1920-1932), Wing Wong and Ho Song, small business proprietors (1932-1938), Toy Duck Laundry (1938-1940), and other Chinese merchants such as Harry Duck Laundry (1940) Wong Tuck You, merchant (1938), and Herbert Wong (1932-1940). There were also non-Chinese businesses in the building, such as Industrial Electric and Engineering Company (1936), American Parcel Delivery Company (1938), and the Economy Express Service.

In 1930, the hotel that operated on the upper floors was renamed the Royal Palm Hotel. It was probably managed by Japanese as was characteristic of many hotels in the area. Of particular interest were the Japanese steam baths which operated in the basement of the building from 1932 to 1944. The building has been continually associated with the Asian community and served as a social gathering place.

Architect, John Virqinius Bennes, practiced in Portland for 37 years. Born in Illinois, he was educated in Chicago public schools and studied architecture in Prague, Bohemia before returning to Chicago in 1890. He began his professional career in Chicago but moved to Portland in 1906 where he practiced with Hendricks from 1906 to 1913. He was responsible for the design of numerous residential and commercial structures in Portland. Thirty-five buildings were identified in the City of Portland's Historic Resource Inventory as being designed by Bennes. An article in the Portland Telegram of 1916 credited him with the design of the Monmouth Normal School Training Building as well as being architect for Oregon State College (University), a position he maintained until his death in 1943. Little information is available on Erick W. Hendricks. He is listed as an architect in Portland in 1904, but disappears from the City Directory in 1914.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and the architectural firm of Bennes and Hendricks.

#5 **Name:** Portland Fish Co.
**Address:** 317 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** Portland Fish Co.
**Architect:** NA
**Year Built:** 1965
**Style:** Industrial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification:** **Non-Compatible**
**Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Portland Fish Company
Attn: Kenneth Lance
PO Box 2706
Portland, OR 97208
**Use:** Industrial
**Tax Assessor#:** R-18020-1790
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 26
**Lot:** 5; N. 1/2 Lt. 4

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue mid-block between NW Everett and NW Flanders. The two story, concrete block building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The building is void of any detail with the exception of a metal door, with hood, in the center of the front facade. The warehouse is connected to the building at 316-322 NW Fourth Avenue (Resource #8) by a door in the west wall. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

#6 **Name:** Portland Fish Co.
**Address:** 301-313 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Wakefield & Fries Co.
**Architect:** Charles W. Ertz
**Year Built:** 1925
**Style:** Industrial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification:** **Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Portland Fish Company
Attn: Kenneth Lance
PO Box 2706
Portland, OR 97208
**Use:** Industrial
**Tax Assessor#:** R-18020-1790
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 26
**Lot:** 1; 4

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue and south on NW Everett Street. The two story, concrete building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with an offset gable and a skylight on the southeast corner. A large cooling unit is located on the northeast corner of the roof. There is a stepped parapet on the south and east facades. A slightly corbelled cornice line projects over the stucco wall surface. The building is stepped on the southeast corner due to the addition of a second story in the 1940's. The addition has small aluminum sliding glass windows.

The south facade is comprised of five bays which are divided by concrete pilasters. The two storefront windows in the eastern bay are fixed pane and capped with cloth awnings. The bulkhead is concrete. An entrance door is located in the second bay from the east. A recessed panel with rounded corners surmounts a multi-paned garage door in the central bay. Another smaller garage door is located in the bay to the west. The western most bay consists of a solid slightly recessed concrete wall.

The east facade consists of five bays which are separated by concrete pilasters. The two bays to the south have fixed pane windows with awnings and a concrete bulkhead. The original entrance door in the central bay has been changed to a window. A double entrance door is located at the northern end of the facade. Alterations to the building include the modification of the Everett Street facade in 1943, alteration of the Third Street facade in 1969 and the addition of the second story on the southeast corner in 1974. The building has a concrete foundation and is in fair condition.

Significance: The building was designed by Charles W. Ertz for Wakefield and Fries Company. Constructed in 1925, for $11,000, the building originally contained spaces for four storefront businesses. Wakefield and Fries Company, real estate agents and investors, were established in 1866 and took ownership of the property as Duron Wakefield and Henry Fries in 1900. In 1926, soon after the building was completed, they sold the property to Charles F. Cardinell. Between 1931 and 1942, title to the property passed between Commonwealth Trust Company, Portland Trust and Savings Bank, and the Cardinell family before it was finally sold to Portland Fish Company for use as a cannery. Although owned by Euro-Americans, the building is closely associated with the Chinese community because of the large number of Chinese merchants who operated restaurants and other businesses in this location prior to its conversion to a cannery. Additionally, the cannery hired mostly Chinese laborers.

The building has been occupied by a variety of businesses. Wah Sing Company, was one of the original Chinese merchants to occupy the building. In 1926, a restaurant run by S. Shimopina, the Oregon Pool Room and a barber shop operated by L.M. French were all situated at this location. Between 1930 to 1942, other businesses in the building were the Palm Drug Company, Tom Kimura Cothing Presser, Abraham Goldsteins' Second-Hand Store. W.J. Tando Repair Shop (1938-1942), Elevator Service Company, Electrical Engineering and Equipment Company (1934-1938), Al Schars Refrigerator Repair Shop (1940-1942) and the Household Equipment Company (1938-1942). Glenn W. Loomis also operated a small print shop in the building (1932-1940) and was known for publishing many Portland area high school newspapers as well as the Portland Forum, an optimist news publication.

#7 **Name:** Portland Fish Co.
**Address:** 300-312 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Mrs. C.A. Dolph
**Architect:** Charles W. Ertz
**Year Built:** 1925
**Style:** Half Modern
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Portland Fish Company
Attn: Kenneth Lance
PO Box 2706
Portland, OR 97208
**Use:** Industrial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1790
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 26
**Lot:** 2 & S. 1/2 of 3

Description: The building faces south on NW Everett Street and west on NW Fourth Avenue. The two story, concrete block building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a slightly corbelled cornice line. Stucco covers the concrete block facade. The south elevation is comprised of five bays which are divided by raised concrete pilasters. The pilasters terminate at the top of the second story windows and are capped with a fluted capital. The second story has a narrow band of tripartite multi-paned windows.

The eastern bay of the south elevation has been altered by the installation of a metal garage door. Original entrance doors, now enclosed, are located in the second and fourth bays from the east. The entrance doors have a round arched head with a central recessed triangular pattern and are capped with a projecting cornice mold. The door surrounds project slightly from the main building volume. A horizontal beltcourse at sill level extends around the building. The western bay on the south facade has multi-paned windows and a concrete bulkhead.

Four bays comprise the west elevation. Except for the first story, it is detailed the same as the south facade. The northern bay on the first floor is smaller than the rest and contains a double door entrance. The next bay to the south is a solid concrete wall; the next bay consists of a garage door and the southern bay has a tripartite multi-paned window. The exterior facade was remodeled in 1981. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: Designed by Charles W. Ertz for Mrs. C.A. Dolph, construction of the building began in 1921 and was completed in 1925. Ertz also designed Resource Nos. 6 and 22 in Chinatown. The property was owned by the Dolph family estate until Portland Fish Company purchased it in the mid-1940's.

The first known tenants were the Waterfront Employers of Portland and the Automatic Vending Machine Company (1930-1934). McDonald Distributing Company, distributors of food products, occupied the building for two years (1934-1936) followed by Star and Apex Brewing Company (1936-1938), and Multnomah Distributing Company (1938). As confirmed by two plumbing permits and an interview with Harry Fong, the upper floor of the building was used as a Chinese clubroom and bar from 1938 to 1942.

Architect, Charles W. Ertz, was born in San Francisco on November 18, 1887. After completing his studies at the Oregon Institute of Technology in Portland, he worked as a draftsman for Joseph Jacobberger for four years. In 1910, he formed his own firm, C.W. Ertz & Company, which existed

until 1934. During these years, he collaborated with Lewis Dole and Tom Burns. In 1935, during the depression, he went into partnership with an architect in Beverly Hills while maintaining an office in Portland. Twenty-two buildings listed in the Portland Historic Resources Inventory in addition to the three buildings in Chinatown, are attributed to Ertz.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Chinese community and architect Charles Ertz.

#8 **Name:** Portland Fish Co.
**Address:** 316-322 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** E. A. Moulton
**Architect:** Strong & MacNaughton
**Year Built:** 1922
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial/Industrial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Portland Fish Company
Attn: Kenneth Lance
PO Box 2706
Portland, OR 97208
**Use:** Industrial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1790
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 26
**Lot:** N. 1/2 Lt. 3; S. 1/2 Lt. 6

Description: The building faces west on NW Fourth Avenue. The one story building is rectangular in plan and has a flared roof with a slightly projecting beltcourse at the cornice line. The building is constructed of buff brick laid in a common bond. Pilasters which extend above the cornice line, separate the two main bays of the facade. The storefront windows and transoms in the southern bay have been covered with boarding. Two doors, one for garage use, and small fixed pane windows with awnings comprise the northern bay. On the interior, the building connects with 300-312 NW Everett (Resource No. 7) and 317 NW Third (Resource No. 5). The building has a concrete foundation and is in fair condition.

Significance: Original plans for the building were by the architectural firm of Strong and MacNaughton and dated May 5, 1922. The building was originally designed as a garage for E.A. Moulton. Sometime after its construction and before 1926, the building was divided to provide an additional business space. The 1926 and 1932 Sanborn maps show the building divided into three spaces. The earliest known occupant was the China-Maid Bakery and Restaurant (1928-1932) and Clark Welding and Brazing Works (1930-1932). Other tenants were the Marine Electric Company (1934-1942), Columbia Ship Supply (1934), Marine Service Company (1936), and Oregon Welding and Machine Works (1943-1944).

E.A. Moulton owned the property from 1914 to 1933 until it was transferred to Commonwealth, Inc. for a short time before Bernard and Louise Kliks acquired permanent title in 1933. The Kliks retained ownership until the late 1960's when it was purchased by Portland Fish Company.

The architectural firm of Strong and MacNaughton was founded in 1918 when E.B. MacNaughton and Robert H. Strong formed a partnership. MacNaughton designed several noteworthy buildings with Strong in the 1920's. This building is one of their less elaborate endeavors in comparison to other brick warehouses they designed. Strong and MacNaughton only practiced together for seven years (1918-1925). MacNaughton went on to become president of the First National Bank (1932-1947),

chairman of the board of the Oregonian Publishing Company, president of Reed College and president of the Oregon Historical Society. A number of buildings in the Historic Resource Inventory of the City of Portland, and Resource Nos. 9 and 31 in Chinatown are by Strong & MacNaughton.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Chinese community and architects Strong and MacNaughton.

#9 **Name:** Portland Fish Co.
**Address:** 328-336 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Carl's Garage
**Original Owner:** E.A. Redman
**Architect:** Strong & MacNaughton
**Year Built:** 1922
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial/Industrial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Portland Fish Company
Attn: Kenneth Lance
PO Box 2706
Portland, OR 97208
**Use:** Industrial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1790
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 26
**Lot:** 7; N. 1/2 Lt. 6

Description: The building faces north on NW Flanders Street and west on NW Fourth Avenue. The one story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a slight corbelling at the cornice line. The building is constructed of painted brick laid in a common bond. The west facade has four recessed bays which are divided by raised pilasters. A small fixed pane window, surrounded by plywood, has been added to the southern bay. The other bays on the west facade have been covered over with wood or metal siding.

The north facade is divided into five bays. The two bays on the east end of the facade have been altered with the addition of garage doors. The central bays retain original storefronts but the glass windows have been covered over with plywood. The second bay from the west consists of tripartite multi-light wood sash windows and a vertical board bulkhead. The transoms have been covered with plywood. The building has a concrete foundation and is in fair condition.

Significance: The architectural firm of Strong and MacNaughton drafted the plans for the concrete and frame garage in 1922. It was constructed by Robertson, Hay and Wallace, contractors for $12,000. Emmett Allan Redman owned the property when the building was constructed. Redman was born January 31, 1864 in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He moved with his parents to Santa Rosa, California when he was eight years old. Five years later they moved to Portland where his father was instrumental in the construction of the original Burnside Bridge (1894). Emmett worked in the City Engineering Department before starting his own contracting firm. He retired in 1923 because of ill health and died February 23, 1931 at the age of 67. Following his death, his daughters, Vera and Norma, inherited the property. Portland Fish Company acquired it in the late 1960's.

With the proliferation of automobile commuters between 1910 and the early twenties, the necessity for parking areas and repair services within the city culminated in an expansion of automobile oriented businesses. There were six garage/parking lots established within the district during the period from 1910 to 1930. From 1922 to 1944, Carl Van Vickle operated Carl's Garage in the building.

Ernest Boyd MacNaughton was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 22, 1880, the son of Daniel and Lillias D. (Boyd) MacNaughton. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and completed his Bachelor of Science degree in 1902. MacNaughton came to Portland in 1903 and joined the office of Edgar M. Lazarus. He remained with the firm until 1906 when he formed a partnership with Herbert E. Raymond. Together they designed such buildings as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Blake, McFall Building.

The architectural firm of Strong and MacNaughton was founded in 1918 when E.B. MacNaughton and Robert H. Strong formed a partnership. Although MacNaughton designed several noteworthy buildings with Raymond, it was with Robert Strong in the early 1920's that MacNaughton produced his most notable architectural works. This structure is one of his less elaborate endeavors in comparison to the other brick warehouses he designed. A number of buildings in the Historic Resource Inventory of the City of Portland as well as Resource Nos. 8 and 31, are by Strong & MacNaughton. Strong and MacNaughton only practiced until 1925 when MacNaughton went on to other endeavors -- president of the First National Bank (1932-47), Chairman of the Board of the Oregonian Publishing Company, President of Reed College, and President of the Oregon Historic Society.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with architects Strong and MacNaughton. Existing research does not directly associate the building with the Chinese community through ownership or occupancy.

#10 **Name:** Great Era
**Address:** 231-239 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Pallay Building
**Original Owner:** M. Pallay
**Architect:** Alexander C. Ewart
**Year Built:** 1908
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Joanne & Donald Hong
c/o Lee Burdick
2615 SE 73rd Street
Portland, OR 97206
**Use:** Commercial/Residential
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1990
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** 8

Description: The Pallay building faces NW Third Avenue to the east and NW Everett to the north. The two story brick building, laid in common bond, is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a center stepped parapet with stone coping. The frieze is embellished with a brick cap design. The second story of the east elevation consists of paired one over one double hung wood sash windows capped with a decorative stringcourse. A wide band of stuccoed brick finished with a wooden beltcourse separates the two stories. The east facade is divided into three bays which are articulated by riveted iron posts. Virtually intact, the southern bay storefront consists of fixed pane windows, a central entry with hexagonal black and white tiled threshold. Large transom windows surmount the storefront windows. Large, fixed pane, storefront windows with a wood panelled bulkhead make up the central and northern bays. The transoms on these bays have been covered with plywood. An angular corner entrance is located at the northeast corner of the building. The aluminum frame door has a sidelight to the north. Two decorative metal light fixtures with an ornamental crown piece flank the entrance which is capped with a transom, now enclosed. The window fenestration on

the north elevation consists of three pairs of one over one double hung wood sash windows with a single one over one in between. A wide beltcourse extends around the perimeter of the building articulating the stories.

The north elevation has six bays. The eastern bay has large fixed pane windows with transoms and a wooden bulkhead comprised of small recessed square rectangular panels. The remainder of the bays have been altered; plywood covers the storefront windows and transoms and aluminum doors and glass slider windows have been added to the three western bays. The building has a concrete foundation and basement. Alterations to the building include the remodeling of the storefronts in 1976 and 1986. The property is in fair condition and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

Significance: The Pallay Building was designed by Alexander C. Ewart for M. Pallay in 1908. It was built in conjunction with Resource No. 11 to its south and included housing on the second floor and retail stores on the ground floor. Although it has only recently been acquired by Chinese owners, it has almost always been leased to Chinese. The Pallay family owned the building until 1932 when the First National Bank took over the title. The sheriff was recorded as holding the title in 1937 before it was transferred to the Teacher's Retirement Fund who retained possession until 1942 when it was purchased by the Harrawits. Two more owners held title before Donald and Joanne Hong purchased the building in 1974 with the intention of rehabilitating the structure.

The Pallay Building has played a key role in the evolution of Chinatown. The dual purpose incorporated in the design, i.e. residential and retail, is intact to this day, though the relation between shop owners and their upstairs living spaces has diminished. The residential space upstairs was first known as the Mikado Hotel (1910-1936) and then changed to the New Palace Hotel (1936-43). Retail stores that operated within the building were the Hasagawa Company, a general merchandise store (1910-1932), the Mikado Laundry (1930-1934), and numerous Asian owned restaurants. The building also contained a Japanese social club on the ground floor during the 1930's, and a Japanese bathhouse in the basement, remnants of which still remain today. From 1930 to 1934, K.T. Yamada, drugless physician, was recorded as practicing in the building.

The building also served as a center for the illegal but tolerated Chinese lottery. The Hip Sing Tong was founded here and maintained their headquarters in the building until they moved down the block. A District Association, the Hoy Yin Association, which provided lodging, employment , and legal services for the Chinese community also occupied the building. The Chinese classical music club, the Yat Sing Music Club, practiced in the basement for a short time until the hotel residents complained, forcing them to find a new location. A youth gang's social club, the Wah Ching, was headquartered in the basement from its formation until it disbanded in 1974. The basement also housed the Fillipino cannery workers' union during the 1930's.

Simple in its design, the building is one of a series executed by Alexander C. Ewart and contributes to his reputation as a prolific hotel and apartment house architect. Ewart was born in Ontario, Canada in 1854. After arriving in Corvallis, Oregon in 1878, he married Annette Chase in 1881, and remained there for 13 years. After several short trips to western Canada, the East coast of the United States, and the Los Angeles area, he established his architectural practice in Portland in 1908.

Ewart was credited with the design of the Campbell Hotel, Highland Court, Heinze Apartments, and Everett Apartments and many smaller apartment houses in various parts of the City of Portland, in his January 11, 1916 obituary in the *Oregonian*. He also designed Resource Nos. 11 and 24 in Chinatown.

The building, which is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is considered to be contributing within the district because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community during the primary and secondary periods of significance and architect Alexander Ewart.

#11 **Name:** Wong's Laundry
**Address:** 221-223 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Pallay Building
**Original Owner:** M. Pallay
**Architect:** Alexander C. Ewart
**Year Built:** 1908
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

Owner: Kai Young Wong
221 NW 3rd Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
Use: Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1970
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** 5

Description: The two story brick building which faces NW Third Street, is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The brick exterior has been covered with stucco. One-over-one double hung wood sash windows are located on the second story; four windows are located in the north bay and two in the south bay. A projecting beltcourse separates the first and second stories.

The first story has two bays divided by raised pilasters. In the southern bay, the storefront windows and band of transom windows have been altered to aluminum frames and the bulkhead has been covered with roman brick. Two entrance doors are located in the southern bay. The northern bay consists of aluminum frame windows, capped with transoms, and has two entrance doors located side by side. Alterations to the building include the addition of the fire escape to the front facade in 1950, and the alteration of the doors and windows in 1958. The building is in fair condition.

Significance: The building was constructed in 1908 in conjunction with the Pallay Building (Resource No. 10) to its north. M. Pallay transferred title to Lillian Dickson in 1915. The Dickson family retained ownership until 1939 when the property changed hands three times in one year before Joe Schnitzer finally purchased it. He owned the building for nine years before he sold it to Lillian Wong. The building remains in Wong family ownership to the present day.

The building has ground floor retail stores and residential rooms upstairs. In 1930, the second floor contained the Glendale Hotel with Katherine Hanner as proprietor. Its name was changed to the New Palace Hotel in 1936. The second floor remained as a hotel through 1944. The ground floor contained three shops, a second hand store, furniture and hardware merchant, and a tea room.

During the 1930's, this included Don Rosenberg's furniture and hardware store (1928-1934); Sam Ginsberg's (1932-1936); Mayer Weisblatt's (1936-1942); and Ben Shaman's second hand stores and Wing Lee's tea room (1934). The New China Laundry operated by Gordon and Flo Wong has been at this location since 1943.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary and secondary periods of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and architect Alexander Ewart.

#12 **Name:** Hip Sing Association
**Address:** 211-215 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Portland Seamen's Bethel
**Original Owner:** Portland Seamen's Bethel
**Architect:** Justus Krumbein
**Year Built:** 1889
**Style:** Italianate
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Hip Sing Association
211 NW 3rd Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Meeting Hall
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1930
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** E. 65' Lt. 4

**Description:** Oriented to the east, the building faces NW Third Avenue. The two story brick building is square in plan and has a flat roof with a castellated parapet. A semi-cylindrical hood covers the original projecting molded cornice. The hood is a typical Chinese design element. The original molded cornice is embellished with decorative dentils and a corbelled stringcourse. The brick facade has been covered with stucco. The one over one double hung wood sash windows on the second floor have round arched window heads which are joined with a horizontal corbelled brick beltcourse. A central doorway flanked by two windows, leads to a simple wrought iron balcony which extends across the central portion of the facade. A sign board with the Association's name in Chinese characters surmounts the balcony door.

Rusticated pilasters divide the bays and are capped with capitals with a central rosette design. The first floor is divided into three bays. The southern bay is narrower than the other two bays and consists of recessed double entrance doors with a transom. The bays are separated by decorative cast iron pilasters which have a Corinthian capital, embellished shaft and fluted raised base. The storefront windows and bulkhead in the central bay have been boarded over with vertical boarding. Small cast iron columns flank the recessed entrance doors. The transom consists of three panes; the central window has been replaced with smaller aluminum glass sliders. The perimeter of the other two transoms are surrounded by small panes of glass which have been painted over along with the central glass panel. The northern bay's storefront windows have been covered with vertical boarding. The bulkhead is embellished with decorative iron grill work and the central recessed entrance door is flanked by cast iron pilasters. The transom above has small panes of glass decorating the perimeter and a central painted pane. The transom is capped with a running ornamental design cut out of metal. The building has a stone foundation and is in fair condition. The property is within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: The building was constructed in 1889 as an addition to the Seamen's Bethel. It was designed by architect, Justus Krumbein, and is similar in style and appearance to the original building, Resource No. 13.

Justus Krumbein was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1847. He completed his early schooling at the Polytechnic School in Hanover in 1867 and, for the following two years, worked as a draftsman for a leading architectural firm in Hamburg. He left for the United States in 1869 and arrived in San Francisco on July 9, 1869. Krumbein worked in San Francisco for two years, before being encouraged to move to Portland by the C.E.S. Smith family. Smith was a partner in Smith & Watson Iron Foundry, a leading producer of architectural cast-iron in Portland.

After coming to Portland, Krumbein worked with architect E.M. Burton and, later, with W.G. Gilbert in the firm of Krumbein & Gilbert. In 1874, they won the design competition for the Oregon State Capitol Building. Influenced by the design of our National Capitol, the building stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1935. Their firm is also attributed with designing the interior of the New Market Theater and the Jacob Kamm House. In 1874, when the partnership dissolved, Krumbein formed a partnership with Warren Williams (1874-78). After their partnership dissolved, they both designed buildings in Chinatown -- Krumbein Resource Nos. 12 and 13 and Williams Resource No. 19. Krumbein designed his last building for the Lewis & Clark Fair in 1905. He died November 7, 1907 at 60 years of age.

The title transactions are rather incomplete. In 1910, S.N. and Hattie Hermann sold the property to Joseph Matschiner. Two additional owners purchased the building before it was sold to the City of Portland in 1941. The City controlled the property for six years until it sold to the Andrew Woo estate in 1947, the same year that title passed to the Hip Sing Association, which has been located in the building since that time.

The earliest known tenant was The Nichibei Company (1910-1940), a Japanese operated store, which supplied groceries and meats to neighborhood residents. The second floor living space was listed as the Columbia Rooms (1930-1940?) managed by Mike Meras. K. Mori owned a shoe repair shop on the first floor (1930-1933) until K. Okada established his business (1934-39). Consolidated Realty Company also had an office here in 1939 along with A. Enkoji, who operated a store in the building during the early 1940's.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary and secondary periods of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and architect Justus Krumbein. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#13 **Name:** New Wah Mei
**Address:** 203-209 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Portland Seamen's Bethel
**Original Owner:** Portland Seamen's Bethel
**Architect:** Justus Krumbein
**Year Built:** 1881
**Style:** Italianate
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** New Wah Mei, Inc.
c/o Peter Hing
11451 SE Ash Court
Portland, OR 97216
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1910
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** E. 65' Lt. 1

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue and south on NW Davis Street. The four story brick building is rectangular in plan and has a parapet and flat roof. The original cornice was removed in 1952. Stucco covers the south and east facades. Raised corner pilasters extend from the second to fourth stories and project above the roof line. Projecting brick stringcourses articulate each story.

The three upper floors of the eastern facade each have one centrally located window which is flanked by two one over one double hung wood sash windows. On the fourth story, the window heads are flat stone arches, on the third story, segmental arches with stone label moldings, and on the second story, circular arches with stone label moldings. On the third story a keystone decorates the central window. Holes below this window suggest that a balcony was once attached to the facade. On the second story the central window is comprised of smaller paired one over one double hung wood sash windows with a three light transom above and flanked by pilasters with capitals.

The first story on the east elevation is divided into two bays separated by cast iron pilasters with decorative Corinthian capitals. A corner entrance is located in the southern bay. The recessed storefront windows on the southern bay are fixed pane with a cast iron lattice grating covering the bulkhead. Cast iron freestanding columns are located in front of the storefront windows flush with the building's facade. The transoms above the storefronts windows have been boarded over. The northern bay is comprised of a recessed entrance door flanked by fixed pane storefront windows, and on the northern end a second entrance door which accesses the upper floors. A cast iron bulkhead embellishes the storefronts. The transom area has been modified by the addition of five false cannons heads which reflect a prior nautical business.

On the south facade the fenestration of the windows on the three upper stories are the same as the east facade with the exception of paired central windows flanked by pilasters. An iron fire escape is located on the western end of the facade, extending from the second to the fourth story. Some of the storefronts have been enclosed. The building has a stone foundation. Alterations to the structure include the removal of the cornice, exterior remodeling in 1952 and replacement of the parapet and coping in 1963. The building is in fair condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: Portland Seamen's Bethel was designed by Justus Krumbein and built in 1881 at a cost of $25,000. The Portland Seamen's Friends Society, which organized on November 4, 1877, financed construction of the building. Many prominent Portland businessmen, including H.W. Corbett, S.G. Reed, L.N. Dolph, W.S. Ladd, and O.B. Stubbs were members of the Society. The purpose of the Society was to promote the temporal, moral and spiritual welfare of seamen, steamboatmen, and longshoremen visiting or belonging to the port. The Society provided church services, boarding, a library and reading room in order to secure greater safety and efficiency for men in the mariner's service.

Justus Krumbein was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1847. He completed his early schooling at the Polytechnic School in Hanover in 1867 and, for the following two years, worked as a draftsman for a leading architectural firm in Hamburg. He left for the United States in 1869 and arrived in San Francisco on July 9, 1869. Krumbein worked in San Francisco for two years, before being encouraged to move to Portland by the C.E.S. Smith family. Smith was a partner in Smith & Watson Iron Foundry, a leading producer of architectural cast-iron in Portland.

After coming to Portland, Krumbein worked with architect E.M. Burton and, later, with W.G. Gilbert in the firm of Krumbein & Gilbert. In 1874, they won the design competition for the Oregon State Capitol Building. Influenced by the design of our National Capitol, the building stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1935. Their firm is also attributed with designing the interior of the New Market Theater and the Jacob Kamm House. In 1874, when the partnership dissolved, Krumbein formed a partnership with Warren Williams (1874-78). After their partnership dissolved, they both designed buildings in Chinatown -- Krumbein Resource Nos. 12 and 13 and Williams Resource No. 19. Krumbein designed his last building for the Lewis & Clark Fair in 1905. He died November 7, 1907 at 60 years of age.

It is uncertain how long the building was utilized as the Seamen's Bethel, but as early as 1910, it was known as The California Hotel. The upper floors of the building were used for boarding purposes, while the ground floor contained retail stores and restaurants. During the late 1920's and early 1930's, Mr. J. Yakimoto managed the hotel. In 1943, the name was changed to the Queens Hotel.

Business establishments on the street floor included Kung Wo & Company, merchants (1920-24), Hun Yick & Company, merchants (1924-27), and Min Hing Electric Company (1927-30). Several restaurants and other small businesses such as Nicolai Brothers Company, the Pacific Hardware and Furniture Company (1930), Stipe Brothers (1930), Tada Asagi (1932), Mary's Cafe (1932-1943) and Abraham Rosenburg's second hand store (1938-1942) have occupied space in the building. In 1944 after the Chinese Exclusion Acts were repealed, it was purchased by the Ding family.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community during the secondary period of significance and architect Justus Krumbein. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#14 **Name:** Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA)
**Address:** 315 NW Davis
**Historic Name:** CCBA
**Original Owner:** CCBA
**Architect:** David L. Williams
**Year Built:** 1911
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association
315 NW Davis Street
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Meeting Hall/School
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-1950
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** W. 30' Lts.1 &4

Description: The building is important architecturally, as it displays many elements associated with the Chinese, such as, circular symbol of the "moon gate" and the upper story balconies. The building faces south on NW Davis Street. The four story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The front facade is faced with a buff brick in a common bond pattern while the remainder of the building is darker red brick. The parapet is embellished with a semi-circular sheet metal ornament which is centered between two corner pilasters that project above the parapet. The fourth story's recessed balcony is covered by a flat projecting hood. The balcony projects over the third story and is decorated with a wrought iron balustrade with curved corners. The balconies frieze line is embellished with a slightly arched wrought iron grating decorated with circular patterns or "moon gates"; the Chinese symbol for heaven. The third story has a recessed balcony with a wrought iron balustrade. Double doors in the balcony are flanked by paired fixed pane windows. There are five fixed pane windows with transoms which comprise the second story. A continuous concrete lintel and sill accentuates the second story. The central recessed main entrance on the first floor is accessed through wrought iron gates. Supported by a concrete lintel, the opening is flanked by side entrance doors with small windows above. The Association's name in Chinese characters is located above the stone lintel. The recessed double main entrance doors are wood and are surmounted by a decorative semi-circular transom window. A recessed entrance door with an arched head is located on the eastern end of the facade. The doorway is covered with a wrought iron gate with the "moon gate" symbol at the top and bottom of the gate.

A painted sign is located on the west side of the building which reads "Forbidden City, Chinese American Food, 9420 NE Sandy Boulevard, Cocktails/ Banquets." The building was rehabilitated in 1980-82 which included removal of the fire escape from the front facade, cleaning the exterior brick, and restoration of the original recessed entrance. The building has a basement and concrete foundation. The building is in excellent condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) building is the single most significant building in the district. It has been the headquarters for the Chinese community's primary governing body since the Chinese first moved north of Burnside into "New Chinatown." It has not only served as a social gathering place and an educational facility, but as the Chinese political headquarters. Tenants of the building have included the Nationalists' League (KOIT Party Headquarters) (1921 - 1944) and the Kuo Min Tang Club (1925 - 1934).

In 1910, the Chinese community formed the Chinese Conservative Investment Company asking all Chinese businesses to contribute whatever sums they could spare to construct a new building. In 1911, this group purchased the deed for the property at a cost of $1,600 and hired David L. Williams to design a four-story brick building The total cost of the building was $40,000 and is believed to have been constructed by Chinese laborers.

The CCBA was formally organized in San Francisco in 1882, and established in Portland about 1890. Its main functions were: 1) To fight illegal and unjust discrimination against Chinese businesses and individuals, 2) To help Chinese that experienced unreasonable difficulties with United States immigration authorities, 3) To arbitrate disputes among Chinese of different associations, 4) To run a Chinese school, 5) To authorize or manage other activities for the common good of the Chinese community. The president of the CCBA was popularly called the "Mayor of Chinatown." In its early years, the CCBA was controlled by the merchant class which was the ruling elite in Chinatown. Owners of the stores were given the express power to elect the President and Board of Directors.

In 1910, the CCBA was reorganized and the stores and every private organization then in existence (family and district associations, and tongs) were given representation on the Board of Directors. In 1911, the CCBA became incorporated as a non-profit organization. Because of the decline of businesses due to the depression, the by-laws were changed again in 1932 to allow election of the Board of Directors by the entire Chinese community. The final change occurred in 1961 when nomination for candidates could be proposed by any member of the organization. Any Oregon resident, 18 years of age or older, of Chinese descent is considered to be a member.

Prior to World War II, the CCBA's primary purpose was to fight unjust discrimination against Chinese businesses and individuals, arbitrate disputes among the various Chinese associations, assist Chinese with the United States immigration authorities, and run the Chinese Language School. The Chinese Language School was opened in 1908 and has been in continual operation since that time. It was established by Chinese parents who wanted to prevent the rapid acculturation of American born Chinese children. For four decades Chinese-American children attended Chinese school five days a week after attending regular public school. Students studied Cantonese, Chinese geography, literature, writing, and history. After World War II, as the Chinese population dispersed, enrollments declined, and classes were limited to weekly meetings.

In the 1970's, members of the CCBA committed themselves to remaining in Chinatown. In 1979, with $175,000 provided by the Republic of China, $100,000 by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and many private donations, they restored their historic headquarters. They also established the Chinatown Development Committee who developed a plan for the revitalization of Chinatown. The plan was officially adopted by the Portland City Council in 1984. With assistance from the Portland Development Commission, the CCBA has installed bi-lingual street signs, ornamental street lights and banners and a Chinese Gateway, at Fourth and Burnside.

According to his obituary in the Oregonian of October, 1937, David L. Williams was one of Portland's leading architects. He was born in San Francisco on November 2, 1866 and came with his parents to Portland in 1875. After graduating from the Old Central School lin 1883, he joined his father's architectural firm. Warren Williams, his father, is recognized along with Justus Krumbein as being the preeminent architects of the cast-iron era in Portland. He remained in active

architectural practice until 1934 when ill health forced his retirement. His practice spanned fifty years, from the cast-iron era to the modern period. In addition to the CCBA Hall in Chinatown, 11 buildings listed in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory were designed by David L. Williams.The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association building is considered to be contributing within the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Chinese business and social community and architect David L. Williams. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#15 **Name:** House of Louie
**Address:** 202-210 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** William Wurzweiller
**Architect:** Stewart Bldg. Serv. Co.
**Year Built:** 1922
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial (Altered)
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Compatible Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Louis Enterprises
301 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232
**Use:** Restaurant
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2010
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** 2; 3

Description: The building faces south on NW Davis Street and west on NW Fourth Avenue. The concrete building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with green flared tile. Large, fixed pane windows, with black metal frames replaced the original windows. The frieze is decorated with carved wooden panels with figures in relief. The top of the bays are embellished with colorful Chinese patterned designs. The center of the bays have centralized objects depicting dragons, the sun, and birds. The lower portion of the panel have a gate like design in red and gold. Between the bays are decorative pilasters with a centralized carved dragon. An entrance door is located on the southern bay on the west elevation. An identical entrance is located on the south elevation in the western bay. The double entrance doors are in the center of a large circular "moon gate" design; a Chinese symbol for heaven. The middle three bays on the south elevation consist of a row of fixed pane windows in metal frames. The last two bays on the eastern end are solid panels with carved centralized dragons in relief. The structure was extensively altered in 1966 and, again, in 1988. Due to these alterations, the building is no longer considered a historic structure. The building has a concrete foundation and is presently in excellent condition.

Significance: The building was originally built as two separate structures, which were connected sometime after the historic period, presumably in the early 1960's. A building permit for Lot 3, dated 1922, recorded that a garage was constructed for K. Wada by R.W. Lincoln, engineer. By 1925, the building had been partitioned to allow space for several businesses. The building on Lot 2 does not appear to have been constructed until 1925 when William Wurzweiller owned the property. It was designed and constructed by the Stewart Building Service Company.

In 1925, William Wurzweiller sold Lot 2 to L.S. Logan who owned it until 1943, when it was purchased by D. McCarthy. Robert and May B. Lee purchased the building in 1953 and presently own both lots. The Hannah Halbrook Estate owned Lot 3 from 1912 to 1943. It was apparently leased to K. Wada for whom the garage was built in 1922. In 1943, W.G. Cheung and May B. Lee bought the building and in 1948 sold it to She Wong. By 1979, May B. Lee owned both Lots 2 and 3.

The Sanborn Insurance maps identified these buildings as being occupied by Chinese merchants. The Asian businesses housed here, all contributed to establishment of a solid economic foundation and prosperity within the community. Restaurants, billiard halls, barber shops, confectioners, dry good stores, flower shops, and dressmakers all operated from the storefronts.

#16 **Name:** Republic Cafe & Wok Express
**Address:** 222-238 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** O.B. Stubbs
**Architect:** Houghtaling & Dougan
**Year Built:** 1922
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Sally Cohn
2211 SW Park Place
Portland, OR 97205
**Use:** Restaurant
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2050
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 27
**Lot:** 6; 7

Description: The building faces north on NW Everett Street and west on NW Fourth Avenue. The one story concrete building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a central stepped, corbelled parapet. Stucco covers the concrete exterior. The six recessed bays on the west elevation, are divided by pilasters, and have been extensively altered. A projecting green tile roof covers the double entrance doors in the northern bay of the west elevation and vertical boards cover the original storefront windows. A majority of the remaining bays consist of an entrance door, stucco bulkhead and band of transom windows which have been covered with boarding.

The northern facade is composed of six slightly recessed bays separated by pilasters. The western five bay's have been boarded up with plywood or filled with concrete block. The eastern bay consists of two aluminum frame entrance doors and storefront windows which have been covered with vertical boarding and concrete block. The building has a concrete foundation. Alterations to the building include the remodeling of the entrance in 1960 and the remodeling of the exterior in 1974. The building is in good condition.

Significance: The architectural firm of Houghtaling & Dougan designed the single story building for O.B. Stubbs. The Zanella Brothers constructed the building in 1922 for $15,000. The Stubbs family retained ownership of the property until 1945 when they sold it to Sally Friedman.

Since its construction, the building has been closely linked to the Chinese community, supplying storefront space for Chinese and Japanese businesses. The Sanborn Insurance maps from 1926 to 1955 record numerous small, Asian owned businesses at this location, as well as a Japanese club in the rear of the building from 1926 to 1938. According to the City Directories, the Japanese club appears to have also functioned as an employment bureau. Early merchants in the building include Sam Wo (1925) and Duck Lee (1927). Typical businesses included barber shops and restaurants. The Republic Cafe, which opened in 1930, is still in operation. All of the other businesses experienced high turnover rates with few remaining more than four years. According to interviews with several long-time members of the community, prior to the 1930's, the building contained the Tai Hong Club, a mahjong gaming establishment, and the Hop Sing Association, a tong.

Architect, Chester A. Houghtaling, was born in Cleveland, Ohio on October 27, 1882. He obtained his formal architectural training at the Lewis Institute of Chicago and was employed by the firm of Purdy & Henderson for two years in Chicago. In 1901, he began work with J. S. Metcalf, constructing many of the meat packing plants in Chicago. Two years later, he moved to Saskatoon, Canada, and, in 1906, to Spokane, Washington where he worked with the firm of Cutter and Malmgren for the next three years. His wanderings continued and in subsequent years he was in Twin Falls, Idaho before returning to Canada.

He was the senior member in the firm of Houghtaling & Dougan. The firm practiced in Portland from 1911 to 1925, during which time it received such commissions as the old Elks Club, Washington High School, and the Medical Arts Building in addition to many smaller commercial buildings and residences. Following 1926, some of Houghtaling's independent projects included the designs for the Burnside and Ross Island Bridges and the Fitzpatrick Building in Portland. He died on March 31, 1940.

Leigh L. Dougan was born in Princeton, Indiana on July 28, 1883. He received his early education from the Indiana public schools. At the age of 15 he left home to attend the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago and while there acquired an office boy position in the firm of Louis Sullivan & F. L. Wright. After two more years of technical school training in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he moved to Portland in 1903. Until he joined practice with Chester H. Houghtaling in 1911, he divided his time between architecture and painting. His subject matter consisted of Northwest wildlife and birds. Following 1926, Dougan established his own private architectural office. Independently, he designed numerous structures throughout state, including the Medical Dental Building, the First National Bank Building (Salem), Studio Building (Portland), Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital, John Day High School, Jesuit Novitiate (Sheridan), and the Monastery at the Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother.

#17 **Name:** Kida Company
**Address:** 127 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** G. Klorfein
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1924
**Style:** Unknown (Altered)
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification:** **Non-Compatible**
**Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Marine Specialty Food Products, Inc.
7835 SW North Vale Way
Portland, OR 97225-1551
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2110
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 28
**Lot:** 5; 8

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue and north on NW Davis Street. The one story building is square in plan and has a flat roof. The stuccoed brick cornice is embellished with rectangular recessed panels which are separated by stuccoed pilasters articulating the six bays on each facade. Large bricks, laid in a common bond, are located between the raised concrete pilasters. The entrance doors and fixed pane metal windows on the east and north elevations are capped by a

projecting metal hood with "Kida Company" inscribed in raised letters. The building has a concrete foundation. The exterior of the building was extensively remodeled in 1972. The building is in excellent condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: Although no information concerning its construction or architectural design has been found, the building does appear on the 1926 Sanborn Map. The earliest known owner of the property was the Hiberian Savings Bank which owned the property in 1907. In 1915, Nordman Realty Company transferred title to Morris Meyerfield Jr., who sold it to G. Klorfein in 1924. Other owners include Pioneer Drug Company (1928), Burnside Drug Company (1931) Metzger-Parker (1935), S. Miller (1938-1939) and the City of Portland, who obtained it in 1942 and sold it to the Bank of California who retained ownership until 1959 when it was sold to the present owner, Marine Specialty Food Products Inc.

The building originally contained several businesses. During the early years, the western half of the building contained Sid's Garage (1930-1932), and the A. B. Garage (1932-59). The eastern half of the building contained seven storefronts and a variety of businesses and ethnic owners, including Japanese, Chinese, Greek, and Italian. Restaurants, barber shops, dry goods stores, second hand stores, shoe repairs, and laundries occupied space in the building at different times.

#18 **Name:** Simon Facade & Parking Lot
**Address:** 107 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Simon Building
**Original Owner:** Joseph Simon
**Architect:** Pickles & Sutton
**Year Built:** 1892
**Style:** Richardsonian Romanesque (Facade)
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification:** Historic Non-Contributing Feature & Vacant

**Owner:** Horst Mager Specialty
c/o Direct Imports, Inc.
PO Box 13068
Portland, OR 97213
**Use:** Parking
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2090
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 28
**Lot:** 4

Description: The front facade, all that remains of the building, faces east on NW Third Avenue mid-block between NW Couch and NW Davis. The rest of the Simon Building was demolished in 1974 and replaced with a parking lot. The three story facade is constructed of brick, laid in a common bond, and rusticated stone. The parapet steps up at the ends and is capped with molded brick coping. Vertical brick panels embellish the cornice and the inscription "1892 Simon 1892" is located in the central panel. A projecting molded brick beltcourse decorated with an egg and dart pattern defines the cornice line. The third story window fenestration is symmetrical; a pair of central flat arched window openings are flanked by two pairs of arched window openings embellished with decorative pressed brick garlands. The windows are void of any frames, sash, or glass although the rough faced stone sills are intact. The two flat arched central windows on the second story are flanked by large arched window openings with stone sills. Four rough faced stone columns support the structure on the first floor. Two of the columns are centrally located and spaced close together reflecting the original entrance. A transom opening is located above the central entrance. Two larger openings flank the entrance. A wrought iron fence extends across the north opening. The south opening

provides access to the parking area behind the facade. The parking lot driveway is paved with brick. The remainder of the lot, which is enclosed on three sides by the adjacent building facades, is paved with asphalt. The facade has a stone foundation and is reinforced with steel "I" beams. A free standing plaque on a fluted column gives a history of the building and the surrounding area. It is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District. It is in good condition.

Significance: Designed by Pickles & Sutton, the Simon Building was constructed in 1892. Joseph Simon, a United States Senator and Mayor of Portland, financed the building's construction. Joseph Simon purchased the property in 1889 from Caroline Couch Wilson, daughter of Captain John Couch and owned it until 1907. Subsequent owners are unknown until 1942, when the Chinese Presbyterian Church, headed by Reverend Steven Lee, purchased the building.

Joseph Simon was born in Germany on February 7, 1851 and moved to Portland with his father in 1857. His father was a successful Portland merchant. Joseph was educated in Portland's public schools and entered the law firm of Mitchell & Dolph, studying law for two years before he was admitted to the state bar. Eventually, he became a senior partner with the firm. In 1877, he was elected to the City Council from the second ward and occupied this position for three years. The Governor appointed him to the Board of Police Commissioners in 1885, a position he held for seven years. He was elected by Multnomah County as a State Senator (1880-1892), and appointed President of the senate for five terms. Simon also served as a United States Senator (1898-1903) and Mayor of Portland (1909-1911).

The upper floors were used as a hotel and the ground floor housed two commercial businesses. The first hotel to occupy the building was The Grand Hotel, followed by the New Howard Hotel (1930-40) and the Alco Hotel (1942). During the 1930's, the two stores on the first floor were occupied by Charley Hon & Company, a men's clothing store, and the U.S. Restaurant, operated by Suzie Wong. When the Chinese Presbyterian Church bought the building in 1942, the storefronts were taken over by the church and the Chinese Community and Service Center. The area where Tuck Lung Restaurant and Grocery (Resource No. 21) is currently located served as the playground for the church. The Chinese Presbyterian Church was established in July, 1885 by Rev. and Mrs. William S. Holt. The Holts spoke up strongly for the Chinese and criticized violence. They called for support from other Portland churches during times of racial strife to help protect the Chinese community.

#19 **Name:** Couch Street Fish House
**Address:** 103-105 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Sinnot House
**Original Owner:** Patrick B. Sinnot
**Architect:** Warren H. Williams
**Year Built:** 1883
**Style:** Italianate
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Horst Mager Specialty
c/o Direct Imports, Inc.
PO Box 13068
Portland, OR 97213
**Use:** Restaurant
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2070
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 28
**Lot:** 1

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue and south on NW Couch Street. The three story Italianate building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet capped with wooden coping. The projecting cornice is embellished with brackets and a panelled frieze extends around the east and south facades. A small molded pediment surmounts the cornice on each of the major facades. Stucco covers the building's brick exterior. A corbelled beltcourse articulates the stories. The window fenestration on the second and third floors are symmetrical on the east facade with three one over one double hung wood sash windows flanking a central double hung window. The third story windows have an arched label mold connected by a horizontal beltcourse decorated with raised circular bullets. A keystone caps the central window which is flanked by fluted pilasters with a capital and raised base.

Fluted pilasters finish the building's edges. Slightly arched label molds cap the second story windows which are connected by a projecting horizontal beltcourse. The central window has a scrolled keystone and is flanked by rusticated pilasters which align vertically with the first story cast iron pilasters. The corner pilasters are rusticated. The first floor of the east facade is divided into two major bays and a smaller central entrance bay. Ornamental cast iron pilasters decorated with heads and Corinthian capitals articulate the bays. Tripartite storefront windows with transoms supported by small cylindrical pilasters on the western half of the facade have been covered with boarding. A wrought iron guard rail extends across the storefronts at the bulkhead level. Smaller pilasters with fluted bases flank the central arched entrance doors which are capped with a pediment supported by paired brackets.

The window fenestration on the south elevation is the same as the east facade on the upper stories. However, the first story storefronts have been boarded over and covered with stucco. Decorative cast iron pilasters capped with Corinthian capitals embellish the storefronts. The building has a stone foundation. Historic modifications to the building include the remodeling of the storefront in 1923, 1925, 1927 and 1932. In 1976, the first story was remodeled for restaurant use. The building is in good condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: The Sinnot House was constructed in 1883 by Frank B. Simon. An article in the 1884 *Oregonian* stated that the building, erected on the corner of 3rd and "C" (Couch) streets, cost $25,000. Property records indicate that the land was originally owned by the Couch Estate, and that Joseph Simon sold it to Patrick Sinnot in 1889. In 1907, Bridgett Sinnot was listed in the Portland Block Books as owning the property. The Florence McDonnell Estate, a relative of the Sinnots, retained ownership from 1922 to 1940. Elmer Colwell owned the building in 1942 when William G. Ding purchased it after the Exclusion Acts, prohibiting Chinese from owning property, were repealed. Other Chinese families owned the building until the Naito brothers purchased it in 1973.

The hotel was first known as the Sinnot House and was run by Patrick B. Sinnot, a former Indian agent for 16 years. The Sinnot's, a family of hotelkeepers, also included, among its ranks, Nicolas B. Sinnot, owner of the famous Umatilla House in The Dalles. Subsequent names for the hotel included the Marumoto Hotel (1920's), the Oregonian Hotel (1930-42), and the St. Paul Hotel. During the 1930's, Kei Koyama, a Japanese dentist, maintained an office in the hotel. The Palm Drug Company rented space for a short time, as did Shoda Ikuji, a barber. Abe Weinstein owned a shoe repair business in the building (1936-1942) until a Chinese mission replaced his store in 1943. The Day Lite Meat & Fish Market, owned by William Gow Ding, first appears in the 1934 City Directory. It was well known for supplying restaurants with fresh chickens Chinese style, i.e. feathers and feet still intact.

Warren H. Williams, prominent Portland architect, was born February 9, 1844 in New York City. When Williams was five years old, his parents moved to San Francisco where his father, architect Stephen Hedders Williams, established his professional practice in 1850. In the 1860's, Stephen formed a partnership with Henry W. Cleveland, an advocate of Andrew Jackson Downing.

Warren H. Williams worked as a draftsman for his father, becoming a partner in 1865. He first came to Portland in 1869 to oversee the construction of the Odd Fellows Temple, the tallest structure in Portland at the time. Williams moved to Portland in 1873, one month after the disastrous fire of December 23, 1872. He formed a new partnership with architect E.M. Burton, an established architect and former partner of W.W. Piper. Williams and Burton (1873-1875) were commissioned to replace many of the burned out buildings in the 20 block area of the fire. In 1876, Williams formed a partnership with Justus Krumbein which lasted until 1878. Subsequently, they both designed buildings in Chinatown -- Williams, the Sinnot House; Krumbein, the Seamen's Bethel (Resource Nos. 12 and 13). Williams was also noted for his designs for residences, churches and public buildings, including the Calvary Presbyterian Church and Villard Hall at the University of Oregon (1885). Architectural historian, William J. Hawkins, III states, "Of the two major architects of the cast-iron era in Portland, Warren H. Williams and Justus Krumbein, the latter probably left the more exuberant legacy. While Williams' work displayed the elegance and refinement for which Victorian Portland was famous, Krumbein's work often veered toward the spectacular."

Williams died of pneumonia in 1888, at the age of 44, after a trip to the east coast. He was survived by his wife, Christina Florence Lockhead and five children. Two of his sons, David Lockhead Williams and Warren Franklin Williams, became architects. David L. Williams designed the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association in Chinatown (Resource No. 14).

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the primary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and architect Warren H. Williams. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#20 **Name:** Hung Far Low
**Address:** 102-112 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** O.B. Stubbs
**Architect:** Whitehouse & Fouilhoux
**Year Built:** 1916
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Guy K. & William Wong
c/o Metzger Parking Co.
2500 NE Sandy Blvd.
Portland, OR 97232
**Use:** Restaurant/Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2130
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 28
**Lot:** 2; S. 20' Lt. 3

Description: The building faces south on NW Couch Street and west on NW Fourth Avenue. The two story brick building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. Pilasters separate the bays and extend above the parapet. Multiple stringcourses embellish the cornice line which projects slightly over the panelled brick frieze. The buff brick exterior is laid in a common bond pattern. Each bay on the second story consists of three one over one double hung metal frame windows separated by brick pilasters. A continuous soldier course is located above the windows.

The south facade has five bays and the west facade three. The storefront and windows on the western bay of the south elevation have been covered with vertical boarding. The adjacent storefront windows and transom to the east remain virtually intact except for the bulkhead which has been covered with boarding. Most of the storefronts are composed of fixed pane windows, transoms and bulkheads which have been covered with diagonal boarding. A wrought iron fire escape is located on the east end of the facade.

The three storefronts on the west elevation have been altered. Boarding covers a majority of the original fixed pane windows and bulkheads; the transoms on the northern two bays remain intact. The building has a concrete foundation. Fire damaged the building's interior and roof in 1980. Some alterations to the storefronts occurred in 1981. The building is in good condition.

Significance: The architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux designed this building in 1916 for O. B. Stubbs. It was constructed by William J. Kratz, an engineer. Apparently, this structure was built in two stages, because a second building permit dated April 11, 1917 indicates that the second story was added that year. Since its construction the building has housed small commercial and retail businesses, and has been consistently identified with the community.

Before the turn of the century, O. B. Stubbs retained ownership of this portion of the block. The Stubbs family estate controlled the property until 1936 when the building was purchased by Jack Wong, proprietor of the Hung Far Low restaurant, for $19,000. This early acquisition of a building by a Chinese is unusual because the Chinese were not recognized as citizens until 1943, and, therefore, could not legally own property until that time. The Wong family still owns the building.

The second story of the building has housed only two businesses since its construction. Originally, a shirt factory occupied the second floor, most likely utilizing Asian laborers. The Hung Far Low restaurant was established by Wilson Wong in 1929 and has operated from this location ever since. It is regarded as the second oldest Chinese restaurant in the city. Wilson Wong was born in Toi Shan, China in 1903 and came to Portland in 1918. He returned to China in 1924, where he married. He came back to Portland the same year while his wife and two children remained in China until he was able to bring them over in 1948. He attended Atkinson Public School, one of the few schools which accepted Chinese students. Following his initial education, he worked as a fish cannery contractor for many years before opening the Hung Far Low Restaurant in 1929.

The seven storefronts on the first floor have a number of businesses. Almost all of the business establishments on the first floor were Asian owned and operated. The types of businesses included Chinese merchants, barber shops, confectioners, a pool hall, and a grocery. The only Caucasian business was a cigar shop (1930-34). From the 1930's to the 1980's, one of the first floor spaces housed the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) which provided services for the Japanese community, much the same as the CCBA did for the Chinese. The Hoy Yin Association, the district association for Chinese, also occupied the building from the 1930's until they moved to a new location in the mid-1980's.

Architect, Morris Homans Whitehouse and J. Andre Fouilhoux, began their practice together in 1908, and continued their association until 1918 when Fouilhoux went to France with the United States Army during World War I. As partners, they designed many notable structures in Portland and around the state, including the University Club. Following the end of the war, Fouilhoux went to New York City to practice.

J. Andre Fouilhoux, born in Paris on September 27, 1879, attended Lycee Janson de Sailly and received a degree from the Sorbonne. He also graduated as a civil and mechanical engineer from Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufacturers. He came to the United States in 1904. From 1920 to 1934, he practiced with Raymond M. Hood of New York. and in 1927 they formed the firm Hood & Fouilhoux. From 1935 to 1941, he was a partner with W.K. Harrison. J. A. Fouilhoux was president of the New York Building Congress and the American Relief for France, vice-president of the French Hospital and treasurer of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. He designed the McGraw-Hill Building (New York), the Daily News Building (New York), the Chicago Tribune Building (Chicago), the Rockefeller Center Apartments (New York), the theme center-the Trylon and Perisphere at New York's World Fair, and the Fort Greene Housing Development in Brooklyn. He died tragically in New York in 1945 when he fell while inspecting the progress of the Clinton Hill development.

Morris Homans Whitehouse was born in Portland, March 21, 1878 to Benjamin Gardner and Clara (Homans) Whitehouse, pioneers of 1859. Morris Whitehouse received his preparatory education at the Bishop Scott Academy from which he graduated in 1896. He then attended the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology in 1896-97, and after a lengthy leave of absence, finished his studies there in 1906. He was the first graduate of MIT to be awarded the Guy Lowell Fellowship, established in 1906 by Mr. Lowell, a prominent Boston architect. Whitehouse spent the next year studying abroad at the American Academy in Rome. Upon his return, he went into partnership with Fouilhoux (1908-1918). During the war, Whitehouse was the architect for Willamette Iron & Steel Works, and designed buildings for war use, including the Spruce Division Plant at Vancouver, Washington. After practicing alone for a few years following the war, he joined forces with A. Glenn Stanton and Walter E. Church. Whitehouses' contributions to Portland's city-scape were extensive. He designed the United States Court House, Multnomah Athletic Club, Waverly Country Club, Multnomah Golf

Club, Oswego Country Club, and Eastmoreland Country Club. Other important structures include the Temple Beth Israel, the Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, Lincoln High School, Catlin Hillside School, United States Federal Building, Oregon State Library, State Capitol Building, as well as many beautiful residences and countless smaller architectural projects throughout the state. He belonged to several clubs and civic organizations in which he participated earnestly for the betterment of the city.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and with architects Morris H. Whitehouse and J. Andre Fouilhoux.

#21 **Name:** Tuck Lung Grocery & Restaurant
**Address:** 140 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** Albert & Vivian Wong
**Architect:** NA
**Year Built:** 1977
**Style:** Late 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Compatible Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Albert & Vivian Wong
1962 SE 30th Street
Portland, OR 97214
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2170
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 28
**Lot:** N. 30' Lt. 3; 6; 7

Description: The building faces west on NW Fourth Avenue and north on NW Davis Street. The two story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof detailed with gold tiles on the main facades. The roof projects over the recessed building plane. Decorative tiles embellish the cornice line. The building is constructed of large brick laid in a common bond pattern. A recessed second story balcony wraps around the north and west elevations and is enclosed with a metal balustrade. A colonnade of red painted concrete columns with decorative brackets support the second story balcony and roof. The fixed hexagonal windows have tinted glass and are surrounded by black metal frames. The first story is recessed which creates a covered walkway. The double entrance doors are located on the northwest corner of the building and are surrounded by a large circular pane of glass in the Chinese "moon gate" motif. The building has a concrete foundation and is in excellent condition.

#22 **Name:** Ciclo Bicycle Shop
**Address:** 21 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** D. Tilford & E. Corbett
**Architect:** Charles Ertz
**Year Built:** 1918
**Style:** Half Modern
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Significant**

**Owner:** Thomas Landye
1300 SW Fifth, #3500
Portland, OR 97201
**Use:** Commercial
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2250
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 29
**Lot:** N. 27' of 5, E. 5' of N. 27' of 6, E. 5' of 7 & 8

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue and north on NW Couch Street. The one story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. A projecting brick rowlock embellishes the cornice line which caps a row of decorative brick in a square pattern. The building is constructed of concrete and brick. The east elevation is divided into four bays which are separated by brick pilasters capped with inlaid concrete decorative rectangles. The storefront windows of the southern bay on the east facade have been covered with vertical boarding, however, the transom windows remain intact. The wooden frame fixed storefront windows and transoms are intact on the adjacent bay to the north, although the bulkhead has been altered to Roman brick. The storefront windows in the two northern bays on the east facade are intact with wood frame windows and transoms and vertical wood boarding on the bulkhead. A corner entrance is located in this bay.

The north facade is divided into six bays articulated by brick pilasters. The two bays to the east are intact and have wooden bulkheads and wood frame storefront windows and transoms. A door and solid wall fills the next bay. The adjacent storefront to the west is comprised of a wooden bulkhead, fixed pane windows with transoms and a new central entrance door covered with grating. The next bay to the west is a multi-panelled garage door with eight windows across the top. The western most bay consists of a row of six multi-paned casement windows above a plywood covered bulkhead. The transom has been covered with boarding. The building has a concrete foundation. The exterior facade was remodeled in 1983. The building is in good condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register District.

Significance: Charles W. Ertz designed the one story building in 1917 for David Walter Tilford and Elijah Corbett. Construction was completed in 1918 by E.C. Wegman & Son, at a cost of $12,000. Originally, the building was divided in two sections, the eastern side containing storefronts and the western side a creamery. It appears that Tilford & Corbett purchased the property in 1917 and were the principle owners through 1944. Subsequent owners were numerous with the building changing ownership several times a year according to the title search.

The western half of this building housed the Maplewood Cream Company, a creamery and ice cream manufacturing company from 1926-1935. In 1936, this portion of building was converted into an automobile garage owned by George P. Oetzen, and it remained a garage through 1943. The eastern side, facing Third Street, contained four storefronts. In 1930, the Marshfield Shoe Factory and the Volunteers of America's Mission rented space in the building. From 1934-44, other businesses listed in the directories included Archie Lee, cigar merchant, Ben's Good Eats, Economists Clothes Shop,

and Roseway Lunch Counter and the Hop San Company, an oriental goods store, which replaced Lee's Cigar Shop.

Architect, Charles W. Ertz, was born in San Francisco on November 18, 1887. After completing his studies at the Oregon Institute of Technology in Portland, he worked as a draftsman for Joseph Jacobberger for four years. In 1910, he formed his own firm, C.W. Ertz & Company, which existed until 1934. During these years, he collaborated with Lewis Dole and Tom Burns. In 1935, during the depression, he went into partnership with an architect in Beverly Hills while maintaining an office in Portland. Twenty-two buildings listed in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory in addition to the three buildings in Chinatown, Resource Nos. 6, 7 and 22, are attributed to Ertz.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Chinese community and architect Charles W. Ertz. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#23 **Name:** Mission Hotel & Chapel
**Address:** 11-17 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Meriweather Hotel
**Original Owner:** Boudinot, Mayannah, Woodward & Seeley
**Architect:** Drake, Wyman & Voss
**Year Built:** 1926
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Union Gospel Mission
2734 SE 17th Street
Portland, OR 97202
**Use:** Mission Hall
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2230
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 29
**Lot:** 1

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue, mid-block between W Burnside and NW Couch Street. The three story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The building is constructed of concrete with a brick facade which is laid in a common bond pattern. Decorative stone cylindrical finials decorate the corners of the front parapet. A slightly projecting stone cornice surmounts a decorative brick frieze laid in a herringbone pattern. The symmetrical fenestration on the second and third stories consists of four, eight over one double hung wood sash windows, flanking a central doorway. A soldier course surmounts the semi-circular window heads, and the central doorways on the second and third stories. Each multi-paned door leads to a wrought iron balcony. These balcony additions to the building reflect Chinese architectural influences.

The first and second stories are separated by a brick soldier course. The first story consists of two large storefronts and one small arched entrance to the south. The arched entrance is detailed with a lunette window embellished with leaded glass and double doors. The recessed fixed pane windows of the center storefront have been altered to aluminum frame and the transoms covered with boarding. A new double entrance door has also been added and the bulkhead covered with metal siding.

A projecting flat metal canopy supported by metal post extends across the storefront. The northern storefront has been altered with new aluminum fixed pane windows. The entrance door is flanked by aluminum framed sidelights. The structure has a concrete foundation. The building is in fair

condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: The construction firm of Drake, Wyman & Voss Inc. designed and erected this building in 1926 at a cost of $35,000 for Boudinot, Mayannah, Woodward, and Seeley who had bought the property in 1917 from the Elijah Corbett Company. They retained ownership until 1937 when title passed to the Union Gospel Mission, who has owned the building ever since.

Construction plans specified that the building was to be designed for hotel lodgings and commercial businesses. The upper floor housed the Meriweather Hotel, managed by Jun Maehara from 1928 to 1944. The two storefronts on the first floor were rented by Ozasa Takeo (1930-32), a Japanese barber, and Nathan Enkelis who operated a second hand store ( 1930-1944). In 1933, Y. Ono and S. Nigo moved into Takeo's barber shop, running a combined laundry and barber shop until 1938. By 1938, the Union Gospel Mission occupied one of the storefront spaces.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community. Although information on the construction firm of Drake, Wyman & Voss, who designed the building, has not been found, the building contributes to the integrity of the district during the secondary period of significance. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#24 **Name:** Hotel Villa
**Address:** 7-9 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** George Jacobs
**Architect:** Alexander C. Ewart
**Year Built:** 1912
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Gerassimos Tsirimiagos
c/o GIA Investments
215 W. Burnside St.
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Residential
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2210
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 29
**Lot:** S. 28' Lt. 4

Description: The building faces east on NW Third Avenue. The three story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a projecting cast iron cornice embellished with cast iron brackets. The building is constructed of brick laid in a common bond pattern; the front facade is faced with lighter buff colored brick. The frieze is comprised of recessed brick panels with a slightly projecting beltcourse below. The cast iron oriel windows on the second and third stories are flanked by one over one double hung wood sash windows. A brick soldier course surmounts the cast stone lintel and keystone on the second story windows.

The transom and storefront windows on the first story have been enclosed, and stucco covers the brick bulkhead. There are two doorways located on the front facade; the southern one contains a metal door which was recently installed. The northern doorway, which has a slightly arched head and, accesses the upper floors is original. A wrought iron fire escape, installed in 1949, extends vertically from the second to third story at the southern end of the front elevation. The structure has

a concrete foundation. The building is in poor condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

Significance: Alexander C. Ewart designed the building for George Jacobs in 1912. It was constructed by Litherland & Abery at a cost of $11,000. In 1916, property title passed from Jacobs to Leander Lewis, followed by Joseph and Sarah Hornstein, who retained ownership until 1931. In that year, S.J. Lorber acquired the building and sold it to Rebecca Jacobson. Alex Goldstein bought it in 1934 and owned it through 1943. The building was originally used for lodging on the upper floors with a saloon and billiards hall on the street floor. Mr. Matsura also had a tailor shop in the building in the 1920's.

Simple in its design, the building is one of a series executed by Alexander C. Ewart and contributes to his reputation as one of Portland's prolific hotel and apartment house architects. Ewart was born in Ontario, Canada in 1854. After arriving in Corvallis, Oregon in 1878, he remained there for 13 years except for short interludes in western Canada, the East coast of the United States, and Los Angeles. By 1908, he had established his architectural practice in Portland. Ewart is credited with the design of the Campbell Hotel, Highland Court, Heinze Apartments, Everett Apartments and many smaller apartment houses in Portland, according to his January 11, 1916, obituary in the Portland *Oregonian*. He also designed the Pallay Building, Resource Nos. 10 and 11, in Chinatown.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and architect Alexander C. Ewart. The building is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District.

#25 **Name:** Saigon Express
**Address:** 1-3 NW 3rd Avenue
**Historic Name:** Neppach Hotel
**Original Owner:** Anthony Neppach
**Architect:** Unknown; Claussen & Claussen
**Year Built:** 1883; 1930
**Style:** 19th Century Commercial; Modernistic
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

Owner: Alexis Bakouras Investments
c/o GIA
215 W. Burnside St.
Portland, OR 97209
Use: Commercial
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2190
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 29
**Lot:** 1

Description: The building faces south on W Burnside and east on NW Third Street. The three story building is almost rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with parapet. The cornice line is embellished with vertical lines scored into the concrete finish. Paired concrete brick pilasters capped with a triangular concrete finial articulate bays. Four oriel windows on the south facade and one on the east facade, embellish the second and third stories. All the windows on the second and third stories have been covered with boarding.

The south facade of the first story is divided into five bays. The east bay consist of two storefronts; the eastern storefront has a recessed entrance, detailed with a green and white tiled bulkhead and a transom, which has been covered with boarding. The western storefront is similar, except that the

storefront is flush with the facade of the building. Decorative turned mullions embellish the storefront windows.

The remainder of the storefronts have been altered by the installation of new storefront windows or the enclosure of the transom and windows. The storefronts on the east elevation have been altered by the covering of the transoms and storefront windows with boarding and the addition of stucco to the bulkhead. The building was extensively altered in 1930 with the widening of W Burnside. Other alterations to the building include remodeling the bulkheads in 1942, the windows in 1978 and the entry in 1986. The building is in fair condition and is located within the boundaries of the Skidmore-Old Town National Register Historic District. If the building was rehabilitated, it would be reclassified as Secondary Significant because of its extensive alteration in 1930.

Significance: In 1881, W. Neppach purchased the property for $1,000 and transferred title to his brother, Anthony, who constructed the building in 1883. The Neppach Estate Company controlled the property until 1920 when it was sold to Dr. Solomon Miller. Subsequent owners included the Pioneer Drug Company (1931), Burnside Drug Company (1932-1934), and Metzger-Parker (1934-1937). The Millers acquired title to the property again in 1940, followed by the City of Portland which held title until the New England Life Insurance Company bought it in 1942.

The building has always been a mixed use structure with lodging above and small commercial shops on the first floor. The first hotel was the Neppach House which remained in operation until about 1915. Later hotels include the Burnside Inn (1930) and the Camp Hotel (1936-1944). A Japanese clothes cleaning facility, operated by Takashi Usada, was located here as early as 1910 and remained until 1942. Another long-term tenant was the Pioneer/Burnside Drug Company (1931-1940).

H. Fred Claussen and William E. Claussen, brothers, established their architectural firm in Portland in 1908 during one of the City's major building booms. The brothers were born and raised in Chicago and received their formal architectural training there. Their firm was active in Portland until H. Fred Claussen's death in 1942. The brothers were especially known for their commercial buildings, including the Guardian Building, public buildings such as Laurelhurst School, apartment houses and industrial buildings. There are 14 buildings identified in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory which were designed by Claussen & Claussen. In addition, Resource Nos. 25 and 32 in Chinatown were major remodeling projects that the firm undertook. Both Chinatown projects date from 1930 and were necessitated by the widening of Burnside Street which sheared 20 feet off the facades of the existing buildings.

#26 **Name:** Cindy's
**Address:** 319-337 W. Burnside St.
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Morris Taylor
**Architect:** Stewart Engineering Co.
**Year Built:** 1924; 1930
**Style:** Moderne
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contrib.**

Owner: Daniel & Donna Cossette
& Michael & Linda Wright
c/o George Veness, Etoile Slater
Redmond Marshall & Ray Johnson
2009 NE 121 Street
Portland, OR 97220
Use: Commercial
Tax Assessor #: R-18020-2271
Plat: Couch's Addition
Block: 29
Lot: 2

Description: The building faces south on W Burnside and west on NW Fourth Avenue. The one story stucco building is almost rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. Most of the exterior detailing of the building has been obscured with a covering of vertical wood boarding and plywood. All windows on the building's facades have been covered over. Two entrance doors on the south elevation and an original recessed entrance at the southwest corner of the building provide access to the building. The south elevation is void of any detail or openings. The building has a concrete foundation. These alterations to the exterior were made in the 1970's. Prior to this time, the building was extensively altered in 1930, when 20 feet was sheared off its front facade to accommodate the widening of W Burnside. The building is in fair condition.

Significance: Designed by the Stewart Engineering Company in 1924 for Morris Taylor, the one story building was erected by Wegman & Son, contractors, for $10,000. Morris Taylor owned the building from it's construction in 1924 until 1933 when it was purchased by Mrs. M.A. Marshall who owned it through 1944.

Built expressly for retail shops and other small businesses, the structure has contained restaurants, barbers, shoe repair, second hand stores, and two tattoers, George Fosdick (1932-1943) and Larsen Waldemar (1936). Some of the long term tenants were Ernest DeTienne & Kinnick Barbers (1932-1940), Israel Abramson, second hand store merchant (1936-1944), and the Alaska Card & Pool Room (1934-1944). Albert Chin also managed and operated a Chinese restaurant in the building during 1936.

#27 **Name:** Cindy's
**Address:** 8 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** D.B. Hanson
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** 1912
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

Owner: Daniel & Donna Cossette
& Michael & Linda Wright
c/o George Veness, Etoile Slater,
Redmond Marshall & Ray Johnson
2009 NE 121st Street
Portland, OR 97220
Use: Commercial
Tax Assessor #: R-18020-2290
Plat: Couch's Addition
Block: 29
Lot: 3 exc. for E. 5' of N. 22'

Description: The building faces west on NW Fourth Avenue, mid-block between W Burnside and NW Couch Street. The two story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The brick parapet has a central stepped concrete portion capped with a concrete coping. The cornice is embellished with a rowlock course surmounted by a band of recessed bricks in a geometric design. A brick corbelled beltcourse is located above the second story windows. There are six, one over one double hung wood sash windows on the upper story; the central windows are paired. A brick keystone and stone lintel caps each window.

Drip corbelling surmounted with a concrete beltcourse separates the first and second stories. The first story is divided into two main bays and a small central entrance bay. The northern and southern bays have been covered with boarding. The recessed central entrance bay has been altered with the addition of a new door and enclosure of the transom window. The building has a concrete foundation and is in fair condition.

Significance: Constructed for D.B. Hanson in 1912 at a cost of $45,000, the upper floor of the two story building was used for lodging. The street floor originally housed a bakery and barber shop. The George Marshall and the Elijah Corbett families exchanged ownership of the property several times before D.B. Hanson acquired it in 1911. By 1919 Ogden and Ruth Marshall owned the building and it stayed in their family through 1944.

The building was occupied by Asians from the time of its construction. The upper floor housed the Eokami Hotel (1912 -1920's). The hotel changed its name to the St. George Hotel in 1930 and was managed by U. Iwata. It became the Irving Rooms between 1934 to 1944.

One of the original retail tenants was the Pacific Bakery which operated a restaurant at this location in 1912. In 1924, the Portland Amusement Company rented space in the building, as well as Gus Erickson, who operated a barber shop until 1934. By the 1930's, this building was almost entirely occupied by Chinese. Sing Lee owned an oriental goods store (1932-1937) until J. H. Chan took over its management (1938-1944). Other merchants included Quong Chong Yuen (1930), Keong Yick Company (1934), a Japanese laundry operated by Kiheiji Nakai (1934-1940), and the Sun Toy Bazaar (1938-1944).

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community. Although information about who designed the building has not been found, the building contributes to the architectural integrity of the district.

#28 **Name:** Tung Sang
**Address:** 18-24 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Pulos-Karabelas Saloon
**Original Owner:** John Pulos
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** 1910
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Bing Kung Bow Leong Society
18-22 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial/Meeting Hall
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2310
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 29
**Lot:** W. 95' Lt. 6

Description: The building faces west on NW Fourth Avenue, mid-block between NW Couch and W Burnside Street. The two story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with parapet. A projecting double stringcourse embellishes the cornice line. The building is constructed of brick laid in a common bond pattern. A band of six, one over one double hung windows punctuate the second story front facade. The first and second stories are separated by a projecting brick beltcourse.

The first story is composed of two storefronts separated by a central recessed entrance to the second story. The northern storefront has a recessed aluminum frame entrance door to the north, surmounted by a transom. Aluminium frames surround the fixed pane storefront windows and the bulkhead has been altered to roman brick. The windows of the southern storefront have been altered to smaller rectangular fixed pane windows with a high Roman brick bulkhead. A recessed entrance door is located in the center of the bay. The building has a concrete foundation. Alterations to the building include remodeling of the storefronts in 1958. The building is in fair condition.

Significance: The two story building was constructed by A. E. Elerath, a contractor, in 1910 for John Pulos for $10,000. It contained lodging on the upper floor and two storefronts on the ground floor.

Following Pulos, Letitia Haas (1933), Anna Jackson (1942), E. W. Haas (1943), H. and Marie Schum (1948), owned the building. In 1956 it was sold to the Bing Kung Bow Leong Association, the present owners.

According to the original building permit, the first floor was used as a tavern, the Pulos-Karabelas Saloon. It is uncertain how long they were at this location, but by 1930 they had moved. The second floor was the Ray Hotel and retained that name through 1944. Little is known about the tenants during the 1920's. During the 1930's, the occupants were primarily Japanese. Nakai Kiheyi and Rinosuki Hashimoto operated a combined laundry and barber shop in one storefront. The other storefront was occupied by the New Cabinet Card Room and Restaurant. H. C. Niguma also operated a real estate office in the building until 1937. In 1940, H. Okawa, a barber, replaced R. Hashimoto. The Bing Kung Bow Leong Association took over the building in 1956 for their headquarters and rented the first floor commercial spaces to Chinese businessmen.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community. Although information about who designed the building has not been found, the building contributes to the architectural integrity of the district.

#29 **Name:** Suzie Wong Restaurant
**Address:** 28 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Unknown
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1905
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Secondary Significant**

**Owner:** Gee How Oak Tin Association
26 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97207
**Use:** Commercial/Meeting Hall
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2330
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 29
**Lot:** W. 95' Lt. 7

Description: The building faces west on NW Fourth Avenue and north on NW Couch Street. The two story commercial building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. A brick drip cornice surmounts the frieze which is embellished with brick dentils. The building is constructed of brick laid in a common bond pattern. The recessed second story windows on the front facade are comprised of paired, one over one double hung wood sash windows. The segmental arched window head is detailed with a band of rowlocks. Dentils embellish the spandrel under the second story window sills. The first story storefronts on NW Fourth Avenue have been completely altered. The original windows have been boarded over and smaller glass sliders added. The windows flank a central recessed entrance door. Small red tiles decorate the storefront's bulkhead. A double entrance door is located at the southern end of the facade. Another entrance, flanked by fluted pilasters, is located in the adjacent bay. The door is covered with a Chinese pagoda type metal hood. The east end of the first story on the north facade is comprised of a large opening with metal doors which are flanked by fixed pane windows with transoms covered with metal grating. The bulkhead has been covered with vertical boarding. The western storefront windows on the the north facade has been covered with boarding. Major alterations to the exterior of the building include modifications to the storefronts in 1946 and 1950. The building is in fair condition.

Significance: The two-story building was constructed in about 1905 and appears on the 1908 Sanborn Insurance map. Nothing is known about who designed or constructed the building or for whom it was built. C. F. Read is listed on a 1910 plumbing permit and again in 1919 so it is concluded that he may have originally owned the building. The Wilson Investment Company appears on a 1923 building permit. By 1937, the United States National Bank had acquired the building. Mary Ellen Read purchased the building in 1940, and owned it through 1944. It was purchased by Leland Chin in 1963 and currently houses the Gee How Oak Tin Association, the Chin, Woo and Yuen Family Association, on the upper story and Suzie Wong's Restaurant on the ground floor.

The first occupants on the ground floor between 1910 to 1920 were the Wing Man Yuen Company, Chinese merchants, and the Shin Tokyo Low Restaurant. In the 1920's, Hing Lee operated a laundry from this location and G. G. Wong an oriental goods store. By the 1930's, the second floor was known as the Chicago Hotel. Nick Yasick and Peter Migolon rented street level storefront spaces between 1932 to 1934. The Holt Chinese Presbyterian Mission occupied space in the building from 1934 until 1942 when they moved to the Simon Building (Resource No. 18). Other tenants included the Jade Palace Restaurant (1940-1944) and Sang Chong Laundry. Suzie Wong's Restaurant has occupied the building since the late 1940's.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Chinese community. Although information about who designed the building has not been found, the building contributes to the architectural integrity of the district.

#30 **Name:** Chinatown Gateway
**Address:** NW 3rd & W Burnside
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** City of Portland
**Architect:** Ting Hwa Architects, Taipei
**Year Built:** 1986
**Style:** NA
**Alterations:** NA
**Classification:** **Compatible Non-Contributing Feature**

**Owner:** City of Portland
Bureau of Maintenance
2929 N. Kirby
Portland, OR 97226
Use: Commemorative
Tax Assessor #: NA
Plat: Couch's Addition
Block: NA
Lot: NA

Description: The Chinatown Gateway spans NW Fourth Street at the intersection of NW Fourth Avenue and W Burnside Street. The massive, three bay free-standing structure was dedicated on November 8, 1986. The gate is 52 feet wide and 38 feet high with 19 foot clearance under the central arch. The five tiered pagoda style roofs are covered with gold glazed tiles and are supported by clusters of cantilevered wooden brackets. On the peaks of each roof ridge sit two dragons that face each other. On each hip roof sits a dragon, a unicorn and an immortal riding a rooster. A large white plaque with four Chinese characters is located under the central roof on each side. The Chinese characters on the south side translate "Portland Chinatown" and the characters on the north side; "Four Seas, One Family."

The structure is supported by four red steel posts embellished with marble bases. Two large, lions flank the gateway on the south side. The male lion with his paw on a ball sits on the east side of the gate, signifying the yang element and protection of the nation. The female with her paw on a lion cub, sits on the west side representing the ying element and protection of the young. The lions sit on marble bases. The gateway and base are embellished with 78 dragons and 58 mythical characters on the series of roofs. Three brass plaques with the names of committee members and major donors were placed on the gateway in 1987. A time capsule with various memorabilia is buried near the northwest corner of the structure.

Significance: The Chinatown Gateway marks the entrance to Portland's Chinatown and serves as a focal point of the district. Gateways originated in India to mark the entrance to Buddhist tombs. Throughout the past two thousand years in China they have evolved into lavish gateways that commemorate religious sites, celebrate special events, or honor emperors or other highly respected individuals. In recent years, Chinese communities in several U.S. and Canadian cities have erected gateways in an effort to enhance their Chinatowns and promote multi-cultural civic pride (San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C). Portland's gateway was first proposed in the 1984 Chinatown Development Plan which outlined various projects to enhance the revitalization and appearance of Chinatown. In 1985, proposals for design of a Gateway were solicited from both the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of China (ROC), by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA).

CCBA formed a Chinatown Gateway Committee to coordinate design review, planning, fund raising and construction of the gateway. The committee chose a design by Ting Hwa Architects and Engineers of Taipei with an estimated expense of $250,000. In order to facilitate and encourage donations, the Portland Development Commission (PDC) allocated a $50,000 matching grant on February 12, 1986. At the Chinese New Year Dinner Banquet three days later, the fund raising drive commenced with such fervor that the grant was easily matched. The fund raising campaign amassed $360,610 which covered the actual expense of $349,355.

The following sequence of events led to completion of the gateway: on October 11th, ground was broken for construction of the foundation of the Gateway; on October 25th, the "Apollo" arrived in Portland from Taipei with all of the gateway parts and two bronze lions; and, on November 1st, the designer and builder, Yu Tang Wang, and three craftsmen began an intensive week-long assembly of the gateway. While this phase was conducted Governor Victor Atiyeh proclaimed the first ever Chinese Cultural Week in Oregon to commemorate its construction.

On November 8, 1986, nine months after the campaign began, the Chinatown Gateway was dedicated by Governor Atiyeh, Senator Mark Hatfield, Mayor "Bud" Clark, Director Fang (ROC), PDC and CCBA officials. The ceremony included a parade led by a 132 foot dragon loaned to the Portland Chinese community by San Francisco's CCBA. On February 14, 1987, a final ceremony was held to attach three brass plaques honoring donors to the gateway and bury a time capsule.

The Chinatown Gateway commemorates the 135 years of Chinese involvement in the development of the State of Oregon, and is a monument to the multi-cultural society of which Oregon is comprised. Its construction is the result of a cooperative effort of the entire community, including City, State and County governments, foundations, corporations, businesses and individual citizens of all races, to preserve and promote the heritage of Chinatown.

#31 **Name:** Goldsmith Company
**Address:** 33 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Wilson Investment Co.
**Architect:** Strong & MacNaughton
**Year Built:** 1924
**Style:** Half Modern
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification:** **Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** GSI Company
20 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Warehouse
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2540
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 32
**Lot:** 5; 8

Description: The building faces NW Fourth Avenue to the east and NW Couch Street to the north. The two story concrete building is almost square in plan and has a flat roof with a slightly corbelled cornice. The major facades are divided into six bays articulated by raised fluted pilasters capped with Doric capitals. A band of tripartite multi-paned steel sash windows with a central hopper window extends across the second story facades between the pilasters. The first story is generally detailed the same as the second except for an entrance in a center bay on the east facade and garage doors in the two western bays of the north facade. The entrance has double doors which are surmounted by glass block and capped with a wooden cornice embellished with dentils. The building has a basement and concrete foundation. In 1954, the building was connected internally with the adjacent buildings at 20 and 32 NW Fourth Avenue (Resource Nos. 34 & 35). The building is in good condition.

Significance: The building was designed by the architectural firm of Strong & MacNaughton as a warehouse for the Wilson Investment Company in 1924. R. H. Graham, the contractor, erected the building for $25,000. Wilson Investment Company owned the property until 1938 when John E. Larkin purchased it. For a short time during 1940, the building was owned by the Archbishop Blanchet Shelter. In 1943, it was purchased by James I. Hessler who owned it until 1948. The property passed through three additional owners before Archie Goldsmith acquired it in 1953 to house his expanding dry goods business.

In 1845, Captain John Couch took up a donation land claim of 640 acres on the square mile, just north of the townsite established by Pettygrove and Lovejoy. In 1865, Couch subdivided part of his claim into what was known as the "Alphabet Addition" because all the east-west streets were designated with letters in alphabetical order. In 1891, these "lettered" streets were renamed after prominent Portlanders, including many of Couch's associates and family members. All of Chinatown is located within Couch's original land claim. Block 32, bounded by Burnside, Couch, 4th and 5th, was retained by descendants of Couch until the 1930's. All the buildings on the block, Resource Nos. 31 through 35, appear to have been built by the Wilson Investment Co. which was controlled by Mrs. R.B. Wilson, Couch's daughter, Caroline.

Tenants are not decisively known until the the 1930's. The 1926 Sanborn Insurance Map records the uses of the structure as a clothing manufacturer and a wholesale hat business on the second floor. These establishments most likely utilized the Asian labour supply from the neighborhood. The first floor had five storefronts facing Fourth Avenue and contained two combination billiard hall/stores, an office, and two other stores. A 1925 plumbing permit records a Mr. G. Gay as operating a barber shop from this location. He was still in business at this location in 1930

according to the Portland City Directory. Lee Fong also operated a laundry here from the early 1930's until 1940. His wife taught Chinese to the children in the front of the store as reported in an interview with Dorothy Koe.

Kwong Chong Wo Company, dealers in oriental goods, was owned by Jack Lee and he operated his business in the building from 1930 to 1940. Other smaller businesses included Wong Back Men's Grand View Cafe (1930-1934), and Fred G. Gong, barber (1932-1940). The businesses occupying the second floor were Takara Labs, toilet preparation manufacturers (1930-1936), Webster Chemical Company (1930), and Oregon Textile Mills. A storefront facing Couch Street housed the Portland Sanitary Supply Company in 1936 and, later, the J. N. Allen Janitor Supply Company (1938-1944). Storefront tenants began to change toward the end of the 1930's as the Catholic Truth Society of Oregon and the Archbishop Blanchet reading room moved into the building. By the mid-1940's, Irving & Company, bed manufacturers, operated from this location as did the A. V. Baines Insurance Company. In 1953, Goldsmith acquired the building and the following year connected all three of the buildings he owned on this block into one large warehouse facility for his dry goods business. For information about the Goldsmith Company, see Resource No. 34.

The architectural firm of Strong and MacNaughton was founded in 1918 by E.B. MacNaughton and Robert H. Strong. Although MacNaughton designed several noteworthy buildings with H.E. Raymond (1911-1919), it was with Robert Strong in the early 1920's that MacNaughton created his most notable architectural works. This structure is less elaborate than many of the other brick warehouses he designed. A number of buildings, as well as Resource Nos. 8 & 9 in Chinatown are by Strong & MacNaughton in the Historic Resource Inventory of the City of Portland. Strong & MacNaughton only practiced until 1925 when MacNaughton went on to other endeavors -- President of the First National Bank (1932-47), Chairman of the Board of the Oregonian Publishing Company, President of Reed College, and President of the Oregon Historical Society.
The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Chinese community and the architectural firm of Strong & MacNaughton.

#32 **Name:** Grove Hotel
**Address:** 401-439 W. Burnside &
11 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Philip Hotel
**Original Owner:** Mrs. R.B. Wilson
**Architect:** David C. Lewis; Claussen & Claussen
**Year Built:** 1906; 1930
**Style:** 20th Century Comm.; Mediterranean
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Joseph Hasson
3360 SW Hamilton
Portland, OR 97201
**Use:** Commercial/Residential
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2490
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 32
**Lot:** 1; 2; 4

Description: The building faces south on W Burnside Street from NW Fourth to NW Fifth Avenues. The three story building with one story wing is "L" shaped in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The parapet is capped with tile coping which steps up in the center and at the ends. Decorative urns are located at the corners of the central raised parapet. Stucco covers the brick facade. The one over one double hung wood sash windows on the second and third stories are separated by scored stucco panels which accentuate the vertical banding of the windows. A raised braided column

extends vertically from the second to the third story between the windows. The majority of the storefronts on the first story of the south facade have been altered by the installation of various sized fixed pane windows and coverings over the transom windows. Four of the bays have original tiled bulkheads, the remainder have been covered with brick or boarding. The transom windows above the storefront windows have been painted over but the original turned spindles between the transoms are intact.

A wrought iron fire escape is located on the west elevation and extends vertically from the second to the third story. The west and east elevations have two one over one double hung wood sash windows at each story and two bays on the first story with canted recessed corner entries. The first story of the west facade is comprised of fixed pane windows with a brick bulkhead. The bays on the east elevation are comprised of fixed pane storefront windows, a tile bulkhead, and transoms. A one story wing faces east and has two bays. The north bay has two recessed entrance doors and the south bay one. The storefront windows have been covered with boarding, however, the transoms remain intact.

Black tiles with green inlaid tiles embellish the south bulkhead. The structure has a basement and a concrete foundation. Historic alterations to the building are the result of a fire in 1927 and the widening of W Burnside in 1930. Recent alterations include changes to the storefronts in the 1970's and 1980's. The building is in fair condition.

Significance: In 1906, David C. Lewis designed the plans for the building, which contains 10 commercial spaces on the first floor and lodging on the two upper floors. The original owner was Mrs. R. B. Wilson of the Wilson Investment Company. The Wilson Investment Company retained ownership until 1920 after which it changed hands several times before ownership was returned to Wilson Investment Company in 1930. In 1935, the City of Portland sold the building to the New York Life Insurance Company who owned the building until Oral G. Grove purchased it in 1943. At that time, its name was changed from the Philip Hotel (1906-1942) to the Grove Hotel.

The storefronts housed many small Chinese and Japanese establishments. In 1918, M. Ochi Kubo is listed in the Portland City Directory as having a laundry in the building. F. Toyota, a restaurant manager, and Fwimoto, the hotel manager, are also listed. In 1930, K. Kuma Fujiwa owned a jewelry store and shared space with Kamida Kimatora and Ishmura Katani, who operated a barber shop. The Sang Yuen Company (1932-1934), dealers in oriental goods, were also housed at this location. By the mid-1930's, Asian occupants in the building began to diminish.

Some of the long-term Caucasian businesses in the building included Mrs. Kate Burk's Lunch Counter (1932-1944), the Burnside Restaurant (1930-1944), Charles Taylor's Tailor Shop (1930-1944), Marshfield Shoe Factory (1932-1938), Oaks Barber Shop (1932-1944), and the Blue Bell Tavern (1938-1944). Another early tenant was the Oregon Drug Company, which rented a corner storefront until 1942. The western storefronts on NW Fifth Avenue were used as a bus depot from 1932 to 1944 which operated under various business names, including United Stages (1932-1934), Independent Stage Company (1936-1944), Fifth and Burnside Stage Depot (1938), and Dollar Lines Bus Company. (1940-1944)

In 1845, Captain John Couch took up a donation land claim of 640 acres on the square mile, just north of the townsite established by Pettygrove and Lovejoy. In 1865, Couch subdivided part of his claim into what was known as the "Alphabet Addition" because all the east-west streets were designated with letters in alphabetical order. In 1891, these "lettered" streets were renamed after prominent Portlanders, including many of Couch's associates and family members. All of Chinatown is located within Couch's original land claim. Block 32, bounded by Burnside, Couch, 4th and 5th, was retained by descendants of Couch until the 1930's. All the buildings on the block, Resource Nos. 31 through 35, appear to have been built by the Wilson Investment Co. which was controlled by Mrs. R.B. Wilson, Couch's daughter, Caroline.

Although the building was originally designed by David C. Lewis, grandson of Captain John Couch and nephew of Caroline Couch Wilson, it was extensively altered in 1930 when 20 feet was sheared off its front facade to accommodate the widening of Burnside. As Lewis had died in 1918, architects Claussen and Claussen were hired to do the renovation work on the building.

H. Fred Claussen and William E. Claussen, brothers, established their architectural firm in Portland in 1908 during one of the City's major building booms. The brothers were born and raised in Chicago and received their formal architectural training there. Their firm was active in Portland until H. Fred Claussen's death in 1942. The brothers were especially known for their commercial buildings, including the Guardian Building, public buildings such as Laurelhurst School, apartment houses and industrial buildings. There are 14 buildings designed by Claussen & Claussen. In addition, Resource Nos. 25 and 32 in Chinatown were major remodeling projects that the firm undertook. Both Chinatown projects date from 1930 and were necessitated by the widening of Burnside Street which sheared 20 feet off the facades of the existing buildings.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district during the secondary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community and the architectural firm of Claussen & Claussen. Although it was constructed during the primary period of significance, its extensive alteration in 1930 to accommodate the widening of Burnside results in its existing architectural integrity dating from the district's secondary period of significance.

#33 **Name:** Goldsmith Company
**Address:** 10-14 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Wilson Investment Co.
**Architect:** Whitehouse & Fouilhoux
**Year Built:** 1911
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Goldsmith Investment Co.
20 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Assessor Map #:** R-18020-2540
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 32
**Lot:** 3

Description: The building faces NW Fifth Avenue between W Burnside and NW Couch Street. The four story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. Constructed of concrete the building has a brick faced front facade. The bricks are laid in alternating stretcher and header courses which form a geometric pattern. The mortar joints are raked. All the windows have been replaced with aluminum frame hopper or slider windows. The facade is divided horizontally into three bays

which are separated by brick pilasters. The center of the pilasters are embellished with a vertical row of stretcher bricks. Diamond pattern inlaid brick work surmounts the windows on the second and third stories. A raised rectangular concrete panel is located above the first story. A rectangular motif decorates the corner of the raised panel. The storefronts on the first story have been completely covered over except for a few small hopper windows and a new entrance door. The building has a basement and a concrete foundation. Alterations to the structure include repair of fire damage in 1937 and the remodeling of the front facade in 1965. The building is in good condition.

Significance: The building was designed by the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux as a warehouse for the Wilson Investment Company in 1911. Wilson Investment Company retained ownership until 1931 when it sold to N. & S. Weinstein. It was known as the Weinstein Building until 1958 when Archie Goldsmith purchased it.

In 1845, Captain John Couch took up a donation land claim of 640 acres on the square mile, just north of the townsite established by Pettygrove and Lovejoy. In 1865, Couch subdivided part of his claim into what was known as the "Alphabet Addition" because all the east-west streets were designated with letters in alphabetical order. In 1891, these "lettered" streets were renamed after prominent Portlanders, including many of Couch's associates and family members. All of Chinatown is located within Couch's original land claim. Block 32, bounded by Burnside, Couch, 4th and 5th, was retained by descendants of Couch until the 1930's. All the buildings on the block, Resource Nos. 31 through 35, appear to have been built by the Wilson Investment Co. which was controlled by Mrs. R.B. Wilson, Couch's daughter, Caroline.

The 1926 Sanborn Insurance Map records the first known occupants of the building as a wholesale furniture company and a printer. From 1931 to 1944, the building housed N. & S. Weinstein Inc., a wholesale clothing producer. The Thanhauser Hat Company (1934-1936) and National Cloak & Suit Company rented space in the Weinstein Building as did Burt Lipman Company, clothing manufacturers, and Phil H. Kailes Inc., women's clothing manufacturer. By 1938, the Pacific Coat Company occupied the third floor and Perfection Sportswear Company the fourth floor. In 1940, Perfection Garment Company, probably a division of Perfection Sportswear company, also occupied the building. In 1944, J. Cohen Garment Company moved into the building. In the late 1950's, the building was converted to warehouse use by the Goldsmith Company.

Architects, Morris Homans Whitehouse and J. Andre Fouilhoux, began their practice together in 1908, and continued their association until 1918 when Fouilhoux went to France with the United States Army during World War I. As partners they designed many notable structures in Portland and around the state, including the University Club. Following the end of the war, Fouilhoux went to New York City to practice.

J. Andre Fouilhoux, born in Paris on September 27, 1879, attended Lycee Janson de Sailly and received a degree from the Sorbonne. He also graduated as a civil and mechanical engineer from Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufacturers. He came to the United States in 1904. From 1920 to 1934, he practiced with Raymond M. Hood of New York and in 1927 they formed the firm Hood & Fouilhoux. From 1935 to 1941, he was a partner with W.K. Harrison. J. A. Fouilhoux was president of the New York Building Congress and of American Relief for France, vice-president of the French Hospital and treasurer of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. He designed the McGraw-Hill

Building (New York), the Daily News Building (New York), the Chicago Tribune Building (Chicago), the Rockefeller Center Apartments (New York), the theme center-the Trylon and Perisphere at New York's World Fair, and the Fort Greene Housing Development in Brooklyn. He died tragically in New York in 1945 when he fell while inspecting the progress of the Clinton Hill development.

Morris Homans Whitehouse was born in Portland, March 21, 1878 to Benjamin Gardner and Clara (Homans) Whitehouse, pioneers of 1859. Morris Whitehouse received his preparatory education at the Bishop Scott Academy from which he graduated in 1896. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896-97, and, after a lengthy leave of absence, finished his studies there in 1906. He was the first graduate of MIT to be awarded the Guy Lowell Fellowship, established in 1906 by Mr. Lowell, a prominent Boston architect. Whitehouse spent the next year studying abroad at the American Academy in Rome. Upon returning from his travels, he went in to partnership with Fouilhoux (1908-1918). During the war, Whitehouse was the architect for the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, and designed buildings for war use, including the Spruce Division Plant at Vancouver, Washington.

After practicing alone for a few years following the war, he joined forces with A. Glenn Stanton and Walter E. Church. Whitehouses' contributions to Portland's city-scape are numerous. He designed the United States Court House, Multnomah Athletic Club, Waverly Country Club, Multnomah Golf Club, Oswego Country Club, and Eastmoreland Country Club. Other important structures include Temple Beth Israel, Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, Lincoln High School, the Catlin Hillside School, United States Federal Building, Oregon State Library, Oregon State Capitol Building, as well as many beautiful residences and countless smaller architectural projects throughout the state. He belonged to several clubs and civic organizations in which he participated earnestly for the betterment of the city.

#34 **Name:** Goldsmith Company
**Address:** 20 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Fithian-Barker Shoe Co.
**Original Owner:** Wilson Investment Co.
**Architect:** Whitehouse & Fouilhoux
Attributed
**Year Built:** 1911;1915
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Goldsmith Investment Co.
20 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2560
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 32
**Lot:** 6

Description: The building faces west on NW Fifth Avenue between W Burnside and NW Couch streets. The four story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. Stucco covers the brick on the front facade. The upper three stories are comprised of two major bays with a band of four metal framed, casement windows. The windows are comprised of upper and lower fixed panes with a central casement window. A slightly projecting frame around the windows accentuates the horizontal banding. In addition to the upper story windows, the first story storefront windows have been altered. Aluminum frame, fixed pane windows flank a recessed marbled entrance. The bulkhead has been altered with the addition of a rough faced stucco which has been scored vertically and the transom windows eliminated. A fire escape extends vertically from the second to the fourth story. The building has a basement and concrete foundation. Historic alterations include the addition

of the fourth story in 1915. More recent alterations include remodeling of the exterior facade in 1952 and internal connection to adjacent buildings located at 32 NW Fifth Avenue and 33 NW Fourth Avenue (Resource Nos. 31 & 35). The building is in good condition.

Significance: The building was constructed in 1911 by J. S. Winters & Company, contractors, for the Wilson Investment Company for $25,000. The Wilson Investment Company owned the property from 1910 to 1937 when the Bank of California, acquired it. Archie Goldsmith & Brother, a dry goods store, acquired it from the Bank within the year.

In 1845, Captain John Couch took up a donation land claim of 640 acres on the square mile, just north of the townsite established by Pettygrove and Lovejoy. In 1865, Couch subdivided part of his claim into what was known as the "Alphabet Addition" because all the east-west streets were designated with letters in alphabetical order. In 1891, these "lettered" streets were renamed after prominent Portlanders, including many of Couch's associates and family members. All of Chinatown is located within Couch's original land claim. Block 32, bounded by Burnside, Couch, 4th and 5th, was retained by descendants of Couch until the 1930's. All the buildings on the block, Resource Nos. 31 through 35, appear to have been built by the Wilson Investment Co. which was controlled by Mrs. R.B. Wilson, Couch's daughter, Caroline.

The first occupant of the building from 1911 to the 1930's was the Fithian-Barker Shoe Company. By 1926, the Craddock-Terry Company, who sold wholesale shoes, was housed in the building and shared it with the Weinstein Company during the early 1930's. In 1937, Archie Goldsmith & Brother purchased the property. This was the first building they obtained on the block. By the mid-1950's, they had acquired three-quarters of the block.

Archie Goldsmith and his brother Louis, were the sons of Rudolph Goldsmith who came to Portland in the 1870's. As a young man, Rudolph apprenticed himself to his uncle, Bernard Goldsmith, who had emigrated from Munich, Germany in 1861. Rudolph married Emma Fleischner, neice of Louis Fleischner, partner in the firm of Fleischner, Mayer and Company. Established in 1875, Fleischner, Mayer became the largest dry goods company on the Pacific coast. Rudolph Goldsmith worked in various management positions with the firm. His sons, Archie and Louis, also sold dry goods for the company. Archie left the business in 1926 to start his own importing firm. His first venture was to purchase a silk importing business which he shortly expanded to include other types of merchandise. The firm was known as Archie Goldsmith, Importer. In 1930, when Fleischner, Mayer and Company went out of business, Archie decided to expand and brought his brother, Louis, in as a partner. The firm name was changed to Archie Goldsmith and Brother until 1960 when it became the Goldsmith Company.

Architects, Morris Homans Whitehouse and J. Andre Fouilhoux, began their practice together in 1908, and continued their association until 1918 when Fouilhoux went to France with the United States Army during World War I. As partners they designed many notable structures in Portland and around the state, including the University Club. Following the end of the war, Fouilhoux went to New York City to practice.

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He was the first graduate of MIT to be awarded the Guy Lowell Fellowship, established in 1906 by Mr. Lowell, a prominent Boston architect. Whitehouse spent the next year studying abroad at the American Academy in Rome. Upon returning from his travels, he went in to partnership with Fouilhoux (1908-1918). During the war, Whitehouse was the architect for the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, and designed buildings for war use, including the Spruce Division Plant at Vancouver, Washington. After practicing alone for a few years following the war, he joined forces with A. Glenn Stanton and Walter E. Church. Whitehouses' contributions to Portland's city-scape are numerous. However, he designed the United States Court House, the Multnomah Athletic Club, Waverly Country Club, Multnomah Golf Club, Oswego Country Club, and Eastmoreland Country Club. Other important structures include the Temple Beth Israel, the Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, Lincoln High School, Catlin Hillside School, United States Federal Building, Oregon State Library, State Capitol Building, as well as many beautiful residences and countless smaller architectural projects throughout the state. He belonged to several clubs and civic organizations in which he participated earnestly for the betterment of the city.

#35 **Name:** Design Linens
**Address:** 32 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Wilson Investment Co.
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1892
**Style:** Unknown (Altered)
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Compatible Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Goldsmith Investment Co.
20 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2560
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 32
**Lot:** 7

Description: The building faces west on NW Fifth Avenue and north on NW Couch Street. The two story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. Stucco covers the brick construction. A slightly scored stucco beltcourse is located above and below the second story multi-paned windows on the west facade. The windows on the first story of the west facade have been altered to fixed pane. An aluminum recessed entrance door is located in the central bay. Boxed awnings cap each of the bays on the first story. The second story windows on the north elevation are steel sash and divided horizontally into four panes. The first story facade is comprised of one fixed pane window on the west end and a double door and three small windows on the east end. The building has a basement. The building was connected internally in 1954 with adjacent buildings located at 20 NW Fifth Avenue and 33 NW Fourth Avenue Resource Nos. 31 & 34. The structure is in good condition.

Significance: No original permits or plans exist for the building. However, it first appears on the 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map, so it is assumed that it was constructed between 1889 and 1895. It is assumed that the Wilson Investment Company owned the property when the building was constructed as the Wilson Investment Company is recorded as owning the entire block in 1911. Building permits indicate that the Wilson Investment Company owned the property until the mid-1930's, when a 1937 building permit lists Archie Goldsmith & Brothers as owning the property. The Goldsmith brothers connected this two-story structure in 1954 to their adjacent warehouses.

In 1845, Captain John Couch took up a donation land claim of 640 acres on the square mile, just north of the townsite established by Pettygrove and Lovejoy. In 1865, Couch subdivided part of his claim into what was known as the "Alphabet Addition" because all the east-west streets were designated with letters in alphabetical order. In 1891, these "lettered" streets were renamed after prominent Portlanders, including many of Couch's associates and family members. All of Chinatown is located within Couch's original land claim. Block 32, bounded by Burnside, Couch, 4th and 5th, was retained by descendants of Couch until the 1930's. All the buildings on the block, Resource Nos. 31 through 35, appear to have been built by the Wilson Investment Co. which was controlled by Mrs. R.B. Wilson, Couch's daughter, Caroline.

It appears that it was built for use as a butchery as the Sanborn Maps show three smoke house chambers with iron clad doors. Additionally, the 1901 Sanborn Map records Armour & Company, meat packers as occupying the space. Armour & Company, meatpackers, was established by Philip Danforth Armour and John Plankinton in 1863 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They adopted the name of Armour & Company in 1867 when they moved their packing plant to Chicago because it was closer to the railroad which greatly enhanced the ability to distribute processed meat. In about 1901, the Armour Company came to Portland and occupied the building until 1910 when they built a new warehouse at 401 NW 13th. Portland was recognized as a major meat packing center in the Northwest during this time and attracted many companies engaged in the business.

A plumbing permit dated 1909 indicates that the building was used as a creamery by the Portland Milk Products Association; it continued in this capacity until about 1923. Subsequent occupants are unknown until the Goldsmith brothers purchased the property in the 1950's.

#36 **Name:** Jack's Chinatown Parking Lot
**Address:** Between NW 4th & NW 5th, NW Couch & NW Davis
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** NA
**Architect:** NA
**Style:** NA
**Year Built:** NA
**Alterations:** NA
**Classification: Vacant**

**Owner:** Goldsmith Investment Co.
20 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Parking
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2580
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 33
**Lot:** 1-8

Description: The asphalt paved lot covers the entire block between NW Fourth and NW Fifth Avenues and NW Couch and NW Davis Streets. Eight inch curbing surrounds the parking lot which has driveway access on the south and north sides. Oriental flowering cherry trees surround the lot on all four sides.

#37 **Name:** NA
**Address:** SW Corner NW 4th & Everett
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** NA
**Architect:** NA
**Year Built:** NA
**Style:** NA
**Alterations:** NA
**Classification: Vacant**

**Owner:** Albert Wong
140 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Parking
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2680
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 3
**Lot:** 5, 8

Description: The asphalt parking lot is located at the southwest corner of NW Fourth Avenue and NW Everett Street, and covers a quarter of the block. The lot is lined with Oriental flowering cherry trees. Adjacent buildings form the lot's perimeter on the south and west sides. The parking lot was constructed in 1954.

#38 **Name:** Suey Sing Association
**Address:** 201-217 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Overland Warehouse Co.
**Original Owner:** Overland Warehouse Co.
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1892
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** The New Era Club Bldg.
c/o Suey Sing Association
211 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial/Meeting Hall
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2660
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 34
**Lot:** 1; 4

Description: The building faces NW Fourth Avenue to the east and NW Davis Street to the south. The three story building is square in plan and has a flat roof with a triangular stepped parapet. Stucco covers the brick on the east elevation. A band of paired four over one double hung wood sash windows are flanked by single four over one windows on the upper two stories of the east facade. The first story of the east elevation is divided into four bays. All four storefronts have been

extensively remodeled, although the two southerly bays retain their traditional relation to the street. Four over one double hung wood sash windows are located on the upper stories of the south elevation. Brick corbelling surmounts the third story windows. Raised brick pilasters situated between the windows embellish the facade. The first story windows have been covered with boarding. Alterations to the structure include remodeling of the storefronts in the 1940's and 1960's, sandblasting the exterior south elevation and resealing the facade in 1986. The building is in good condition.

Significance: No original permits or plans exist for the building, however, it was constructed during the early 1890's since it first appears on the 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map. The owner of the property at the time of the building's construction was the Overland Warehouse Company. Their name is recorded on the 1895 Sanborn map. Title records in 1915 list the Bollam Investment Company as the owner. They owned the building through 1943 and leased the building exclusively to Chinese. In 1944, after the Exclusion Acts, prohibiting Chinese from owning property, were repealed, James Wong and Richard Chan purchased the building. It has been in Chinese ownership since that time.

The building was originally used as a warehouse for the Overland Company until Chinese occupation of the building, which began in the early 1910's. At that time, the building was converted to commercial storefronts on the first floor and living spaces on the upper floors. The 1914 Portland City Directory lists five Chinese merchants at this location, Bow Lung How Kee, Gee Ming, Tai Chung, Wing Hong Chung, and Woy Lung, and in 1916, the Chinese Medical Company and the Sun Meen Company, noodle manufacturers (1916-1930).

During the 1920's, merchants included Tsing Wo (1920-1922), Wong Ning (1920), Kwong Hing (1920), Mun Lung (1923-1927), Mun Fook Company (1925-1927), and Tai Sang Company, jewelry manufacturers (1924-1930). Two companies which opened during the 1920's and remained for over a decade were the Far East Trading Company (1923-1940's) and the Bamboo Inn (1926-1950's). Far East Trading Company was owned by the Lee family, in collaboration with the Oregon Fireworks Company. It remained in business until the late 1940's when fireworks were outlawed. During the 1930's, and throughout the 1940's, the building also housed restaurants, merchants, On Dong Tong and Hoy Sun Ning Yung Association.

The building is considered to be contributing to the district because of its association with the Chinese community. Although no information has been found concerning its designer, the building contributes to the architectural integrity of the district during the primary period of significance.

#39 **Name:** Kalberer Company
**Address:** 208 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Zellerbach Paper Co.
**Original Owner:** Zellerbach Paper Co.
**Architect:** Zellerbach Cent. Engn. Office
**Year Built:** 1940
**Style:** Moderne
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Secondary Contributing**

**Owner:** Kalberer Hotel Supply Co.
234 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Warehouse
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2700
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 34
**Lot:** 2; 3

Description: The building faces NW Fifth Avenue on the west and NW Davis Street on the south. The two story building is square in plan and has a flat roof with a curved parapet. The parapet steps up on the southeast and northwest corners of the building. A slightly corbelled cornice projects over the concrete facade. Five twelve light rectangular windows extend across the west and south facades of the building. The first story of the west facade is comprised of three garage doors at the south end, finished with rounded corners and two multi-paned windows and an entrance door at the north end. The first story of the south facade has a band of four rectangular multi-paned windows with projecting sills and a garage door at the east end of the facade. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: Designed by the central engineering office of the Zellerbach Paper Company in 1940, the building was constructed by Reimers & Jolivette for $38,000. Crown Zellerbach retained ownership of the building until 1964 when they sold it to Weinstein Wholesale Company. Kalberer Hotel Supply purchased the building in 1975. The warehouse has contained only three businesses since its construction, Zellerbach Paper Company (1940-1964), Weinstein Wholesale Company (1965-1974), and Kalberer Hotel Supply Company (1975-Present).

The building is considered to be contributing to the integrity of the district during the secondary period of significance because of its relation to the industrial use and architecture within the district.

#40 **Name:** Kalberer Company
**Address:** 234 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Mason-Ehrman Co.
**Original Owner:** Mason-Ehrman Co.
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** 1908
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Kalberer Hotel Supply Co.
234 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2720
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 34
**Lot:** 6; 7

Description: The building faces north on NW Everett Street and west on NW Fifth Avenue. The seven story building is square in plan and has a flat roof. A corbelled brick cornice projects over the decorative brick frieze. The seventh story is separated from the lower stories by a projecting stone beltcourse and lacks brick quoins. The window fenestration on the second through seventh floors on the west elevation, is symmetrical; four pairs of one over one double hung wood sash windows,

divided by raised brick pilasters, are flanked by a single double hung window. The corners are detailed with brick quoins. A brick beltcourse covered with scored stucco separates the first and second stories.

The first story of the west facade is divided into six bays. The windows in these bays have been modified with the enclosure of the top one half of the window with boarding and the replacement of the lower half with a fixed pane. Raised brick panels embellish the spandrel area above the first floor windows. The main entrance door is located in the second bay from the north. The double entrance doors are aluminum, and are capped with a transom which has been painted over. Molded stone surrounds the entrance. A stuccoed brick beltcourse, located above the daylight basement windows, extends around the base of the building.

The windows on the north facade are a series of one over one double hung wood sash windows which are separated by raised brick pilasters. The first floor windows on the north facade have been altered in a similar manner to those on the west facade. In the second bay from the east end, there is a metal garage door. Wrought iron fire escapes are located on both the west and north facades. The building has a basement and concrete foundation. The structure is in good condition.

Significance: The building was constructed in 1908 for the Mason-Ehrman Company, wholesale grocers. The original building permit which would identify the architect, builder, and cost has not been found. The Mason-Ehrman Company owned the building until 1938 when they sold it to the Zellerbach Paper Company. In 1964, the Weinstein Company purchased the building and retained ownership until 1975 when Kalberer Hotel Supply Company bought it.

The tenancy appears to follow the ownership records closely. Mason-Ehrman occupied the building from 1908 until the early 1930's. William Mason, a wholesale grocer, was born in Virginia in 1832. After working on the railroad for 25 years, he came to Portland in 1881. In 1885, he organized the wholesale grocery firm of Mason, Erhman & Company. When he sold his interests in the Mason, Erhman & Company, he was president of the Portland National Bank.

In the first city election for mayor of the consolidated cities of Portland, East Portland and Albina, Mason ran for mayor on the Consolidation Ticket. Mason won by the largest majority ever polled in a Portland contest for mayor. The election was hailed as "the end of municipal misrule and the defeat of bossism, the sack, of insolent policemen and hoodlum firemen." Mason, who worked to make Portland a more liveable city, was considered a good mayor, a progressive businessman, yet thoughtful in his actions and decisions. Mason was known as the "merchant mayor." He was the first and only incumbent Chamber of Commerce president to become mayor in Portland's history. Mason was re-elected mayor in 1898, running as a reform candidate. He died on March 27, 1899 and did not complete his term of office.

In 1932, the Portland City Directory lists the McKesson-Pacific Drug Company as occupying the building. In 1936, McKesson-Robbins Inc., drug wholesalers, also occupied the building. The McKesson-Robbins Drug Company was established in 1833 in New York City and sold imported drugs from Europe as well as medicinal herbs, roots and spices from the Shaker Colonies in Pennsylvania. John McKesson was the original founder and Daniel Robbins joined the firm in 1853. By the middle 1850's, their business had dramatically expanded as they were one of the first

pharmaceutical companies to manufacture their own drugs. At the turn of the century, competition resulted in diminished sales, but under the guidance of Donald Coster from 1926 to 1939, the company revitalized the business. The company is still in business and has offices in 42 states.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary period of significance because of its association with commerce and industry. From existing research, the building does not appear to be directly associated with the Chinese community through ownership or occupancy; however, it contributes to the integrity of the district during the period of significance.

#41 **Name:** NA
**Address:** SW corner of NW 4th & Flanders Streets
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** NA
**Architect:** NA
**Year Built:** NA
**Style:** NA
**Alterations:** NA
**Classification: Vacant**

**Owner:** Portland Fixture Limited Partnership
PO Box 5308
Portland, OR 97228
**Use:** Parking Lot
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2760
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 35
**Lot:** 5; 8

Description: The asphalt parking lot is located on the southwest corner of NW Flanders Street and NW Fourth Avenue. The lot is void of any plantings and enclosed on the south and west sides by the back facade of adjacent buildings. The driveway entrance is located on Fourth Avenue.

#42 **Name:** Fong Chong Grocery & Restaurant
**Address:** 301 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** George & Charles Hartness
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1905
**Style:** Unknown (Altered)
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Compatible Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Yick Kong
1976 SE Mulberry Ave.
Portland, OR
**Use:** Commercial/Meeting Hall
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2740
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 35
**Lot:** 1; 4

Description: The building faces south on NW Everett Street and east on NW Fourth Avenue. The one story building is square in plan and has a flat roof. A corbelled cornice projects over the buff brick exterior walls which are laid in a common bond. The bottom of the frieze is embellished with a corbelled brick beltcourse. All the storefronts in the east facade have been altered. The original windows in three of the five bays have been replaced with metal frame fixed pane windows. The windows are recessed and extend the full height of the building. The second bay from the south is a recessed entrance. The two bay's to the north, have been filled in with brick except for two recessed entrance doors. The south elevation has segmental arched fixed pane

windows punctuating a solid brick wall. The upper stories of the building were removed in 1979 after a fire destroyed portions of the building. The building is in good condition.

Significance: The existing one-story building was originally constructed as a three-story building in about 1905 for George and Charles Hartness. The building was designed with lodging on the upper floors and commercial storefronts on the first floor. It presently contains a Chinese grocery store and restaurant, and two Chinese associations. A 1979 fire resulted in the upper two stories being removed from the building.

There is no documentation available on the Hartness', the original owners. Ownership of the building turned over rapidly during its early years, starting with a Sheriff's sale to John Marsden (1912-1916), Frank Schlegel (1916), Abbie M. Steele (1916-1918) Lois Anderson (1918), Blaine W. Hansell (1921), Eva L. Trooch (1922), and Charles T. Trooze (1923). From 1927 to 1934, Seid G. Back, Jr., one of Portland's three well-known Chinese millionaires, owned the building. This is remarkable considering laws at the time prohibited Chinese from legally owning private property. In 1934, the sheriff obtained the property and it remained under his control until 1944 when Yick Kong purchased it.

Seid Back, Jr. was born in Portland on December 11, 1878. His father, who was born in China in 1851, came to Portland in 1868 and established a very successful grocery business. When he died in 1916, his estate was estimated to be worth $250,000 to $1,000,000. Seid Back, Jr., who obtained his education at the Baptist Chinese Mission School, graduated from the Bishop Scott Academy in Portland in 1898. At this time, during the Spanish American War, he headed up the Chinese Brigade which became part of the Oregon National Guard, the only unit of its kind in the United States. In 1903, he began the study of law at the University of Oregon and graduated in 1907. During three of these years, he served as a Chinese interpreter for the United States Immigration Bureau. Following graduation, he was admitted to practice in the State of Oregon. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese admitted to practice in the United States. He is also noted for organizing the American-Born Chinese Association in 1900.

Originally, there were seven storefronts on the first floor. The City Directory of records five of them as containing Chinese merchants. The early City Directories described these shops as Chinese merchants, including jewelers, watchmakers, grocers, restaurants, drug stores, and art goods merchants. The businesses housed were Bow Tai Wo, Foo Wing, Fook Hang Lung, Chew Ching, Shing Tai, and Chung Sang Tong (a family name). Many of these businesses operated into the 1920's, but others appeared as well. New shop owners included Kung Yick Wa, Kwong Yuen Lung, Kin Kin Lum, Kung Wo, On Chong Wa, Sun Chong, Hong Kee, and Gum Lee Yuen. In 1930, the first Chinese association moved in, the Sing Kong Bet Suey Chinese Society; it remained until 1944. In 1932, it was joined by the Chinese American Citizens Alliance and in 1943, by the Yick Keong and the Hop Sing Tong Associations, the latter of which still remains today. Fong Chong Company, a grocery and restaurant which is the only commercial enterprise remaining in the building, first located here in 1932.

Bob Louie, the principal founder of Fong Chong, was born in Toi Shan, China and came to Portland at the age of fifteen. Bob attained his education at Atkinson Public School, one of the few that accepted Chinese students. As his father had died while Bob was very young, he worked in

restaurants and hotels in Chinatown to make a living. In the early 1930's, he went into business for himself and has become financially stable because of his persistence and hard work. His wife is an American born Chinese and is, herself, an owner of a restaurant and a licensed stockbroker.

This building, along with others, formed a continuous line of Chinese shops and tenements along Fourth Avenue during the height of "New Chinatown" (1910-1940). Although it has been extensively altered because of fire, it still retains its historical association with the development of "New Chinatown." It contained numerous small shops that were the basis of the Chinese community's economic foundation, and housed several Chinese associations and societies that were instrumental in providing the Chinese community with financial, educational and legal support.

#43 **Name:** Empire Uniform Co.
**Address:** 310 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Foster & Kleiser
**Original Owner:** Modnadnack Co.
**Architect:** David C. Lewis & Frank P. Allen
**Year Built:** 1905
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Robert, Ruth
Sam Jr. & Fay Menshe
787 SW North Shore Rd.
Lake Oswego, OR 97035
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2780
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 35
**Lot:** 2; 3

Description: The building faces south on NW Everett Street and west on NW Fifth Avenue. The two story building is square in plan and has a flat roof. The corbelled brick cornice is embellished with a row of dentils and projects over the brick facade which is laid in a common bond. The west and south elevations are each comprised of seven bays. Each bay is capped with a segmental arch at the second story. Pilasters, with a projecting decorative square motif on the capital and a raised base, separate each bay. All the windows on the first and second stories on both elevations have been altered: on the second story to fixed pane with a tripartite transom above, and on the first story to fixed pane tripartite windows.

On the first story south facade one bay has been enclosed with brick and the most easterly bay contains a garage door. Glass block surrounds the main entrance door in the center bay on the west elevation. The structure has a concrete foundation . Remnants of a painted sign on the east elevation reads "and Kleiser Signs." The building is in good condition.

Significance: The building was designed by the architectural firm of David C. Lewis and Frank P. Allen Jr. The plans are dated February, 1905, and list Foster & Kleiser, an advertising firm, as the clients. However, the title records indicate that the Modnadnack Company owned the property. Title did not pass to Foster & Kleiser until 1925, the same year that the property was sold to the Birkenwald Company.

The 1908 Sanborn Insurance Map labeled this building as containing the Foster & Kleiser Advertising Company. However, the building has been used primarily for warehouse purposes. In 1925, the Birkenwald Company established their business and used the building as a warehouse to

store butcher supplies and grind spices. The Birkenwald Company occupied the building until 1964.

Architect, David Chambers Lewis, born December 31, 1867, was a grandson of Captain John H. Couch and the sixth child in a family of eleven of Cicero H. and Clementine (Couch) Lewis. Cicero was a wholesale grocer and acted as agent for the Couch Estate along with two other son-in-laws. David graduated from Princeton University in 1890 and, then, worked as a draftsman in the office of Whidden & Lewis in 1891.

He later pursued graduate studies in architecture at Columbia University and studied for a year in Paris before returning to Portland. His earliest known architectural commission was the Chambers Building which he built for his mother in 1897. In 1902, Lewis was associated with Kirtland K. Cutter, a prominent residential architect in Spokane. However, little is known of their work together. In 1904 and 1905, Lewis was also briefly associated with Frank P. Allen Jr. when he designed the European Exhibits Building for the Lewis & Clark Exposition, and the Foster & Kleiser Building. In 1909, Lewis also designed the Oregon Building for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle, at which time his former associate, Allen, was Architect and Director of Works for the Exposition. Allen was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where his father was a prominent architect, and began his practice in that city.

From 1901 to 1911, Lewis designed a number of large homes for relatives in Northwest Portland and a home for his brother, L. Allen Lewis, on King's Hill. In 1904, Lewis designed Trinity Church. It was built on property which his father donated to the Episcopal Diocese as the site for the Bishop Scott Academy. In 1906, Lewis designed the Philip Hotel (Resource No. 32), however, it was extensively altered in 1930 by the widening of Burnside. Between 1907 and 1909, he completed four major downtown office buildings -- Board of Trade Building (1907), Lewis Building (1909), Lumberman's Building (1909), and Railway Exchange Building (1909). Lewis designed several other buildings in the Portland area and his contribution to Portland's city-scape is manifested in the fact that the majority of these structures still exist. David C. Lewis died in California in 1918 at the age of 50.

#44 **Name:** Portland Fixture Co.
**Address:** 338 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Building Investment Co.
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** 1909
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Moderate
**Classification:** **Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Portland Fixture
Ltd. Partnership
PO Box 5308
Portland, OR 97228
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2800
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 35
**Lot:** 6; 7

Description: The building faces NW Fifth Avenue to the west and NW Flanders Street to the north. The three story building is square in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The cornice was removed in 1964. Raised brick panels embellish the spandrel panels above the second story windows. The building is constructed of brick laid in a common bond pattern with quoins detailing the corners of the building. The windows on the third story of the north elevation consist of five pairs and one grouping of three at the east end. All the windows on the third story have been covered with boarding. The second story windows have the same fenestration as the third story but

the one over one double hung windows are still intact. A projecting beltcourse separates the first and second stories. The two first story storefronts at the eastern end have been altered and the bulkheads have been re-bricked.

The west elevation window fenestration consists of one over one double hung, wood sash windows on the second and third stories. The first story storefronts have been altered. Recessed entrances are located at the north end of the facade. The building has a concrete foundation. Historic alterations include modifications to the front facade and entrance in 1938 and 1943. Other alterations include remodeling of the storefronts in 1951 and 1954. The building is in good condition.

Significance: The building was constructed in 1909 for the Building Investment Company, its the first owners. By 1919, George Hartness purchased the building and it remained in the Hartness family (George, Candace, and Helen) until 1954, when it was sold to the Wilson Development Company. The Portland Fixture Company bought it in 1970.

The building was constructed for lodging on the upper floors and contained commercial spaces on the first floor. From the time of its construction until 1942, the building housed only Japanese and Chinese businesses and residents. Between 1910 and 1920, the businesses included a pool hall run by U. Yokahama, the Ohta Tofu Manufacturing Company, a barber shop, a Japanese bathhouse, the Suey Yuen Company, and the Hachiya Company (1919 to 1939). Mr. Hachiya was born in 1874 in Japan and came to Portland in 1895. He was auditor of the Japanese Association of Portland, president of the Yamato Wood and Coal Company, and vice president of the Columbia Land & Produce Company.

The only businesses listed in the building during the 1920's were the Suey Yuen Company and the Wah Chung Company, both importers of Asian products. In the 1930's, the business establishments included Saizo Ohta's food product manufacturing, Y. Kaisumi, barber, Canton Trading Company, specializing in Oriental goods, and Goichi Enjoki's Restaurant. When the Japanese were interned during World War II, Caucasian businesses, such as the Willamette Refrigerator Company, moved into the building. The upper floor lodgings were variously known as the Chuo Hotel (1910's), Minnesota Hotel (1920's), Center Hotel (1930's), and the Dunbar Hotel (1943).

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary period of significance because of its association with the Asian Ethnic community.

#45 **Name:** Columbia River Ship Supply
**Address:** 406 NW Glisan Street
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Unknown
**Architect:** Unknown
**Year Built:** Ca. 1905
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification:** Primary Contributing

**Owner:** Joseph Van Haverbeke
c/o John Day & Charles Peterson
406 NW Glisan Street
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2860
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 36
**Lot:** 8

Description: The building faces north on NW Glisan Street and east on NW Fourth Avenue. The three story brick building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The brick corbelled cornice extends over a decorative brick beltcourse located above the third story windows. Brick rowlock segmental arches cap each of the windows on the three stories. The windows on the second and third stories are twelve over twelve double hung wood sash with projecting brick sills. The first story on the north elevation is comprised of a band of one over one double hung windows and a recessed entrance door at the eastern end of the facade. The door is surmounted by a decorative molded architrave supported with brackets. A brick corbelled beltcourse is located above the basement windows which extend above the sidewalk.

The east elevation is comprised of two freight doors and one, one over one double hung wood sash window. Both freight doors are elevated above the street level and have tripartite folding doors with multi-paned transoms above. The building is in fair to good condition.

Significance: The building was constructed in about 1905, however, no original permits or plans exist to determine the owner, architect or builder. It was originally used as a warehouse but later housed a confectionary manufacturing company. The 1908 Sanborn Insurance Map lists the building as a construction supply company and storage space. As early as 1917, McLean and Percy Gray, manufacturers of syrup extract, operated a confectionary supply company in the building. This business remained until 1944, although its ownership changed several times. Plumbing permits indicate that a Mr. Colvin owned the property from 1923 -1928, followed by the J. Schaffner Confectioner Manufacturing Company from 1929 to 1944.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary period of significance because of its association with industry and commerce. From existing research, the building does not appear to be directly associated with the Chinese community through ownership or occupancy; however, it contributes to the architectural integrity of the district during the primary period of significance.

#46 **Name:** Pro-Bind
**Address:** 431 NW 4th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Rodney Glisan
**Architect:** E.E. McClaren
**Year Built:** 1909
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

**Owner:** Petterson & Haggenmiller Investments
431 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Industrial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2840
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 36
**Lot:** 5

Description: The building faces east on NW Fourth Avenue between NW Glisan and NW Flanders streets. The two story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The slightly projecting cornice, embellished with paired brackets, extends over the stuccoed brick facade. A corbelled beltcourse defines the lower portion of the frieze. The six windows on the second story have round arched heads filled with a recessed panel detailed with a raised diamond pattern. All the original wood sash windows have been replaced with aluminum sash.

The first floor consists of a recessed double entrance door capped with a keystone and a garage door at the south end, and a large multi-paned window and entrance door in the northern half. The multi-paned window and brick bulkhead replaced the original storefront windows. The adjacent entrance door is surrounded with newer brick work and capped with a metal hood. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: The building was designed by E.E. McClaren for Rodney Glisan and constructed in about 1909. Rodney Glisan sold the building in 1930 to H. Hammond who retained ownership until after World War II. Petterson & Haggenmiller Investment Company are the present owners.

Rodney Glisan, Jr. (1869-1934) was the son of Dr. Rodney Glisan and Elizabeth Couch Glisan and grandson of Captain John Couch, who owned the Donation Land Claim within which Chinatown is located. Glisan Street which bounds the northern edge of Chinatown, is named for Dr. Rodney Glisan. Rodney, Jr. was an attorney and prominent Portlander in his own right.

Little is known about architect Elmer E. McClaren who practiced in Portland from 1902 to 1923. He is credited with designing the Klamath County Courthouse, Newberg High School and Klamath Valley Hospital as well as two buildings listed in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

Little is known about the use of the building. A 1910 plumbing permit indicates that Ed Halsey operated a wagon manufacturing shop in the building. The 1926 Sanborn Map indicates the building was used for storage of automobiles and bakery supplies. In the early 1930's, H. Hammand housed his engineering company in the building. The 1934 Portland City Directory lists the Portland Stevedoring Company, as using the building for their dispatching hall. The Stevedoring Company occupied the building until 1936, after which it was vacant until 1944.

#47 **Name:** Anderson Oregon Rental
**Address:** 401-419 NW Flanders Street
**Historic Name:** Unknown
**Original Owner:** Abraham Fleshman
**Architect:** Richard Martin, Jr.
**Year Built:** 1908
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Major
**Classification: Historic Non-Contributing**

Owner: Peterson & Haggenmiller Investments
c/o Anderson Oregon Rental
401 NW 4th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
Use: Commercial
Tax Assessor #: R-18020-2820
Plat: Couch's Addition
Block: 36
Lot: 1; 4

Description: The building faces east on NW Fourth Avenue and south on NW Flanders Street. The three story brick building is square in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The brick corbelled cornice is capped with a cast stone coping. A corbelled beltcourse is located above the third story windows. The second and third stories on the east elevation have four bays of paired windows with a central bay of three windows. The windows have brick rowlock segmental arches and corbelled brick sills. The windows have been covered with plastic sheeting. A corbelled beltcourse separates the first and second stories. The first story consists of five bays articulated by brick pilasters. The bays

at each end have been altered by enclosing the storefronts with concrete block and adding aluminium sliding windows along the top portion of the bay. Garage doors are located in the three center bays. The fenestration on the second and third stories of the south elevation is similar to the east facade. The first floor is comprised of two garage doors at the west end, an entrance door which has been altered in the center bay, and a solid brick wall at the east end. The building is in fair condition.

Significance: Abraham Fleshman owned the property in 1908 when the present building was constructed. Richard Martin, Jr. designed the building and D. Lysen, a builder, constructed it for $30,000. Fleshman sold the building in 1919 to Benjamin Rosenberg. When Rosenberg died his widow, Clara Fleshman Rosenberg, inherited the property and retained ownership until 1946, when the Anderson Equipment Service purchasd it. Petterson & Haggenmiller Investment Company purchased the building in 1972 and are the present owners.

The building was originally constructed for commercial retail use on the ground level and lodging on the two upper stories. It is assumed that Chinese first occupied the building upon its completion. Beginning in 1912, the Portland City Directories list a series of Chinese merchants who occupied the building until 1946 when the Anderson Equipment Service purchased the building. Prior to 1920, the following Chinese merchants, operated businesses within the building: Kwong Sang Wa, Lee Sang Wa, Wah Chung, Wor Chong, Sam Lung, Bow Sang (1916- 1927), Quong Sang Wo Kee (1920-1930), Shew Ying Lung (1921-1929), Nom Lung (1912-30), Hop Yick (1918-1921), Dat Chong (1927), Chung Lung (1927). The storefront shops changed tenancy every few years and by the 1930's a new group of tenants operated businesses in the building, including Canton Trading Company (1930), Duey Lee (1930-1944), Sing Lee (1934-1940), Charlie Hom Sing (1934-1938), and Lum Wong (1936-1940).

Architect Richard Martin, Jr. was born in England on July 23, 1858. He came to Portland in 1874 with his father who was a stone mason and architect. In 1882, Richard, Jr. worked as a draftsman in Warren H. Williams' office. In later years, he practiced with William McCaw and on his own. In addition to the two buildings in Chinatown, Resource Nos. 47 and 50, ten buildings in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory are attributed to Martin or the firms of McCaw and Martin, and McCaw, Martin and White. Martin died in 1950 at the age of 92.

#48 **Name:** Bloch & Son
**Address:** 408 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Povey Building
**Original Owner:** Povey Brother Glass Co.
**Architect:** Emil Schacht
**Year Built:** 1905
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Jay E. Bloch
408 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2880
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 36
**Lot:** 2

Description: The building faces south on NW Flanders Street and west on NW Fifth Avenue. The three story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The projecting brick cornice is embellished by a decorative frieze with a band of crosses. A beltcourse is located above and below the

frieze. The building is constructed of red brick laid in a common bond. Remnants of a painted sign on the north elevation reads "Columbia Window Shade." The south elevation is comprised of six bays separated by raised brick pilasters capped with Doric capitals. The windows on the first, second and third stories are paired, one over one double hung wood sash windows with segmental arched window heads. Stone sills span the bottom of the paired windows. Raised brick rectangular panels are located between each story. A wrought iron fire escape, extends from the second story to the roof. On the first story, a new metal frame entrance door has been added to the east bay. The adjacent bay to the west contains a garage door. The daylight basement is separated from the first story by a corbelled beltcourse. The basement windows are paired one over one double hung wood sash with segmental arched heads. Iron grating covers the windows.

The west elevation is comprised of three bays. The window fenestration and detailing on the west elevation is the same as the south elevation. The building's main entrance is located in the north bay of the west elevation and is accessed by a flight of concrete stairs. The glass double doors are surrounded by sidelights and a transom. Tuscan columns, flank the recessed entrance which is capped with a wide wood lintel embellished with dentils. Above the lintel is a large multi-paned segmental arched window. The structure has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: The Povey Building was designed by Emil Schacht and constructed for the Povey Brothers Glass Company in 1905. W.C. Bektell purchased the building in 1928, but only retained it for a short time before selling to New World Life Insurance Company which owned the building through 1944.

The 1908 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the Povey Glass Works occupying the basement and first two floors of the building, and a cigar factory on the third floor. By 1926, the Povey Brothers occupied only the third floor. A piano store rented the second floor, a household specialty shop occupied the first floor, and Columbia Mills, a window shade manufacturer, was located in the basement. From 1930 to 1940, the Povey Building was occupied by the Columbia Mills Company and the Japanese Language School which was administered by S. Fugimato.

David Povey was the founder of the Povey Brothers Glass Company. Povey, born in 1865, was the son of a stained glass window maker from St. Louis. He studied art at Cooper Union in New York before coming to Portland. David and his brothers, George and John, formed the Povey Brothers Glass Company in 1888, incorporating the business in 1893. John was the craftsman and artist, while David personally supervised every aspect of a commission but rarely signed his works. He died in 1924 and his sons inherited the business.

In 1925, his sons, David and Darrel, hired Albert Gerlach, a master artist, formerly of Giannini & Hilgart Studios in Chicago, to assist in the business. Gerlach, who was born in 1884, received his training in stained glass at the Chicago Art Institute. Although the Povey Brothers sold the company to W.P. Fuller in 1928, Gerlach remained until 1950. Gerlach made the First Baptist Church's north windows, and all of the windows in the Temple Beth Israel Synagogue. Others projects included the First Presbyterian Church, St. James Church, First Congregational Church, First Christian Church, and Second Trinity Church.

Emil Schacht, architect of the building, was born in Denmark in 1854. After studying in Polytechnic Schools in Copenhagen, Denmark and Hanover, Germany, he immigrated to New York City in 1874 where he worked as a draftsman for six years. In 1884, he established his Portland practice which was to last 42 years. During that time, he became one of the most respected architects in Portland. He designed numerous warehouses, apartment buildings, office and public buildings as well as residences in Portland. Schacht was also involved with the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, for which he designed the Oriental Building. Nineteen buildings listed in the Historic Resource Inventory of Portland, as well as the Haradon Building in Chinatown, Resource No. 49, were designed by Emil Schacht.

Three buildings, the Police Headquarters (209 SW Oak), a Firehouse (3350 SE Francis) and the Jeppesen House (4107 N. Albina) are on the National Register of Historic Places. Schacht also designed the buildings at Fort Liscum in Alaska, and drew the plans for remodeling the barracks at Fort Vancouver, Washington. A majority of Schacht's buildings are constructed of brick, although he used glazed terra cotta and reinforced concrete as well. The Povey Building is a superb example of Schacht's ability in using brick ornamentation to enhance the appearence of what was a simple factory. Emil Schacht died in 1926 at the age of 72 while inspecting a building under construction at 12th and Morrison.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary period of significance because of its association with architect Emil Schacht and the Asian Ethnic community.

#49 **Name:** Unknown
**Address:** 412 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Haradon Building
**Original Owner:** Haradon & Son
**Architect:** Emil Schacht
**Year Built:** 1903
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification: Primary Contributing**

**Owner:** Judy Wilson, Michael, & Philip Kalberer
234 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Vacant
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2900
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 36
**Lot:** S. 1/2 Lt. 3

Description: The building faces west on NW Fifth Avenue between NW Flanders and NW Glisan streets. The two story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The metal cornice, embellished with dentils, projects over the brick facade which is laid in a common bond. Decorative arched corbelling capped with a saw tooth row of bricks articulates the frieze. The second story has three pairs of one over one double hung wood sash windows with a three light transom above. Each set of paired windows has a flat brick arch with a central keystone stone. The first and second story windows are separated by a corbelled beltcourse.

The first floor is divided into three bays articulated by brick pilasters. The north bay has been altered and consists of a large multi-paned window with a vertical board bulkhead. A set of double doors with central glass panels define the central bay's recessed entrance. The doors are capped with two, two-light transom windows. The south bay has a three light transom which surmounts a large fixed pane window. The central and south bays are intact, except for the bulkhead which has been altered to brick. The structure is in good condition.

Significance: The building was designed by Emil Schacht for F.F. Haradon & Son in 1903. From the time of its construction until about 1910, Haradon & Son, candy manufacturers, operated at this location. From 1911 until 1915, the Coblentz Company, wholesale liquor distributors, owned and occupied the building. In 1915, Lena Cox purchased the building from The Coblentz Company.

From 1930 to 1936, the Columbia Chemical Company, paint manufacturers, were housed in this building. In 1936, Samuel and Walter Koenig purchased the building, retaining it for one year before it reverted to Nancy Cox ( 1937-1941). Samuel and Walter Koenig repurchased the building in 1941. In 1938, several businesses occupied the building and appear to have been inter-related, the Koenig Manufacturing Company, (sheet metal works), Neon Electric Company, (neon signs), G. Myers Company, Inc. (electrical contractors), and Speck Electric Company. From 1940 to 1944, only Neon Electric and Koenig manufacturing companies were at this location. In 1963, the Koenig's sold it to the Kalberer Hotel Supply Company. Judy Wilson and Michael and Philip Kalberer have owned the building since 1981.

Emil Schacht, architect of the building, was born in Denmark in 1854. After studying in Polytechnic Schools in Copenhagen, Denmark and Hanover, Germany, he immigrated to New York City in 1874 where he worked as a draftsman for six years. In 1884, he established his Portland practice which was to last 42 years. During that time, he became one of the most respected architects in Portland. He designed numerous warehouses, apartment buildings, office and public buildings as well as residences in Portland. Schacht was also involved with the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, for which he designed the Oriental Building. In addition to the Povey Building in Chinatown, Resource No. 48, Emil Schacht designed eighteen buildings which are listed in the Historic Resource Inventory of Portland. Three buildings, the Police Headquarters (209 SW Oak), a Firehouse (3350 SE Francis) and the Jeppesen House (4107 N. Albina) are on the National Register of Historic Places. Schacht also designed the buildings at Fort Liscum in Alaska, and drew the plans for remodeling the barracks at Fort Vancouver, Washington. A majority of Schacht's buildings are constructed of brick, although he used glazed terra cotta and reinforced concrete as well. The building is an excellent example of Schacht's ability in using brick ornamentation. Emil Schacht died in 1926 at the age of 72 while inspecting a building under construction at 12th and Morrison.

The building is considered to be contributing within the district during the primary period of significance because of its association with architect Emil Schacht. From existing research, the building does not appear to be directly associated with the Chinese community through ownership or occupancy.

#50 **Name:** Aikido
**Address:** 416 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** Harper Brass Works Co.
**Original Owner:** A.J. Harper
**Architect:** Richard Martin, Jr.
**Year Built:** 1941
**Style:** 20th Century Commercial
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification:** Secondary Contributing

**Owner:** Jack B. & Jack W. Washburn
c/o Oregon Ki Society
416 NW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97209
**Use:** Commercial
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2920
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 36
**Lot:** N. 1/2 Lt. 3

Description: The building faces west on NW Fifth Avenue between NW Flanders and NW Glisan Streets. The concrete, one story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof with a parapet. The spandrel is embellished with a recessed concrete panel and the corners are finished with scored concrete pilasters. The front facade has two fixed pane storefront windows which flank a central recessed entrance door. The building has a concrete foundation and is in good condition.

Significance: The architectural firm of Richard Martin Jr. designed the one story concrete building for A. J. Harper, owner of the Harper Brass Works Company. It was constructed in 1941 for $3,300. A.J. Harper, who purchased the property from R.F. Johnson in 1939, operated his brass works from an old frame structure on this property as early as 1932. Harper Brass Works was housed in this building through 1944.

Architect Richard Martin, Jr. was born in England on July 23, 1858. He came to Portland in 1874 with his father who was a stone mason and architect. In 1882, Richard, Jr. worked as a draftsman in Warren H. Williams' office. In later years, he practiced with William McCaw and on his own. In addition to the two buildings in Chinatown, Resource Nos. 47 and 50, ten buildings in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory are attributed to Martin or the firms of McCaw and Martin, and McCaw, Martin and White. Martin died in 1950 at the age of 92.

The building is considered to be contributing to the integrity of the district during the secondary period of significance because of its relation to the industrial use and architecture within the district. From existing research, the building does not appear to be directly associated with the Chinese community through ownership or occupancy.

#51 **Name:** Unknown
**Address:** 430 NW 5th Avenue
**Historic Name:** NA
**Original Owner:** NA
**Architect:** NA
**Year Built:** 1954
**Style:** Utilitarian/Parking Lot
**Alterations:** Minor
**Classification:** Non-Compatible Non-Contributing

**Owner:** Evelyn M. Breeden
12895 N. Image Canoe Ave.
Portland, OR 97217-8212
**Use:** Parking
**Tax Assessor #:** R-18020-2940
**Plat:** Couch's Addition
**Block:** 36
**Lot:** 6; 7

Description: The building faces west on NW Fifth Avenue and north on NW Glisan Street. It is setback from NW Fifth approximately sixty feet. Two old gasoline pumps are located in the paved parking area west of the structure. A chain link fence, added in 1954, surrounds the property. The one story concrete structure is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The west elevation is comprised of three multi-panelled garage doors and a newer entrance door, at the south end. Two pairs of 12 light windows, with six operable central panes, comprise the north facade. The building has a concrete foundation and is in fair condition.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chinatown Historic District is nationally significant under Criterion A for its history as the largest and most intact Chinatown in Oregon. It is locally significant as the largest remaining and most viable example of the Chinese ethnic community in Portland. The district, located in Northwest Portland, is a 10 block area bounded by Burnside Street on the south, Fifth Avenue on the west, Glisan Street on the north and Third Avenue on the east. As the City of Portland developed into a major seaport and railroad center, the use of this area changed from residential to commercial and industrial. Chinatown was the major Chinese immigration center in the state and represents the Chinese who lived and worked in the area. The Chinatown Historic District portrays the traditional nature of Chinese social, political, cultural, and economic organizations. The majority of the buildings in the District are designed, by some of Portland's best architects and builders of the period 1880-1943. The last date marks the year that Chinese were allowed to become naturalized citizens, and granted the right to vote and legally own land in the United States. The District is evaluated in the context of the ethnic heritage of the Chinese people and the development and growth of the Chinese community in Portland.

SETTLEMENT

"New Chinatown," commonly known as Chinatown, is an excellent example of an immigrant, working-class and merchant community that developed in cities throughout America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historically, the Chinese community settled in two distinct areas in Portland, with Burnside dividing "Old Chinatown" from "New Chinatown." It is difficult to determine the exact date when Chinese first came to Portland but it can be assumed that many of the arrivals came overland from California about 1850. Most of the Chinese who settled in Portland originally lived in the Toi Shan, Yan Ping, Hoi Ping, and Sun Hui districts near Canton, in southeast China, and were from the same family, or clan. Many of the early sojourners came to Portland from the northernmost gold fields of California and southwestern Oregon, while others arrived directly by steamship from China via San Francisco.

In 1851, steamship service was established between Portland and San Francisco in order to supply goods and services to miners working in the gold fields. Direct trade between Portland and China was also established in 1851, when the brig "Amazon" came up the Willamette from Whampo, China, with a cargo of coffee, tea, sugar, and syrup. However, regular trade between the two countries did not develop until several years later.

Most Chinese arrived in Oregon via steamship disembarking at Portland. The earliest confirmed arrival of a Chinese man in Portland was in 1851. This gentleman, Mr. Sung Sung opened a restaurant, and a boarding house, "Tong Sung House," on SW 2nd Street. The movement of Chinese inhabitants into Portland was slow during the 1850's. This changed in 1857, when the steamship "Columbia" docked in Portland with several Chinese disembarking to live in the city.

This event was reported in the *Oregonian* on March 14th, 1857 as: "CELESTIALS — These 'Children of the Sun' are beginning to find their way to Portland. We noticed the arrival of a few by the 'Columbia,' and learn that others are expected soon from San Francisco." In the Spring of 1860, the first official city census was completed. It recorded that of the 2,917 inhabitants, 27 were Chinese, four of whom were women. Three years later, the Chinese business community consisted of nine registered businesses which included eight laundries and one merchant, Wa Kee, who was the first Chinese to sell merchandise to the Chinese community.

Although population growth was slow, several events caused an increase of Chinese in Portland. The lure of gold along with political unrest and economic deterioration in China was responsible for the migration of many Chinese across the Pacific. The Chinese laborers who crossed the Sun's Roots to find "Gold Mountain," were usually poor peasants who came by choice because of the opportunity to make enough money to improve their lifestyle when they returned to China. From the beginning a majority of the Chinese that entered this country were sojourners, who did not intend to stay permanently. For that reason they retained their ancient customs and cultural traditions and lived inwardly within their own refuge, safe from the foreign ways they encountered in the new world. The demand for their traditional medicines, foods, and clothing encouraged entrepreneurial Chinese merchants to establish businesses in Portland. After a period of settlement and adjustment, an interest developed among some Chinese in establishing permanent residency in this country.

EMPLOYMENT

For several years during the peak of the gold rush, the Chinese were tolerated in California, but as the placer deposits diminished, the Chinese became targets of increasing hostility. Individual prospectors who began leaving the mining fields to return to the cities in search of work found themselves in competition with the cheap labor provided by the Chinese. As the Chinese population continued to grow in the mid 1850's and the annual California foreign miners license tax increased. Chinese began to look into other work opportunities. However, anti-Chinese hostilities did not erupt as strongly in Oregon as in other states because there was a greater need for Chinese labor to provide services in the developing state economy.

The earliest reference to a Chinese working for a caucasian business venture was in 1865 for a cigar business. The same year the city census recorded a total population of 200 Chinese in Portland, living scattered throughout a 13 block area. In the late 1860's, Portland's iron, paper and textiles industries were developing and Chinese were employed as laborers in each of these industries. In the spring of 1867, Oregon Iron Company was the first to employ 18 Chinese to work in their mines in Oregon City. In 1867, the Clackamas Paper Manufacturing Company near Oregon City opened and also employed Chinese to cut, sort, and clean rags for use as pulp. In 1868, when the Oregon mills opened, twelve Chinese were hired to work in the textile industry. That same year, a total of 256 Chinese men and 132 Chinese women resided in Portland. By 1874, the Oswego Iron Works employed as many as 150 Chinese in making charcoal.

The railroads were the first large scale industry to employ Chinese. In 1865, the Central Pacific Railroad was the first to employ Chinese as laborers to build track across the Sierras into Utah. Later, in 1869, when the Central Pacific was linked to the Union Pacific line from the east, Chinese began to migrate to the northwest where there was talk of building another railroad line.

On April 16, 1868, the Oregon Central Railroad broke ground with a Chinese crew in attendance. A week later the Oregon Central announced that it would be hiring 1,000 Chinese at $36 a month. This was the start of the labor contract system. Although not limited to the Chinese, it was associated with them, and used against the Chinese by white laborers. The labor contract system permitted a company to hire a supplier who would guarantee a certain number of men for a specific time. The contractor would provide food and housing for the laborers. Since most Chinese did not speak English, this was a common form of contracting. Although in theory it sounds good, there was much abuse of the contract system.

The Oregon Central hired Wa Kee, a labor contractor, who announced he would have to recruit Chinese beyond the Portland area. In 1868, the *Oregonian* reported that "several Chinese rail crews had been recruited and were working well." By 1870, four rail lines were being constructed in the northwest by Chinese from the Portland area. In 1872, the *Oregonian* reported that the Northern Pacific had employed 800 Chinese. It is not possible to determine exactly how many Chinese were employed in railroad work between 1868-1872 but it is estimated to be in excess of 1,000. During the summer of 1872, the ship "Forward" brought 300 Chinese to Portland. The "Garibaldi," who had brought approximately 600 sojourners the year before, brought another 300 in 1872. This accounts for more than 1000 Chinese immigrating to Portland in a two year period.

Due to the gold rush, Portland lost the possibility of becoming the western terminus of the first trans-continental railroad. The first comprehensive effort at railroad construction in the state was focused on connecting Portland with San Francisco and meeting local transportation needs in the Willamette Valley. Construction contracts were often marked with corruption between competing companies. Two companies, both named the Oregon Central Railroad Company, started lines from Portland down the Willamette Valley, one running on the east side of the river and one on the west. Under the direction of Ben Holladay, the east side railroad prevailed and, in 1870, the companies merged and became the Oregon and California Railroad Company. In 1874, the company was taken over by Henry Villard. In 1887, the Oregon and California Railroad met the Southern Pacific Railroad and the route to San Francisco was completed. In the interim Villard acquired the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company and reorganized it into the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Soon afterward, he built railroad lines east and west from The Dalles. Portland and Walla Walla were connected by 1882 and within a year this line was connected to the Northern Pacific, creating a second trans-continental railroad and linking Portland and Oregon with the rest of the country for the first time. All of this railroad construction was dependent upon Chinese labor, primarily contracted out of Portland.

Chinese were also employed in the 1870's to build roads and to dig waterway systems. Wa Kee contracted for canal work in Eastern Oregon and for the Oregon City Canal which employed between 100-120 men. Chinese were also hired in Portland to work on downtown street improvements and expansions. They cleared land for streets on the expanding west side, layed the sewer under Stark Street, and worked on improving Couch Street.

After the major railroad building had been completed, the Chinese started working in fish canneries. Salmon canning first started in Oregon in 1864 at Eagle Cliff, forty miles up river from Astoria. The earliest reference to Chinese working in the canneries was in 1872 when George Hume hired Chinese to work at his plant in Eagle Cliff. Soon every cannery had 200 or more Chinese workers. By 1874, more than 2,000 Chinese were employed in the canneries. Most of the cannery workers were Chinese transients, hired out of Portland. During the winter when the weather was inclement, many Chinese laborers returned to Portland and cut, delivered and stacked firewood. During the 1880's and, especially, the 1890's, Chinese were increasingly accepted by the White business community. White prejudices began to focus on the Japanese. The Chinese expanded into "New Chinatown," replacing many of the businesses operated by Japanese. The Chinese merchants who made their fortunes as labor contractors, purveyors of Chinese goods and groceries, and wholesalers of products to restaurants and other businesses became the economic elite of Chinatown.

Three of the most prominent men were Seid Back, Louie Chung, and Moy Back Hin. There were few Chinese professionals, the majority of the population were employed in menial construction or service occupations such as tailors, cooks, house-boys, butchers, firewood cutters, and restaurant employees. They were also employed by businesses that catered only to the Chinese community and culture. Unfortunately, many jobs were seasonal and it was often impossible for the sojourner to save enough money to return to his homeland.

DISCRIMINATION AND ASSIMILATION

Discrimination existed against the Chinese in Oregon in many ways. As early as 1854, a bill was introduced into the Territorial Legislature by pro-Southern Oregonians to prohibit all free blacks, mulattoes, and Chinese from moving into the territory. The bill was defeated although the constitution of the state prohibited Chinese who were not already residents from holding property and denied them the right to vote. During the 1856-57 Territorial Legislature, a similar bill was introduced. Due to concern about the increasing number of Chinese, a measure was passed to tax all Chinese miners two dollars a month and all Chinese commercial businesses four dollars a month. The bill passed the legislature, marking the first legislative action against the Chinese. In the fall of 1857, Oregon held its Constitutional Convention in preparation for statehood. Article XV, Section 8, of the final document stated: "No Chinaman, not a resident of this state at the adoption of this Constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim therein." This provision went into effect in 1859 when Oregon became a state. An amendment to the United States Constitution overruled this provision six years later.

During the 1860's and 1870's, several other laws were passed by the State Legislature which harassed and illegally taxed the Chinese, such as the 1859 foreign miners tax and the 1862 "poll tax." There were laws which prohibited interracial marriages and hiring Chinese for public works projects. The Portland Common Council passed two ordinances that discriminated against the Chinese. The "Cubic Air Ordinance" targetted Chinese boarding houses and "sidewalk obstructions," Chinese woodcutters who delivered and stacked wood on the sidewalks outside Chinese shops and boarding houses.

In general, antipathy towards the Chinese remained low during the 1850's and the early 1860's. However, in 1865, citizens began to complain about Chinese laundries, saying that they were fire hazards, spread disease, hurt property values, and caused high insurance rates. The white community began to talk about total removal of the Chinese or restricting them to a defined area. By the late 1860's, as the Chinese population increased, they concentrated in downtown Portland. As Chinese visibility increased, so did the hostilities toward their culture and financial prosperity.

Although the national economy was not flourishing in the early 1870's, Portland's economy was prosperous due to the development of woolen mills, paper mills and canneries. In 1872, for the first time, Portland and the State of Oregon had a large surplus in their balance of trade. Unfortunately, this year marked the first major anti-Chinese activities in Portland. On December 22, 1872, a fire destroyed two blocks of Portland's downtown business district. Chinese were accused of starting the fire and, within a short period of time, three separate anti-Chinese groups were formed who harassed the Chinese for a year until their interest in racial-conflict diminished.

During the next ten years there were no more vigilante actions but politically, the "Chinese Question" remained an issue. Several exclusionist politicians and Portland mayors were elected because they were anti-Chinese. The "Chinese Question" finally became a national issue in February, 1879, when Congress passed an act which prohibited Chinese immigration. However, President Rutherford B. Hayes vetoed the legislation because it violated previous treaties with China. In reaction to the veto, a mass meeting was held in Portland on March 3, 1879, and five resolutions were passed demanding that the bill be approved by the President. In 1880, President Hayes appointed two men to re-negotiate the Burlingame Treaty with China; it had been in effect since 1868 and recognized the right of free immigration. The new 1880 treaty allowed the United States to regulate, limit, and temporarily suspend but not completely prohibit Chinese immigration.

Two years later, a series of Chinese Exclusion Acts were passed, prohibiting an entire ethnic group from immigration for the first time in United States history. It also denied Chinese the right of naturalization. These acts were in effect for only ten years, but other acts such as the 1888 Scott Act, the 1892 Geary Act, and the 1924 Immigration Act, effectively limited Chinese immigration, without limiting other nationalities. After 1924, most Chinese-Americans also lost their right to bring spouses and children to the United States. This policy was repealed in 1943, when China gained status as an ally.

Nationally, during the 1880's, the question of the Chinese immigration remained a political party issue. The *Oregonian* adopted a pro-Chinese position which was reflective of Republican politics at the time, and their interest in exploiting the Chinese labor force for greater profit. This was consistent with the national goal of promoting business expansion, economic development, and overuse of natural resources. However, the *Oregonian* position in 1886 against lawlessness and vigilante actions is reflective of the local government's broader commitment to law and order and not solely related to economic considerations.

A depression occurred from 1882 to 1886 in the United States. One major factor in the Pacific Northwest was the completion of construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad line in 1883. Immediately, many Chinese and some White laborers were unemployed and began seeking work in a labor market that was already saturated. The population of Portland's Chinatown began to increase substantially. Unfortunately, the Chinese became the target of other peoples poor financial investments. Illegal Chinese laborers from Canada who had completed work on the Canadian Pacific in 1885, began to move into Washington. Vigilante actions were renewed, and numerous racial incidents occurred throughout Washington. In Tacoma, Chinese living quarters were burned and the Chinese were put on a train and sent to Portland. In February 1886, the Chinese were evicted from Seattle. Many of the Chinese in California, who were experiencing similar violence, fled to Portland where there had not been any serious violence during the 1880's.

The *Oregonian* continued to defend the Chinese under the principal of "law and order." However, outside agitators, primarily from California, organized numerous anti-Chinese parades, demonstrations, and meetings. They demanded that.."you must drive out the Chinese, peaceably, if you can, forcibly if you must; if necessary shed blood." A State resolution was passed that required all Chinese to leave the state within 40 days or be driven out. On February 22, 1886 in Oregon City, 40 Chinese were gathered together, beaten and robbed, and put on a steamer for Portland. Six days later approximately 180 Chinese wood cutters living in the Albina area were driven from their work camp across the river into Portland by a group of 80 Whites. On March 4th, more woodcutters fled to Portland from the Mt. Tabor area, and on March 12th, a Chinese laundry in Portland was destroyed by fire.

These acts of hostility led the Mayor to organize a mass meeting to address lawlessness within Portland. The anti-Chinese forces packed the meeting hall which resulted in meetings being held in two separate buildings. At one meeting, law and order was discussed and at the other how to drive the Chinese from Oregon. Each meeting hall had over a thousand people in attendance who drew up resolutions to express their concerns. The "law and order" meeting attendees pledged their lives and financial resources for the defense of the Chinese and set up a committee to work out a solution to the problem. Their determination was so impressive that no further violence occurred. The only outcome of the anti-Chinese meeting faction was an ineffectual boycott against the *Oregonian*. After 1886, the "Chinese Question" and the anti-Chinese organizations dissipated.

Racial tension in Portland between the Chinese and White communities remained insignificant because the economy of the state needed the Chinese worker. Even in the late 1880's and 1890's as White immigration increased competition for jobs, racial conflict did not resurface. The Whites adopted the conservative Republican values of the earlier settlers and the Chinese after 1890 avoided situations that would be confrontational or in direct competition with Whites. As the Chinese gained acceptance, the racist Whites began to focus their harassment on the Japanese. As the demand for traditional Chinese transient laborer occupations diminished in the late 1880's, those who did not leave Oregon began to settle in Portland.

Some Chinese, especially the merchants and their families who settled in Portland permanently, went out of their way to establish good relations with the larger White community by demonstrating their patriotism and loyalty to the United States. In 1898, during the Spanish American War, a company of militia known as the American born Chinese Brigade was formed by the sons of prominent Chinese merchants. This unit, under the leadership of Captain Seid Back, Jr., became part of the Oregon National Guard. It was the only unit of its kind in the United States.

Although assimilation gradually continued, in 1927 Chinese Americans were still discriminated against in attending movie theaters in Portland. Immigration laws were inconsistent. U.S. Immigration legislation against Chinese women was relaxed in 1930, permitting women married before 1924 to enter the U.S. At the same time, American-born Chinese Moy Chong Hai, a Portland born Chinese, was refused a re-entry permit to the U.S. after visiting China. The following year Chinatown residents were told that their immigration would no longer be questioned if they would turn in the names of Chinese living in Portland. Due to previous difficulties, this was met with suspicion by the Chinese community.

After 1930, assimilation occurred even more rapidly. Two Chinese women were appointed to serve on the County Election Board, the first in Multnomah County. Seven Chinese enrolled at the Adcox Aviation School as part of a plan to train Chinese aviators in Portland. In order to support the young aviators', the CCBA opened a soup kitchen. The same year the Chinese Women's Club raised funds for the Red Cross in China. In 1932, Leah Hing received her wings and became the first Chinese female pilot along with Hazel Lee and Virginia Wong of Portland. Dr. William Poy, the first Chinese to graduate as a physician, was commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Missions to work in China. In 1934, the first Chinese Scout Troop was organized at the Chinese Baptist Church and Ruth Hing was chosen to serve as the Chinese candidate for Winter Carnival Queen.

More political and social activities evolved with each new year. The China Society was formed in 1937 to support Chinese war efforts against the Japanese. The same year a Chinese Costume Ball was held to raise money for the war refugees in China. This expanded into a community effort and crimson geraniums were sold to raise money for the China War refugees. Due to mounting tensions in the community, caused by the impending war, the Chinese began to display signs in their store windows which identified their business as Chinese. By December of 1940, the Chinese were required to wear identity tags and register at the Chinese Consulate to prove that they were not Japanese.

In 1943, Chinese were given the right to become citizens and legally own property. This reinforced the exodus from Chinatown that had already begun and many families moved away. Many of the first generation of Chinese immigrants had died and, with them at the end of the war, the Kuomintang's domination of Chinese politics ended. China of the past had been lost. Chinese youth returning from the war had fulfilled their duty to both countries and many discovered that they were American-Chinese, not just Chinese. After experiencing China firsthand, many no longer idealized the country of their fathers and grandfathers. They came home to Portland to complete their schooling and establish themselves permanently.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

As a result of discrimination, four types of Chinese associations evolved that governed the social, political and economic life of the community. The organizational structure evolved from traditional organizations in the southeastern part of China where the sojourners originally came from. The first type was the family association or clan, which was based upon lineage through male family members. When the Chinese came to America, family association lineage was expanded to include all those with the same surname in a geographically defined area. In America, the family association provided food, shelter, and financial security to its members. The family association also protected members from rival Chinese associations and mediated individual disputes. If a family member chose not to work within the family association, they were considered a non-entity within the community and were often victims of hostility from whites and the associations themselves. In Chinatown, the family association headquarters often contained a bank, post office and welfare office. It was usually located in a store owned by a wealthy family member. In 1922, the *Oregonian* reported that there were 11 family associations located in the Chinese community.

A second type of association was the District Association or Hui-huan, which provided many of the same functions as the family associations, but whose membership was based on coming from the same district and speaking the same dialect. It provided security for the sojourner who belonged to a minor family or did not wish to be associated with a family association. If one originated from the Toi Shan district in China, one joined the district association whose members came from Toi Shan.

The third type of association were the tongs or secret societies. Tongs originated in China as secret societies where their focus for centuries was rebellion and political asylum. During times of political unrest in China, the tongs were active in overthrowing the reigning dynasty. The sojourners from southeastern China brought their secret societies with them when they settled in America. They also were associated with criminal activities. Tongs were involved in the operations of brothels and gambling houses as early as the 1860's in Portland. As the Chinese community developed, so did the number of Chinese who were unattached to powerful family or district associations. The tongs were comprised of minority surnames and struggling merchants who organized for self interest and protection. The Tongs were often composed of the poor and oppressed members of the Chinese community. As disputes among the rival tongs spread throughout Chinatown, in the 1880's "tong wars" were first reported in the Portland newspapers. The tongs never were violent against the anti-Chinese mobs in the 1880's but instead directed their violence internally against the centers of power in Chinatown. Most of the internal affairs of Chinatown were ignored by the Portland business establishment and the police. However, in 1888,

the police intervened when a large tong war broke out. Weapons were seized and clubhouses closed.

By the 1890's, the Tongs had gained a great amount of political and economic power. They functioned as a protecting organization for Chinese merchants, but were also involved in gambling, prostitution, and smuggling. In 1905, a series of tong wars erupted and continued intermittently until 1922. In 1912, the leader of Hop Sing was assassinated by Bow Leong Tong. The following year, two members of Bow Leong were killed in retaliation. As a result of this violence, the Peace Society was formed between six tongs for the purpose of arbitrating any future disagreements. Unfortunately, more violence erupted in 1917 leaving seven dead.

Since Portland's early days, gambling houses had been considered illegal. However, many gambling establishments existed and those in Chinatown were operated by the Chinese tongs. Outwardly the buildings reflected legitimate businesses but the interiors were devoted to gambling dens. The most popular games were fan-tan and dominoes. Occasionally, gambling establishments were raided by the police and fines were levied. However, this was often for show as on most occasions the police would warn the proprietors prior to a raid. Evidence of this is mentioned by Kimbark MacColl who said he had been informed that telephone wires were found, running underground from the Bishop's House, a Chinese tong in 1898, directly to the Police Department. The relationship between the Police and the Chinese was one of mutual benefit. The police profitted from extra income earned from the brothel and gambling businesses and the Chinese from Police protection.

Chinese lotteries and other illegal establishments remained in Chinatown until the 1950's. In 1962, when a building on SW 2nd Avenue was being demolished, the remains of a secret Chinese gambling den, including Chinese magazines, Chinese money, gambling tables, Chinese lottery tickets, cards, and Chinese jewelry box was found. Under the building, there were secret passageways and "raid" hideaway closets. In the September 20, 1976 Oregon Journal, Rolla Crick, a newspaperman recalled his experience with Chinese gambling dens--"In early police reporter days, and before Old Chinatown vanished, I can remember descending into the tunnels that once linked the buildings around the police station and where the Chinese once grew soy beans and occasionally kept chickens and ducks. There also were semi-secret passageways to backroom gambling dens where no gambler was sent away broke. Anyone who lost all was given bus fare home and maybe some grocery money. Free snacks, cigarettes and drinks were given to players by the owners of the establishments."

There is no way to measure the income generated by the "underground economy" in Chinatown, but it is known that lottery tickets sold for ten cents each and it was possible to "win up to $122 with one ticket at the twice daily drawings." It is important to realize that these businesses flourished because of the conditions that prevented the Chinese from being employed in more traditional businesses or from owning private property. The criminal element of the tongs ceased when the gambling houses were closed in the 1950's. The tongs currently function as fraternal and social service associations.

The fourth organization was the Hui or Rotating Credit Organization which was less formal than the other organizations. Based on an ancient Chinese system, the Hui served as a bank or credit union and provided capital for Chinese to establish a business. This provided a very important

function since there were no Chinese banks in Portland and the White banks did not lend money to the sojourners.

Over time, other organizations also became important to the Chinese community, including Chinese Churches. In the late 1860's, a First Baptist Church pastor commented on the number of Chinese arriving in Portland and suggested that the Gospel should be taught to them. However, it wasn't until 1873 that the congregation became concerned and imported a Chinese missionary by the name of Dong Gong from San Francisco to open a Chinese mission school. The first session was attended by 75 sojourners and led to the creation of the first Chinese Baptist Church in Oregon.

Within ten years, several other Protestant churches opened mission schools. Four separate Protestant Chinese churches were established in Portland. In addition to teaching Christian concepts and beliefs, they offered the opportunity to learn English. In 1913, the Chinese community formed their own Presbyterian Church in the heart of Chinatown at 117 NW Third Avenue and named it in honor of early missionaries, Reverend and Mrs. Holt.

Today, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) or Chung Wah Hui Gwoon is probably the best known Chinese organization. It originated in San Francisco in the early 1860's when six hui-huans met to discuss the problems the Chinese were experiencing after arriving at "Gold Mountain." These meetings continued for 20 years, and, in 1882, they were formalized into CCBA-USA. Across the United States in major Chinatown communities, branches of the CCBA were formed. The CCBA was established in Portland about 1890 in a building at Second and Pine Streets. The President of the CCBA was popularly known as the "Mayor of Chinatown" and also the semi-official representative of the Chinese Government. On October 2, 1906, Moy Back Hin, a Chinese millionaire was officially appointed Consul for the states of Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana by the Chinese Government. The Consul headquarters were located in Portland because of its large Chinese population and trade relation with China. Moy was the fourth Chinese consul appointed in the United States. The other three were in San Francisco, Boston and New York. Moy Back Hin is credited with pursuing restitution for the Chinese displaced from Tacoma in the 1880's, and establishing the CCBA Language School in 1908.

In the late 1880's, before the CCBA was formally organized, the community was controlled by the merchant class because they could speak English and were socially accepted in the White community. When the association became organized, the owners of the stores elected the president and board of directors. As the influence of the merchants diminished in the 1890's power struggles occurred within the Chinese community. Due to this, the CCBA was reorganized in 1909-1910. Under the new structure, each business owner, family, district and tong association was given representation on the new board of directors. Plans were made to build a new CCBA hall at 315 N.W. Davis Street. A lot was purchased for $1,600 and a new four-story brick building was completed for $40,000 in 1911. The CCBA provided a focus for the entire Chinese community and reinforced Fourth and Davis as the heart of "New Chinatown."

As the Chinese continued to concentrate in "New Chinatown," the CCBA strengthened its influence within the Chinese community by providing a social, political, and economic focus for the community. Other new groups with a distinctly American flavor such as the Boy Scouts, also emerged within the Chinese community, showing that the second and third generation were being

assimiliated into the Caucasian community. In 1916, the Chinese took part in the Rose Parade, the City's most important civic event, for the first time. This marked the entry of Chinese into the mainstream of Portland society. Newspapers accounts after this time reflect the change in attitude as there were many articles about social teas, beauty contests, meetings, and luncheons attended by members the Chinese community. Many younger generation middle class Chinese began to reside outside the immediate boundaries of Chinatown. However, the CCBA and its many activities, along with the other associations, groceries, restaurants and other businesses still drew Chinese to Chinatown.

Prior to World War II, the CCBA's primary purpose was to fight unjust discrimination against Chinese businesses and individuals, arbitrate disputes among the various Chinese associations, assist Chinese with the United States immigration authorities, and run the Chinese Language School. The Chinese Language School was opened in 1908 and has been in continual operation since that time. It was established by Chinese parents who wanted to prevent the rapid acculturation of American born Chinese children. For four decades Chinese-American children attended Chinese school five days a week after attending regular public school. Students studied Cantonese, Chinese geography, literature, writing, and history. After World War II, as the Chinese population dispersed, enrollments declined, and classes were limited to weekly meetings.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF CHINATOWN

The City of Portland developed slowly after its incorporation in 1851. Chinatown developed near the river because it was considered an undesirable residential area by the Whites due to constant flooding, the marshiness of the ground, and the industrial waterfront atmosphere. Chinese were prohibited from moving into White residential areas which developed to the west and north. Directly south of the Chinese business area was the Central Business District and the river flowed to the east; thus creating definite boundaries for Chinatown. By 1870, Chinese occupied six waterfront blocks. The area was convenient for Chinese immigrants who arrived in Portland at the Morrison Street dock. They could walk just a short distance and be at home in Chinatown. For Chinese employed by the railroad, the main station was located a few blocks north of Burnside, and provided easy access to Chinatown. It was also a convenient location for the White community who sought cheap and reliable Chinese laborers.

As the Chinese population increased significantly in the 1870's and 1880's, they began to concentrate on the blocks bounded by SW 1st and 2nd Avenues and Washington and Alder Streets. The *Oregonian* commented several times on the number of Chinese residences, businesses, gambling establishments and brothels in this area. In 1867, the first Chinese temple or "Joss House" was built near the corner of Oak Street and SW 2nd Avenue. By 1870, 31 Chinese businesses were operating, including a Chinese grocery store, which was a new phenomena in Portland. The grocery store indicates that Portland's Chinese population was now large enough to support such a business and that the character of the community had changed from transients to a more settled Chinese population. Duck Loung & Co. (now Tuck Lung) which dates from this time, is one of the oldest remaining grocery stores and restaurants in Portland. By the mid-1870's, Chinatown was well established, with its residential and commercial center located at the corner of Alder Street and SW 2nd Avenue. The three leading merchants, Wa-kee, Ye-loung, and Tong-duck-chung, all operated their businesses within two blocks of the area.

Between 1880 and 1910, Portland's Chinese population increased dramatically. This was due to new work opportunities that replaced the traditional land clearing, mining and railroad construction work that had been available to the original sojourners. Because the Chinese were confined to a small geographic area, excluded from living in other areas of the city and denied the right to own property, Chinatown soon became a high-density ghetto with over 300 Chinese residents per block. White building owners took advantage of the demand for living quarters and extracted exorbitant rents from the Chinese.

According to an article in the *Daily Republican*, January 9, 1887, it was not unusual for the Chinese to pay $800-$1,000 per month to rent a "two story building 40 feet across." In order to survive, it was necessary for several Chinese to share both their business quarters and residential living spaces. In some boarding houses more than twenty people were forced to sleep in a 12 x 12 foot room in bunk beds stacked one on top of the other.

In order to avoid confrontation and direct competition with White laborers, Chinese worked in laundries and restaurants. These businesses catered to both the Chinese and White community. Many Chinese operated businesses were located within the concentrated and tightly woven Chinese community or the immediate neighborhood periphery. In Portland most of the Chinese were segregated by choice and existing social conditions. This had both advantages and disadvantages. It encouraged Chinese to retain their own subculture based on the society they had left behind in China, and included secret societies, ancestor worship, festival celebrations, and district and kinship associations. Living within Chinatown provided a sense of protection and status within the larger White population and created an atmosphere where gradual assimilation and acceptance of conditions in the new political and social environment of Portland could occur.

The earliest buildings in Chinatown were two stories high and constructed of wood. Due to fires and natural deterioration, the wooden buildings were gradually replaced with brick and stone structures varying from two to three stories in height. The buildings were originally built and owned by Whites who in turn leased them back to the wealthier Chinese merchants on a long term basis. The Chinese made both interior and exterior alterations to the buildings to reflect their cultural traditions. It was not unusual to see iron balconies, wooden awnings, and curved bright colored canopies in red or gold over business entryways. The building's groundfloor usually contained several businesses, the affluent businesses being very large and the less lucrative businesses extremely small. It was not unusual for several family members and friends to work within the same space sometimes each proprietor had a different item for sale, and sometimes they worked together as a unit to strengthen the prosperity of the family. Others who could not afford to rent interior spaces operated as street vendors on the sidewalks in Chinatown.

Upper floors of buildings were used for housing, meeting halls, theaters, and Joss Houses. Occasionally, if a merchant was wealthy enough, he could import a wife and the space would be converted to family housing. In the late 1870's, Chinese merchants began to import wives and bring their families to Portland which created the need for a more domestic community rather than the previous bachelor society. Portland's Chinatown developed as a residential community faster than either San Francisco or Seattle's Chinatowns. As a natural response to this perceived family need, the Baptist Mission under the ministry of Dong Gong, established a Chinese School.

On August 3, 1873 the most devastating fire in Portland's history. Began in a Chinese laundry in an area where the buildings were mostly made of wood. The fire burned 20 city blocks before it was brought under control. Ten of the blocks contained 17 of 62 existing Chinese businesses. All were reduced to ashes.

As the wooden buildings were replaced by brick and stone structures, property assessments, taxes, and rents increased. Many Chinese merchants could not afford the increased rents. Due to this, merchants began moving to Couch's Addition and established New Chinatown in the area north of Burnside. In the early 1880's, the need for larger living quarters, the existing overpopulation in "Old Chinatown," an increase in Chinese population, less expensive rents, and an escape from the Willamette River's continous flooding made the move north to "New Chinatown" a practical decision.

With the development of "New Chinatown," Chinese businesses began to attract white clientele and actively sought their patronage, especially laundries and tailors which were often located next to hotels, boarding houses, and saloons. In 1880, the Chinese community grew to 63 businesses and migrated north, adding three more city blocks and four new laundries to "New Chinatown." Chinese merchants began to provide the Chinese community with essential and luxury items plus several social services. Chinese merchants that could speak English, acted as liaisons between the Chinese community and U.S. immigration officials. The ordinary merchant was the elite of the Chinese community because of his money and valuable contacts within the white community. This is contrary to traditional Chinese society where the merchant class is in the lower spectrum of the social hierarchy. In America, Chinese merchants were community leaders--politically, socially, and economically.

The years between 1880 and 1885 reflect significant growth and change in Portland's Chinese business community. In 1880, "New Chinatown" occupied seven city blocks; five years later, Chinatown had dispersed over a fourteen block area. Within this five-year span, the number of Chinese businesses increased from 63 to 123. In the 1880's and 1890's, Portland had a population of over 4,500 Chinese, second only to San Francisco in the United States. It is estimated that during the winter months when the transient labor force returned to Portland from work in the canneries and hopfields, that the Chinese population reached approximately 10,000.

The 1890 Portland City Directory indicates a drop in the actual number of businesses for that year, while the U.S. Census shows 7,841 Chinese living in Portland, an increase. Not all Chinese shops were listed in the City Directory. Within any single building, a multitude of craftsmen and Chinese merchants could be found transacting business. Others who could not crowd into buildings made up a large street merchant community who often crowded together under overhead tents. The businesses that remained stable were those that catered to Chinese residents, such as grocery stores, doctors, dentists, and employment agencies.

Whites were impressed by the prosperity of the Chinese and intrigued by a culture different than their own. When they ventured into Chinatown, White visitors were fascinated by the live chickens and ducks sold on the sidewalk, unusual foods such as "1,000 year old eggs" and dried shark fins, lovely silk and embroidered clothing, firecrackers, and a language that they could not speak, read or write.

The everyday dress of the sojourners was also a curiosity. Dark-colored loose-flowing pantaloons complimented the mens long blue cotton blouses or coats, sandals, and bamboo hats. The unusual custom of a Chinaman braiding his hair in one long queue as a sign of loyalty and respect to the Manchu Dynasty, offered additional interest to those who frequented the Chinese restaurants, shops, brothels, and gambling houses.

Opium smoking also added to Chinatown's cultural distinctiveness. Many of the sojourners openly smoked on the streets while others confined their smoking to opium dens which were scattered throughout Chinatown. In *City on the Willamette,* Maddux states that "a chance stroller through Chinatown might observe tradesmen working away on the sidewalk, perhaps under a wooden awning--the sandal maker, the umbrella mender, a pipe mender, the jewelry worker, the saw filer, the knife mender. Some Chinese on the streets would appear to be doing nothing but standing and talking. Some would be simply sitting, such as the elderly Chinese smoking a little pipe the size of a thimble with a stem three feet long." Opium smoking was used to temporarily escape the rigors of daily life and alleviate the homesickness experienced in moving to a new land.

Chinese festivals and public celebrations also added to the exotic atmosphere of Chinatown. There were five traditional festivals that the Portland Chinese celebrated. The most important was Chinese New Year, which occurred in late January or early February and lasted for 17 days. The date varied because it was based on the traditional Chinese lunar calendar. The event was celebrated by lighting strings of firecrackers hung from the roofs of buildings to ward off the evil spirits and ensure success in the New Year. Chinese New Year was a public celebration from the early days of Chinatown until World War II when its popularity diminished because of a shortage of firecrackers and a decrease in population. Other important festivals were the Dragon Boat Festival, Memorial or Ching-Ming Day, Harvest or Moon Festival, and Baby Festival.

In June of 1894, the Willamette River flooded 250 city blocks and rose 36.2 feet above the usual low water mark. Businesses were forced to operate from the second and third floors of buildings. During the flood, the Chinese gained respect by demonstrating their boating skills and winning boat races that were held on Portland's flooded streets. After the flood, many Chinese businesses moved to "New Chinatown," replacing many businesses on 3rd and 4th Avenues in the primarily Japanese district. By 1895, "New Chinatown" had a hospital, four churches, two Joss Houses, five Herb Shops and a theater. "New Chinatown" continued to grow as merchants were attracted to buildings that gave them the opportunity to escape their crowded working conditions. Buildings within "New Chinatown" continually adjusted to new tenants and businesses. Reflective of other American Chinatowns, the Chinese moved into existing commercial buildings and gave them a Chinese cultural character, with bi-lingual signs, balcony and canopy additions, and exotic merchandise.

Although "Old Chinatown" continued to exist, White businesses, parking lots, and changing land values eroded its boundaries. The center of the Chinese community soon became the area around NW Fourth Avenue and Davis Street. As Chinese businesses became more successful they were able to absorb the available Chinese labor, thus eliminating the competition for household jobs in the White community.

By the late 1920's, second and third generation Chinese had made enough money that they no longer had to live within the confines of Chinatown. Slowly they began to leave Chinatown and move into other Portland neighborhoods and suburbs. In 1938, B.Y. Lee studied Portland Chinese families. Of 176 Chinese households, 61 percent lived outside of Chinatown and 39 percent lived in or near Chinatown. The study revealed that of those who lived outside of Chinatown, 75 percent lived on the eastside and 25 percent on the westside. Of the 48 families who owned homes, 70 percent resided in middle-class residential neighborhoods, 22 percent in lower class, and 8 percent in upper class. Of all the residential areas in Portland, Ladd's Addition was one of the most popular neighborhoods with Chinese families. However, most single males who comprised 40 percent of the total Chinese population continued to live in Chinatown.

The outward expansion from Chinatown was even more dramatic after 1943 when Congress changed the immigration laws and allowed Chinese to become naturalized citizens. This change allowed Chinese access to many of the professional and commercial activities that had been prohibited to them previously. Many who had lived within Chinatown were now able to afford to bring their wives and families from China and settle in the suburbs.

POST WAR CHANGES

Because of the joint Chinese and American war efforts in Asia, the Chinese gained greater acceptance by the Americans. The dispersion and assimilation begun in the 1930's was accelerated in the 1940's. Portland's "Old and New Chinatown's" began to disappear as their population dispersed. The war and depression undermined the economy of Chinatown. Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee's decisive actions against gambling in the 1950's, adversely affected Portland's Chinatown. The legal actions taken against Chinese gambling institutions ended a vital economic base in "Old Chinatown." Some new businesses and restaurants opened in Chinatown, but most spread throughout the entire metropolitan area, reflective of the residential scattering. By the 1960's, only one Chinese restaurant and business remained in "Old Chinatown" south of Burnside. "New Chinatown" survived with a number of Chinese restaurants and association halls but lacked the vitality it had when Chinatown existed as a cohesive community.

In the 1970's, renewed interest in "New Chinatown" stimulated a revitalization effort. Several Chinese businessmen expanded or opened new restaurants and groceries. Members of the CCBA committed themselves to remaining in Chinatown. In 1979, with $175,000 provided by the Republic of China, $100,000 by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and many private donations, they restored their historic headquarters. They also established the Chinatown Development Committee who developed a plan for the revitalization of Chinatown. The plan was officially adopted by the Portland City Council in 1984. With assistance from the Portland Development Commission, the CCBA has installed bi-lingual street signs, ornamental street lights and banners and a Chinese Gateway, at Fourth and Burnside.

It is estimated that only about 60 percent of the Chinese living in Portland today are descendants of the sojourners who left China over 135 years ago to seek their future in Oregon. However, the sojourners have left a legacy that is reflective of traditional Chinese culture where hard work, education and scholarship is highly respected. Presently, Chinese are employed in nearly every occupation. The character of Chinatown has changed as past traditions are absorbed into the present. The Chinatown of a century ago with its unusual sights, sounds, and smells has been replaced with a more integrated approach to life. Traditional needs for social and familial associations have diminished as Chinese Americans have been assimilated into the mainstream of American life and institutions.

Although the CCBA is no longer actively involved in mediating disputes with immigration authorities, it still sponsors community events and serves as a social and economic focus for the Chinese community. It is responsible for carrying on the traditional Chinese New Year celebration, the annual summer picnic, and student scholarship fund-raising dinner. The Chinese Language School has grown and offers Cantonese, Mandarin and English, and traditional Chinese dance classes.

Chinatown remains the focus of Portland's Chinese community, continuing to remind them of the importance of ancient traditions. Although some of the buildings have undergone change, they continue to reflect the spirit of the community. The community has worked to upgrade and define the special character of the area with bi-lingual street signs, oriental banners and street lights, and a Chinese Gateway at the symbolic entrance to Chinatown. Businessmen have reinvested in Chinatown and encouraged sensitive redevelopment that reflects the heritage of the Chinese people in this historic area of Portland.

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1908 corrected to 1932
1908 corrected to1955

Vertical Files, International Chinese Business Directory, 1913
Scrap Books and Photographic Collection at the Oregon Historical Society

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

John V. Bennes
Portland Telegram. December 5, 1916, p. 6

Chinatown
Oregonian, n.d. Robert Olmos "Old Buildings May Have Contained Secret Tunnels to Waiting Ships."
Oregonian, August 20, 1964, p. 33. Richard Godfrey "Transactions Involving Oak Street Building ."
Oregonian, August 24, 1964, p. 33. Richard Godfrey "Curtain Drops on Old Chinatown."
Oregonian, N.W. Magazine, December 25, 1966, p. 7 & 10. Ralph Friedeman "A Stroll Through Chinatown."

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES (Cont.)

Oregonian, October 31, 1971, p. 38. Janet Goetze "Portland's Chinatown Remains Local Focus For Ancient Culture."
Oregonian, February 22, 1976, Sec. C, p. 1. Robert Olmos "Chinatown Preservation Sought."
Oregon Journal, September 20, 1976, p. 21. Rolla J. Crick "With Old Town's Revival, Chinatown May Awaken."
Oregonian, July 14, 1978, p. T-12. Paul Pintarich "Recent Changes Reviving Once Sprawling Chinatown."
Oregonian, July 8, 1980. Ann Sullivan "Friends Eulogize Their 'Mama Lee."

Chinatown Gate
Oregonian, February 17, 1988, Eng Lock Khoo "Portland's Chinatown Gateway."

CCBA
Oregonian, June 2, 1980, Sec. C, p. 2. Janet Goetze "Chinese Building to be Renovated."

Alexander C. Ewart
Oregonian, January 11, 1916, p. 69.

Henry Whittlesey Fries
Oregonian, October 4, 1935, p. 22.
Oregon Journal, October 4, 1935, p. 11.

Glenn W. Loomis
Oregon Journal, February 6, 1965, Sec. C, p. 2. Obituary
Oregonian, February 8, 1965, Sec. C, p. 19. Obituary

E. B. MacNaughton
Oregonian, February 22, 1925.
Oregon Journal, August 23, 1960.
Oregonian, August 24, 1960.
Oregonian, February 1, 1967.

Otto Nelson
Oregon Journal, July 3, 1932, Sec. 1, p. 8.
Oregonian, December 5, 1958, Sec. 4 , p. 31.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES (Cont.)

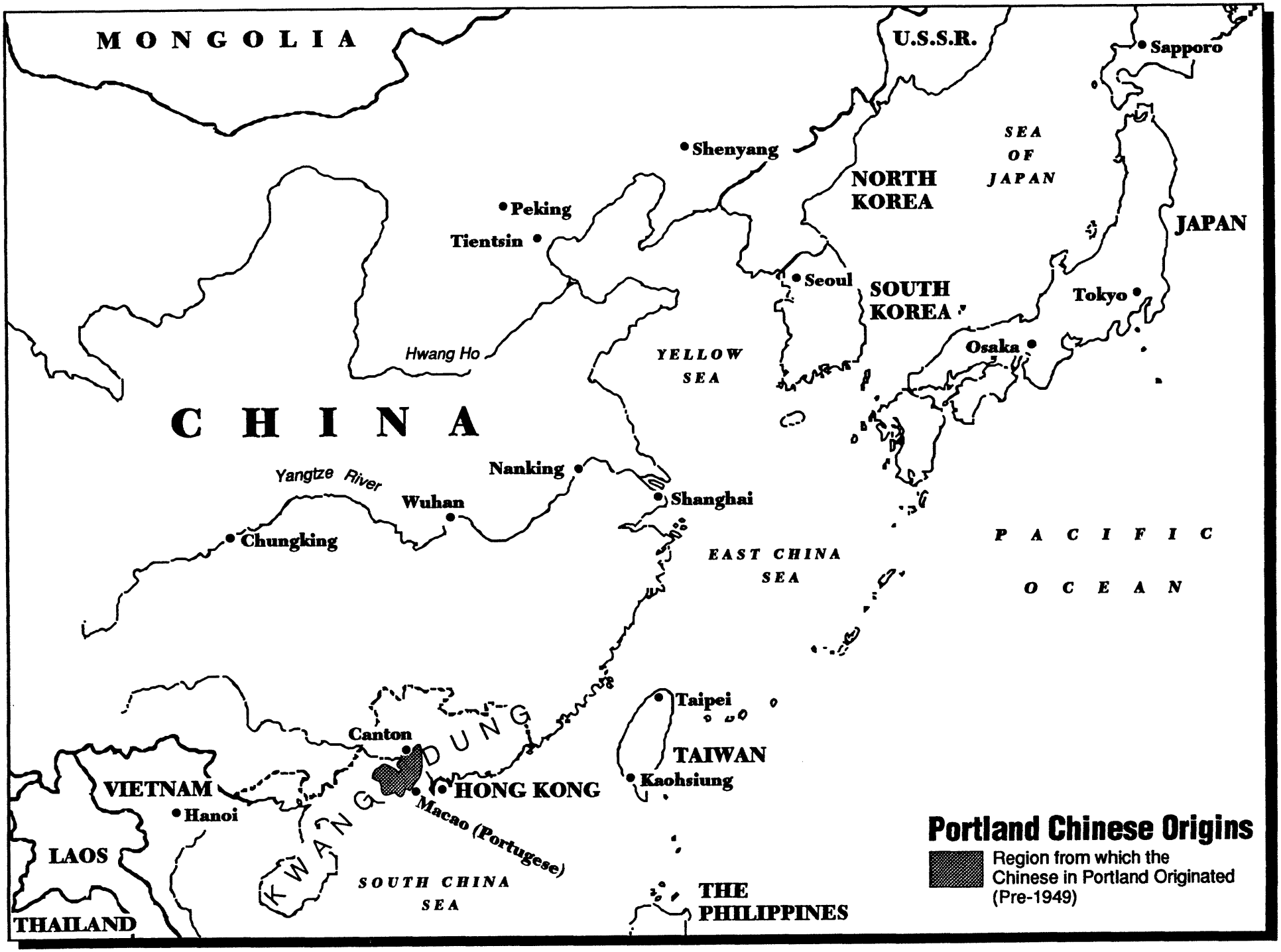
E. A. Redman
Oregonian, February 24, 1931, p. 15.

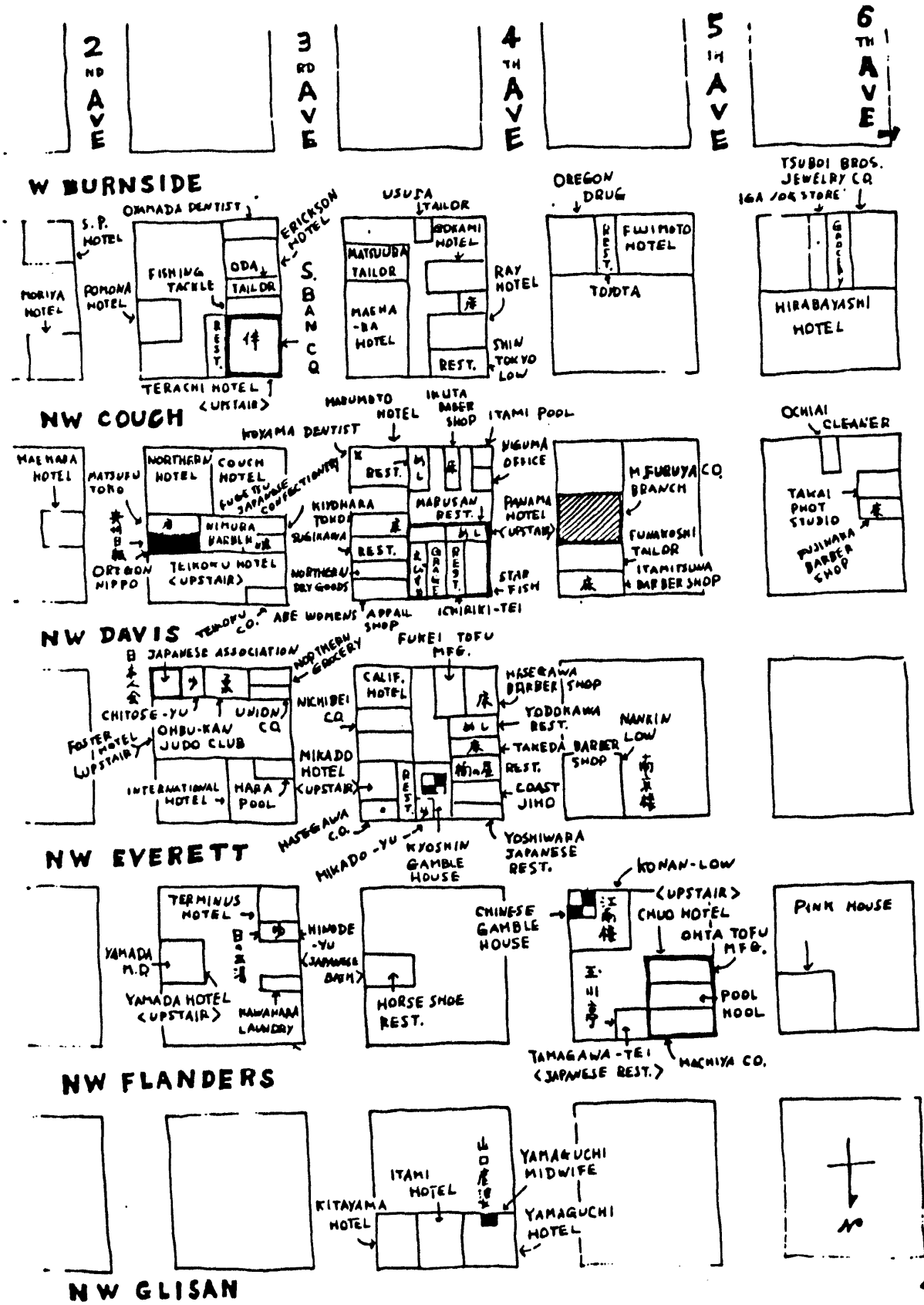
Emil Schacht
Oregon Journal, March 4, 1926.
Oregon Journal, March 5, 1926.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 7, Block 36 of Couch's Addition to the City of Portland, Book 1, Page 51, as recorded on November 16, 1872 Deeds and Records, Multnomah County, Oregon; thence south, along the west side of NW Fifth Avenue, to the midline of W Burnside Street; thence east along the midline of W Burnside Street to the east side of NW Third Avenue; thence north along the east side of NW Third Avenue, to the midline of NW Glisan Street; thence west along the midline of NW Glisan Street to the point of beginning.

# Chinatown National Register Historic District



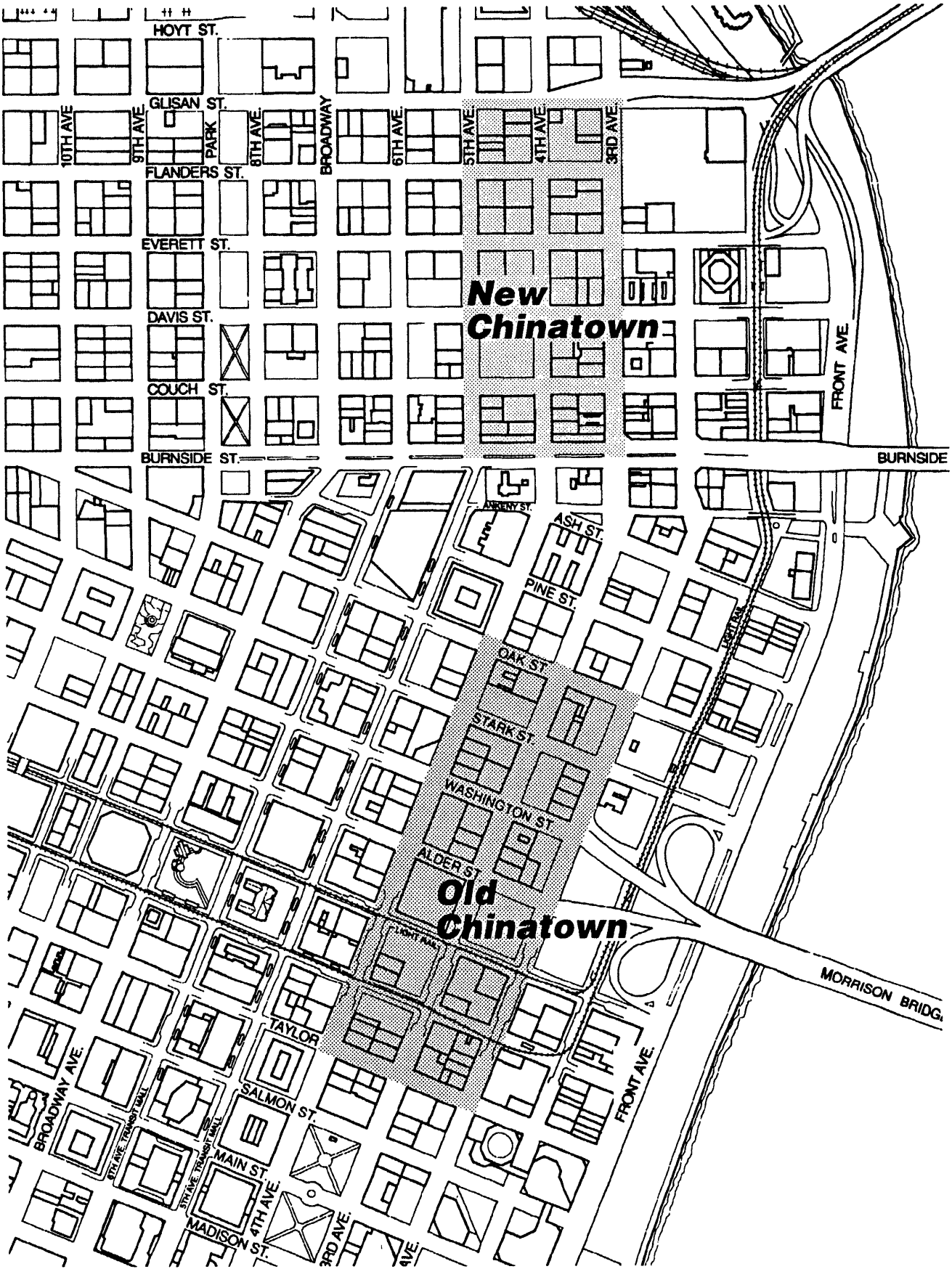





This map from the ISSEI by Kazuo Ito shows the Japanese community in the Burnside area before 1942.

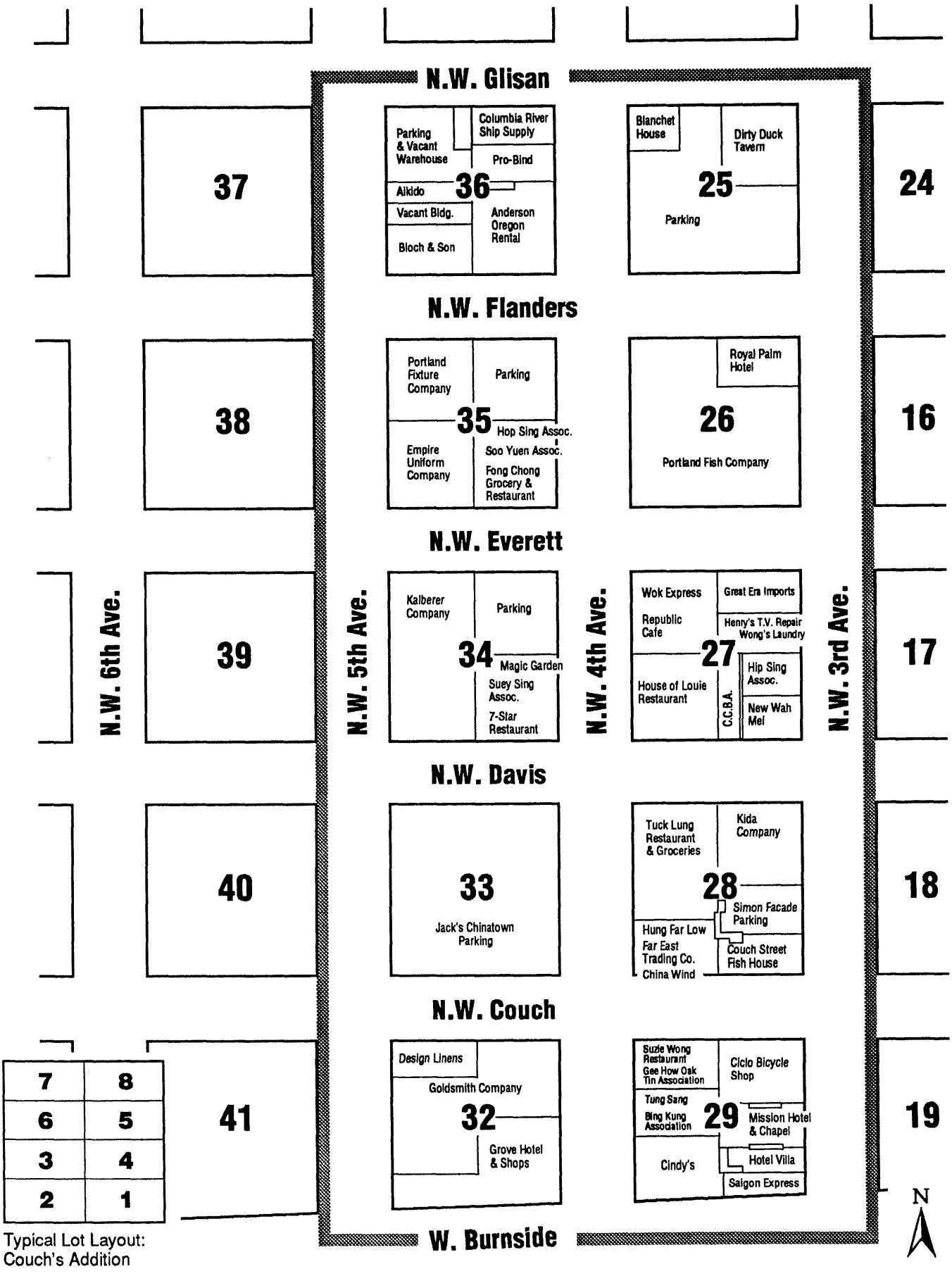
# Chinatown National Register Historic District

## Chinatown — Old and New



# Chinatown National Register Historic District

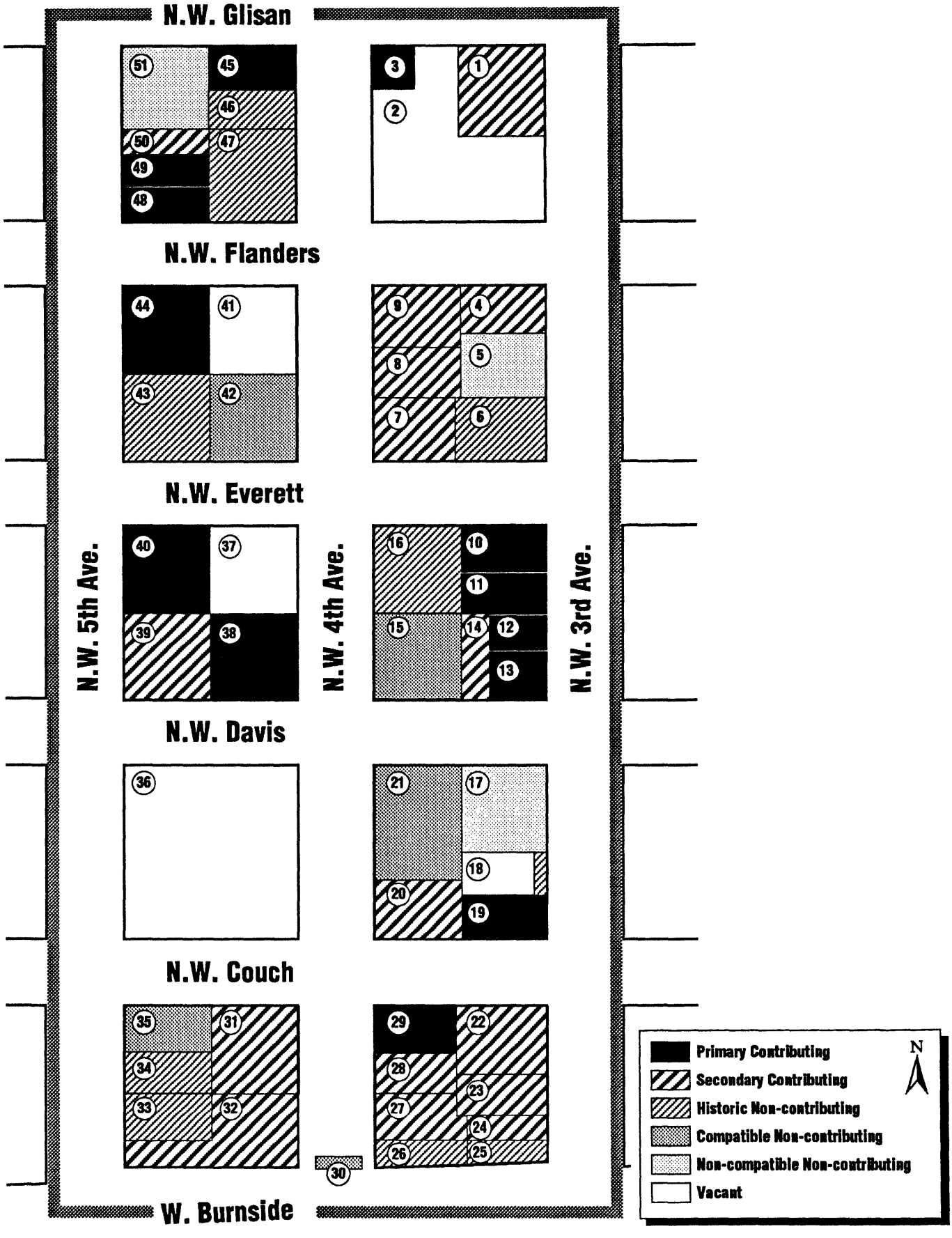
## Land Use and Businesses




Typical Lot Layout:
Couch's Addition

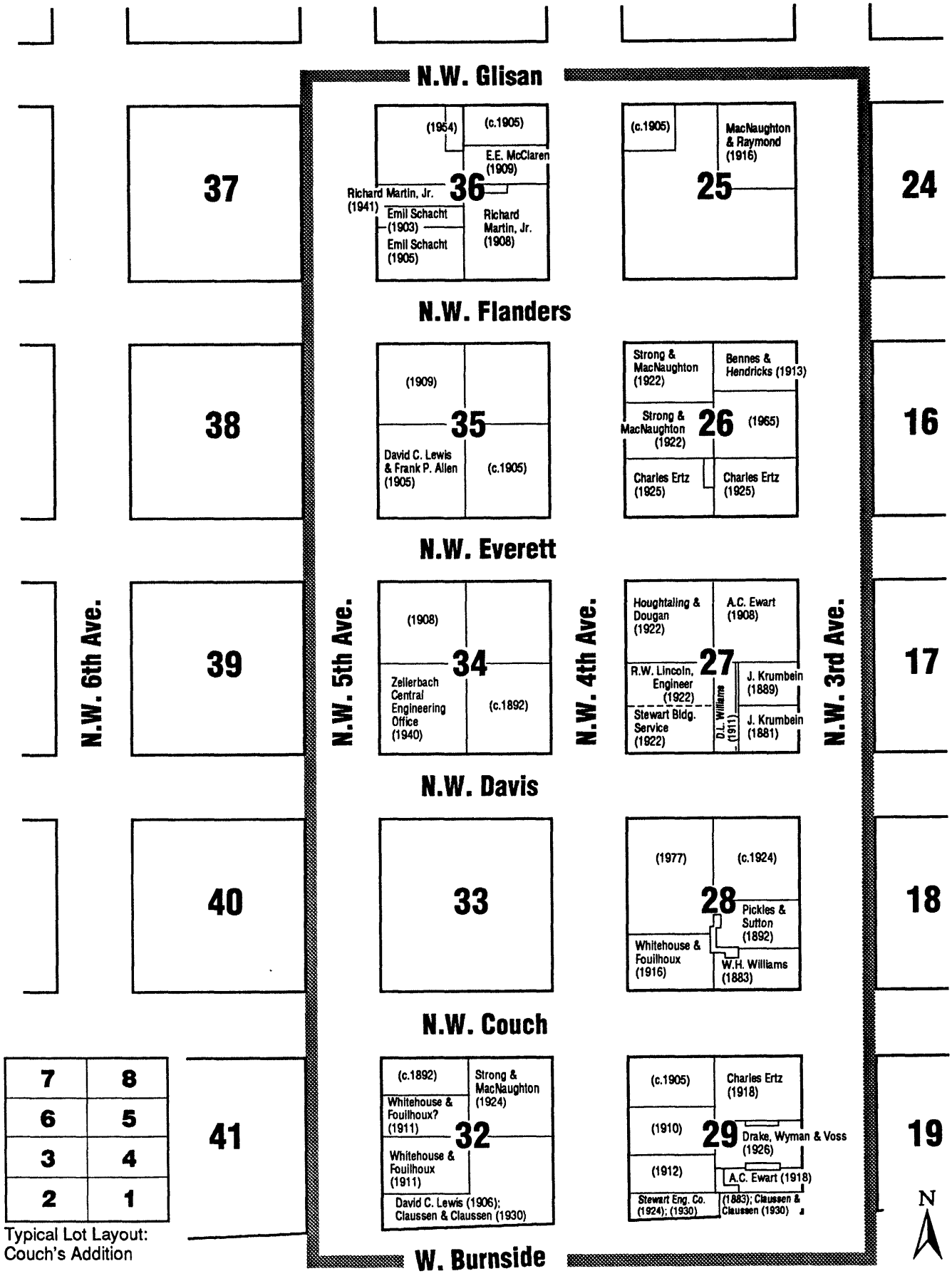
# Chinatown National Register Historic District

## Classification of Properties



# Chinatown National Register Historic District

## Architects and Year Built

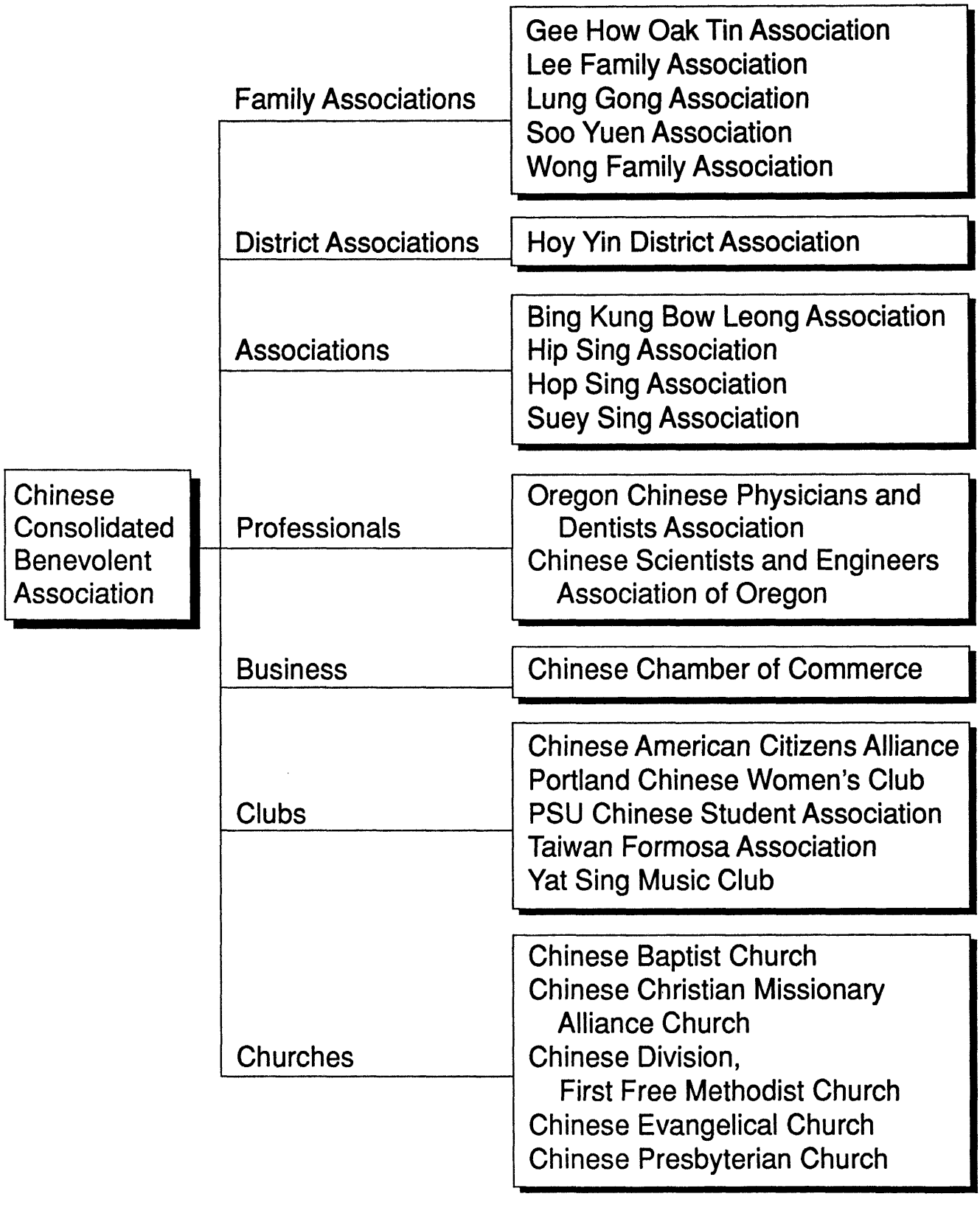



| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | 8 |
| 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 |

Typical Lot Layout:
Couch's Addition

# Chinatown National Register Historic District

## Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (C.C.B.A.) Membership Chart



# Chinese Directory,

## PORTLAND AND EAST PORTLAND.

Ah Jack, wash-house, Stark between First and Second.
Ah Jack, wash-house, Yamhill between Front and First.
Ah Jim, contractor, resides Fourth between Caruthers and Sheridan.
Ah Luke, Chinese employment office, Front between Pine and Oak.
Ah Ming, physician, resides Alder between First and Second.

Cabanas & Co., cigar manufactory, No. 17 Taylor.
Cheng Lee, wash-house, corner Front and Clay.
Chiung, Youme & Co., Chinese merchandise, Oak between Front and First.
Chung Kee, wash-house, First between Pine and Oak.
Chung Lung, merchant, 143 Front.
Coung te Loong, merchant, 125 Front.

Duck Loung & Co., merchant, Alder between Front and First.

Fong Tay & Co., clothing manufacturers, 153 Front.

Gee Sing, laundry, corner Fourth and Monigomery.

Hee Kee, wash-house, First between Main and Madison.
Ho Lee, wash-house, Front between Salmon and Main.
Hong Hong, wash-house, North Front between A and B.
Hop Ching, wash-house, 114 Front.
Hop Hing, wash-house, Second between Main and Madison.
Hop Kee, wash-house, Washington between Second and Third.
Hop Lee, wash-house, Front between Salmon and Main.
Hop Ling, wash-house, First between Taylor and Salmon.
Hop Woo, wash-house, Morrison between Front and First.
Hin Kee, tea store, Washington between Front and First.
Hin Ling, wash-house, north-east corner Third and F.
Hung Gune Sing, wash-house, Oak between Second and Third.
Hung Hong, wash-house, East Portland, corner J and First.
Hung Hop, wash-house, Morrison between Second and Third.
Hung Kee, wash-house, Front between Washington and Alder.
Hung Tai, merchant, south-east corner Alder and Second.



James Ye Tung, intelligence office, Second between Morrison and Alder.

Kam Wah, wash-house, Front between Oak and Stark.
Kee, Doctor, 157 Front.
Kung Ming, physician, First between Pine and Oak.
Kung Tai, merchant, Alder between First and Second.
Le Yune, wash-house, Front between Madison and Jefferson.
Lee Sue, physician, Second between Oak and Stark.
Lee Quon, druggist, Second between Oak and Stark.
Lin Kee, wash-house, Front between Salmon and Main.
Long Shing, wash-house, Front between Oak and Pine.

Mung Sing, wash-house, Taylor between Front and First.

Quan Wo, merchant, Alder between First and Second.
Quong Shing, wash-house, Front between B and C.
Quong Song Tong, druggist, 44 Morrison.

Sang Lee, wash-house, Taylor between Front and First.
See Wan Chung, slipper maker, 151 Front.
Sin Kee, wash-house, Front between Pine and Ash.
Sin Lee, wash-house, B between Front and First.
Sin Wing Chong, fruit dealer, Second between Alder and Morrison.
Sing Hop, wash-house, First between Main and Madison.
Sing Wa, wash-house, corner Front and Jefferson.
Sun Sing, wash-house, Second between Alder and Morrison.

Tong Duck Chung, Chinese goods, 64 First.
Tung Sing, wash-house, 183 Front between Main and Madison.
Tung Sung, wash-house, Washington between Front and First.
Tong Yee Chung, merchant, Taylor between Front and First.
Tung Wa, wash-house, Front between A and B.

Wa Kee, merchant, Alder between Front and First.
Wan Long, tailor, Alder between First and Second.
Wing Hing, wash-house, Front between Ash and Vine.
Wing Wa, wash-house, 127 Front.

Yuen Wa & Co., merchants, Second between Alder and Morrison.
Yop & Co., wash-house, First between Taylor and Yamhill.

Portland City Directory 1873
Old "Chinatown"

**PACIFIC GRAIN CO.**

**GRAIN, FEED, SACKS, FLOUR, HAY**

AGENTS
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INS. CO.

CORNER THIRTEENTH AND KEARNEY STREETS

TEL. MAIN 8307 PORTLAND, OREGON

**Cereals.**

Acme Mills Co, 20 Front N.
ALBERS BROS MILLING CO, 240 Front. See Hay and Grain.
Coast Cereal Co, 72 Worcester Blk.
Natural Food Co, 207 Commercial Bldg.
Peerless Pure Food Co, 4th n w cor Hoyt.
Portland Sanitarium Food Co, 407 E Burnside.

***Chain Belting.**

SIMONDS MNFG CO, 85 1st.

**Charcoal.**

VULCAN COAL CO, 329 Burnside. (See back cover and Coal.)

***Check Books.**

American Sales Book Co, 82 4th.
WESTERN SALES BOOK CO, 82 4th.

***Cheese Factory Machinery and Supplies.**

MONROE & WEATHERLY, 210-212 Front. (See Creamery Machinery and Supplies.)

**Chemists.**

(See also Druggists.)
Tartar H V, 19 Breeden Bldg.

***Chimney Pipe.**

McCRAKEN THE J CO, 231-235 Pine. (See Building Material.)
Western Clay Mnfg Co, 24 7th N.

***Chimney Pipe Tops.**

McRATH T S & CO, Ainsworth Blk. (See front cover.)

**Chimney Sweeps.**

Emmert H J, 50 Glisan Blk.

***Chimney Tops.**

McCRAKEN THE J CO, 231-235 Pine. (See Building Material.)

**China Decorators.**

See Artists.

**Chinese Goods.**

(See also Japanese and Chinese Goods.)
Bing Gee Co, 64 2d.
Bow Lun Co, 135 2d.
BOW YUEN & CO, 129 2d. (See adv.)

Telephone Main 1969 P. O. Box 768

**BOW YUEN & CO.**

**CHINESE GOODS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Fire Works and Brass Ware
129 SECOND STREET

Chew Chong Co, 144 2d.
Gai Kee & Co, 231 Madison.
Gim Wing Co, 246 Alder.
Gum On Wo Co, 187 2d.
Gum Wah Co, 130½ 2d.
Han Chun Co, 247 Alder.
Hong Yick & Co, 193 2d.
Hop Chong Lung Kee Co, 60 2d.
Hop Sang & Co, 81 2d.
HOP YICK WO & CO, 85 2d. (See side lines.)
Kan Andrew & Co, 287 Morrison.
KWONG LUN TAI & CO, 61 2d. (See adv.)

**KWONG LUN TAI & CO.**

**CHINESE MERCHANDISE**

No. 61 SECOND STREET

P. O. Box 768 Portland, Oregon

Kwong Mow Hing & Co, 63 2d.
Kwong Tai Youn & Co, 65 2d.
LONG G S & CO, 147½ 6th. (See Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods.)
On Hing & Co, 66 2d.
On Lee Co, 80 2d.
Quong Shong Tong Co, 185 2d.
See Lung Hing Kee & Co, 131 2d.
Suey Wo Co, 89 2d.
Sum Sing Co, 95 2d.
Sun Soon Hule Co, 247 Yamhill.
Tong Duck Chung Co, 134 [illegible].
WESTERN IMPORTING CO (INC), 168-170 5th. (See p 7.)
Wing Chin Lung, 147 2d.
Wing Hing Yick, 230 Oak.
Wing Mow Lung Chung Co, 133 2d.
Wing On & Co, 87 2d.
Wo John & Co, 84 2d.

**Chiropodists.**

Cram Lillian R, 424 Abington Bldg.
Dart Etta M, 50 Union Blk.
DE VENEYS THE, room 203 162 2d. (See p 332.)





**China and Glassware**

See Crockery and Glassware

**Chinese and Japanese Merchandise**

BAN S CO, 32-34 3d N (See p 1591)
Bow Sang & Co 107 4th N
Bow Wo & Co 82 2d
BOW YUEN & COMPANY, 89 4th N (See Adv)

**BOW YUEN & CO.**

LEE HONG, Manager
Wholesale
FIREWORKS, FIRECRACKERS, U. S. FLAG DECORATIONS, CARNIVAL AND FANCY GOODS
General Chinese Merchandise
**69 Fourth Street, North**
PORTLAND, OREGON

Canton Bazaar 362 Morrison
Chung Lung & Co 91 4th N
Chung Sang Tong Hong Kee Co 87 4thN
Fong Hing & Co 95 4th N
Foo Wing & Co 83 4th N
Fook Hang Lung & Co 81 2d
Fook Lung & Co 73 4th N
Fuji & Co 468 Wash
Gee Wah Bing Kee & Co 64 2d
Goey Lung Hing Kee & Co 228 Pine
Hop Chong Lung Kee & Co 60 2d
Hop Sing Charlie 287½ Flanders
Hop Wo Co 77 4th N
Hop Yick Co 285 Flanders
Hun Lung Co 70 4th N
Kee & Co 67 2d
Kin Kin Lum 82½ 4th N
Kohara R & Co 365 Morrison and 411 Wash
Kong Chong Co 91 2d
Kung Lee & Co 50A 3d
Kung Wo & Co 265 Davis
Kung Yick Wa Co 85 4th N
Kwong Hing Co 67 4th N
Kwong Lum Tai Co 61 2d
Kwong Mow Hing & Co 63 2d
Kwong Mum Yuen & Co 93 4th N
Kwong Shew Lung 93 3d N
Kwong Yuen Lung Co 85 4th N
Lee Sun Co 326 Flanders
Lee Yuen Co 225 2d
Lum Kee Tong 95 4th N
May Wah Co 88 2d
Mung Lung Co 70 4th N
Nom Long Co 287 Flanders
On Hing Co 66 2d
On Lee Co 80 2d
Oriental Importing Co 587 Union av N
Quon Ying Fong 65½ 2d
Quong Sang Wo Kee Co 103 4th N
Sam Lung & Co 101 4th N
See Lung Hing Kee Co 75 4th N
SING CHONG & CO, 400-402 Morrison (See Adv)

Phone Main 9298, Automatic 548 97

**Sing Chong & Co.**

Manufacturers of
Ladies' Fancy Garments, Silk Goods
Made to Order, Ladies' Furnishings
400-402 MORRISON, COR. 10TH
PORTLAND OREGON

Suey Wo 89 2d
Suey Yuen Co 90 5th N
Sun Meen Co 63 4th N
Sun Soon Sui 252 Oak
Teikoku Co 54 3d N
Teung Yuen Co 97 4th N
Tong Duck Chung Co 65 2d
Tsing Wo Co 65 4th N
Tuck Chong & Co 71 4th N
Twin Wo Co 232 2d
Wah Sing Yuen & Co 85 2d
Wing Man Yuen Co 244 Pine
Wing Sing Long Kee & Co 303 1st
Wo John & Co 84 2d
Wo Shing & Co 99 4th N
Wong Ning Co 67 4th N
Wor Chung & Co 267 Flanders
Yuen Wah Co 86 2d

**Chiropaths**

ANDREWS & ANDREWS, 407-411 Selling-Walker Bldg
Bastian A H 512 Miller av

**Chiropodists**

Bell Cora Y 506 Swetland bldg
Cox Louise 405 Raleigh bldg
DEVENYS THE, 302-3 Gerlinger Bldg (See p 410)
Eaton L B 306 Globe bldg
Fisher R L 255 Wash
Fletcher O O 512 Morgan bldg
Fletcher U S G 72 Selling-Hirsch bldg
Gartner Jno 311 Swetland bldg
Hill Mina D 429 Filedner bldg
Kimell E F 207 Alisky bldg
KLOCK C H, 501 Pittock Blk (See Adv)

**Charles H. Klock**

Professional Masseurist
Chiropodist
501 PITTOCK BUILDING
Hours 10 to 5. Home Calls by Appointment
Phone Bdw. 2696, Res. Bdw. 2778

Lindell Jennie 307 Bway bldg
Loven Carl 407 Bway bldg
Morse Julia 235 5th
Nelson T S 503 Dekum bldg
Owen W T lobby Journal bldg
Sacry Ethel A 603 Raleigh bldg
Sawyer E S 501 Pittock blk
Taylor & Taylor 409¼ Morrison

## SEID BACK, SR.

Seid Back, Sr., a successful Chinese merchant of Portland, who has spent more than forty years in the United States, was born in San Way Chung Sar, China, November 18, 1851. He is the son of Seid Yow King, who traced his ancestry back for many generations in the celestial kingdom. Seid Back was educated according to the customs of his country until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to America, locating in Portland. This was shortly after the Civil war and he spent the first eight years of his experience in a new country at various kinds of work, but in 1876 embarked in the grocery business, in which he has since continued. Owing to his pleasing address and natural adaptability to mercantile affairs he has made many friends, both among business men and all other classes and acquired financial independence. He is a leader among his people and for a number of years has acted as a contractor of Chinese labor, operating quite extensively in this line. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Chong Quey Choy, from whom he was separated by her death in 1894. In 1894 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Ching Won, who now presides over his household. As a result of the first union a son was born, a review of whom follows.

Seid Back, Jr., was born in Portland, December 11, 1878. Until he was thirteen years of age he was under the instruction of private Chinese teachers, thus receiving the education accorded to sons of wealthy citizens in China. At the age of thirteen he began attending the Baptist Chinese Mission night school at Portland, where he continued for five years and gained a good knowledge of the English language. Having shown a decided tendency in the direction of scholarly pursuits, he became a student in the old Bishop Scott Academy in Portland in 1898 and for two years enjoyed the advantages of a well conducted educational institution which assisted him materially in making further progress. After leaving the academy he entered the store of his father and for three years was identified with mercantile pursuits, never losing sight of the fact, however, that his destiny lay in another direction. Having attracted the attention of the United States Immigration Bureau, which is affiliated with the department of commerce, he was invited to lend his assistance as interpreter and for three years acted in that capacity, his services proving so satisfactory that in 1906 he was appointed Chinese interpreter at large, in which position he continued for three years, traveling extensively throughout the country and becoming quite familiar with the methods of thought and business in the American republic. As early as 1903 he began the study of law in the law department of the University of Oregon and in 1907 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. In June of the same year he was admitted to practice in the state courts of Oregon and in July following was admitted to the district and circuit courts of the United States for the district of Oregon. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese who was admitted to practice in the American courts. He was the originator of the American-Born Chinese Association, which was organized in 1900 for the purpose of social, mental and physical advancement of American born Chinese boys. This association still continues in existence. Mr. Back casts his vote with the republican party and is apparently just entering upon an honorable and successful career.

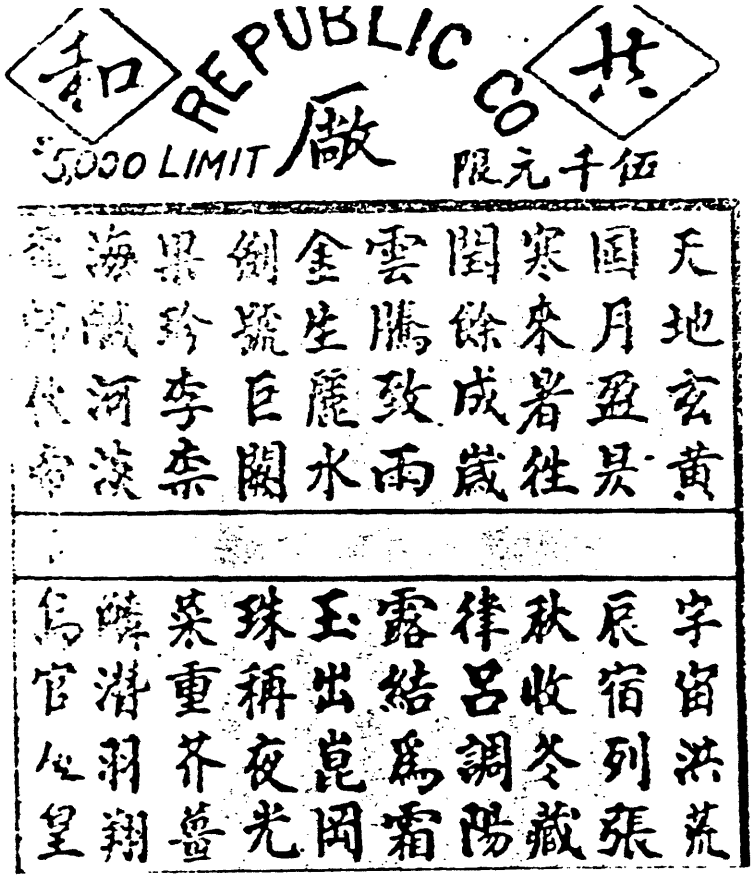
Portland -- Its History and Builders, Joseph Gaston, Pages 347-8

## MOY BACK HIN

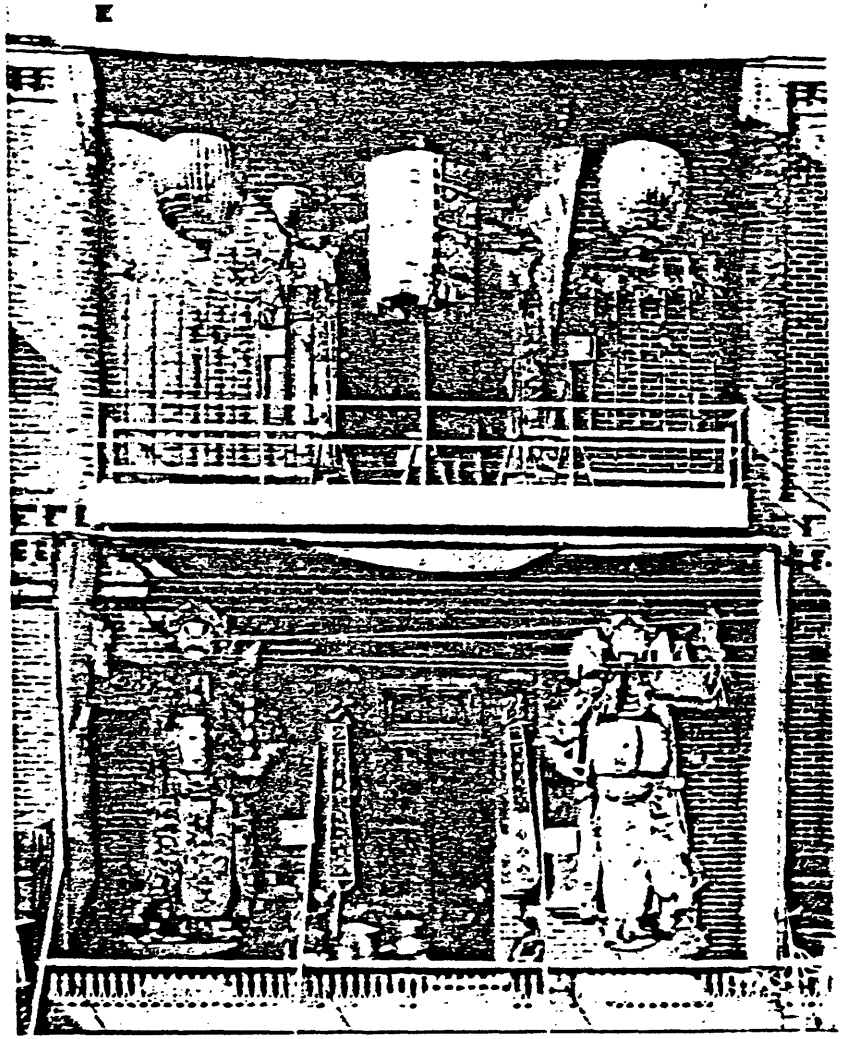
IMPERIAL CHINESE CONSUL.

Born in Simling City, China, 1854. Came to Oregon in 1868. One of Portland's most progressive and wealthy Chinese. Mr. Moy has built modern structures and is doing much to advance the welfare of his countrymen in America. 233 *Second Street, Portland.*

*Millionaire Louie Chung donates Christmas provisions to the Portland community. Oregonian photo.*

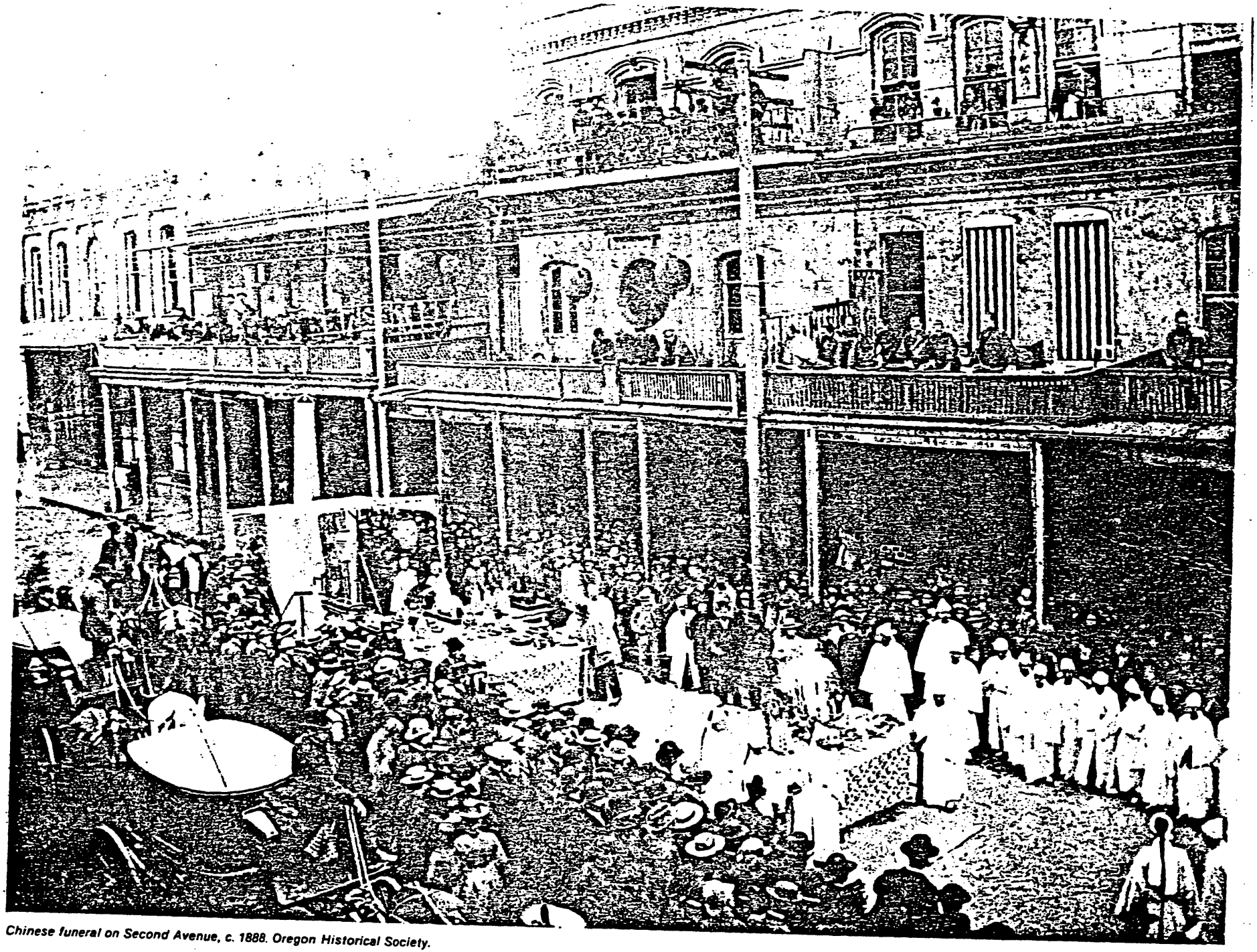



*Lottery ticket. Oregon Journal photo.*



*Joss House. Oregon Historical Society.*

*Float entered in Rose Festival Parade. Oregon Historical Society.*



*Chinese funeral on Second Avenue, c. 1888. Oregon Historical Society.*

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

**NRIS Reference Number: 89001957** **Date Listed:** 11/21/89

Portland Old Chinatown-Japantown Historic District — Multnomah — OR
**Property Name** — **County** — **State**

**Multiple Name**

---

**This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.**

Amy Federman — 11/21/89
**Signature of the Keeper** — **Date of Action**

==========

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

Although architecture was listed as an area of significance, and the nomination documents the architectural significance of the buildings in the district, criterion C was not selected. Elizabeth Potter of the Oregon SHPO confirmed that this was an oversight, and that the district should be nominated under criterion C as well as criterion A. The nomination is officially amended to include criterion C.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Portland New Chinatown--Japantown Historic District
Multnomah County OREGON 89001957

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

Carol R. Shull 2/8/95

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 66

**PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (1880-1943)**
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

**NRIS NO. 89001957**
Listing date: 11-21-89
Amended total contributing resources in district: 30

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#43** | **Name:** | Empire Uniform Co. | | |
| | **Address:** | 310 NW 5th Avenue | | |
| | **Historic Name:** | Foster & Kleiser Co. | **Owner:** | Michael Menashe |
| | **Architect:** | David C. Lewis et al | **Use:** | Commercial |
| | **Year Built:** | 1905 | **Acct. #** | R-18020-2780 |
| | **Style:** | 20th Century Commercial | **Plat:** | Couch's Addition |
| | **Alterations:** | Major (see below) | **Block:** | 35 |
| | **Classification:** | **Primary/contributing** | **Lot:** | 2; 3 |

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to provide up-to-date information concerning the above-named property, which occupies fully a quarter block within the registered district. The building identified with the last occupant, the Empire Uniform Company, was erected during the historic district's primary period of significance (1880-1909). It is being upgraded to contributing status.

Whereas the building had been classified in 1989 as historic but non-contributing because of altered fenestration on two street facades, recent developments promise to mitigate the previous alterations. In September, 1993, the building was gutted by fire, but the brick bearing wall and exterior, with its distinctive corbelled cornice and articulated two-story arcade, remain intact. Since the fire, the openings have been temporarily covered with plywood.

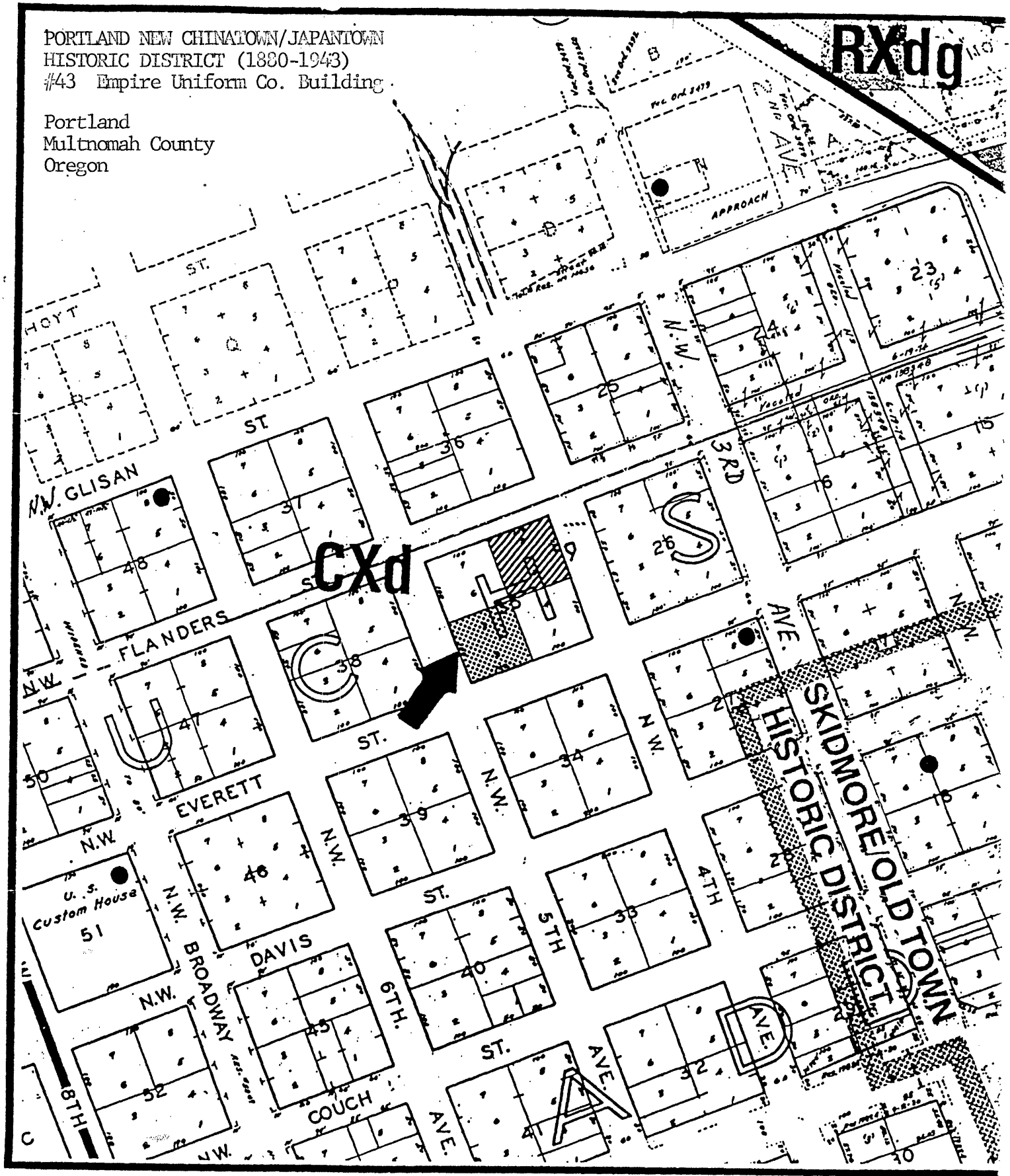
Recently, a developer was identified who is willing to adapt the shell of the building to a new commercial use so that it can continue to lend its presence to the prominent intersection of NW 5th Avenue and Everett Street [Everett is a major arterial]. Copies of original elevation drawings showing the membering of windows and detailing of spandrels panels within the structural bays are available to guide an exterior restoration that will be faithful in spirit and detail.

As restored according to standards required for certification of investment tax credits under the Economic Recovery Tax Act, the Empire Uniform Company Building will contribute to Portland's New Chinatown/Japantown under National Register Criterion C as a distinctive early 20th Century Commercial-style streetfront of the kind which typified the historic district in the primary period of significance.

James M. Hamrick

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE: December 2, 1994




# Zoning

Site

Property also owned

NORTH

File No. LUR 94-00213 HL

1/4 Section 2929.5

Scale 1" = 200'

Request

Exhibit

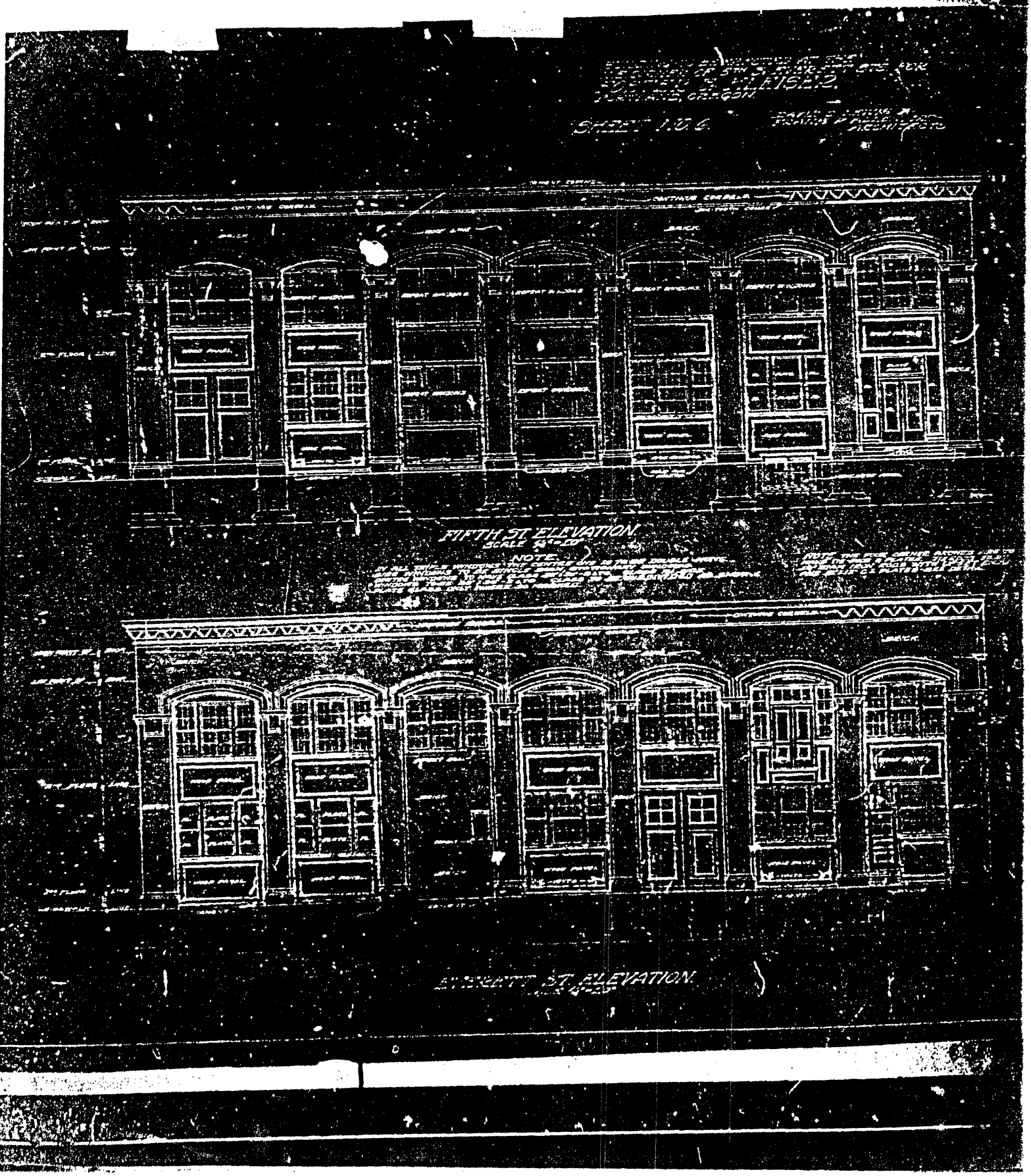
PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT (1880-1943)

NW 5TH

#43 Empire Uniform Co. Building

Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

1905



PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

NEW WAH MEI, INC.
203 - 209 NW 3RD AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

1 OF 29
SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATION

RESOURCE #13

協勝公會

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

HIP SING ASSOCIATION
211 - 215 NW 3RD AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON

2 OF 29
EAST ELEVATION

RESOURCE #12

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

COUCH STREET FISH HOUSE
107 NW 3RD AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

3 OF 29
EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #19; AND #18 AND #20 IN BACKGROUND

SEVEN STAR

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

SUEY SING ASSOCIATION
201 - 217 NW 4TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

4 OF 29
SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATION

RESOURCE #38

BLOCK 34

AIKIDO

PORTLAND'S NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

POVEY BUILDING, HISTORIC NAME
408 NW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

5 OF 29
NORTH AND WEST ELEVATION

RESOURCE #48; AND #49 AND #50 IN BACKGROUND

FOR LEASE
228-0222
ONE WAY

PORTLAND NRHP CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
4TH AND GLISAN, LOOKING SW ALONG NW 4TH AVE.

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

6 OF 29
RESOURCE #45; AND #46 AND #47 IN BACKGROUND

BLOCK 36

KALBERER

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PALLAY BUILDING

231-239 NW 3RD AVENUE

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989

1120 SW 5TH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

7 OF 29

NORTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #10; AND #11 IN BACKGROUND

BLOCK 27

中華會館

PORTLAND NAMU CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
315-317 NW DAVIS STREET
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

8 OF 29
SOUTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #14

PORTLAND NAMED CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

GEE HOW OAK TIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
28 NW 4TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

9 OF 29
WEST AND NORTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #29; AND #28 AND #27 IN BACKGROUND

BLOCK 29

PORTLAND FISH COMPANY
Front Ave.
Salem
ENTER
CENTER

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROYAL PALM HOTEL
310 NW FLANDERS OR 331-337 NW THIRD AVE.
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

10 OF 29
EAST AND NORTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #4; AND #5 IN BACKGROUND

ONE WAY
ONE WAY
PORTLAND FISH COMPANY
Rollins

PORTLAND NRHP CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

PORTLAND FISH COMPANY
300-312 NW 4TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

11 OF 29
EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #7

ONE
WAY
GROVE
埠華崙

PORTLAND'S NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
GROVE HOTEL
401 - 439 WEST BURNSIDE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

12 OF 29
SOUTH ELEVATION

RESOURCE #32

KALBERER HOTEL SUP
KALBERER
L SUPPLY COMPANY

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

KALBERER HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY
208 NW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

13 OF 29
SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

RESOURCE #43

A
R
ANDERSEN
OREGON
RENTAL

PORTLAND NW/W CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

ANDERSEN RENTAL AND EQUIPMENT SERVICE

401 - 419 NW FLANDERS

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989

1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

14 OF 29

SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATION

RESOURCE #47; AND #48 IN BACKGROUND

BLOCK 36

LOUNGE
TUCK LU
CHINESE GROCERY
RESTAUR
THY SMITH
ARIN-DIM SUM
ROOMS 275

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

TUCK LUNG GROCERY AND RESTAURANT

140 NW 4TH

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

PDC PHOTO, 1989

1120 SW 5TH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

15 OF 29

WEST ELEVATION

RESOURCE #21; AND #14 IN BACKGROUND

PORTLAND'S NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

STREETSCAPE | CHINATOWN

LOOKING WEST ON DAVIS STREET

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

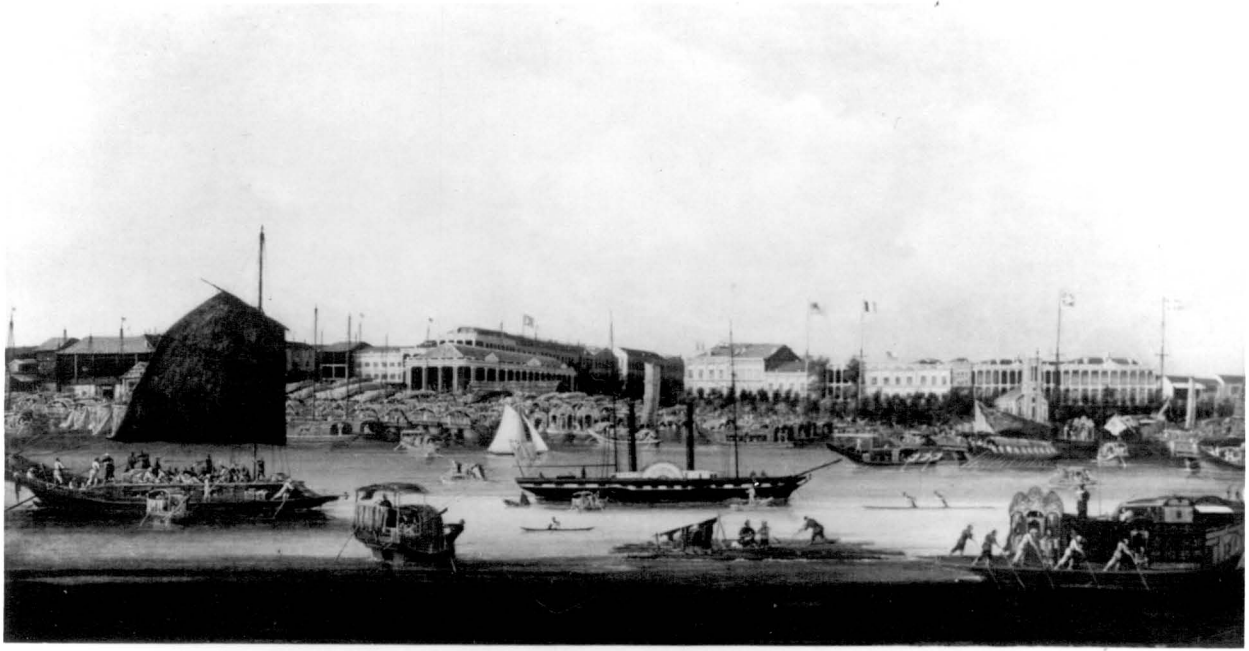
PDC PHOTO, 1989

1120 SW 5TH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

16 OF 29

RESOURCE #17; AND #13 IN FOREGROUND



of Canton

CANTON, CHINA waterfront ca. 1840.
artist UNKNOWN
see Oregon Hist. Quarterly
Dec. 1957
Credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art

orHi 26027
# 238-A

PORTLAND'S OLD CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

17 OF 29

129 WING SING CO. 129
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
CONTRACTORS FOR CHINESE LABOR.

WING SING & CO., CHINESE MERCHANT
PORTLAND, OR 1894

OrHi 45704
* 1662

Phillip S. Bates : Photographer

PORTLAND'S NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
HISTORIC VIEW, FLOOR OF 1894

OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

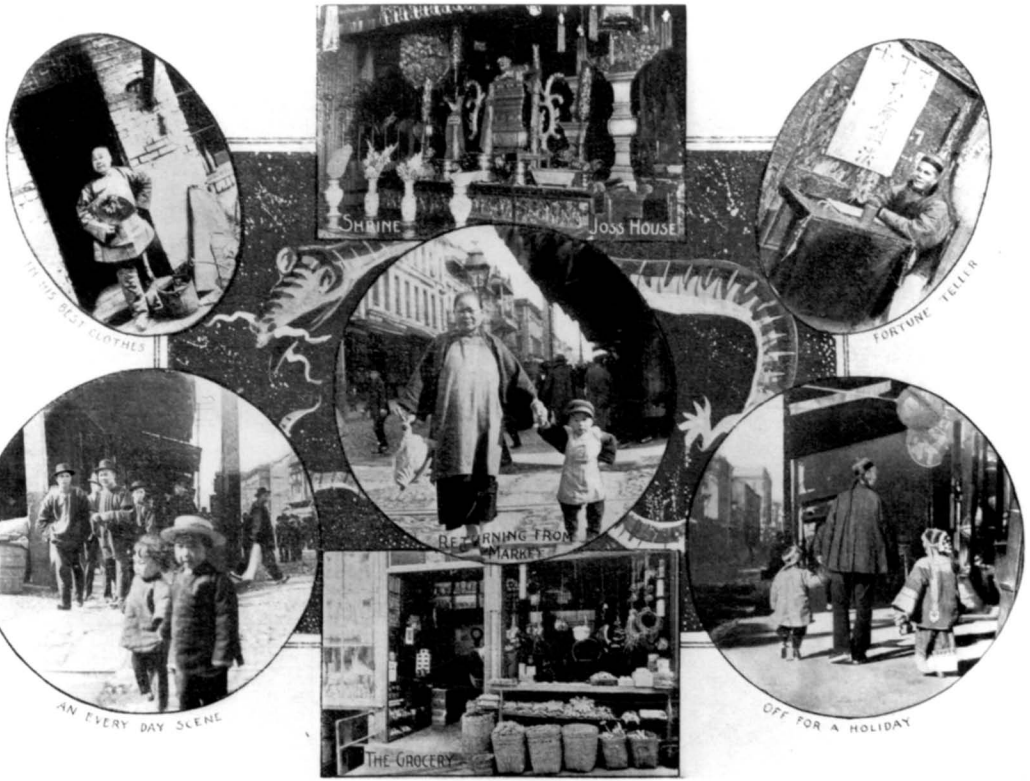
18 OF 29

CHINESE LABORER, PORTLAND OrHi 23349
* 1662

PORTLAND'S OLD CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

HISTORIC VIEW, c. 1880
OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

19 OF 29


SHRINE
JOSS HOUSE
FORTUNE TELLER
RETURNING FROM MARKET
AN EVERY DAY SCENE
THE GROCERY
OFF FOR A HOLIDAY

OrHi 35374

OLD CHINATOWN, Portland CA 1880 386

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

HISTORIC VIEW, C. 1880

OHS PHOTO FILE

1230 SW PARK AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

20 OF 29

COLLECTION OF EARLY PHOTOS OF CHINATOWN

PIONEER PAINT
Suits
A GRAND MASQUE
Inaugural Ball

PORTLAND, CHINATOWN CA 1902

OrH; 46030
#1662

CHINESE CHILDREN AT PLAY
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
HISTORIC VIEW, c. 1902
OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

PORTLAND NRHP CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

21 OF 29

BOW YUEN & CO
TUCK CHONG & CO
BOW YUEN CO
SUEY
ODLES,
GRILL

"Chinese Gambling houses" CA 1910 OrHi 53799
Oregon Journal Photo" Portland
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
HISTORIC VIEW, C. 1910
OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205
PORTLAND'S NAMED CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
22 OF 29

LOOKING NORTH ON 4TH STREET BETWEEN DAVIS AND EVERETT STREETS
"WEST SIDE OF 4TH STREET"

BUILDING FORMERLY LOCATED ON RESOURCE #37;
RESOURCE #42 IN BACKGROUND.

BOW YUEN & CO.

Bow Yuen & Co., CHINESE MERCHANT
CHINESE SHOP - CHINATOWN, Portland, OR  OrHi 26938
NW 4TH BETWEEN DAVIS AND EVERETT STREETS

3 of 9

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

HISTORIC VIEW, C. 1910
OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

23 OF 29

BUEY
OLES.

NW 4th PDX - CHINATOWN CA 1900 OrHi 46932
Between Davis and Everett, LOOKING NORTH
Angelus Coll., University of Oregon 386
PORTLAND HALL CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

HISTORIC VIEWS, c. 1914
OHS PHOTO FILE
1230 SW PARK FILE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

24 OF 29

BLOCK 33

BUILDING FORMERLY LOCATED ON RESOURCE #37;
RESOURCE #42 IN BACKGROUND.

OYSTERS

Chinatown Portland, OR
4th St. view of bldg. in which
HOP SING TONG has its headquarters

OrHi 55571
# 1662

301 NW 4TH STREET

HISTORIC VIEW, 1920s
OREGON JOURNAL PHOTO

MARCH 8, 1931

PORTLAND--NW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

25 OF 29
LOOKING NORTH ON 4TH AVENUE BETWEEN EVERETT AND FLANDERS STREETS

RESOURCE #42 PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF UPPER STORIES.

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Interior
GAR HOW OAK TIN ASSOCIATION

Chinatown
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

PDC PHOTO, 1985
1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE
Portland, Oregon 97204

26 of 29

RESOURCE #29

PORTLAND'S NEW CHINATOWN/JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Chinatown Street lights and Banners

Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

PDC PHOTO, APRIL 1985
1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE
Portland, Oregon 97204

27 of 29

TUCK LUNG
CHINESE GROCERY
RESTAURANT
TUCK LUNG
GROCERY
RESTAURANT
OPEN

PORTLAND NEW CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Chinese DRAGON PARADE IN CELEBRATION OF CHINATOWN GATEWAY
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon DEDICATION

PDC PHOTO, NOVEMBER 1986
1120 SW FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

28 of 29
Corner N.W. 4th and DAVIS

DRAGON PARADE DURING DEDICATION OF CHINATOWN GATEWAY.
IN FRONT OF RESOURCE #21

PORTLAND NRHP CHINATOWN / JAPANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHINATOWN GATE

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

WATER BUREAU PHOTO, 1988
1120 SW 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

29 OF 29

LOOKING NORTH ON 4TH AVENUE AT BURNSIDE

RESOURCE # 30