

**OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM**

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (\*) sections are the only required fields.

					*County: Clackamas	
*Street Address: 456 N State Street				*City Lake Oswego		
USGS Quad Name: Lake Oswego				GPS Reading, UTM Format (Universal Transverse Mercator): Longitude: 45.42002 -122.66318		
Township: 2S	Range: 1E	Section: 3	Block/Lot: 49/4	Tax Lot #: 6200		
Historic Name: George Rogers Building #2				Grouping or Cluster Name: N/A		
*Date of Construction: 1929		Other Name: N/A				
Historic Use or Function: COMMERCIAL: General		*Current Use: COMMERCIAL: General		Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown		
Architectural Classification(s): Mediterranean		Plan Type/Shape: Simple/Square		Number of stories: 2		
Foundation Material: Concrete		Structural Framing: Concrete		Moved? No		
Roof Type/Material: Flat; Shed-Roof/Red Clay Tile			Window Type/Material: Fixed Storefront; Multi-Light/Metal; Single-Light/Wood			
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Stucco		Secondary: N/A		Decorative: N/A		
Exterior Alterations or Additions, Approximate Date: Smoke house removed after 1927; Main entrance altered by 1989; One-story addition added to the west façade after 1989; Brick veneer and wood shingled awning at main entrance removed by 1996; New double-door openings installed by 1998; Glass added to doors, transoms, and storefront windows after 1998; Landscaping features along the west façade changed after 1998.						
Number and Type of Associated Resources: N/A						
Integrity: Good		Condition: Good		Local Eligibility: Eligible/Contributing		National Register Listed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<b>Preliminary National Register Findings:</b>						
Potentially Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Individually or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As a contributing resource in a District						
Not Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Intact but lacks distinction or <input type="checkbox"/> Not 50 years old or <input type="checkbox"/> Altered - Choose one:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Reversible/ potentially eligible individually or in a District <input type="checkbox"/> Reversible/ ineligible, lacks distinction <input type="checkbox"/> Irretrievable lack of integrity						
*Researcher/ Organization: Kristen Minor & Brandon J. Grilc/Peter Meijer Architect, PC					Date Recorded: 1/8/2016	
SHPO #: 31035						

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Description of Physical and or Landscape Features:

The George Rogers Building II is located along N State Street three lots south of B Avenue on a .14-acre, rectangular parcel in the First Addition – Forest Hills neighborhood of Lake Oswego. The site is flat and includes landscape features, such as small trees, bushes, and other deciduous vegetation within triangular concrete planters along its south façade. Asphalt parking lots are located to the south and west of the building and a two-story commercial building abuts the property to the north. An enclosed wood patio is located to the west of the site and to the east of the rear alleyway. Located directly east of the property, along N State Street, is a sidewalk with a small tree and historically-inspired metal lamp post.

The George Rogers Building II faces east toward N State Street. It is a two-story, square-shaped form with flat roof and parapet. A one-story shed-roof and flat-roof wings are located on the west façade. Collectively, the building sits on a concrete foundation. The east and south façades are faced with stucco and feature large fixed multi-light metal windows with two flanking casement sashes with sills, and small recessed multi-light metal windows. The flat-roof wing and west façade constructed out of concrete masonry units and is finished with paint and stone veneer. Two small fixed single-light windows with wood casements and sills are found on its north façade. The main entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a recessed alcove with three single-door openings with fixed arched single-light transoms. This entrance is flanked by a blind arcade with large fixed storefront glazing with fixed arched single-light transoms and ceramic tile bases and window sill. Two double-door openings with glass doors and fixed arched single-light transoms are located north of the main entrance. These openings are divided by engaged Doric columns. Above the blind arcade on the east façade are five large metal windows under a red tile awning with aluminum gutters and acorn-shaped leader heads. The roof is finished with asphalt. One metal chimney protrudes from the shed-roof wing.

Based on the 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map, the George Rogers Building II included the existing building with one-story shed-roof wing in their original locations. At this time, the site also included a one-story smoke house along the alley to the west of the property. The smoke house has since been demolished. The date of its demolition is unknown.

According to historic photos, the George Rogers Building II storefront included a flush main entrance flanked by the existing storefront glazing with enclosed arched transom in 1928. The main entrance consisted of a single-light, wood door with single-light sidelights and a two-light wood transom within the arched upper. Fabric awnings covered the windows and door. By 1989, the main entrance had been recessed, and the fabric awnings and signage were removed. Since 1989, the building's footprint has changed with the addition of the one-story flat roof addition to the west of the building. Other changes since 1989 include the removal of brick veneer and wood shingled awning around the main entrance, and signage by 1996. By 1998, the two double-door openings to the north of the main entrance were installed and the storefront window brick flower boxes were removed. Since 1998, the main entrance doors, storefront windows, and double-door transoms have been replaced with glass. The main entrance doors have been replaced and the building has been painted. Landscaping changes include the removed of street trees and the planting of vegetation at the southeast corner of the property after 1998.

The George Rogers Building II has many of the features used to define Mediterranean style buildings that were common during its time of construction. These features include the arcades with arches and columns, red tile roof covering, stucco wall surfaces, and arched door openings.

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Statement of Significance: [Required only for Intensive Level Surveys] (Use additional sheets if necessary)

The George Rogers Building II is located at 456 N State Street in Lake Oswego, Oregon. Originally built in 1929 in the First Addition neighborhood, this building has retained good historic integrity and become a prime example of Mediterranean style commercial buildings that were common throughout the United States from 1890-1955.

The George Rogers Building II sits on land originally owned by Albert Alonzo Durham as part of his 640-acre Donation Land Claim (DLC). After arriving in Oregon in 1847, Albert and Miranda Durham platted a town site and named it Oswego three years later in 1850 (McArthur 273). Early development of Oswego revolved around the Old Town neighborhood, where the Durhams built their home. In 1855, the Durhams started to sell off their DLC for the sum of \$20,900 (Lake Oswego Preservation Society "1850 Oswego"). By 1888, a segment of this land claim was purchased by the Oregon Iron and Steel Company "who cleared the land and put it on the market" (Goodall 71). In 1888, the site was platted and named First Addition. After selling lots at the average price of \$50, "the residential and business center shifted to this new neighborhood and First Addition became known as 'New Town'" (Lake Oswego Preservation Society "1888 First Addition"). In 1909, the "residents of First Addition voted to incorporate the City of Oswego. The City Charter was adopted in 1910 and this signaled the end of Oswego as a company town" (Lake Oswego Preservation Society "1888 First Addition").

Years after First Addition was incorporated into Oswego, George Rogers began his grocery business. After opening his first grocery store on the corner of State Street and A Avenue, he and his brother opened their second store on the same block in 1927 (Schouten). As of 1927 the store housed a meat market with smoke house in the back, an office, and a restaurant (Sanborn Map). At this time the building was occupied by Herman Bethke the local butcher. Two year later in 1929, this building was damaged by fire and repaired. The newspaper account of the fire, in 1929, had an old blacksmith building completely destroyed, while the modern building owned by the Rogers brothers was only damaged ("Blaze Rages at Oswego," The Morning Oregonian). According to the last survey conducted on this property in 1989, Herman and Bertha Bethke then deeded the property to the Lusitania Investment Company, which George Rogers and his brother had formed in 1921. Based on a historic photo, in 1928 the George Rogers Building II housed the Oswego Market & Bakery and a dentist office. It is likely that architect Van Evera Bailey designed this building, as he also designed George Rogers' house the same year (Grimala 13).

George Rogers' wife, Lottie Ann Smoke Rogers, spoke of having started "a bakery, built a little building just up the street from where the drug store is now. And Dr. McDougall's office was upstairs in that building for many years" (Lake Oswego Public Library, 208).

George Rogers was "born in the City of Camanario on Madeira Island, Portugal in 1888 and emigrated to the United States in the early 1900s. He arrived in the United States via South America landing in New York City. He subsequently continued traveling up to Boston where he obtained training as a cook and worked at Wellesley College form 1908-1909. In 1911 he moved to Oregon and opened a restaurant in the St. Johns neighborhood of Portland which remained in business for a very short time. He then obtained employment at the Glenmmorie farm located near Lake Oswego and was owned by Fred Morey" (Grimala 18). "The Rogers family chose to open their store during a particularly robust economic period for Oswego, Oregon. Much of this prosperity can [be] traced to Paul Murphy prominent Portland developer and capitalist." Their grocery store was "proved to be so successful that less than two years later they were able to purchase a corner block and build a new store at 402 North State Street, Oswego, Oregon. Rogers chose the northwest corner of A Street and State Street for his commercial building which was well within the emerging downtown business district of Oswego, Oregon" (Grimala 19).

Herman Bethke was a "jovial German butcher of the old school. He had wooden chopping blocks and sawdust all over the floor. He was a very generous man and a kindly man who loved children" (Lake Oswego Public Library 89). Bethke "had two daughters and two sons: Lucia and Haitie, Carl and Otto Bethke. Carl helped in the butcher shop sometimes, and Otto later became the main source of supply for his father to sustain him in his later years. Lucia married a man named Jenkins" (Lake Oswego Public Library 89).

Today, the building continues to reflect many of the character-defining features associated with Mediterranean style buildings common during its time of construction. These features include arched window openings overhanging eaves, red tile roof covering, stucco wall surfaces, and arcades with engaged columns. Currently, the George Rogers Building II retains good historic integrity and continues to embody many of the Mediterranean style characteristics used during its time of construction, making it a prime example of its style and type.

Overall, based on the information gathered for this survey and further research, it is more than likely that the George Rogers Building II can be found significant in the areas of architecture and community planning and development. Given its retention of its historic integrity in the areas of Location, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association, and its contributions to Oswego's early neighborhood development, the George Rogers Building II could also be a contributing resource in a potential historic district.

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East Façade (Viewing Northwest)

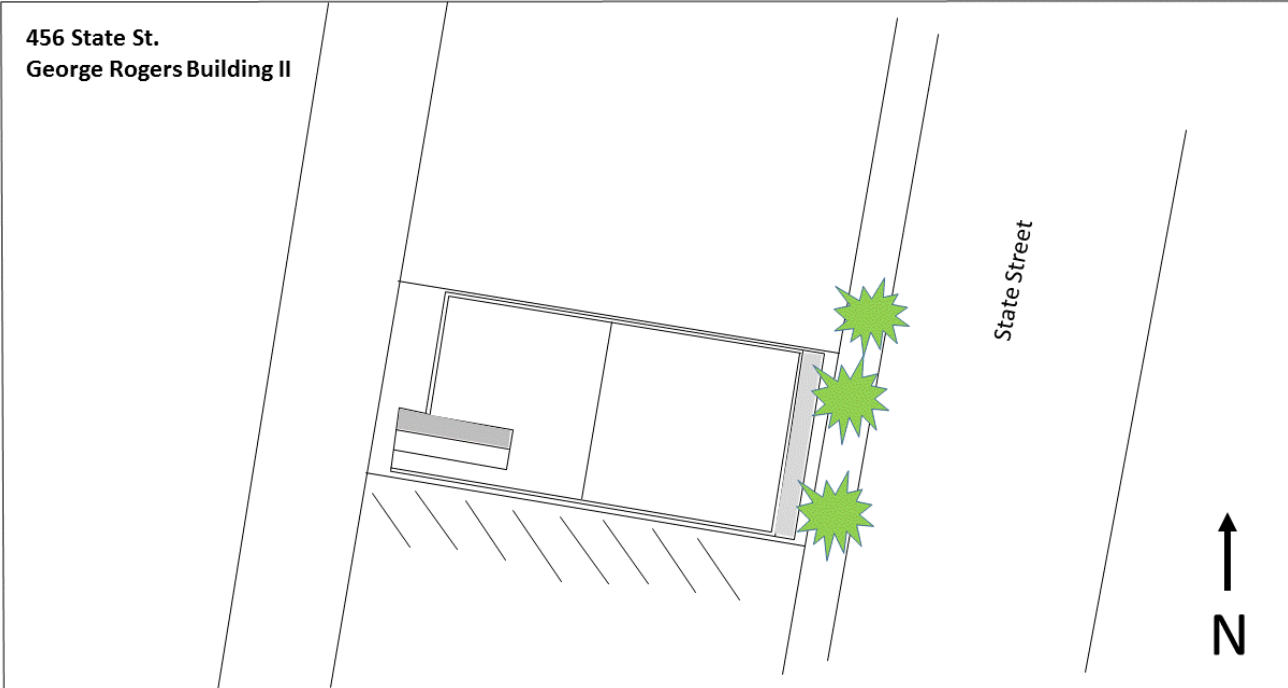


South Façade (Viewing Northeast)

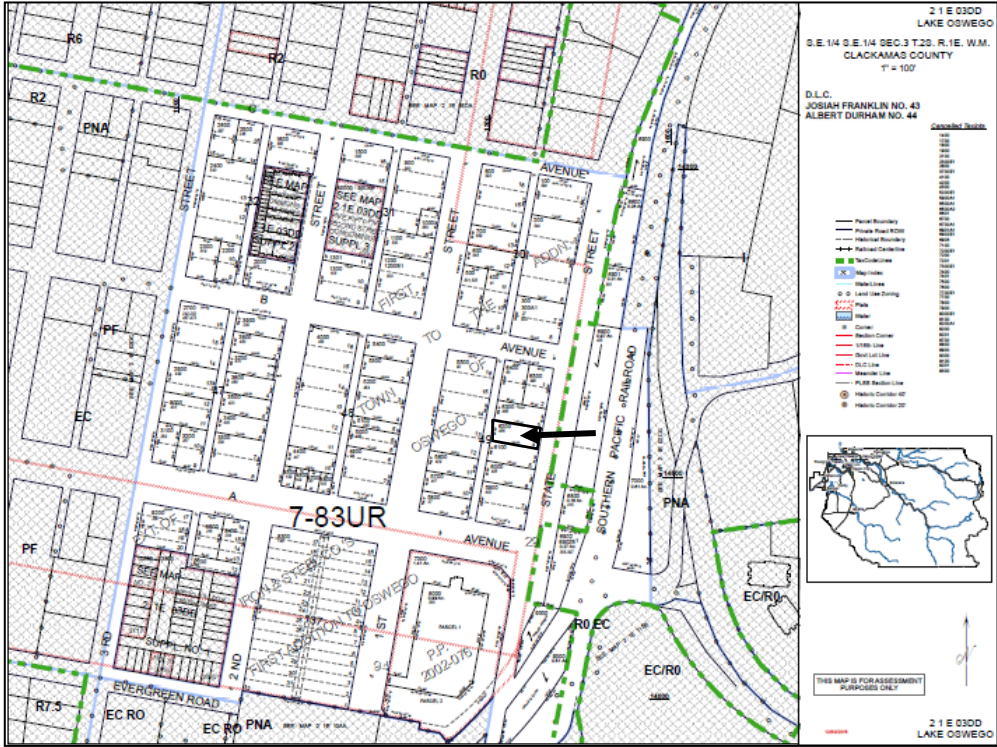
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*Photo Roll #:	*Frame #(s):	Local Designation #:	SHPO #: 31035

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George Rogers Building #2 Site Plan



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Note: This page of the survey form is required only for Intensive Level Survey

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Architect and / or Builder(s): Unknown	Owner Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed	
	Owner Name(s):	
Addition or Subdivision Name: First Addition	Address:	
	City, State, Zip:	
Area(s) of Significance: Architecture and Community Planning and Development	Phone Number(s):	
Property Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> District		

**Documentation**

<p>Research Sources:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Title/ Deed Records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index <input type="checkbox"/> City Directories <input type="checkbox"/> Census Records <input type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Building Permits <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHPO Files <input type="checkbox"/> State Archives <input type="checkbox"/> State Library <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Histories <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Photographs	<p>Local Library (specify): Lake Oswego Public Library Multnomah County Library</p> <p>University Library (specify):</p> <p>Historical Society (specify): Oregon Historical Society</p> <p>Other (specify):</p>
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Bibliographic References (Books, articles, interviews, etc.)

"Blaze Rages At Oswego," The Morning Oregonian, August 7, 1929.

Goodall, Mary. Oregon's Iron Dream: A Story of Old Oswego and the proposed Iron Empire of the West. Portland: Binford & Mort, 1958.

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Lake Oswego Public Library. In Their Own Words: A Collection of Reminiscences of Early Oswego, Oregon. Lake Oswego: Lake Oswego Public Library, 2010.

Lake Oswego Preservation Society. "Neighborhood Histories: 1888 First Addition." <http://lakeoswegopreservationsociety.org/nh-1888-first-addition/>.

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McArthur, Lewis L. Oregon Geographic Names. Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1992.

Sanborn Map, 1927.

Schouten, Hank. "Oswego Structures Offer Peek at Past." The Oregonian, December 11, 1984.

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