

Oregon Historic Site Form

Kellogg School
6909 Powell Blvd
Portland, Multnomah County

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address: <u>6909 SE Powell Blvd</u> <input type="checkbox"/> appr. addr	historic name: <u>Kellogg School</u>
<u>Portland</u> <input type="checkbox"/> vcnty <u>Multnomah County</u>	current/ other names: <u>Kellogg Middle School, Hoffman School</u>
Optional Information assoc addresses: (former addresses, intersections, etc.) location descr: (remote sites)	block nbr: _____ lot nbr: _____ tax lot nbr: _____ township: _____ range: _____ section: _____ 1/4: _____ zip: _____

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type: <u>Building</u> height (# stories): <u>3</u>	total # eligible resources: _____ total # ineligible resources: <u>2</u>
elig. evaluation: <u>not eligible/non-contributing</u>	NR status: _____ NR date listed: _____ (indiv listed only; see Grouping for hist dist)
primary constr date: <u>1917</u> (c.) <input type="checkbox"/> secondary date: <u>1954</u> (c.) <input type="checkbox"/> (optional--use for major addns)	orig use comments: _____
primary orig use: <u>School</u>	prim style comments: <u>Collegiate Gothic</u>
secondary orig use: _____	sec style comments: _____
primary style: <u>Late Gothic Revival</u>	siding comments: _____
secondary style: _____	architect: <u>Floyd A. Naramore</u>
primary siding: <u>Standard Brick</u>	builder: _____
secondary siding: <u>Glazed Terra-Cotta</u>	
plan type: <u>School (General)</u>	
comments/notes: <u>HRI Rank II.</u>	

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

survey project name or other grouping name	<u>PPS Historic Building Assessment 2009</u>	<u>Survey & Inventory Project</u>
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farmstead/cluster name: _____ external site #: 261
(ID# used in city/agency database)

SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed: _____
ILS survey date: 6/4/2009
RLS survey date: 6/4/2009
Gen File date: _____
106 Project(s)



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ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Description Summary

Clad in red brick, Kellogg Middle School includes a primary, two story building and a detached annex. The primary building is divided into wings; an original H-plan wing designed with modest Collegiate Gothic Revival stylistic elements and a 1987 addition with little ornamental detail. The original portion of the school features glazed terra cotta coping, belt cornice, water table, cartouches, and window and door surrounds. The fenestration consists of a mixture of original wood frame as well as grouped metal frame windows.

Architectural Description

Kellogg Middle School is situated in the South Tabor neighborhood of southeast Portland at 3330 SE 69th Avenue. The campus occupies a 6.3-acre, rectangular parcel on the north side of Powell Boulevard. Development in the surrounding area consists primarily of single family residences built between 1900-1950 (Sanborn Maps 1924-1928, Sanborn Maps 1908 1950-updated). More recent development includes multi-family buildings and commercial businesses that are located on the arterial streets, particularly SE Powell Boulevard that borders the school property to the south.

The campus consists of a primary rectangular-shaped building (261A & 261B) and a detached single story, rectangular classroom building (261C) located on the east side of the property. The primary entry to the school is from an asphalt covered parking lot located on the south side of the property. Recreation facilities include play fields on the north and south sides of the school buildings and an asphalt covered playground on the east side of the property.

Clad in red brick laid in an all stretcher bond, the primary school building is a 1913-1929, two story, extensible-planned school building (261A) with a 1987 north wing (261B). The extensible school section was constructed between 1913 and 1929 with modest Collegiate Gothic Revival style elements and follows an H-plan. The first unit on the west wing was constructed in 1913, the middle unit in 1917, east wing in 1923, and rear gymnasium in 1929. The extensible section houses the administrative offices, library, cafeteria, old gymnasium and classrooms. Glazed terra cotta serves as the primary architectural embellishment on the parapet coping, belt cornice, water table, and window and door surrounds. The primary fenestration consists of grouped metal frame windows. The entrances to the building feature segmental arched openings. Groups of three double hung wood windows with transom illuminate the staircase above the entries. The north wing, constructed in 1987, provides space for classrooms, band practice/music rooms, and a new gymnasium. The exterior of this wing contains minimal decorative detail or fenestration. Covered with a hipped roof, the 1952 annex features a mixture of red brick and stucco covered panels, with little fenestration or other openings.

Interior

The south wing of the primary building is organized around a central H-shaped corridor plan. The majority of classrooms are located on the west and east sides with administrative and shared facilities located in the center. A central double loaded corridor provides access to the offices and media center (a former auditorium) on the second floor. Connection to the north wing is provided through corridors that extend the length of the east and west sides of the building. Flooring consists of linoleum tiles with wood baseboards. Tubular fluorescent lamps are suspended from an acoustic tile clad ceiling. The doors are a mixture of replacement wood and steel.

The majority of the classrooms are rectangular with an interior cloakroom or storage area that creates an L-shaped teaching space. Daylight is provided by windows on the exterior wall. Many classrooms feature original woodwork including built-in cabinetry, flooring, blackboards, and window and surrounds. The tubular fluorescent lighting fixtures are suspended from the acoustic tile ceiling.

The boilers that provide heat for the building are located in the basement. Heat is conducted through ducts to the individual classrooms where the air is brought in through a wire grill. In the basement the ductwork is exposed.

Alterations/ Integrity

Designed to be expanded over time, Kellogg School has gradually evolved since the construction of the first building unit (west unit) in 1913. Additional building units were added in 1917 (middle and east unit) and 1929 (north gymnasium) to complete the plan. Later additions include the construction of the annex to the east in 1952. Other changes include conversion of the assembly hall to a library media center in 1949. The original design included divided facilities for boys and girls in the basement including a playroom, lunch room and toilet areas. These spaces were reconfigured to house a larger shared cafeteria space and additional classrooms in 1965. In 1987, the north wing added a gymnasium, additional classrooms, and space for music, dance, and drama to the school. This addition is nearly equal to the original building in size. Extensive alterations to the corridors have resulted in removal of walls to create additional classroom space. Other alterations include changes to the lighting, the addition of acoustic ceiling tiles, and enclosure of staircases to comply with fire codes.

Due to the extensive changes in interior finishes, plan, and the construction of two prominent additions, Kellogg School no longer retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

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Statement of Significance

Beginning with the construction of the three story west wing in 1913, Kellogg Middle School was part of a dramatic building program begun by Portland Public Schools in the early 1900s. Gradually influenced by John Dewey's Progressive Education Movement, Portland Public Schools responded to changing city demographics and ideas concerning school safety, sanitation, and child centered instructional methods beginning in the first decade of the 1900s (Rippa, 1997: passim; Cremin 1961: 135-153; Cubberley 1915: 283-290). By 1905, it became increasingly clear that dramatic increases in school-age children outstripped the district's existing classroom capacity and existing schools could not effectively serve areas of the city where new residential development was occurring (Cubberley 1915: 283-285, 288-290).

After several well-publicized school fires elsewhere in the United States, calls for a more fundamental change in the building stock of the district began as early as 1906 when Mayor Lane called for the construction of new "fireproof" school buildings (Oregonian, 10-31-1906). In 1910, various city neighborhood "advancement clubs" joined forces to discuss the unfit school buildings in their respective neighborhoods (Oregonian 07-31-1910). Soon after this meeting, on August 16, 1910, the Portland City Council enacted a requirement that all schools constructed after January 1, 1911 would have to be of fire proof construction (Powers and Corning 1937: 183). By 1914, in the first joint meeting between Portland city officials, Multnomah County Commissioners, and the school board, officials agreed to work with building code officials to encourage the use of fireproof construction and to implement fire safety measures in all existing and future schools (Oregonian, 03-31-1914).

In 1908, Portland Public Schools created the Bureau of Properties in an effort to centralize the management of the district's various properties (Powers and Corning 1937: 182). Within this office, the District architect took on a more formalized role in the design and maintenance of school facilities. Two of the most influential district architects during this period included Floyd Naramore and George Jones who designed a majority of the schools between 1908 and 1932. These new school buildings were often constructed of brick and concrete and were one or two stories in height. To speed the construction of the new schools and to anticipate later growth in the neighborhood, these new buildings were often constructed in units (sometimes referred to as extensible schools) (Powers and Corning 1937: 182). The buildings also contained more differentiated and increasingly specialized instructional spaces such as libraries, gymnasiums, science rooms, music rooms, as well as assembly spaces (Powers and Corning 1937: 182). The architectural details of the new schools were largely encompassed by the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Collegiate Gothic styles; architectural revivals that were viewed as inspirational and appropriate for educational settings (Betelle 1919: 28; Sibley 1923: 66; Patton 1967: 1-8). Between the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 and World War II in 1941, few schools were constructed in Portland, although several schools were recipients of Works Progress Administration funding for artwork, additions, system updates, and playground improvements.

The architect of Kellogg School, Floyd Archibald Naramore, was adept in the requirements of school design from his tenure as architect and superintendent of school properties for Portland Public Schools. A native of Illinois, Naramore attended the University of Wisconsin and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907. Naramore's first employment after his arrival in Portland in 1909 was as an engineer for the Northwest Bridge Works. In 1912 Naramore began his tenure at Portland Public School which would continue until 1919. During this period, Naramore designed 16 schools for the district including the Kennedy School which gained notoriety as a single story response to the issue of fire safety in American public schools (Evening Telegram 11-03-1915).

Naramore's success with Portland Public Schools led to a similar position in Seattle, where he designed many of the city's most renowned schools. Architect Victor Steinbrueck, credits Naramore for producing the best quality Motor Age architecture in the Puget Sound area (Vaughan and Feriday; Space Style and Structure, 1974: 508). Naramore subsequently founded several private architectural partnerships in the Seattle area. The best known firm, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johansen had early success designing large World War II building projects. In the last half century, the firm grew into one of the largest architectural practices in the world (Ritz 2003: 293).

Designed to be expanded over time, Kellogg Middle School has evolved dramatically since the construction of the first building unit in 1913 for \$74, 316.00. An additional building unit was added in 1917 for \$67, 833. At this time the school was also renamed from its original designation as Hoffman School (PPS School Chronology Binder). In response to the need for additional schools in the rapidly expanding neighborhood the Board approved the funding and contracts for the 3rd Building Unit at the Joseph Kellogg School in January 1923 (Oregonian, 01-04-1923, Portland Chronology Binder). Two years later, PPS reorganized five of its schools, including Kellogg, to follow the platoon system of instruction (Oregonian 08-31-1925). Following the unit plan developed by Naramore, the school facilities were expanded once again in 1929 to include a gymnasium. The Board awarded the \$22,037,000 contract for construction of the gymnasium to the Stebinger Brothers firm (Oregonian 03-05-29). Later additions include the construction of the annex in 1952. In 1987, the north wing added two gymnasiums, additional classrooms, and space for music, dance, and drama to the school. This addition is nearly equal to the original building in size. Due to shifts in student demographics the school has been vacant since 2007.

Although designed by Floyd.A. Naramore, one of Portland's more prominent architects and associated with a noteworthy architectural firm and several events related to the growth of the Portland school district, the Kellogg School is only a modest example of the Collegiate Gothic style. Furthermore, the Kellogg School does not retain a level of historical integrity commensurate with other schools constructed of similar styles during the same period and is therefore not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While the Collegiate Gothic style is clearly discernable on the building and it is a good example of an extensible school type, several alterations have diminished the building's integrity of materials, design, and feeling. These alterations include awkward connections between the gymnasium and the primary wing of the building, removal of windows, door replacements, and extensive interior modifications that have altered the original corridor configuration. Due to the loss of integrity, Kellogg School is not eligible under either NRHP Criteria A, B, or C.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

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- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Title Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Census Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Property Tax Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Histories |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Sources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHPO Files | <input type="checkbox"/> Interviews |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Obituaries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> State Archives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permits | <input type="checkbox"/> State Library | |

Local Library: Multnomah County Library University Library: Portland State University Library
Historical Society: Oregon Historical Society Other Repository: PPS Archives

Bibliography: Betelle, James O. "Architectural Styles as Applied to School Buildings." American School Board Journal. Vol. 58 (April 1919).

Cremin, Lawrence. The Transformation of the School: Progressivism in American Education, 1876-1957. New York: A. Knopf, 1961.

Cubberley, Ellwood Patterson. The Portland Survey: A Textbook on City School Administration Based on a Concrete Study. Yonkers-on-Hudson, NY: World Book Co., 1915.

Oregonian. "Change Favored in School Buildings." 3-31-1914.

Oregonian. "School Building Schedule Speeded. Contracts for Joseph Kellogg Structure Approved." 01-04-1923.

Oregonian. "Mayor Lane and the Schools." 10-31-1906.

Oregonian. "New Schools Rushed." 8-31-1925.

Oregonian. "Three New Schools Ready for Opening. Other Buildings Remodeled and Painted." 8-19-1928.

Oregonian. "22,073 Bid Wins Gymnasium Work. School Board Awards Job at Joseph Kellogg." 8-31-1925.

Oregonian. "School Buildings are Called Unfit." 7-31-1910.

Patton, Glenn. "American Collegiate Gothic: A Phase of University Architectural Development." Journal of Higher Education. Vol. 38, No. 1 (January, 1967).

Portland Public Schools. Schools Chronology Binder.

Powers, Alfred and Howard McKinley Corning, History of Education in Portland. [Portland]: Work Projects Administration, 1937.

Rippa, Alexander. Education in a Free Society: An American History. New York: Longman, 1997.

Ritz, Richard. E. Architects of Oregon. A Biographical Dictionary of Architects Deceased – 19th and 20th Centuries. Portland: Lair Hill Publishing, 2003.

Sanborn Map Company

1924-1928, 1908-Dec. 1950 Sanborn Maps, Multnomah County Public Library, Portland, Oregon. Available at: <https://catalog.multcolib.org/validate?url=http%3A%2F%2F-sanborn.umi.com.catalog.multcolib.org%3A80%2F>. Accessed June 16, 2009.

Sibley, Ernest. "Why I Prefer the Colonial Style." School Board Journal: Vol. 66 (January 1923).

Steinbrueck, Victor. "Everyday Architecture in the Puget Sound Area." In Space, Style and Structure: Buildings in Northwest America. Ed. Thomas Vaughan, 500-517. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.



South elevation facing north



East elevation facing southwest



West elevation facing southwest



Annex facing southwest



North elevation facing south

**Kellogg Facility
Exterior Photos
ENTRIX 2009**



3rd Floor corridor facing east



3rd Floor classroom facing north



Corridor outside gymnasium



Corridor enclosed staircase and fire doors

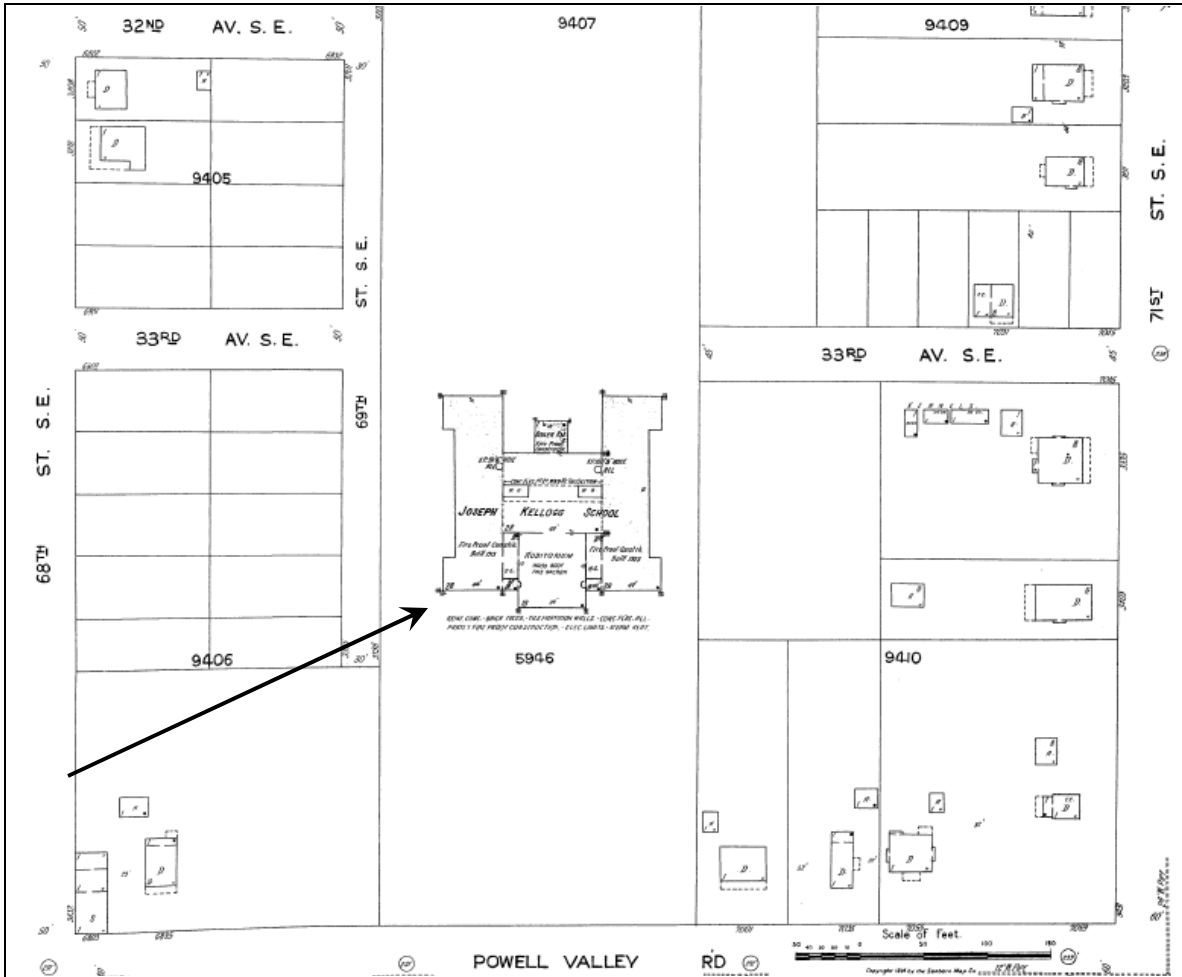


Reconfigured corridor facing northeast



ENTRIX

Down to Earth. Down to Business.™

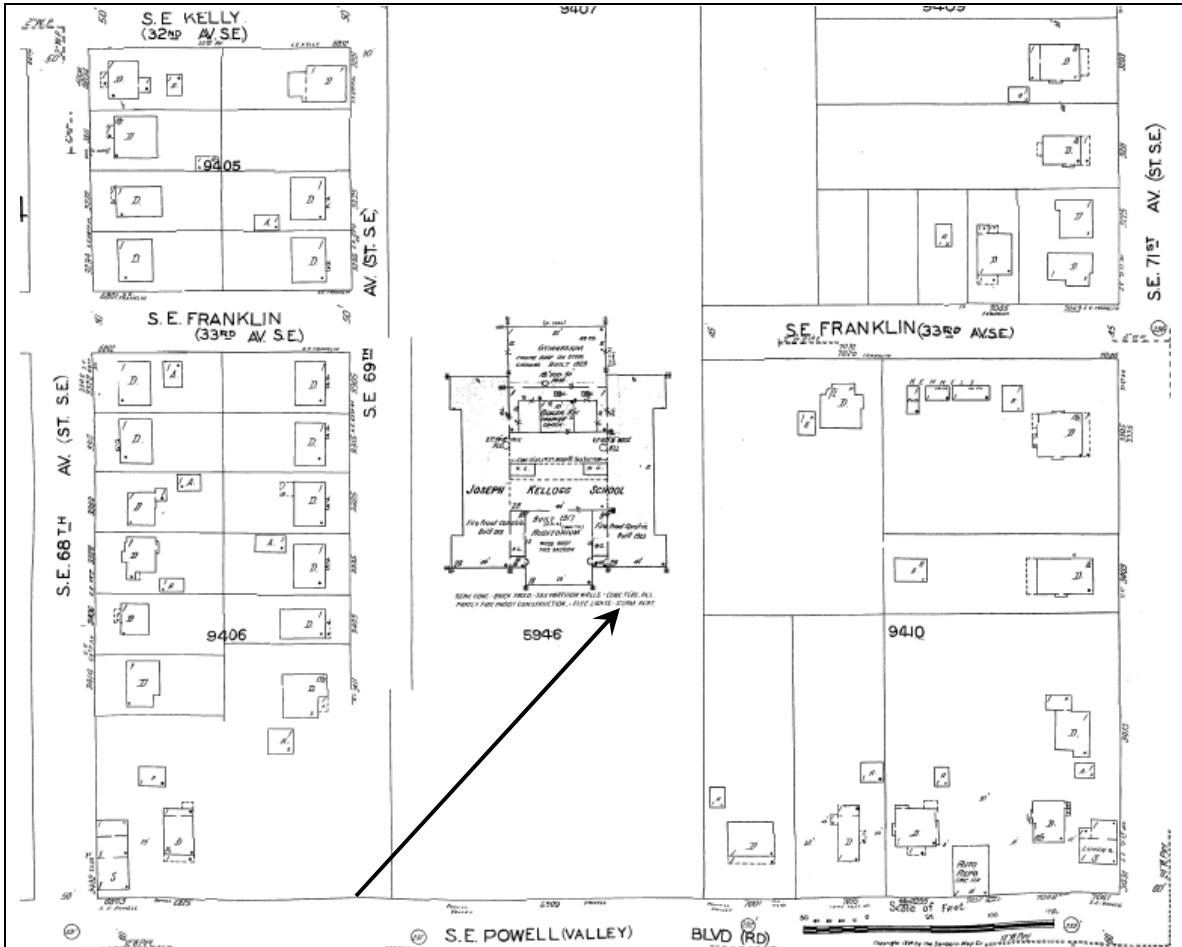


1924-1928, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Portland, Oregon, Map 995. Arrow points to Joseph Kellogg School.



ENTRIX

Down to Earth. Down to Business.™

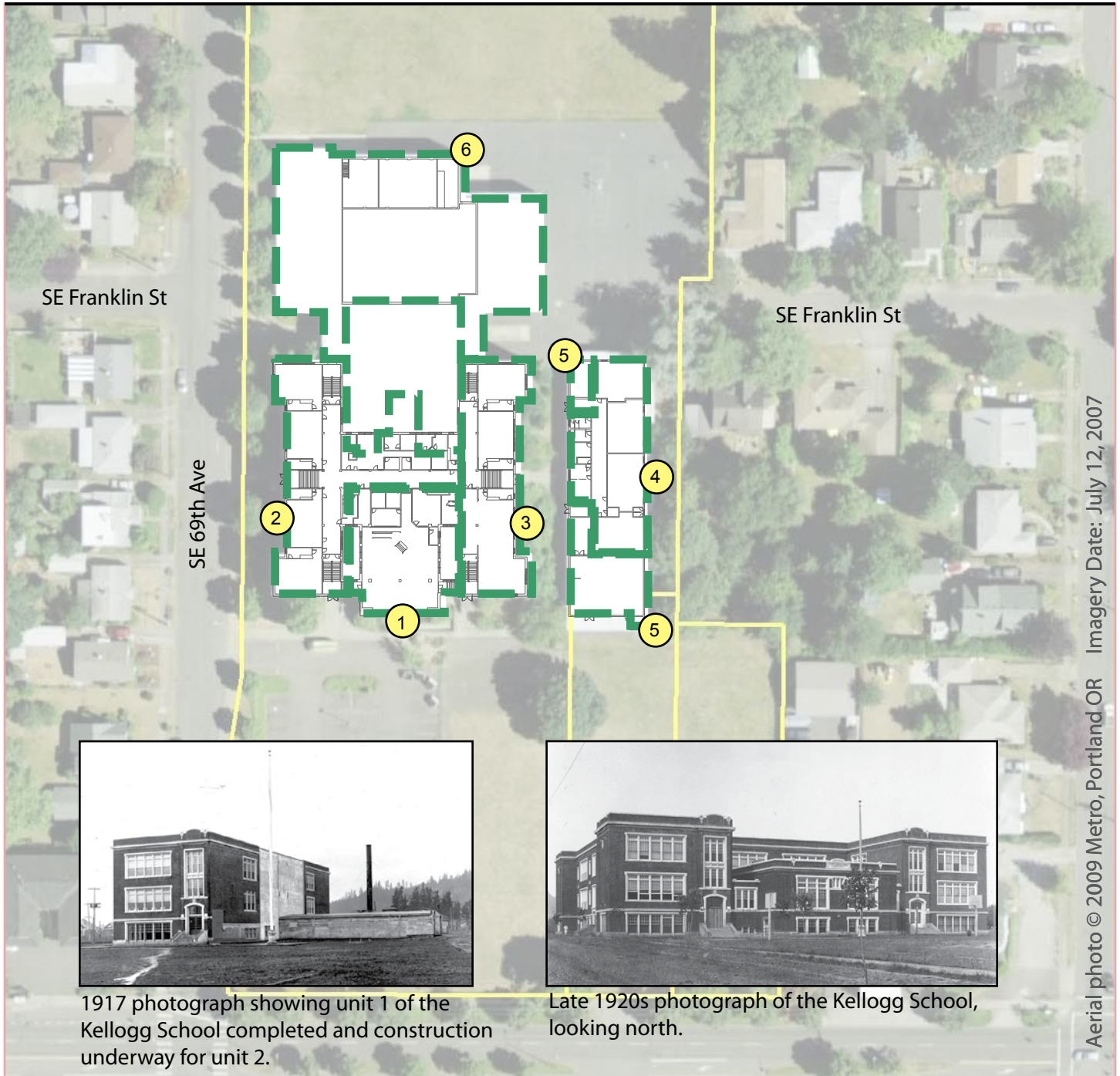


Updated to 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Portland, Oregon, Map 995. Arrow points to Joseph Kellogg School. Note street name changes.

Kellogg Facility

3330 SE 69th Ave, Portland OR, 97206

[View Site in Google Maps](#)

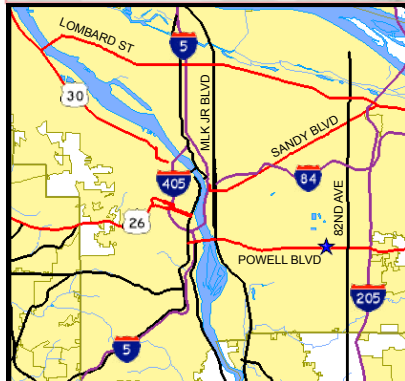


1917 photograph showing unit 1 of the Kellogg School completed and construction underway for unit 2.






Late 1920s photograph of the Kellogg School, looking north.

Aerial photo © 2009 Metro, Portland OR Imagery Date: July 12, 2007



Historical Significance and Building Integrity

-  Contrib: High Significance
-  Contrib: Moderate Signif.
-  Non-Contributing



Building Periods

1. Original Building (261A), 1913
2. Addition (261A), 1917-I
3. Addition (261A), 1917-II
4. Bldg (261C), 1952
5. Addition (261C), 1987
6. Addition (261B), 1987