

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Date Listed: 2/22/2022

NRIS No. MP100007456

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Golden West Hotel

other names/site number Tremont House, New Golden West Hotel, Broadmoor Hotel, Golden West

Name of Multiple Property Listing African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

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

2. Location

street & number 707 NW Everett Street not for publication

city or town Portland vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97209

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D



01/14/22

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE / specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE / restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
HEALTH CARE / clinic
COMMERCE/TRADE / restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS / French Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK, METAL

roof: METAL
other: WOOD, CERAMIC TILE

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Golden West Hotel is a five-story-with-basement, 20,324-square-foot mixed-use building at the northwest corner of NW Broadway and NW Everett Street in inner Northwest Portland. Its immediate setting is characterized by a wide variety of commercial, multi-family residential, and mixed-use development, much of which was constructed during the first part of the twentieth century. The hotel itself was originally constructed in 1892 and exhibits a somewhat vernacular, stripped-down version of the French Renaissance Revival Style.¹ The building is generally rectangular in plan, with recesses on the west and north façades, and features a brick basement and a flat roof with a low parapet. The exterior walls of the first through fourth floors are constructed of brick, while the fifth floor is styled as a mansard clad in standing seam sheet metal. The western portion of the building is a compatible addition completed in 1913; the eastern façade was reconstructed in the same year, as a result of the widening of NW Broadway. Apart from these alterations, exterior modifications to the Golden West Hotel are limited to the creation of an inset entrance porch at the southeast corner of the building, the compatible replacement of original fenestration, and the replacement of the original blade sign, lighting, and several canvas awnings at the street level. The interior of the hotel, which includes a restaurant, lobby, and office areas in the ground floor and single-room occupancy housing in the second through fifth floors, has been more substantially altered, but the upper floors generally retain their original spatial arrangement as well as some original finishes. Overall, the Golden West Hotel retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and it retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship with regard to its minimally-altered exterior and to the upper floors of its interior.

Narrative Description

SITE

The Golden West Hotel is located at 707 NW Everett Street, on the northwest corner of NW Broadway and NW Everett Street in Portland's Pearl District (Figure 1). The building's primary (south) façade fronts NW Everett Street, which is a two-lane, one-way street lined with metered parking and a broad concrete sidewalk (Figure 2). One modern fluorescent light standard is located in the sidewalk along NW Everett Street and one historic-age twin globe ornamental light standard is located in the sidewalk along NW Broadway. The building's setting is a moderately dense urban area characterized by a combination of commercial, multi-family residential, and mixed-use buildings, most of which were constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The building immediately adjacent to the north is a one-story commercial building constructed ca. 1900, and the building adjacent to the west is a quarter-block condominium complex that was constructed ca. 1910 but substantially renovated ca. 2000. The building opposite to the south is the National Register-listed U.S. Customs House, a Beaux Arts-style building constructed in 1901 that covers the entire block.² The building opposite to the east is the National

¹ "Building Activity: Fine Structures Built in 1892," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), November 4, 1892. This article notes that "George L. Hibbard's four-story brick [building] on Seventh and Everett" was completed by late 1892 for a cost of \$20,000. Although the Golden West Hotel is five stories in height (or four stories with a mansard roof), this is almost certain the building described in the article. In 1896, the same George Hibbard advertised the "Tremont House," the original name for the Golden West Hotel building, for lease, and in 1897 Hibbard's property described as "Lot 1, Block 50, Couch Addition," was listed for sheriff's sale ("For Rent – Tremont House," *Morning Oregonian* [Portland, OR], May 1, 1896; "Sheriff's Sale," *Morning Oregonian* [Portland, OR], November 22, 1897). The legal description for the Golden West Hotel's property is "Couch's Addition, Block 50, Lot 1, excluding part in street."

² Paul Hartwig, "U.S. Custom House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1974).

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Register-listed Sengstake Building (presently the Everett Hotel), a three-story mixed-use building constructed in 1914 in the Tudor Revival Style.³ The North Park Blocks, a linear public green space spanning six city blocks, are located a half-block to the west.

EXTERIOR

General

The Golden West Hotel is a five-story, painted brick building with a generally rectangular plan, a brick basement, and a flat roof with a low parapet (Photograph 1). The first through fourth stories are clad in standard brick laid in a running bond pattern, with corbel string courses between the first, second, third, and fourth stories, and a corbelled cornice between the fourth and fifth stories. The fifth story, which is styled as a mansard, is clad in standing seam sheet metal and angles slightly inward toward the center of the building on the south and east façades. The roof features a vaulted skylight that provides light to the primary stairwell (Photograph 16).

Primary (South) Façade

The Golden West Hotel's primary façade is built to the southern property line, adjoining the sidewalk along NW Everett Street (Photograph 2). Monumental brick pilasters divide the façade into seven bays. The eastern portion of the building, which was completed in late 1892, features an alternating pattern of narrow bays (containing a single window at the second through fifth stories) and wide bays (containing one broadly-spaced pair of windows at the second through fifth stories). The western portion of the building, which is a compatible addition constructed in 1913, comprises two wide bays that each contain pairs of windows at the second through fifth stories; the eastern bay is covered by a metal fire escape. The brick pilasters dividing the façade terminate at the top of the fourth story, where a broad corbelled cornice serves as the transition between the brick exterior of the lower floors and the standing seam sheet metal of the mansard above. Corbelled brick string courses delineate the separations between the first, second, third, and fourth stories.

A series of gabled dormer windows with pediments and etched tympana punctuate the fifth-story mansard, while the second through fourth stories feature segmental arched window openings with brick sills. All of the windows in the second through fifth stories have been replaced by one-over-one single-hung aluminum units set within the original wood-framed openings. The first story features large, wood-framed storefront windows with multilight transoms, and tripartite tiled panels along the ground level. Half-glass single-leaf doors are inset near the western side of the façade (centered in the 1913 addition) and near the center of the façade (at the west side of the original, 1892 portion of the building). Each of the two doors features a sidelight to the west and a fixed transom above, as well as a small globe light in the ceiling of the inset entrance. Canvas awnings are affixed below the corbelled stringcourse between the first and second stories, covering the transom windows in each of the four wide bays (two each in the 1892 portion of the building and the 1913 addition).

The southeastern corner of the building is inset at the ground level to create a small, triangular alcove containing a fully-glazed, single-leaf door flanked by tiled panels. At the second and third stories, a vertical blade sign reading "GOLDEN WEST" in an all-capital, serifed font projects diagonally from the building face. Neon tubing overlays the lettering.

Secondary (East) Façade

The secondary (east) façade of the Golden West Hotel is also built to the property line and adjoins the sidewalk along NW Broadway (Photograph 3). This façade was rebuilt in 1913 when the eastern ten feet of the building were removed to accommodate the widening of NW Broadway, which occurred as a result

³ John M. Tess, "Sengstake Building," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012).

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of the construction of the Broadway Bridge. Brick pilasters are located at the southeastern and northeastern corners of the façade. Windows in the fifth-story mansard and in the brick second, third, and fourth stories match those in the primary façade; the corbelled cornice below the mansard and the corbelled string courses delineating each story also match the primary façade. A metal fire escape is affixed to the north bay of the façade.

As on the primary façade, the first story of the south façade contains wood-framed storefront windows topped with multilight transoms, with tripartite tiled panels along the ground level. Several of the lights within the transoms have been replaced with plywood paneling. The southernmost set of storefront windows are covered by one canvas awning. Two single-leaf metal doors, including one wide service entrance, are located near the northern corner of the building.

North Façade

The north façade of the Golden West Hotel adjoins the one-story commercial building at 311 NW Broadway, and its first and second stories are essentially obscured from view. Two sections of the façade (one in the 1892 original building and one in the 1913 addition) are recessed, to create space for light and air between the buildings (Photograph 4). Both recessed sections contain segmental arched windows in the second through fifth stories. As on the south and east façades, the original windows have been replaced with one-over-one single-hung aluminum units. A tall metal vent stack is affixed to the eastern edge of the inset section in the original portion of the building.

West Façade

The west façade of the Golden West Hotel adjoins the eleven-story condominium complex at 721 NW Everett Street and is not visible from the public right-of way. Aerial imagery indicates that the center of this façade is recessed, as on the north façade.

INTERIOR

Ground Floor

The ground floor of the Golden West Hotel is divided into three spaces of roughly equal size. The eastern third is presently occupied by John's Café, a small diner with wood-paneled walls, an acoustic-tiled drop ceiling, low-pile carpeting, and a curved linoleum counter with fixed bar stools. The primary entrance to the diner is the fully-glazed, single-leaf door in the inset porch at the southeastern corner of the building. The associated kitchen, which features stainless steel-clad walls and a pass-through window, is located at the west end of the dining area. The original configuration of the space may be somewhat intact, but all finishes appear to date to the mid-twentieth century or later.

The central third of the ground floor is presently a lobby managed by Central City Concern (CCC), a local nonprofit organization that owns the building and provides services to end homelessness. The primary entrance to the lobby is the half-glass, single-leaf door near the center of the building's south façade (near the west side of the original, 1892 portion of the building). The space has been reconfigured repeatedly since the building's original construction; it presently features a tiled floor, exposed ductwork, and a built-in concierge desk surrounded on three sides by pony walls (Photographs 5 and 6). A pony wall at the east side of the space screens the lobby from the primary staircase, which leads to the upper floors, and a separate set of stairs leading down to the basement level. An elevator is located at the west side of the lobby, and the northern portion of the space has been enclosed and converted into multiple offices. Apart from the wood balustrades, cap rail, and newel posts of the primary staircase (Photograph 7), the original finishes of the lobby have been entirely replaced.

The western third of the ground floor (in the 1913 addition) is a lobby and office space occupied by CCC's Imani Center, which provides mental health and addiction treatment for members of the Black

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community. The primary entrance is the half-glass, single-leaf door near the west end of the building's south façade (centered in the 1913 addition). This space has been entirely reconfigured and partially opened to the basement below. It presently features low-pile carpeting, exposed ductwork, a built-in concierge desk to the east of the entrance, and enclosed offices along the north wall, west wall, and southeast corner of the space (Photograph 17). A straight steel staircase with multiline railings descends into the basement, which is open to the ground floor at the center of the space (enclosed offices and a mezzanine are located around the edges). No original finishes are retained in this portion of the ground floor.

Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Floors

Seventy-three residential units managed by CCC are distributed across the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors. Most units are single room occupancy (SRO) units, consisting of a single room with a sink (Photographs 10-11 and 14-15). A small number are single rooms with en suite bathrooms. In addition to residential units, each floor features common bath facilities (including shower rooms and full bathrooms) and a trash room, as well as a shared kitchen and a CCC office to the north of the stairwell (Photographs 8 and 9). The residential units, kitchens, and offices feature wood laminate flooring. Pipework and plastic electrical casing are exposed in the rooms and hallways (Photographs 12 and 13).

Despite repeated alteration to finishes in these areas, the second through fifth floors generally retain their original configuration and their original wood door and window trim, including bullseye corner blocks (Photographs 12 and 14). The residential units also retain their original four-paneled wood doors (although the associated transoms have been infilled with wood paneling), and several retain nonfunctional radiators (Photograph 15). Lighting, utility fixtures, and flooring have been replaced.

Basement

The basement beneath the eastern two-thirds of the building is accessed via a set of linoleum-clad stairs at the southeast corner of the CCC lobby. The basement features a combination of exposed brick and finished wall surfaces as well as exposed pipework and ductwork, fluorescent panel lights, and concrete floors (Photographs 19 and 20). It has been divided into a series of small rooms, obscuring its original configuration. One brickwork arch near the western side of the space remains intact and exposed; all other openings feature modern, plain single-leaf doors.

The basement beneath the western third of the building, the 1913 addition, is accessed via the basement to the east or via the straight steel staircase descending from the ground floor of the Imani Center. It features exposed ductwork, fluorescent panel lights, wood laminate flooring, and plastic baseboards. Enclosed offices and a communal kitchen are located around the edges of the space, while the center is open to the ground floor above (Photograph 18). No original finishes or sense of the space's original configuration are retained in this portion of the basement.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

The western third of the Golden West Hotel is a compatible addition constructed in 1913, approximately two decades after the building's initial construction.⁴ It utilizes the same materials and a similar design vocabulary as the original portion of the building, and it is not immediately recognizable as an addition due to its similar age and design (Photograph 2). Similarly, the eastern façade of the building was reconstructed in 1913 when NW Broadway was widened from 60 to 80 feet, resulting in the removal of ten feet from the east side of the building.⁵ The reconstructed façade generally matches the appearance

⁴ Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 (in the microfiche collection of the City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294).

⁵ "Widening on Now: Ten Feet Being Added to Each Side of Seventh Street," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), February 3, 1913; "Front Section of Golden West Hotel Removed," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), February 23,

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of the original, and it is also not immediately recognizable as an alteration/reconstruction (Photograph 3). Both of these major changes occurred well within the building's period of significance (1906-1930).

More recent alterations to the exterior of the Golden West Hotel include the replacement of the blade sign at the southeast corner of the building; the replacement of the original one-over-one, double-hung wood windows in the second through the fifth stories with one-over-one, single-hung aluminum units; the replacement of the exterior doors on the primary façade; the replacement or addition of the globe lights above the exterior doors on the primary façade; the replacement of canvas awnings on the primary and secondary façades; and the creation of the inset corner entry in the southeast corner of the building. Additionally, the brick exterior of the building was painted sometime after 1915 (Figure 17).⁶

As compared to the building's exterior, the interior of the Golden West Hotel has been more extensively altered. The configuration and finishes of the basement and ground floor have been repeatedly renovated, and offices and communal kitchens and bathrooms have been created within the original configuration of the upper floors. Flooring, lighting, and utilities have been replaced throughout the building.

INTEGRITY

The *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) Form describes basic integrity requirements for commercial buildings that are significant for their association with Portland's African American community. As noted in the MPD, for such buildings that are significant under Criteria A or B, integrity of association, location, and feeling are of a comparatively higher importance than design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Physical alterations will be less likely to render these properties ineligible than they would properties that are considered architecturally significant (Criterion C).⁷ The Golden West Hotel, however, retains all seven aspects of integrity.

The Golden West Hotel is extant in its original location at 707 NW Everett Street in Portland and so retains integrity of *location*. Topographical features and the position of roads and sidewalks have not been altered since the end of the building's period of significance, and a majority of the building's neighboring resources (including the other three buildings located at the intersection of NW Broadway and NW Everett, and the Golden West Hotel's neighbor to the north) were constructed within the period of significance of the MPD. Overall, the property's integrity of *setting* remains fairly high.

As described above, the exterior of the Golden West Hotel retains a relatively high degree of physical integrity to the period of significance. The building's brick exterior and fenestration pattern remain intact, and the massing and roof form have not been noticeably altered since the major (yet compatible) alterations of 1913. Exterior alterations since the end of the period of significance are limited to the replacement of the blade sign at the southeast corner of the building; the replacement of the original one-over-one, double-hung wood windows in the second through the fifth stories with one-over-one, single-hung aluminum units; the replacement of the exterior doors on the primary façade; the replacement or addition of the globe lights above the exterior doors on the primary façade; the replacement of canvas awnings on the primary and secondary façades; the creation of the inset corner entry in the southeast corner of the building; and, possibly, the painting of the brick exterior. In the building interior, the basement and ground floor have been substantially altered since the end of the period of significance, but the upper floors generally retain their original configuration and many original finishes. The Golden West Hotel therefore maintains integrity of *materials*, *workmanship*, and *design* with

1913.

⁶ Photograph in the private collection of Norm Gholston, Portland, OR.

⁷ Catherine Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* (Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2020), F-155.

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regard to its exterior, and some integrity of *materials*, *workmanship*, and *design* with regard to the interior of its second through fifth floors.

Finally, the Golden West Hotel continues to operate as a mixed-use building, with a restaurant, lobby, and mental health clinic on the ground floor and residential space in the second through fifth floors. In addition to the building's location in a densely-developed urban area and its generally intact exterior, its continuity of use is key in maintaining the building's integrity of *feeling* and *association*.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

The Golden West Hotel's exterior character-defining features include its corner location, five-story height, general massing plan, mansard roof, running-bond brick cladding, pedimented dormer windows in the mansard, segmental arched window openings in the second through fourth floors, large storefront windows with multilight transoms at the street level, and recessed entries on the street-facing façades. Character-defining features in the building's interior include the original features of the primary staircase, the wood paneled doors and the door and window trim in the second through fifth floors, and the basic configuration of hallways and rooms in the second through fifth floors.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE / BLACK

COMMERCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1906-1930

Significant Dates

1906: W.D. Allen becomes proprietor and hotel

begins to welcome Black clientele

1913: Western addition is constructed, east façade

rebuilt to accommodate widening of NW Broadway

1930: W.D. Allen's Golden West Hotel closes

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Emil Schacht & Son (architect, 1913 addition)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Golden West Hotel is 1906 to 1930, encompassing the entire period in which the hotel was managed by African American businessman William Duncan "W.D." Allen. During this period, the Golden West Hotel was the only major hotel in Portland that was operated by an African American and that welcomed African American guests; prior to 1906, the hotel was managed by white proprietors and likely accepted white guests only.⁸ The period of significance ends in 1930, when Allen closed the Golden West Hotel and opened a new hospitality venture, the Hotel Medley, in Lower Albina.⁹

The period of significance for the Golden West Hotel also encompasses a period of major demographic change in inner Northwest Portland and a period of transition for the city's Black community. Although the neighborhood surrounding the Golden West Hotel (and, more specifically, Portland Union Station) had long been considered the geographical center of Portland's African American community, rising property values and redevelopment activities in the early twentieth century gradually led Black residents to relocate to the east side of the Willamette River.¹⁰ This transition was largely complete by the beginning of the Great Depression and likely contributed to the closure of the Golden West Hotel in 1930.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Not applicable.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Golden West Hotel is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851-1973* Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) Form. The building meets all of the general and property-specific registration requirements established by the MPD, and it is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/Black, Commerce, and Entertainment/ Recreation for its prominence within Portland's African American community between 1906 and 1930. Throughout its entire twenty-four-year period of significance, the Golden West Hotel was the only major hotel in Portland with an African American proprietor (W.D. Allen), and it was also the only major hotel in the city to welcome African American guests. It provided a necessary service for African American travelers, particularly railway porters, waiters, cooks, and other Black men employed in the railroad industry, but also for visiting Black entertainers, athletes, politicians, and activists, all of whom were denied lodging at white-owned establishments because of their race. The hotel and the smaller commercial spaces in its basement and ground floor also provided recreational opportunities and social gathering spaces for the local African American community. Overall, the Golden West Hotel was one of the most prominent Black-owned businesses in early twentieth century Portland and one of the most important community spaces available to African American Portlanders at this time.

⁸ "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920.

⁹ "Golden West Hotel Moves," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 17, 1930.

¹⁰ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, E-17 to E-19.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

APPLICATION OF THE *AFRICAN AMERICAN RESOURCES IN PORTLAND, OREGON, FROM 1851 TO 1973 MPD*

The Golden West Hotel at 707 NW Everett Street meets all of the General Registration Requirements provided in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD*:

1. The nominated property is located within the 2019 City of Portland city limits.
2. The nominated property is significant at the local level of significance, which aligns with the characterization that the majority of resources under this MPD will be eligible at the local level of significance.
3. The nominated property retains its significant association with Portland's African American history and demonstrates significance through the MPD's Context II, *Business and Employment*.
4. The nominated property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, under the Ethnic Heritage/Black area of significance.
5. The nominated property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and it retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship with regard to its minimally-altered exterior, all of which demonstrate that the nominated property retains the required aspects of integrity for properties nominated under Criterion A through this MPD. Furthermore, the building retains its key character-defining features, as detailed in Section 7.
6. The nominated property falls under the MPD's *Commercial and Professional Buildings* property type and meets the required property-specific registration requirements. Furthermore, this property is identified within the MPD as a significant example of this property type.¹¹

The Golden West Hotel also meets all of the property-specific registration requirements for the *Commercial and Professional Buildings* property type as outlined in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD*:

1. The nominated property is associated with an early and longstanding Black-owned business that was important to Portland's African American community during the period of significance. Furthermore, the property possesses a "significant association with African American employment in the railroad industry during the early twentieth century," and with the "emergence of an African American middle class in the early twentieth century, when de facto segregation gave rise to a small but talented African American professional class in the boom time following the Lewis and Clark Exposition."
2. The nominated property draws its significance from the MPD's Context II, *Business and Employment*.
3. The nominated property retains the required property-type-specific aspects of integrity for Criterion A (association, location, and feeling).¹²

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICAN BUSINESS IN EARLY PORTLAND

As described in Context II, *Business and Employment*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD*, racial discrimination severely restricted employment opportunities for people of color in early Oregon. Most African Americans seeking employment in nineteenth-century Portland were limited to low-paying service positions as janitors, bootblacks, cooks, or domestic servants to white Portlanders. With the maturation of the nation's railroad system in the 1880s and 1890s, however, a number of Black men were able to secure higher-paying, stable service positions with railroad companies and the associated hospitality industry. These opportunities enabled Portland's early African American community to gradually build capital, and with it the ability to establish, operate, and patronize a growing number of local Black-owned businesses. A diverse collection of small businesses created by and for Black Portlanders

¹¹ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, F-152 to F-153.

¹² Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, F-153 to F-155.

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subsequently developed in inner Northwest Portland around the turn of the century, centering on the city's major employer of Black men, Portland Union Station (800 NW 6th Avenue). Of all the Black-owned businesses that emerged in inner Northwest Portland during this period, the Golden West Hotel was among the most prominent. It was the only major hotel in the city to welcome Black guests during this period, thus providing an important service for other Black railroad employees, and it leased commercial space to several small Black-owned businesses (and one Chinese American-owned business) that served Black travelers as well as Portland's local African American community.¹³

Between the early 1900s and the late 1920s, as a result of redevelopment activities and rising property values on the west side of the Willamette River, Portland's African American community was gradually displaced from Northwest Portland. Racially restrictive covenants, discriminatory real estate sales and lending practices, and geographically limited employment opportunities restricted where the city's Black residents could live during this period; in general, African American Portlanders were able to purchase or rent homes in only a small number of older, close-in neighborhoods during much of the twentieth century. These restrictions gradually concentrated Portland's Black population in Lower Albina, a collection of North and Northeast Portland neighborhoods including Eliot, Boise, King, Humboldt, and Overlook, where property was comparatively affordable and a well-developed streetcar system connected residents to railroad and hospitality jobs on the city's inner west side. Portland's Black businesses relocated as well, shuttering their original locations near Union Station in Northwest Portland and reopening in Lower Albina, specifically along N Williams Avenue and NE Martin Luther King Jr Boulevard (formerly Union Avenue). This transition was largely complete by 1929, the onset of the Great Depression, and nearly all of the Black-owned businesses that remained in inner Northwest Portland at this time either moved or shuttered entirely.¹⁴ The Golden West Hotel itself was closed in 1930, and its proprietor, W.D. Allen, began a new venture in Lower Albina.¹⁵

EARLY HISTORY OF THE GOLDEN WEST HOTEL: 1892-1906

The building that would become the Golden West Hotel was completed in late 1892, at the northwest corner of NW Broadway (then 7th Street) and NW Everett Street in Portland's rapidly expanding northwest quadrant.¹⁶ The five-story, brick hotel building originally contained 63 rooms and was apparently a speculative development, because a newspaper advertisement dated March 1893 offered the building as "a splendid opportunity" for "some good hotel man, or someone who is desirous of embarking in the hotel business, to obtain a new house, located in a growing part of the city."¹⁷ By May of that year, the hotel opened as the "Tremont House," a reference to the luxury hotel established in Boston in 1829. Portland's Tremont House offered a full-service restaurant as well as lodging, and likely catered to white patrons only.¹⁸

The Tremont House passed through numerous owners in its first decade of operation, all of them white. George Hibbard, who had originally commissioned the building, attempted to lease the hotel multiple times in 1896; apparently unable to find a tenant, the property was repossessed and sold at public auction in late 1897.¹⁹ By 1903, the hotel was owned by the Savings & Loan Society and operated by W. McPherson, who had secured a two- or three-year-lease on the building on the condition that he should vacate within 60 days of a potential sale.²⁰ McPherson operated the Tremont House through early 1904, when it was purchased by J.H.

¹³ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, E-45 to E-52.

¹⁴ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, E-19 to E-20, E-23 to E-24; Roy E. Roos, *The History of Albina: Including Eliot, Boise, King, Humboldt, and Piedmont Neighborhoods* (self-published, 2008), 33-35.

¹⁵ "Golden West Hotel Moves."

¹⁶ "Building Activity: Fine Structures Built in 1892." The original architect and builder are unknown.

¹⁷ "The Tremont House for Rent," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), March 19, 1893.

¹⁸ "Where to Dine Today," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), May 14, 1893.

¹⁹ "For Rent – Tremont House," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), May 1, 1896; "Sheriff's Sale," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), November 22, 1897; "Hibbard, George L.," *1900 United States Federal Census* [database online] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004).

²⁰ "McPherson, Wm. E.," *1900 United States Federal Census* [database online] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004); "Out on the Street: Lodgers in Tremont House Find Their Goods," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), April 26, 1904; "Avalanche of Damage Suits: Court's Decision May Cause Property-Owner Big Loss," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland,

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McClung of Eugene, Oregon.²¹ McClung subsequently leased the building to white hotelier Thomas McNamee, who renamed it the "Golden West Hotel."²²

The Golden West Hotel does not appear to have advertised in the local Black press under McNamee's operation, suggesting that it did not admit Black patrons at this time.²³ McNamee's business may have struggled because of this restriction.²⁴ The Golden West Hotel was located in the heart of Portland's growing African American community, just five blocks from Union Station and within a quarter-mile radius of Black-owned businesses including Burr Williams's Arcadia Saloon and restaurants operated by Charles Jackson, Julius Severe, Emma Moore, and Shepard Freeman. A number of Black boarding houses and churches were also located in close proximity, including the Lucy B. Lejeune Boarding House, the Castle Rooming and Boarding House, Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, and Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, which neighbored the Golden West Hotel on NW Broadway between 1902 and 1923.²⁵

The Golden West Hotel was also located on the edge of what was then considered the city's vice district, which may have impacted its ability to attract a steady clientele during McNamee's tenure. This informal, ill-defined area was known colloquially as "Whitechapel," after the notorious London neighborhood stalked by Jack the Ripper, or simply the "North End," in reference to its geographic location relative to Portland's central business district. The boundaries of the North End shifted over the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but it was generally considered to include the area bounded by SW Ankeny Street, NW 8th Avenue, NW Irving Street, and the Willamette River.²⁶ Due to its proximity to both Portland Union Station and the Willamette River docks, the North End contained a high concentration of transient laborers. It also featured a disproportionately high number of saloons, pool halls and card rooms, dance halls and bordellos, shooting galleries, pawn shops, and low-cost hotels as compared to the rest of city. However, within this area there were also many properties that were entirely unconnected to activities that authorities categorized as "vice."²⁷

The character and composition of the North End began to change in the early 1900s as a result of the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, which Portland hosted in 1905. Portland politicians and businessmen hoped to use the publicity from the exposition to establish the relatively young city as a major West Coast economic center. In the years immediately preceding the event, much of Portland's downtown core was redeveloped in an effort to illustrate the city's prosperity and modernity. The immigrant communities and people of color who had traditionally made their homes in the downtown area were disproportionately affected by these changes; the residents of Portland's Chinatown, then concentrated around SW 2nd Avenue and SW Alder, were forced into a "New Chinatown" in the North End, subsequently crowding the African American community that had centered itself around Union Station. These changes triggered a years-long process of displacement, wherein Portland's African American community gradually

OR), July 21, 1904.

²¹ "Out on the Street: Lodgers in Tremont House Find Their Goods"; "McClung, John H.," *1900 United States Federal Census* [database online] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004).

²² "For Rent," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), May 29, 1904; "Mc Namee, Thomas J." *1900 United States Federal Census* [database online] (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004); "McNamee, Thos. J.," *1910 United States Federal Census* [database online] (Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006).

²³ For additional information on the Black press in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Portland, see Context III, *Journalism*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD.

²⁴ J.D. Chandler, "Golden West Hotel," *Weird Portland*, posted July 26, 2015 at <http://weirdportland.blogspot.com/2015/07/golden-west-hotel.html>.

²⁵ William Toll, "Black Families and Migration to a Multiracial Society: Portland, Oregon, 1900-1924," *Journal of American Ethnic History* 17, No. 3 (Spring 1998): 50; Jacqueline Peterson Loomis for Central City Concern, "Working on the Railroad: Black Businesses in the North End," Interpretive Panel at the Golden West Hotel, 707 NW Everett Street, Portland, OR (2010).

²⁶ Peter Boag, *Same-Sex Affairs: Constructing and Controlling Homosexuality in the Pacific Northwest* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2003), 63.

²⁷ Boag, *Same-Sex Affairs*, 63; Doug Kenck-Crispin, "When Portland's Old Town was the North End," *Street Roots*, January 4, 2019, <https://www.streetroots.org/news/2019/01/04/when-portland-s-old-town-was-north-end>.

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relocated from inner Northwest Portland to the Lower Albina neighborhoods on the east side of the Willamette River.²⁸

As Portland's leadership had hoped, the Lewis and Clark Exposition succeeded in elevating the popularity of the city and established its reputation as one of "prosperity and progress."²⁹ In the years following the exposition, real estate prices across Portland rose sharply as the city's population surged from just over 90,000 people in 1900 to more than 200,000 by 1910. Taking advantage of increased demand for property in and around Downtown Portland, J.H. McClung sold the Golden West Hotel to J.H. McNicholas in October 1906; the local newspaper noted that the sale illustrated "a rapid increase in value," as McClung made a 35 percent profit on the building after owning it for less than a year.³⁰ McNicholas himself sold the building less than three months later, also turning a small profit in his sale to Daniel Kunkel.³¹ It was during this period of rapid reacquisition that W.D. Allen, a Black entrepreneur and aspiring hotelier, was brought on as the hotel's proprietor. Under Allen's operation, the Golden West Hotel became both a profitable business venture and a landmark for Portland's early twentieth-century African American community.³²

THE GOLDEN WEST HOTEL UNDER W.D. ALLEN: 1906-1930

William Duncan "W.D." Allen, proprietor of the Golden West Hotel between 1906 and 1930, was born in Nashville in 1879. As a young man, Allen worked for the railroads in order to pay for his younger sister's tuition at Fisk University. His work took him across southern Canada, from Montreal to Vancouver, and finally to Portland in 1901. Although he had initially planned to settle in California, Allen found that Portland lacked adequate services for Black travelers and railroad men; in this, he recognized a potentially lucrative business opportunity.³³ By early 1902, Allen had teamed with another Black entrepreneur, C.H. Walker, to open the Climax Café near Portland Union Station.³⁴ In 1905, he married Lillian Medley, a nurse and accomplished pianist from Montreal, and approximately a year later he assumed operation of the Golden West Hotel.³⁵ Throughout W.D. Allen's time as proprietor of the hotel, the Allens and their children lived at 1926 NE 40th Avenue (extant) in Portland's Hollywood Neighborhood, and later at SE 19th Avenue and SE Madison Street in the Buckman Neighborhood.³⁶

²⁸ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, E-18. For additional information on the displacement of African American Portlanders from Northwest Portland to Lower Albina in the early twentieth century, see Context I, *Settlement Patterns*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD.

²⁹ Carl Abbott, "Lewis and Clark Exposition," *Oregon Encyclopedia*, last modified March 17, 2018, https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/lewis_clark_exposition/#.YNn2MehKhdg.

³⁰ "North Portland Realty Active," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), October 28, 1906.

³¹ "Few Big Sales Are Closed," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), January 13, 1907.

³² Contrary to some secondary sources, W.D. Allen did not own 707 NW Everett Street during the 24-year period in which he was the Golden West Hotel's proprietor. Rather, he leased the property from a series of white owners including J.H. McNicholas, Daniel Kunkel (Kunkel Investment Company), M.W. Hunt, and J.H. Watts. The racist power structures that dominated the real estate industry in early twentieth-century Portland likely prevented Allen from owning the Golden West Hotel outright. However, the building's white owners were largely removed from business operations (several lived outside of Portland), and Allen operated the hotel with virtual autonomy. His effective control over the Golden West Hotel is further indicated by the longevity of his tenure, which endured despite multiple changes in ownership. ("Few Big Sales Are Closed"; "Sales of Inside Realty Feature of Week's Trade," *Oregon Sunday Journal* [Portland, OR], May 7, 1911; "Golden West Hotel Sold," *Morning Oregonian* [Portland, OR], November 25, 1913.)

³³ Caroline Cooley Crawford, "Teacher, pianist, and accompanist to concert artists: oral history transcript / William Duncan Allen," oral interview (Berkeley, CA: Bancroft Library, Regional Oral History Office, 1996), call no. BANC MSS 98 / 40 c.

³⁴ "Oral Interview: W.D. Allen Jr.," *Golden West Project*, accessed June 26, 2021, at <https://goldenwest.wordpress.com/oral-interviewwd-allen-jr/>; "The Climax Café," *New Age* (Portland, OR), January 25, 1902. Allen and Walker's café was located at or around 632 NW 6th Avenue (historically 152 N 6th Street).

³⁵ "Morrow Calls for Golden West Jury," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), December 3, 1919. This article notes that Allen had been "proprietor of the hotel for the past 13 years."

³⁶ "Some Homes Owned by Colored People in Portland," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920; "Oral history interview with Constance Beaty," February 7, 1986 (Collection SR 4003, Oregon Historical Society Davies Family Research Library, Portland, OR). Most African Americans living in Portland at this time resided in Northwest Portland or Lower Albina, in Northeast Portland. For additional information on African American settlement in twentieth century Portland, see Context I,

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Under Allen's operation, the Golden West Hotel became one of the most important community gathering spaces for African Americans living in or visiting Portland. Although African Americans could generally find lodging in the city's few Black-owned boarding houses or small Japanese-owned hotels, Allen's Golden West Hotel was the only major hotel in the city that would accept African American guests.³⁷ Its lodging services were used mainly by Black railway porters, cooks, barbers, waiters, and travelers who passed through Portland via Union Station, but also by traveling entertainers, athletes, politicians and activists. The hotel also housed a number of long-term lodgers and, in the ground floor and basement, a variety of small businesses including an athletic club with a billiards hall and card room, a confectionery and ice cream parlor, a barbershop, and a restaurant. With the exception of the Golden West Café, which was managed by a Chinese chef and businessman through at least 1920, all of the small businesses in the Golden West Hotel were owned and operated by African Americans during the period of significance. All of them served a predominately, if not exclusively, African American clientele. In this way, Allen's Golden West Hotel was both a hub of Black entrepreneurialism and a center for Black community in early twentieth-century Portland.³⁸

Allen's role as proprietor of the Golden West Hotel was initially obscured by the local mainstream press, likely because of his identity as a Black man. Instead, white ex-policeman Al Wohlers was initially presented as the public face of the Golden West Hotel.³⁹ Wohlers himself ran a saloon at 333 SW 5th Avenue, and over the next decade would become one of the city's most notorious "fixers"; it was rumored that he collected so-called vice payments from the various North End businesses engaged in illegal activity and distributed them to police bureau and city officials.⁴⁰ Following a series of prostitution raids at the Golden West Hotel in 1907, Wohlers allegedly bribed the chief of police to rescind the charges and allow the hotel to reopen.⁴¹ Over the years, the Golden West Hotel would also be accused of facilitating gambling, illegal drug use, and, during Prohibition, the sale and consumption of illicit alcohol.⁴² However, Wohlers's machinations generally protected the hotel's management from conviction, and press releases suggest that Allen was convicted for unlawful activity only twice in his career—once for violating the state prohibition law, for which he paid a \$150 fine, and once for allowing improperly tagged fowl to be served in the hotel restaurant.⁴³

Settlement Patterns, in the African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD.

³⁷ "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920.

³⁸ "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes"; Crawford, "Teacher, pianist, and accompanist to concert artists: oral history transcript / William Duncan Allen."

³⁹ "Scandal is Aired," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland OR), October 17, 1907; "Arrests Are Made: Three Saloonkeepers Violate the Box Ordinance," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), July 20, 1905. The historic address of Wohlers's saloon was 95 5th Street.

⁴⁰ J.D. Chandler and Theresa Griffin Kennedy, *Murder and Scandal in Prohibition Portland: Sex, Vice, and Misdeeds in Mayor Baker's Reign* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2016), 98.

⁴¹ "New Den of Vice: Former Inmates of the Paris House Find Another Refuge," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), February 27, 1907; "Dive Closed by Police: Brief Career of the Golden West Terminated," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR) February 28, 1907; "Disorderly Houses Closed," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), March 12, 1907; "Raid on Golden West Hotel," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), April 27, 1907; "Scandal is Aired," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland OR), October 17, 1907. The latter article alleges that in a meeting of the police committee of the city executive board, "[Police Captain] Bruin practically charged [Chief of Police] Gritzmacher with protecting the notorious Golden West hotel, which Bruin declared he closed five times before it remained closed. 'Each time I ordered the place closed, Al Wolbers [sic] came and talked to the chief and the place would reopen,' said Bruin."

⁴² "Hotel Proprietor Charged by Police," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), June 27, 1918; "Hotel Lessee Is Enjoined," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), June 7, 1919; "Negroes Accused of Libel," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), November 2, 1919; "Negro Hotel Case Begun by Council," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), October 1, 1921; "Charges against Golden West Fail: Allegations of Misconduct Declared Disproved, Hotel License Renewed," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), October 4, 1921; "Police Take Seven in Raid; Confiscate 5 Cocaine Binds," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), November 16, 1922.

⁴³ "W.D. Allen Fined \$150," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), June 18, 1919; "Ice Boxes Are Raided: Game Birds Are Found and Hotel Men Fined: Convictions Result Where Fowl Are Not Tagged," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), November 5, 1919; "Charges against Golden West Fail, Allegations of Misconduct Declared Disproved, Hotel License Renewed."

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Allen's complicated relationship with the police, and Wohlers's role as intermediary between the two parties, is reflective of the corruption in Portland's early twentieth-century policing system, as well as the prevalence of what was considered illegal and immoral activity in the North End. In one particularly heated case against the Golden West Hotel in late 1919, a police lieutenant admitted that virtually all of Portland's hotels were involved in the same "immoralities," meaning drug and alcohol consumption, gambling, and sex work.⁴⁴ This admission suggests that the Golden West Hotel was unfairly targeted by Portland police, likely related to the race of its proprietor and patrons. It also reflects the fact that the illegal activities allegedly harbored by the hotel were widespread in early twentieth-century Portland—although the Golden West Hotel may have facilitated and concealed certain vice offenses, this was typical of North End hospitality businesses and was just one aspect of the hotel's multifaceted relationship with the community. It was, overall, a highly respected institution and an important fixture within the city's Black community.⁴⁵

By 1910, the mainstream press finally acknowledged W.D. Allen as the proprietor of the Golden West Hotel, although his race was never explicitly stated in print.⁴⁶ In 1911, the hotel was sold by the Kunkel Investment Company to M.W. Hunt, who announced plans to construct an addition to the western side of the building.⁴⁷ At the same time, the City of Portland proposed to widen NW Broadway north of Burnside, necessitating the removal of approximately ten feet from the eastern side of the hotel.⁴⁸ Plans for both the addition and the reconstruction of the east façade were prepared by prominent local architecture firm Emil Schacht & Son, which also designed the Maegly-Tichner Building at 610 SW Broadway, the Portland Police Block at 209 SW Oak Street, and the Creston-Kenilworth Fire Station (presently the Community Music Center) at 3350 SE Francis Street.⁴⁹ All of the modifications to the Golden West Hotel were designed to reproduce the materials, scale, and style that characterized the original portion of the building, so that the addition and façade reconstruction would not be immediately recognized as alterations.⁵⁰

The addition and the reconstruction of the east façade were completed by late 1913, at which time the property was sold to J.H. Watts of Edmonton, Alberta.⁵¹ Throughout this somewhat chaotic period of renovation and changes in ownership, W.D. Allen retained operation of the Golden West Hotel and continued to grow the reputation of the business. The newly-expanded hotel contained approximately one hundred rooms, and Allen boasted that "nowhere in the United States is there a better appointed hostelry for [Black] people."⁵² While the majority of the Golden West Hotel's guests continued to be Black men affiliated with the railroad industry, it also hosted Black entertainers, athletes, politicians, and activists during their visits to Portland. During the 1910s and 1920s, notable guests of the Golden West Hotel included the Fisk Jubilee Singers, renowned for their renditions of traditional African American spirituals; Freddie Keppard's Original Creole Orchestra, prominent early jazz performers; Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, a tap dancer and performer on the vaudeville circuit; the Chicago American Giants, a Negro League baseball team; Asa Philip Randolph, co-founder of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the most influential Black labor activist of the early

⁴⁴ "Negro Star Witness in Abatement Case," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), December 2, 1919.

⁴⁵ "Golden West Hotel Retains License on Certain Conditions," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), December 21, 1921.

⁴⁶ "Lost," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), May 16, 1910. This lost-and-found notice, for a gold locket set recovered near the Golden West Hotel, appears to be the earliest indication in the *Oregonian* of W.D. Allen's association with the hotel.

⁴⁷ "Sales of Inside Realty Feature of Week's Trade." The Kunkel Investment Company is presumably associated with the same Daniel Kunkel who purchased the property from J.H. McNicholas in 1907.

⁴⁸ "Widening on Now"; "Front Section of Golden West Hotel Removed."

⁴⁹ Richard Ellison Ritz, *Architects of Oregon: A Biographical Dictionary of Architects Deceased – 19th and 20th Centuries* (Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002), 349.

⁵⁰ Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland."

⁵¹ "Golden West Hotel Sold"; "Golden West Hotel Proprietors Would Contest Abatement," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), June 6, 1919.

⁵² "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes."

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twentieth century; and Illinois Representative Oscar Stanton De Priest, the first African American elected to Congress since Reconstruction.⁵³

The Golden West Hotel also housed a number of long-term residents, primarily single men. In 1910, it accommodated 47 male and three female lodgers, including one married couple. Of the male lodgers, 32 worked for the railroad industry as porters, waiters, or cooks; five others were waiters in hotels, and three were clerks in saloons, while the remainder worked as laborers or in other service positions. By 1920, the number of tenants had declined to 37, and only 14 still worked for the railroad industry. Eight were porters or waiters with local hotels, two were taxi drivers, and two were auto mechanics. Historian William Toll asserts that the reduced number of long-term tenants between 1910 and 1920 reflects the major shift in residential distribution of African American Portlanders that occurred over the course of the early nineteenth century, as the city's Black population largely relocated to the Lower Albina neighborhoods on the east side of the Willamette River. However, this shift was gradual, and the Golden West Hotel remained one of the most popular African American-owned establishments in Portland up until its closure in 1930.⁵⁴

As well as hospitality services, the Golden West Hotel offered a number of attractions in the form of the Black-owned small businesses that leased space in its basement and ground floor. In terms of sheer floor area, the largest business operating out of the hotel was the Golden West Social & Athletic League (also called the Golden West Athletic Club), managed by George P. Moore. The club employed retired boxer and former World Colored Heavyweight Champion Ed "Denver Ed" Martin as a professional physical instructor, and it was outfitted with a small gymnasium and Turkish baths as well as clubrooms for cards and billiards.⁵⁵ The Athletic League also hosted regular boxing matches, which reportedly drew large audiences.⁵⁶ On the ground floor, the hotel housed several smaller businesses in its street-facing commercial spaces. The Golden West Hotel Barbershop, operated by Waldo Bogle, advertised its services to an exclusively male clientele, while the Golden West Candy Shop, managed by A.G. Green, sold "choice candies, nuts, cigars and tobaccos, [and] assorted ice creams" to adults and children alike.⁵⁷ The Golden West Café, operated by Chinese chef and businessman Wo Gong, offered a "merchant's lunch" for 25 cents and a special Sunday dinner for 50 cents in 1920.⁵⁸ Although all of these were relatively popular and established businesses, there was some turnover over the course of Allen's association with the hotel: Green's candy shop had been replaced by Richardson's Confectionery by 1924, and Gong's café was replaced by Richardson's and Greene's Restaurant by 1929. Both the confectionery and restaurant were also Black-owned.⁵⁹

⁵³ Crawford, "Teacher, pianist, and accompanist to concert artists: oral history transcript / William Duncan Allen"; "Jubilee Singers to Appear," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), July 28, 1917; "A Rare Treat for You," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), July 29, 1917; "Congregational," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), April 17, 1920; Robert Dietsche, *Jumptown: The Golden Years of Portland Jazz, 1942-1957* (Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2005), 21-22; "Chi Giants 1915 Golden West Hotel," photograph in the private collection of Norm Gholston (Portland, OR); "Local News," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 28, 1929; Bosco-Milligan Foundation, *Cornerstones of Community: Buildings of Portland's African American History (Revised and Expanded)* (Portland, OR: Bosco-Milligan Foundation, 1997), A-79.

⁵⁴ Toll, "Black Families and Migration to a Multiracial Society," 53.

⁵⁵ "Golden West Social & Athletic League," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920; "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes," *Portland Times*. Waldo Bogle was a second-generation barber whose parents, Richard Arthur Bogle and America Waldo Bogle, were among the first Black settlers of Walla Walla, Washington. Bogle's daughter-in-law, Kathryn Hall Bogle, was a freelance journalist, social worker, and community activist who co-founded the Friends of the Golden West and was instrumental in the eventual restoration of the building. Her son, Richard "Dick" Bogle, was the first Black television newscaster in the Northwest and the second Black city commissioner of Portland.

⁵⁶ "Golden West Social & Athletic League"; "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes"; "Sporting Editor Denver Ed Martin's Annual Review," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920.

⁵⁷ "Golden West Hotel Barber Shop," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920; "Golden West Candy Shop," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920.

⁵⁸ "Golden West Café," *Portland Times*, [no date] 1920.

⁵⁹ "Richardson's Confectionery," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 2, 1924; "Richardson and Greene Announce the Opening of a First-Class Restaurant," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 4, 1929.

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Each of these small businesses offered services that were denied to Black patrons by most white-owned establishments, and so each contributed to the popularity and prestige of the Golden West Hotel within Portland's early twentieth-century African American community. In addition to serving African American travelers, the hotel and its commercial spaces became important gathering places for local African American men, women, and children in the 1910s and 1920s. Gong's café filled with families after Sunday services at the nearby Bethel AME Church (226 NW 10th Avenue) and Mt. Olivet Baptist Church (311 NW Broadway) and was regarded as a *de facto* community center.⁶⁰ The Colored Women's Council and the Colored Spanish-American War Veterans both held regular meetings at the hotel, and Portland's first jazz performance may have been held in one of the hotel's commons spaces.⁶¹ At a time when African Americans living in Portland had little access to secular spaces for recreation and socialization, the Golden West Hotel was a sanctuary, a Black-controlled space that provided a temporary escape from the city's dominant, racist power structures. For this, it is remembered even today as one of the most important Black businesses and centers for community in early twentieth-century Portland.

THE GOLDEN WEST HOTEL AFTER THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1930-PRESENT

W.D. Allen's Golden West Hotel operated at 707 NW Everett Street for nearly a quarter of a century. Its closure in 1930 was an immediate result of the impact of the Great Depression, which began after the United States stock market crashed in October 1929; however, it was also related to the ongoing displacement of Portland's African American community from inner Northwest Portland in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Redevelopment activities and rising property values in the decades following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 gradually forced nearly all of the city's Black residents out of Northwest Portland, while racially restrictive covenants, discriminatory real estate sales and lending practices, and geographically limited employment opportunities generally concentrated them within Lower Albina. Most of Portland's Black businesses had followed their clientele to Lower Albina by the late 1920s, and those that had not were largely shuttered in the first few years of the Great Depression.⁶²

W.D. Allen announced the closure of the Golden West Hotel in May 1930, marking the end of an era for the Black community in Northwest Portland.⁶³ Allen subsequently opened the Hotel Medley at 2272 N Interstate Avenue (no longer extant), but this endeavor never achieved the same prominence within the Black community.⁶⁴ Catherine Byrd, an African American businesswoman from Denver, attempted to reopen the Golden West Hotel at its original location in 1933; however, her "New Golden West Hotel" also shuttered after less than two years.⁶⁵ The Golden West Hotel would operate only sporadically until 1943, when it was reopened as the Broadmoor Hotel. The Broadmoor Hotel offered low-cost housing for more than four decades, finally closing in 1984. The property was most recently purchased by Portland's Central City Concern (CCC), which rehabilitated the building and restored the name, the "Golden West Hotel." The building presently contains 73 subsidized single-room occupancy units in the second through fifth floors, and CCC offices in a portion of the ground floor of the original 1892 portion of the building. The basement and ground floor of the 1913 addition are occupied by CCC's Imani Center, which provides mental health and addiction

⁶⁰ For additional information on Portland's early African American congregations, including Bethel AME and Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, see Context VI, *Religion and Worship*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD*.

⁶¹ "Negro Star Witness in Abatement Case"; "Prominent Local Woman Passes," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 16, 1924; "Local News of Interest," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), November 10, 1928; Stan Fonseca, "Golden West Hotel," *Oregon Encyclopedia*, last modified February 17, 2021, https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/golden_west_hotel/#.YNj7HS2cafQ.

⁶² Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, E-19 to E-20, E-23 to E-24; Roos, *The History of Albina*, 33-35. For additional information on the development of an African American business community in Northeast Portland in the early twentieth century, see Context II, *Business and Employment*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPD*.

⁶³ "Golden West Hotel Moves."

⁶⁴ Bosco-Milligan Foundation, *Cornerstones of Community*, 33.

⁶⁵ "Golden West Hotel Again Opens Doors," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), November 11, 1933.

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treatment to members of the Black community. Commercial use continues in the ground floor restaurant at the southeast corner of the building, which is presently leased to John's Café.⁶⁶

ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

Eligibility under the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD

The Golden West Hotel meets all of the general and property-specific registration requirements set forth in Section F of the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD. The property is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage/Black for its association with the history of African American cultural history as it developed in Portland during the 1851 to 1973 period of significance of the MPD, and it retains a high degree of integrity with regard to its own 1906 to 1930 period of significance.⁶⁷ As a commercial building, a property type identified and described by the MPD's property-specific registration requirements, the property also maintains a "significant association with African American employment in the railroad industry during the early twentieth century," and is associated with the "emergence of an African American middle class in the early twentieth century, when de facto segregation gave rise to a small but talented African American professional class in the boom time following the Lewis and Clark Exposition." Additionally, Section F of the MPD specifically identifies the Golden West Hotel as a good candidate for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places due to its significance and integrity.⁶⁸

Significance under Criterion A

The Golden West Hotel is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/Black, Commerce, and Entertainment/Recreation for the period of significance spanning 1906 through 1930. During this twenty-four-year period, the Golden West Hotel was the only hotel in Portland with an African American proprietor and the only major hotel to welcome African American guests. Its success was tied to its location in inner Northwest Portland, the geographical heart of the city's early twentieth-century African American community, and its proximity to Portland Union Station, the city's major employer of African American men during the period of significance. The hotel provided a vital service for African American travelers, particularly railway porters, waiters, cooks, and other Black men employed in the railroad industry, but also for visiting Black entertainers, athletes, politicians, and activists, all of whom were denied lodging at white-owned establishments because of their race.

The Golden West Hotel also leased commercial space to several African American-owned small businesses, including an athletic club, barbershop, confectionery, and restaurant, as well as a Chinese-owned café. Each of these businesses offered services that were denied to Black Portlanders by most of the city's white-owned establishments, and each was a successful and respected business in its own right. Over the course of the period of significance, the Golden West Hotel and its commercial spaces became an important gathering place for members of the local African American community. The hotel provided the physical space for recreation and socialization in a Black-controlled setting, at a time when African Americans living in Portland had very little access to large, secular public gathering spaces. In this way, the Golden West Hotel was significant to the local community both for its concentration of African American-owned businesses and for the recreational opportunities that it offered.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Golden West Hotel is uniquely significant for its association with the Black hospitality industry in early twentieth-century Portland. During the period of significance, the Golden West Hotel was the only major hotel in Portland with a Black proprietor and the only major hotel that welcomed Black patrons. Other early

⁶⁶ "The Golden West Hotel," *Central City Concern*, posted July 26, 2009, <https://centralcityconcern.org/blog/the-golden-west-hotel/>; "Golden West," *Central City Concern*, accessed June 27, 2021, at <https://centralcityconcern.org/housing-location/golden-west/>; "Imani Center," *Central City Concern*, accessed June 27, 2021, at <https://centralcityconcern.org/recovery-location/imani-center/>.

⁶⁷ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, F-145.

⁶⁸ Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland*, F-152 to F-153.

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twentieth-century lodging establishments that accepted African American guests included several Black-owned boarding houses in the North End, as well as a small number of Japanese-owned rooming houses and hotels.⁶⁹ However, these establishments were comparatively small in scale, and they did not have the reputation or the community impact of the Golden West Hotel.

Although the Golden West Hotel had no contemporaries, two other African American-owned hotel businesses opened in Portland in the two decades after its 1930 closure. The first was W.D. Allen's second hospitality venture, the Hotel Medley at 2272 N Interstate Avenue in Lower Albina.⁷⁰ Like the Golden West Hotel, the Hotel Medley featured a restaurant and a confectionery, but newspaper records and secondhand accounts suggest that it never achieved the same prominence that the Golden West Hotel had enjoyed. This due in part to the effects of the Great Depression, which disproportionately impacted African American, but also because many other recently-opened Black-owned businesses and institutions in Lower Albina offered space for recreation, socialization, and community building. Most of these businesses and institutions were concentrated along N Williams, which replaced Portland Union Station as the geographical center of Portland's African American community. The Williams Avenue YWCA at the corner of N William Avenue and N Tillamook Street, which was constructed for the African American branch of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) in 1926, emerged as the most important gathering space for African American Portlanders in the years that followed the closure of the Golden West Hotel.⁷¹ The Hotel Medley continued operation through at least 1946, but the building is no longer extant.⁷²

The Royal Palm Hotel, opened at 310 NW Flanders Street in the early 1940s, is the second major African American-owned hospitality business that opened in the years following Allen's closure of the Golden West Hotel. The Royal Palm Hotel's owner, Kelly Foster, purchased the building from Japanese owners who were forced into internment camps when the United States declared war on Japan.⁷³ It was advertised as a "strictly modern" hotel for Black travelers, and likely hosted casual visitors as well as those in the process of moving to Portland for work in one of the city's wartime defense industries.⁷⁴ Like the Golden West Hotel, the Royal Palm Hotel is located in Northwest Portland and included both a barbershop and a restaurant in addition to lodging space. However, because it was established in the midst of World War II, the Royal Palm Hotel's context and the nature of its relationship with Portland's African American community is entirely different from that of the Golden West Hotel. The Royal Palm Hotel is closely associated with the large-scale in-migration of African Americans to Portland that occurred during World War II, as a result of vocational opportunities offered by wartime defense industries. At this time, nearly all of the city's Black residents were housed in Lower Albina or in defense housing at Guild's Lake (in extreme Northwest Portland) or Vanport (in North Portland). In contrast, the Golden West Hotel is associated with African American employment in the railroad industry, and its period of significance corresponds with the gradual displacement of African American Portlanders from inner Northwest Portland to the Lower Albina neighborhoods in the early twentieth century. Although both the Golden West Hotel and the Royal Palm Hotel were successful hospitality businesses operated by Black hoteliers in Northwest Portland, the Golden West Hotel is uniquely significant for its association with Portland's African American community in the years before it had fully transitioned to the Lower Albina neighborhoods.

⁶⁹ "A Few Enterprises Among Portland Negroes"; Toll, "Black Families and Migration to a Multiracial Society," 48.

⁷⁰ Bosco-Milligan Foundation, *Cornerstones of Community*, 33.

⁷¹ For additional information on the Williams Avenue YWCA, see Matthew Davis and Caitlyn Ewers, "Williams Avenue YWCA," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2020).

⁷² "Portland Hotels Deny Accommodations to Troop Train Attendants," *Northwest Enterprise* (Portland, OR), April 10, 1942; "The Medley Hotel," *Portland Inquirer*, March 22, 1946; Clint Lundmark, "Larrabee and Albina Then and Now," *Eliot Neighborhood Association*, February 13, 2015, <https://eliotneighborhood.org/2015/02/13/larrabee-and-albina-then-and-now/>.

⁷³ Bosco-Milligan Foundation, *Cornerstones of Community*, 71.

⁷⁴ "When in Portland, Stop at the Royal Palm Hotel," *Portland Inquirer*, August 24, 1945. For additional information on Portland's African American community during World War II, see Context I, *Settlement Patterns*, and Context II, *Business and Employment*, in Galbraith et al., *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors of this nomination would like to acknowledge the contributions of the Friends of the Golden West, who have actively pursued the designation and preservation of the Golden West Hotel since 1989. In particular, significant contributions to this effort were made by Will Bennett, Michael “Chappie” Grice, Bob Zybach, and Kathryn Hall Bogle.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Historic Oregon Newspapers (University of Oregon); Oregon Historical Society; secondary sources

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Golden West Hotel
City or Vicinity: Portland
County: Multnomah **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Caitlyn Ewers, Architectural Resources Group
Date Photographed: April 20, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photograph 1 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0001
Overview of the Golden West Hotel, camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 2 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0002
South façade of the Golden West Hotel (including 1892 building and 1913 addition), camera facing north.
- Photograph 3 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0003
East façade of the Golden West Hotel (reconstructed 1913), camera facing west.
- Photograph 4 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0004
North façade of the Golden West Hotel, camera facing south.
- Photograph 5 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0005
Golden West Hotel lobby, camera facing south.
- Photograph 6 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0006
Golden West Hotel lobby, camera facing north.
- Photograph 7 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0007
Golden West Hotel primary staircase, camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 8 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0008
Golden West Hotel second-floor kitchen, camera facing north.
- Photograph 9 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0009
Golden West Hotel elevator, camera facing west.
- Photograph 10 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0010
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 11 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0011
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northwest.

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- Photograph 12 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0012
Representative view of fire exit in Golden West Hotel, camera facing east.
- Photograph 13 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0013
Representative view of hallway in Golden West Hotel, camera facing south.
- Photograph 14 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0014
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 15 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0015
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 16 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0016
View of vaulted skylight over Golden West primary staircase, camera facing south.
- Photograph 17 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0017
View of lobby in 1913 addition to Golden West Hotel, camera facing southeast.
- Photograph 18 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0018
View of basement beneath 1913 addition to Golden West Hotel, camera facing southeast.
- Photograph 19 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0019
View of basement beneath 1892 original portion of Golden West Hotel, camera facing north.
- Photograph 20 of 20:** OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0020
View of basement beneath 1892 original portion of Golden West Hotel, camera facing west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30

Golden West Hotel
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County and State African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1:** Regional Location Map
- Figure 2:** Local Location Map
- Figure 3:** Tax Lot Map
- Figure 4:** Site Plan
- Figure 5:** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1901 (Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon*, Vol. 1, Sheet 98).
- Figure 6:** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908-1909 (Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon*, Vol. 1, Sheet 56).
- Figure 7:** Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908-1950 (Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon, Including Albina and Irvington*, Vol. 1, Sheet 56).
- Figure 8:** 1913 Architectural Drawings, South Elevation (Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 [City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294]).
- Figure 9:** 1913 Architectural Drawings, East Elevation (Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 [City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294]).
- Figure 10:** 1913 Architectural Drawings, Foundation Plan (Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 [City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294]).
- Figure 11:** 1913 Architectural Drawings, Basement Plan (Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 [City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294]).
- Figure 12:** 1913 Architectural Drawings, First Floor Plan (Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 [City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294]).
- Figure 13:** 1913 Architectural Drawings, Typical Floor Plan (Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 [City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294]).
- Figure 14:** "Front Section of Golden West Hotel Removed," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), February 23, 1913.

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- Figure 15:** Golden West Hotel Exterior (post-1913).
Oregon Historical Society Research Library, 023148.
- Figure 16:** Golden West Hotel Interior (no date).
Oregon Historical Society Research Library, 29269.
- Figure 17:** Chicago American Giants at the Golden West Hotel (1915).
Photograph in the private collection of Norm Gholston, Portland, OR.

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Figure 1: Regional Location Map



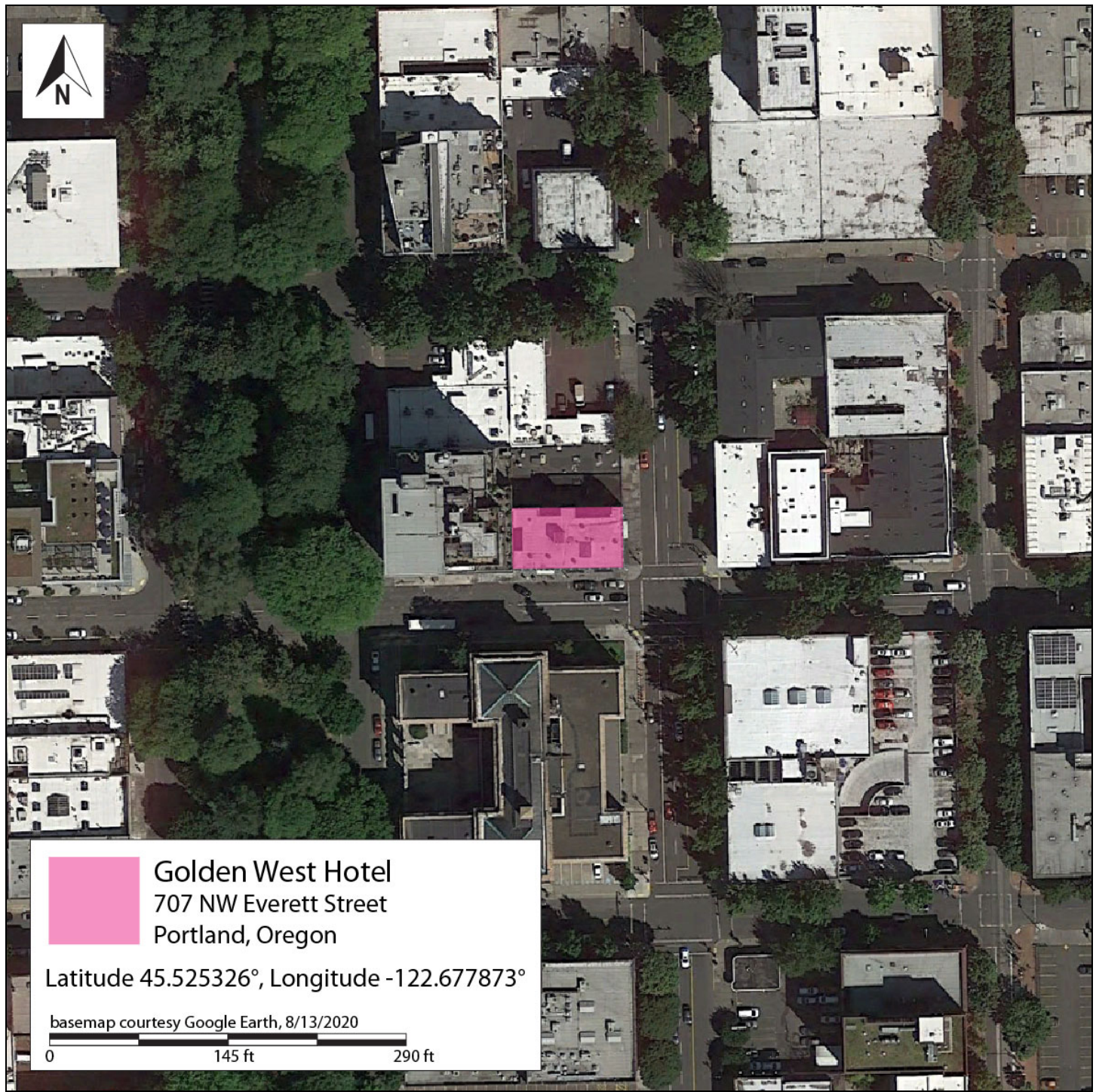
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Figure 2: Local Location Map



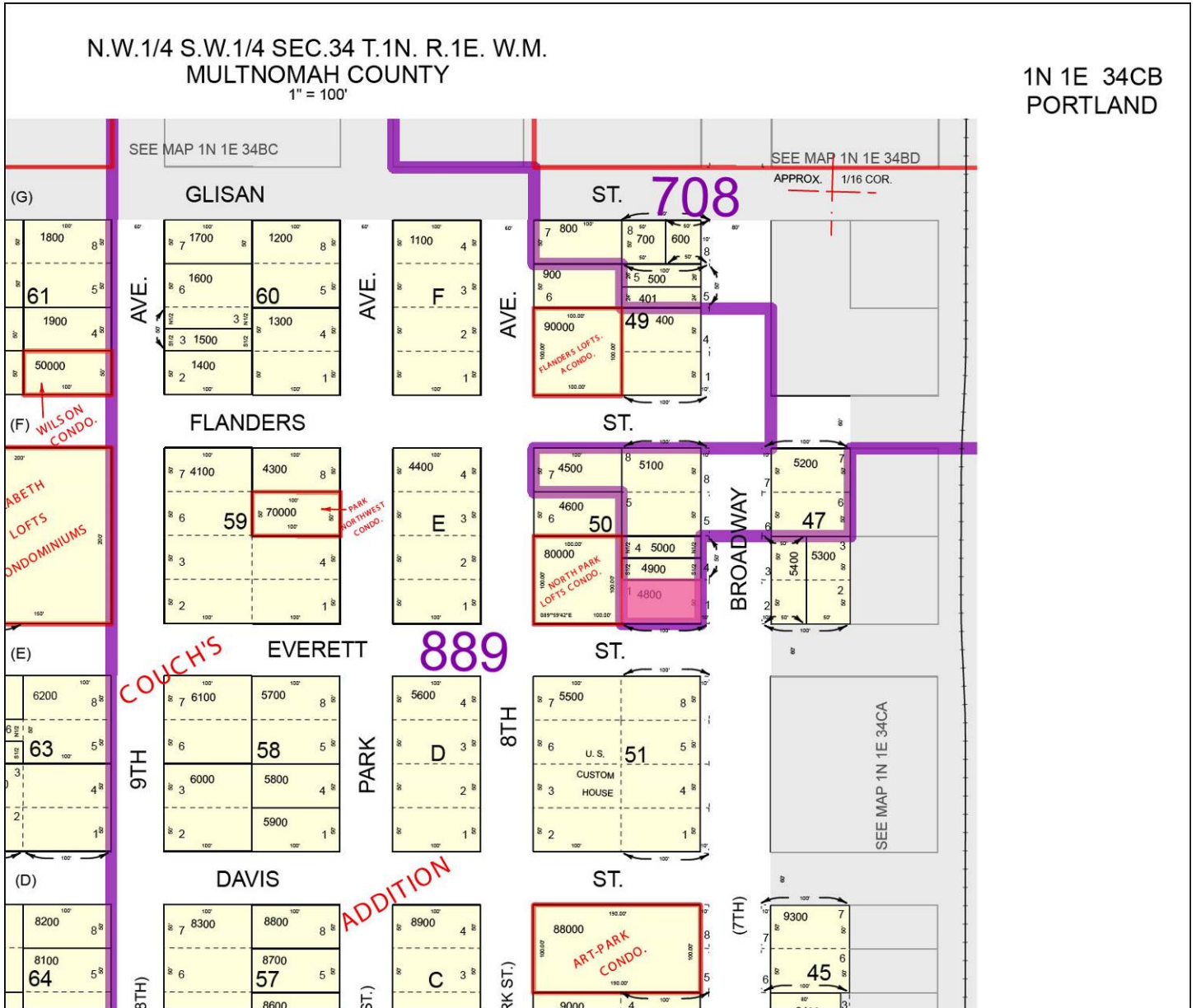
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Figure 3: Tax Lot Map



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Figure 4: Site Plan



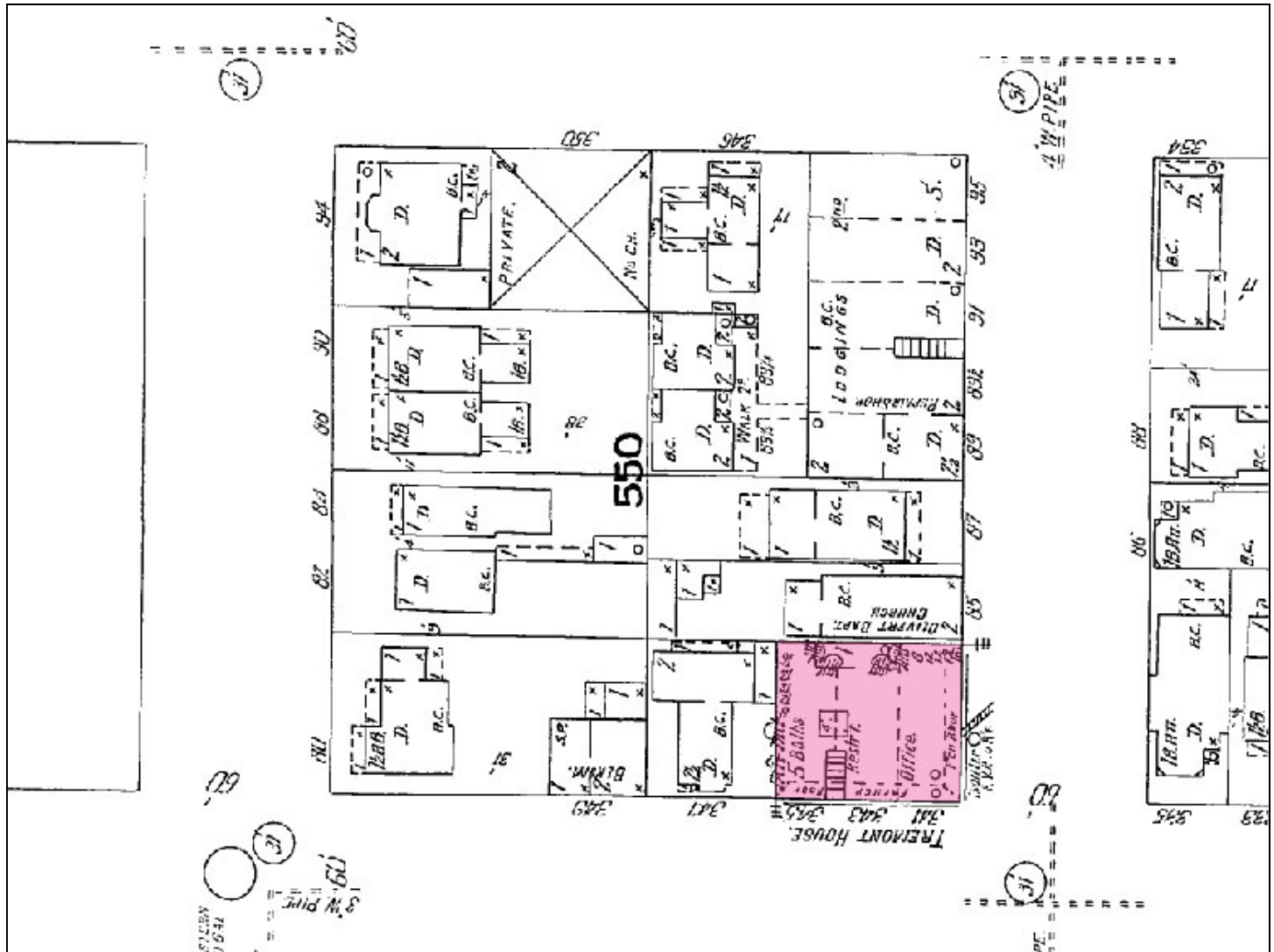
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Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1901
Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon, Vol. 1, Sheet 98.



Note: This map predates the 1913 widening of NW Broadway, at which time the eastern 10 feet of the hotel were removed and a large, compatible addition was constructed off the west elevation.

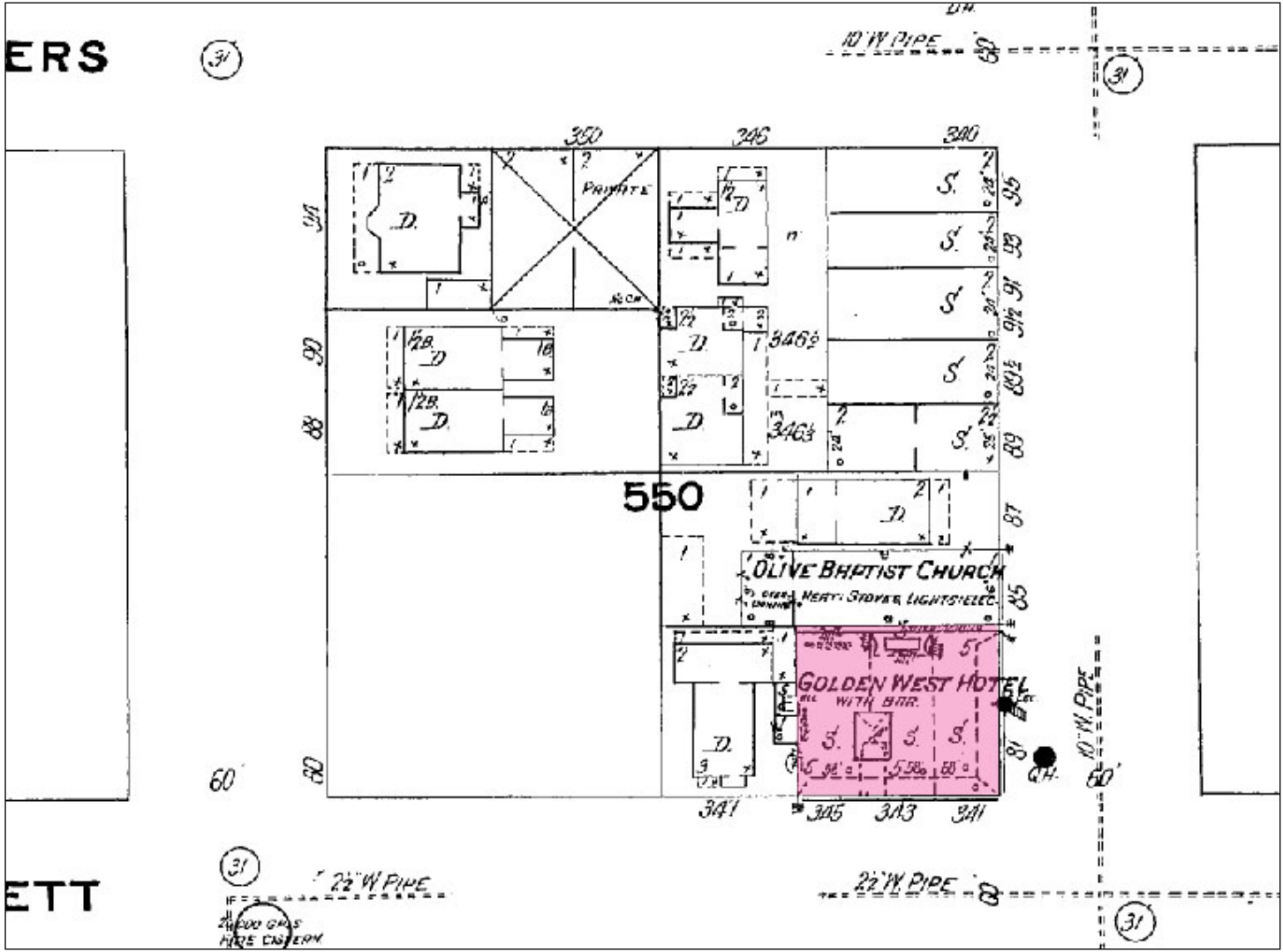
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Figure 6: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908-1909
Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon, Vol. 1, Sheet 56.



Note: This map predates the 1913 widening of NW Broadway, at which time the eastern 10 feet of the hotel were removed and a large, compatible addition was constructed off the west elevation.

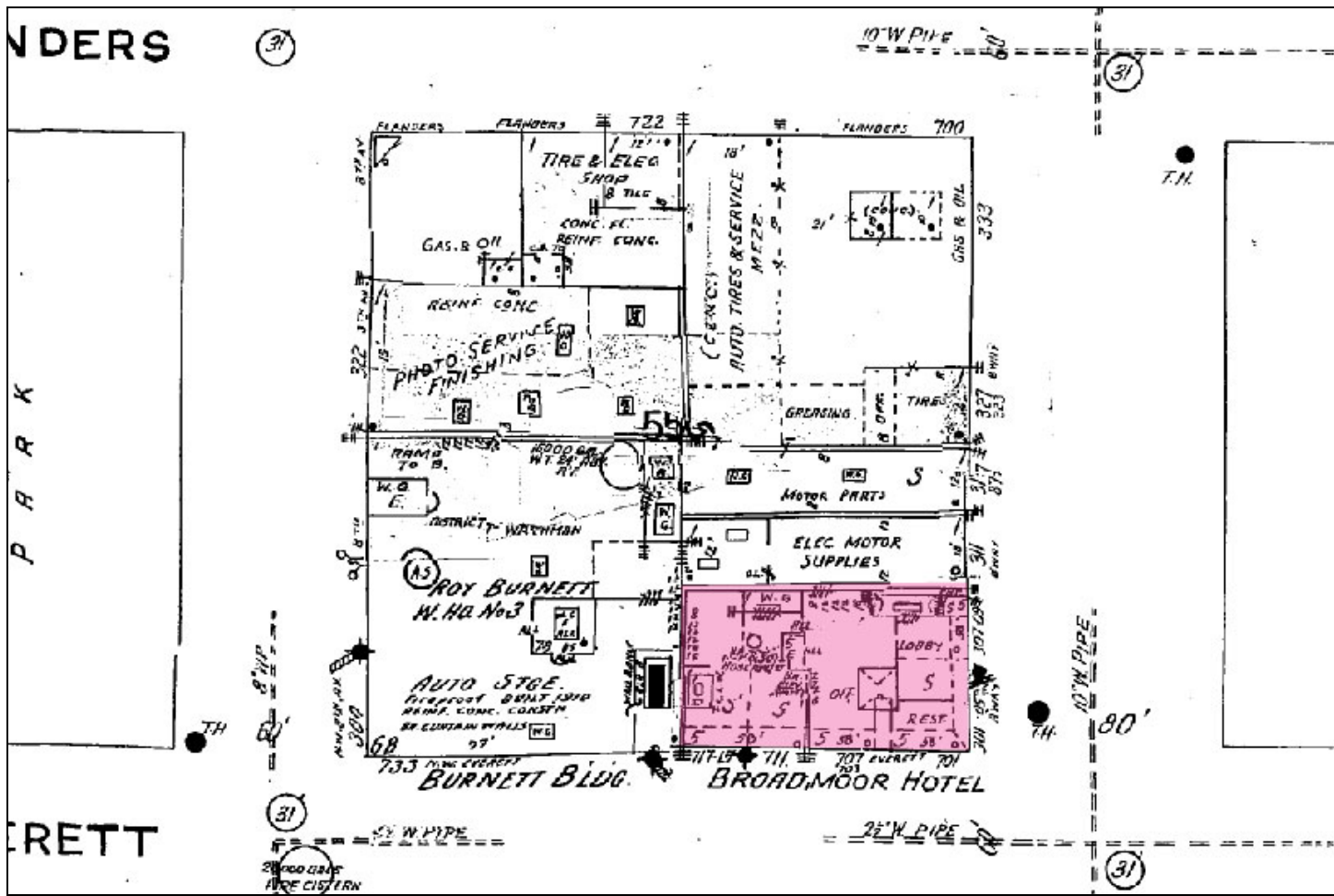
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Figure 7: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1908-1950
Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon, Including Albina and Irvington, Vol. 1, Sheet 56.



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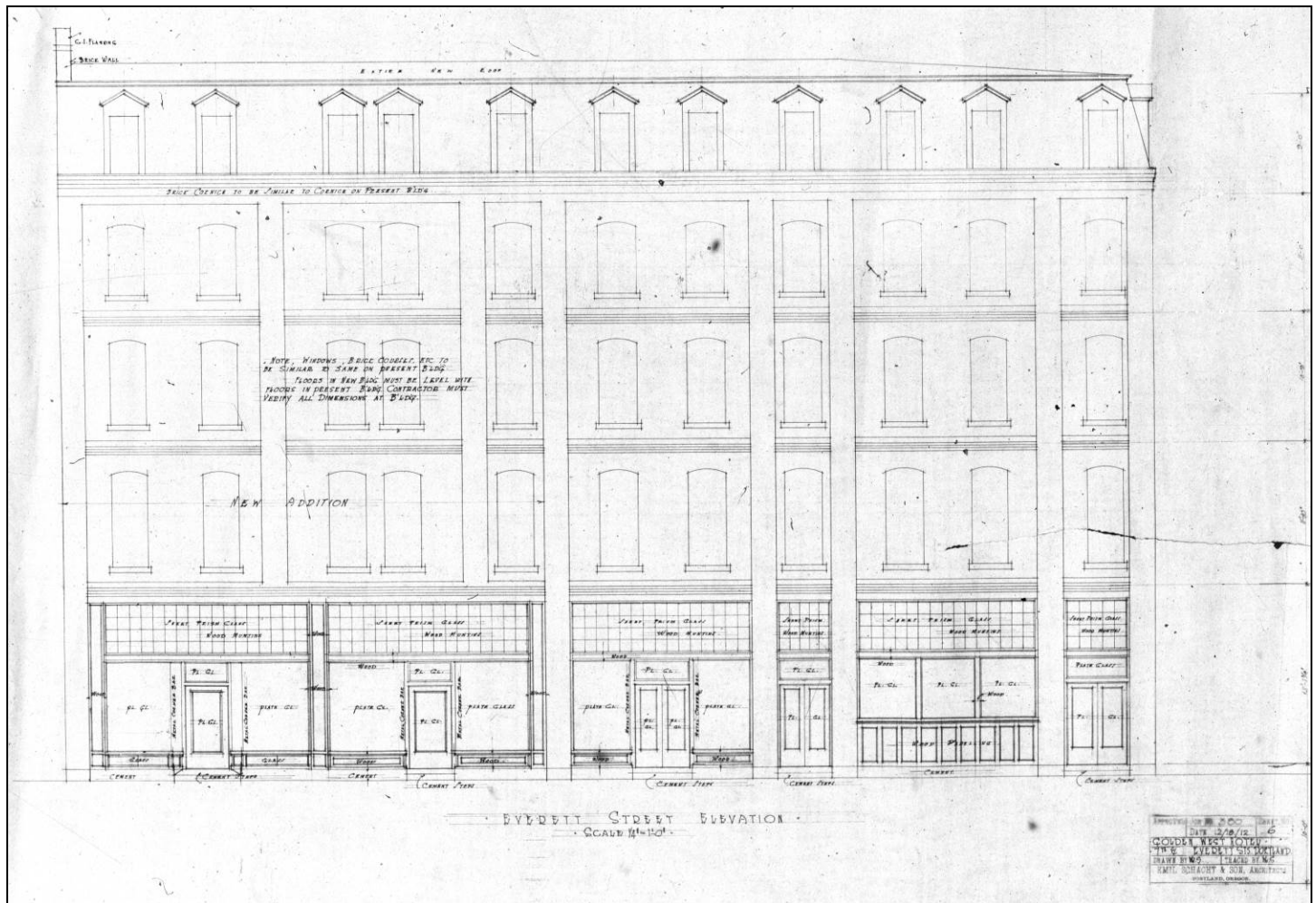
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Figure 8: 1913 Architectural Drawings, South Elevation

Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 (City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294).



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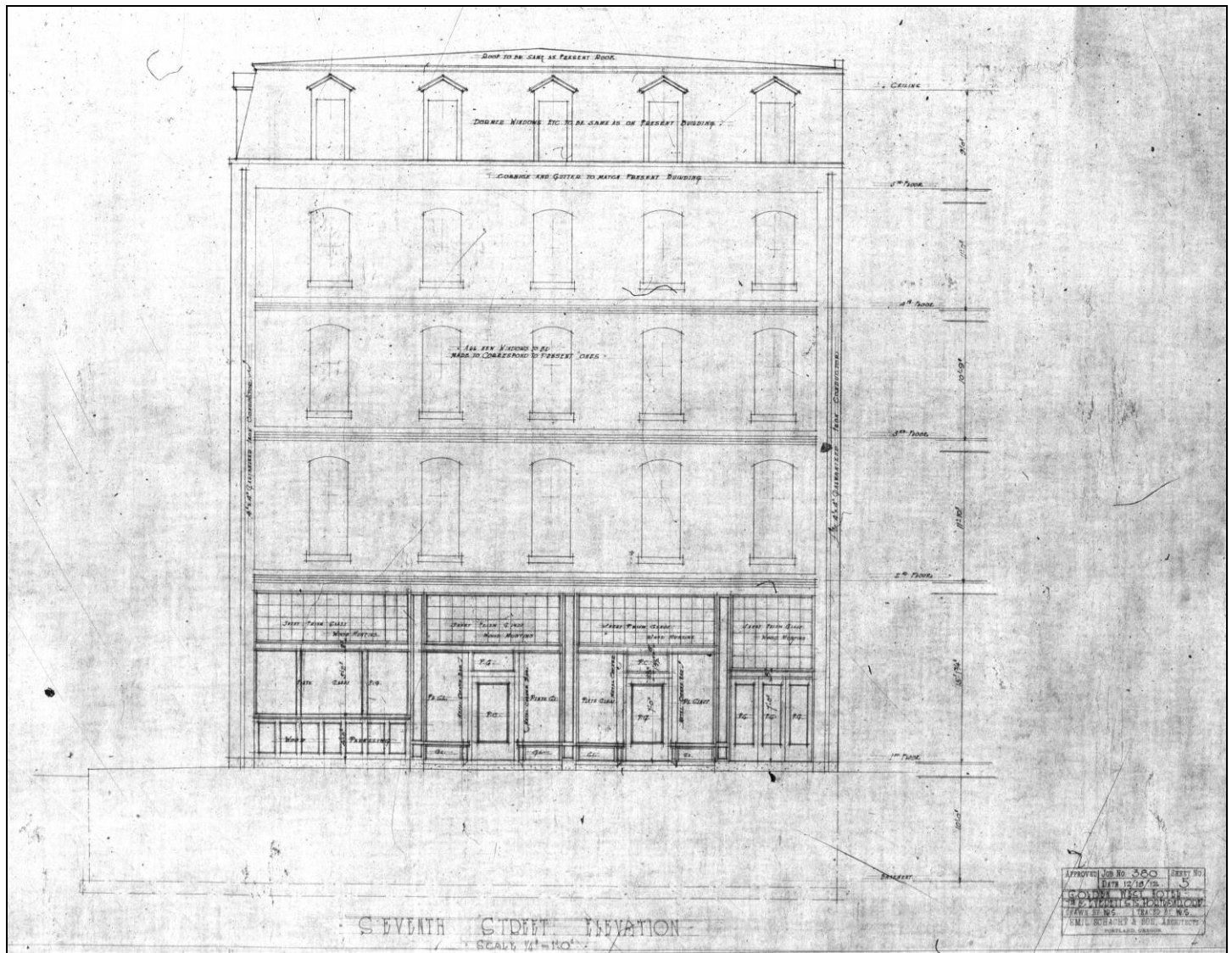
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Figure 9: 1913 Architectural Drawings, East Elevation

Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380, December 18, 1912 (City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294).



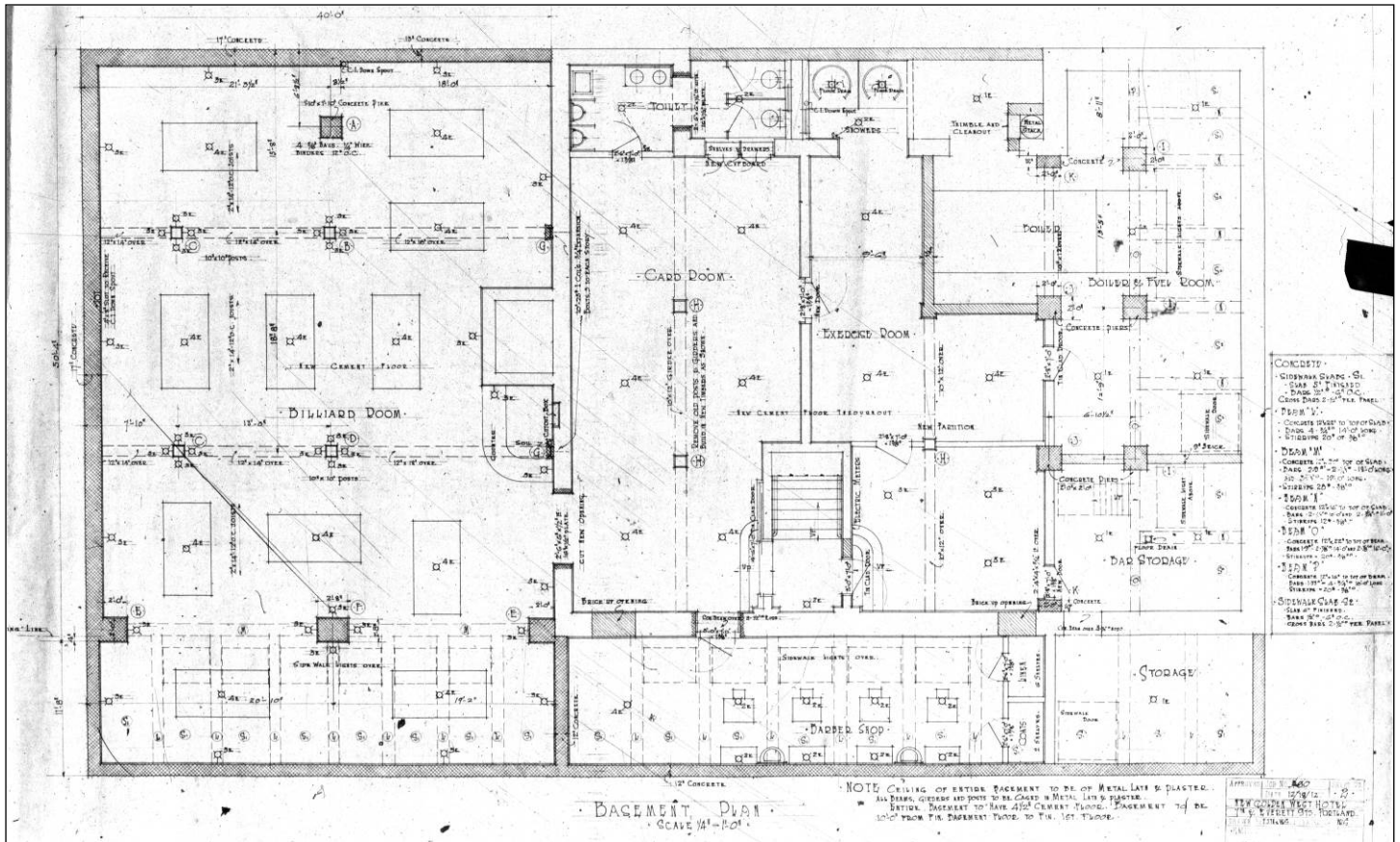
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Figure 11: 1913 Architectural Drawings, Basement Plan
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380,
December 18, 1912 (City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294).



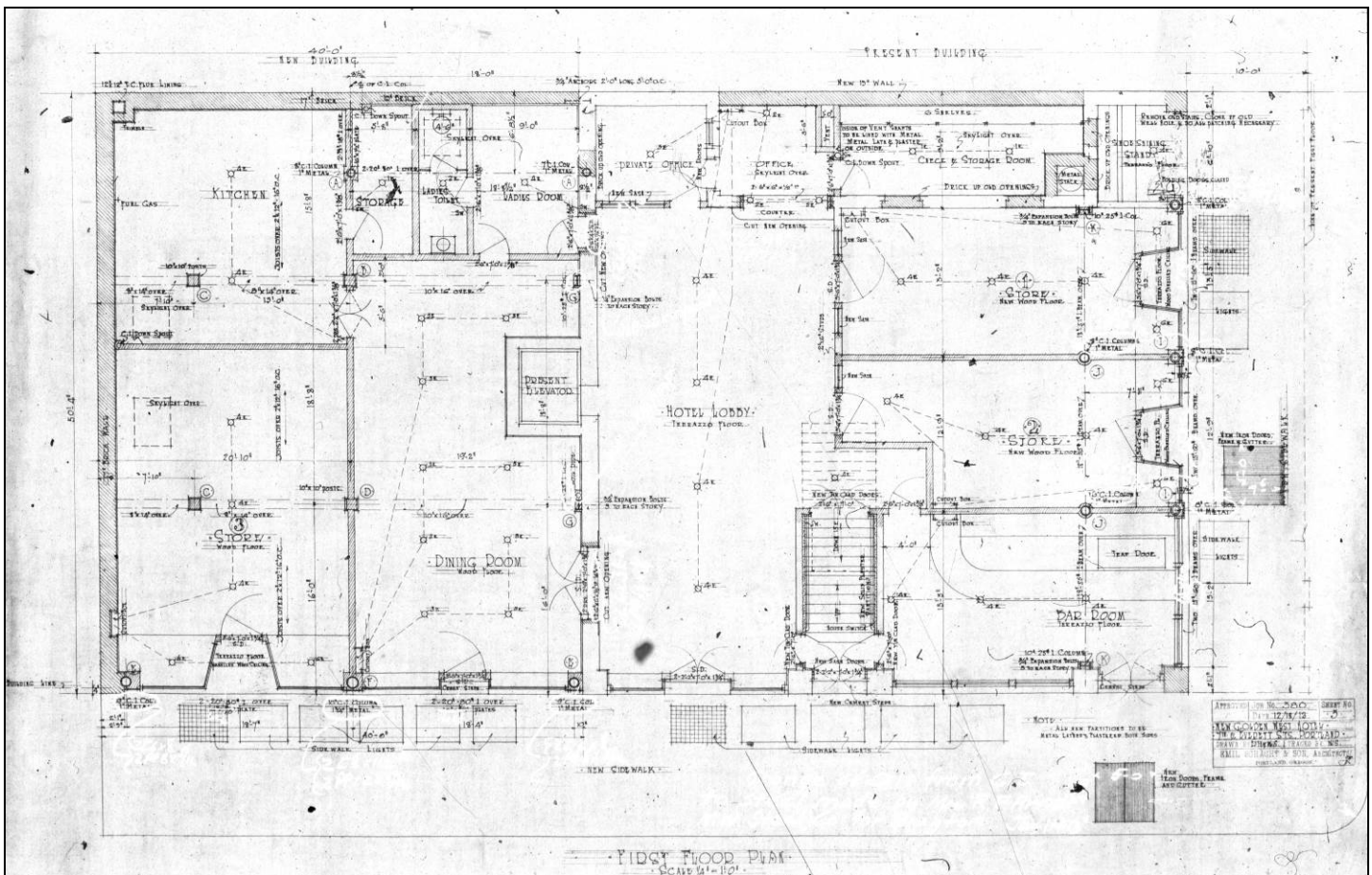
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Figure 12: 1913 Architectural Drawings, First Floor Plan
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380,
December 18, 1912 (City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294).



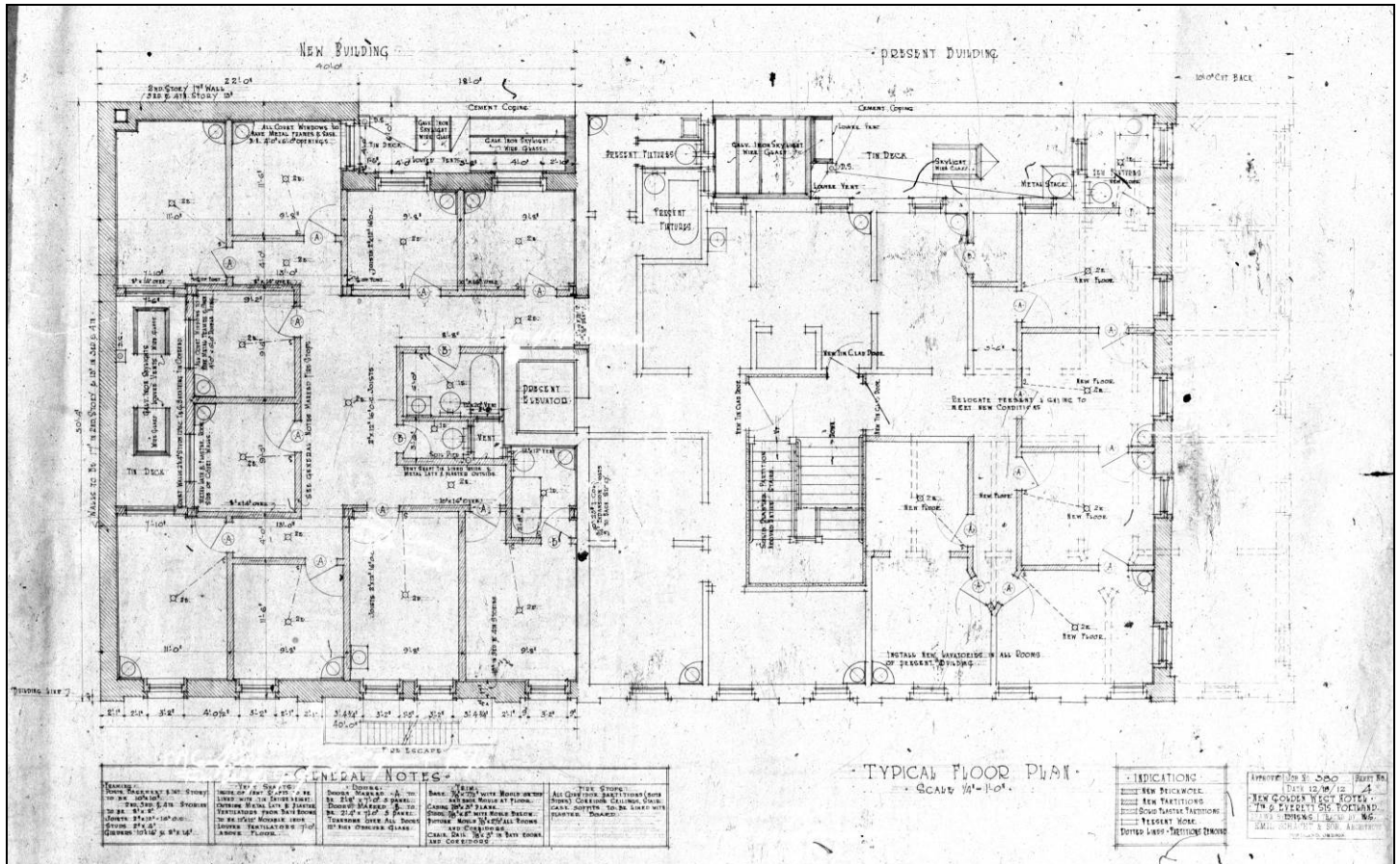
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Figure 13: 1913 Architectural Drawings, Typical Floor Plan
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, "New Golden West Hotel, 7th & Everett Sts. Portland," Job No. 380,
December 18, 1912 (City of Portland Bureau of Development Services, 707 N.W. Everett St., #41294).



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Figure 14: "Front Section of Golden West Hotel Removed," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), February 23, 1913.



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Figure 15: Golden West Hotel Exterior (post-1913).
Oregon Historical Society Research Library, 023148.



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Figure 16: Golden West Hotel Interior (no date).
Oregon Historical Society Research Library, 29269.



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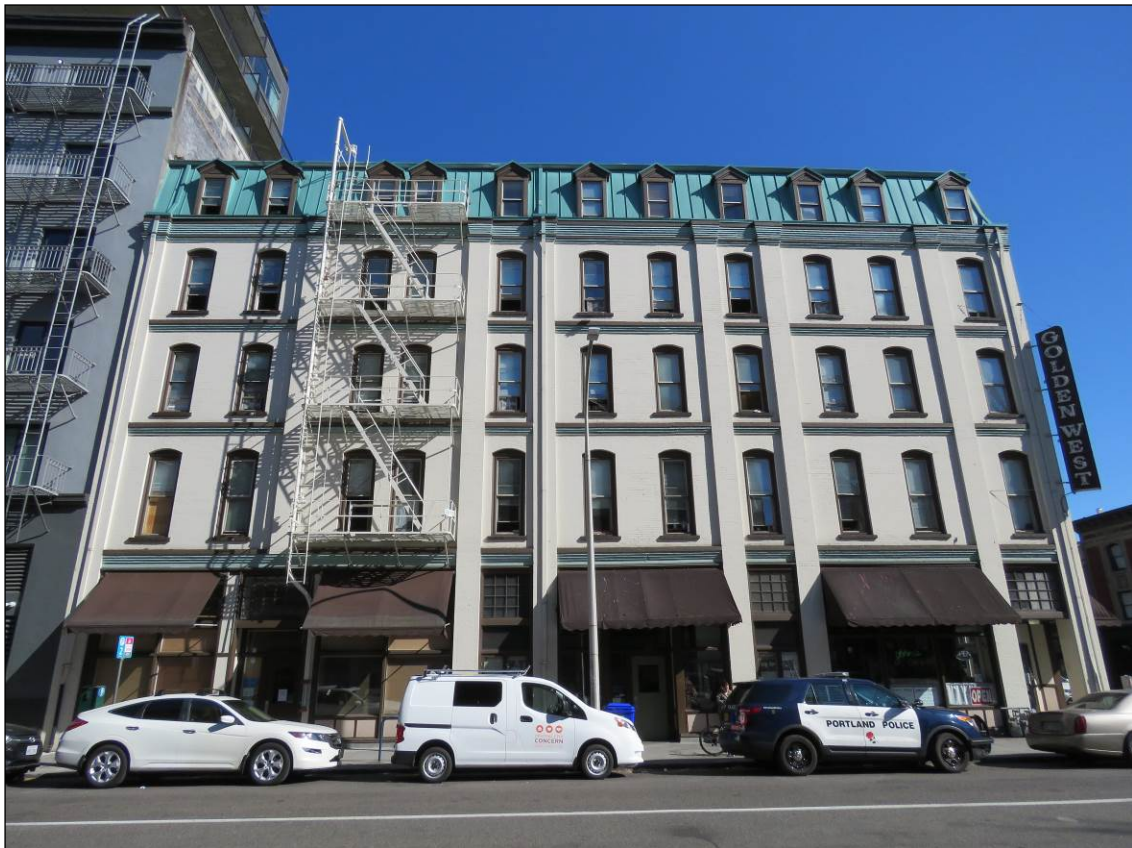
Figure 17: Chicago American Giants at the Golden West Hotel (1915).
Photograph in the private collection of Norm Gholston, Portland, OR.



**Golden West Hotel
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Photograph 1 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0001
Overview of the Golden West Hotel, camera facing northwest.



Photograph 2 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0002
South façade of the Golden West Hotel (including 1892 building and 1913 addition), camera facing north.

Golden West Hotel
Multnomah County: OR



Photograph 3 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0003
East façade of the Golden West Hotel (reconstructed 1913), camera facing west.



Photograph 4 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0004
North façade of the Golden West Hotel, camera facing south.

**Golden West Hotel
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 5 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0005
Golden West Hotel lobby, camera facing south.



Photograph 6 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0006
Golden West Hotel lobby, camera facing north.

**Golden West Hotel
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 7 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0007
Golden West Hotel primary staircase, camera facing northeast.



Photograph 8 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0008
Golden West Hotel second-floor kitchen, camera facing north.

**Golden West Hotel
Multnomah County: OR**



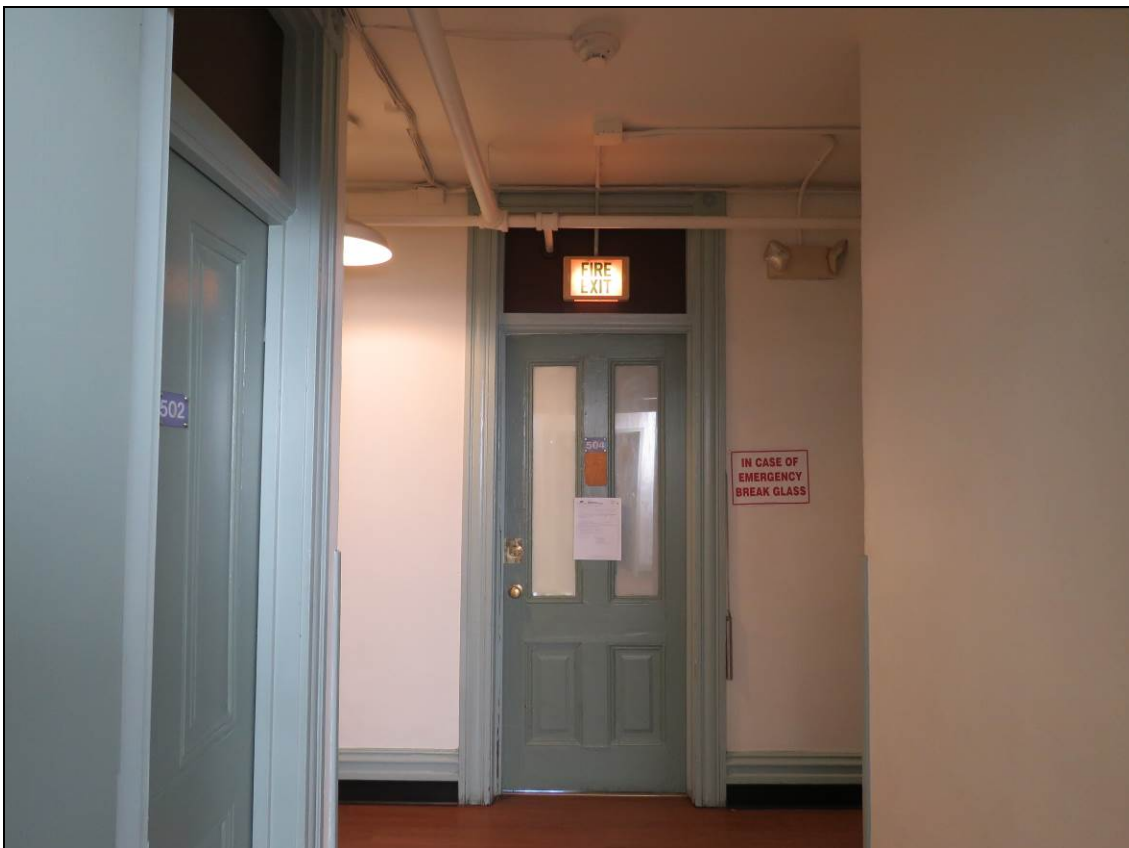
Photograph 9 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0009
Golden West Hotel elevator, camera facing west.



Photograph 10 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0010
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northeast.



Photograph 11 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0011
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northwest.



Photograph 12 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0012
Representative view of fire exit in Golden West Hotel, camera facing east.

**Golden West Hotel
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 13 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0013
Representative view of hallway in Golden West Hotel, camera facing south.



Photograph 14 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0014
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northwest.



Photograph 15 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0015
Representative view of residential room in Golden West Hotel, camera facing northeast.



Photograph 16 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0016
View of vaulted skylight over Golden West primary staircase, camera facing south.

**Golden West Hotel
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 17 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0017
View of lobby in 1913 addition to Golden West Hotel, camera facing southeast.



Photograph 18 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0018
View of basement beneath 1913 addition to Golden West Hotel, camera facing southeast.

**Golden West Hotel
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Photograph 19 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0019
View of basement beneath 1892 original portion of Golden West Hotel, camera facing north.



Photograph 20 of 20: OR_MultnomahCounty_GoldenWestHotel_0020
View of basement beneath 1892 original portion of Golden West Hotel, camera facing west.