Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Crandall House is a one and a half story Queen Anne style building with a square floor plan, pyramidal roof and bays with gable roofs on each elevation. The house is clad in horizontal siding with corner boards and shingles in the gable ends and in a belt between floors, and rests on a foundation of rock faced, coursed ashlar. The front elevation has a porch and balcony on the right and a full height bay on the left. On the ground floor of the bay there is a fixed round window containing a large square light in the center and half circle stained glass panels above and at the sides. There are four sunbursts in the corners of the bay which radiate in toward the center of the window. The second floor features two, one/one, double-hung windows. The shingled gable end projects out above the windows with brackets and a verge board.

The entry steps are flanked by stone piers on which rest posts that support a pediment. There are consoles above the frieze, jigsaw cutout floral panel in the pediment and a finial above. There is a full height light in the front door and turned posts on the right side of the porch. The second floor balcony running above the porch features turned posts, a balustrade and balls and spindles below the roof.

(continued)

Recorded by Heritage Investment Corporation, 813 SW Alder, Portland, OR 97204 (228-0272)
Allen, McMath-Hawkins, Architects, 213 SW Ash, Portland, OR 97204 (228-5154)

Initials Date

Sources consulted:
1. Interview with Frank Grove and Clay Nichols, May 12, 1984.
2. Interview with Bruce Howe, April 23, 1984.
In the center of the south elevation there is a full height rectangular bay which on the first floor contains three fixed single light windows and an awning supported by brackets decorated with balls and spindles. The pair of double-hung windows on the second floor contain leaded glass tracery that is colored at the top. The gable end has verges, is shingled and projects out with brackets above the windows. On the right there is a tall chimney with a large base which has been rebuilt. There is also a smaller corbeled interior chimney. To the right of the chimney there is a small window containing leaded beveled glass. On the left side of the facade the roof comes down to the first floor where there is an enclosed porch with multi-light windows.

The west elevation has a single gable roof that reaches down to the first floor on each side. On the right there are steps to the porch, a multi-light door and a multi-light window. In the center there is a basement entry and a small double-hung window on the first floor. Above, in the gable end, there is a double-hung window with the upper sash containing tracery and colored glass. On the left there is a one-story rectangular bay with a gable roof which contains a double-hung window and an awning supported by brackets with balls and spindles.

The north elevation has a full height bay in the center. On the first floor there are three sides which each contain a double-hung window. The second floor is rectangular, clad with shingles and contains a pair of double-hung windows. The upper sashes of all the windows contain tracery with a band of colored glass at the top. The gable end is shingled and projected out to the verge board, with brackets above the second floor windows. To the right of the bay the wall is only one story tall and contains a single, double-hung window. To the left of the bay there is a multi-light window on the first floor. On the second floor there is a window with trim that frames a large sunburst and a sash containing tracery and colored glass. The porch wraps around the corner from the front. The second floor balcony wraps around in a half circle with a conical roof above.

History

Albert I. Crandall designed and built this home for himself, and his brother Louis ran the Crandall Brothers Planing Mill located where the modern Safeway store is currently standing. The mill produced high quality furniture designed by Albert as well as building materials. Many homes and several commercial buildings such as the Lowe Funeral Home were built by the Crandall Brothers with Albert as architect.

The Crandall house was next occupied by Harry and Cora (Cooley) Howe. Harry moved to Lebanon from Brownsville while Cora had been raised in Wisconsin and Albany, Oregon. Between 1927 and 1945 Harry operated the Howe Funeral Home located in the Foley House, which has been continued by his successors as Huston Funeral Home.