Oregon Casket Building
403-411 NW 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon

Original Name: Oregon Casket Co.
Date of Construction: 1897
Architect: Whidden & Lewis
Style: Brick Utilitarian
Construction Type: Masonry and heavy timber

Footprint: 15,000 sq ft
(historic building 5,000 sq ft; annex, 5,000 sq ft; parking lot 5,000 sq ft)

Historic Status: Significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A (industrial development) and C (architecture) but unlisted.

Approximate Square Footage:
• Casket building: 25,000 sq ft; 5 stories
• Annex: 10,000 sq ft; 2 stories
• Parking: 5,000 sq ft

The resource is located in downtown Portland on the corner of 5th and Flanders, just outside the edge of the Chinatown/New Japantown Historic District.
The historic building is characterized on the top four floors by its light colored, “nubby” stucco exterior with brick details.

The highly detailed brick cornice and the brick “quoins” are the building’s most character defining features.

The building’s historic wood, 6/6 windows featuring arched lintels provide the building with its characteristic rationalized order and rhythm on the top four floors. The windows on the fifth floor, in the brick cornice, are 3/3.

The modern 2-story annex to the north has large store-front windows. The exterior is clad in light-colored stucco with terra cotta tiles on the first floor.

The parking lot on the north end of the property; is bordered by 5th Ave to the east, Glisan to the north, a building to the west, and the Oregon Casket building to the south.
Above: The stairwell, although significantly altered in height and circulation, was the original thoroughfare through the building. Left: The freight elevator and its mechanical system remains extant. The original double-door entry opens to Flanders Street. This is the only component on the ground floor exterior that retains integrity. Most of the storefront window openings have been altered.

The open warehouse plan, large posts and beams, and original multi-pane wood windows are character-defining of the 2nd-5th floors.
PRESERVATION ZONES
1ST FLOOR
Oregon Casket Building, Portland, Oregon

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Staircase—original thoroughfare but has been altered

Rolling Door – original annex entry

Original Elevator shaft and interior—historically used for transporting caskets

Double Door Entryways—original doors and entry/exit

Elevator mechanics

- Level 1 - Preservation Zone
- Level 2 - Preservation Zone
- Level 3 - Rehabilitation Zone
- Level 4 - Free Zone
PRESERVATION ZONES

2ND FLOOR  Oregon Casket Building, Portland, Oregon

Beams- Original open beams
Floor Plan- open warehouse, especially 2nd floor

Windows- all original wood

Staircase- original thoroughfare, but has been altered

Brick- exposed, untreated

Level 1- Preservation Zone
Level 2- Preservation Zone
Level 3- Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4- Free Zone

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PRESERVATION ZONES
3rd-5th FLOORS
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View of Portland from 3rd – 5th floors to the southwest

Seismic upgrades with new entrance/exit

Level 1- Preservation Zone
Level 2- Preservation Zone
Level 3- Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4- Free Zone
CONFLICTS/COLLABORATIONS
LEED & HISTORIC PRESERVATION Oregon Casket Building, Portland, Oregon

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Conflict: The cost for both a LEED and historic preservation consultant is very expensive.

Collaboration: Rehabilitation of an already built structure makes the point for using an existing building easily achievable.

Conflict: Solar panels could be seen from the street when positioned at their optimum angle, preventing the greatest amount of produced energy.

Collaboration: Historic buildings are close to public transit because they are centrally located in urban areas.

Collaboration: Historic windows provide daylighting, views and ventilation. Conflict: Historic windows are not as efficient as new designs.

There are many additional conflicts and collaborations between LEED and historic properties. Other collaborations include the regional materials utilized in the initial construction, the vast amount of embodied energy and any fabric salvage from a building supports the “replace in kind” mandate. Other conflicts include the small footprint of historic buildings making new programming difficult as well as the long and challenging process necessary for discussions between LEED and National Park Service experts.