



Architecture Scavenger Hunt



Pittock Mansion Blueprint by Edward T. Foulkes

The Home

Completed in 1914, Pittock Mansion was home to Henry and Georgiana Pittock. Portland's premier historic home, the Mansion exterior is in the French Renaissance Revival Chateausque style. Borrowing elements from the historic chateaux of France, this style often features:

A symmetrical design

Tall chimneys

Casement windows

A steeply-pitched, hipped roof

A stone exterior

Turrets with candlesnuffer roofs

The Architect

Edward Foulkes, Pittock Mansion's architect, was born in Monmouth, Oregon in 1874. His father moved the family to Portland and worked in the press room of *The Oregonian*, the newspaper owned by Henry Pittock. After graduating from Portland High School, Edward Foulkes attended Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He later spent 27 months abroad, studying at Paris' École des Beaux-Arts, and traveling the world studying architecture in Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, India, China, and Japan.

Foulkes returned to San Francisco in 1906, and established a practice. Foulkes was primarily a designer of large commercial or public buildings, such as apartments, hotels, office complexes, municipal buildings, theaters, mausoleums, and churches. In 1909, Henry Pittock hired him to design his new home high above Portland. Pittock Mansion was one of his first residential commissions.

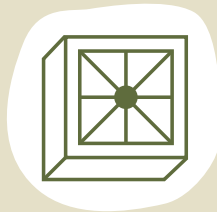


Edward T. Foulkes, 1915

As you walk around the exterior of Pittock Mansion, see how many of these architectural features you can find!

1

Take a look at the outside of the Mansion, what do you think it is made of?



2

Glass Blocks

3

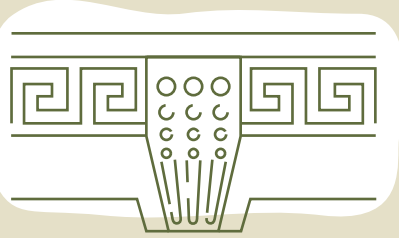
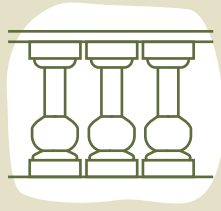
Egg and Dart



4

Greek Key Pattern

5 Balustrade

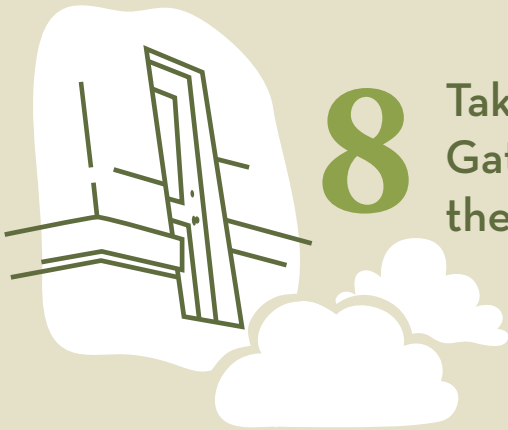


6 Keystone

7 Pediment



8 Take a stroll down to the Gate Lodge. Can you find the door to nowhere?



Answer Key



1. Tenino sandstone, concrete, brick, and wood. While the outside of the Mansion is sheathed in sandstone, the main structure is mostly concrete and brick with wood roof beams. The sandstone protected it somewhat from fire. Early site plan documents show that there were existing retaining walls and paved roads in place when construction of the Mansion was started. Heavy building materials were brought to the site in horse-drawn wagons or trucks travelling over paved roads. As for the workmen, they either walked to the site (it takes a brisk hour from downtown), arrived in automobiles, or used the streetcar line that ran close to the property.



2. Glass blocks can be found in the glass block skylights. The glass blocks original to the Mansion are those with a purplish color. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, manufacturers used the mineral manganese to clarify glass. When exposed to UV light the glass changes from clear to purple in color. These skylights provided light to the basement. You will notice a similar feature on sidewalks when you walk downtown.



3. The egg and dart motif is in the moulding surrounding the Mansion. The Beaux-Arts movement borrowed from Greek and Roman styles. This is a decorative molding pattern that alternates an egg shape and a dart shape.

4. The Greek key design can also be found in the Mansion's exterior moulding. The Greek key is a decorative pattern made up of a line that loops back on itself in a key shape. It is also called a meander.



5. The terraces! A balustrade is a railing supported by a series of upright supports or balusters. Balustrades were a typical feature of Renaissance architecture. The bulbous shape of the balusters was thought to resemble the flower bud of a pomegranate tree, balaustro in Italian. Henry's bedroom opens onto the terrace on the second floor. Prior to the trees growing to their height today, the terrace offered a view of downtown Portland and Mount Hood.



6

6. A keystone is the stone at the center of an arch or opening. Foulkes' education in Beaux-Arts architecture is reflected in the Greek and Roman decorative styles he used for Pittock Mansion.



7

7. A pediment is a key feature of the formal entrance on the Mansion's veranda. In classical architecture, a pediment is a low-pitched triangular gable, often supported by columns. Despite this being the formal entryway, for convenience the Pittocks often used the side door under the porte-cochère where visitors also enter today. This is much like how many of us use the door from the garage to enter our own homes today.



8

8. Portland is prone to landslides, which is evident by the location of the door on the side of the Gate Lodge. In 1914, that door led to a garden area off the kitchen that has since eroded away. Architectural drawings indicate that the north foundation of the Gate Lodge is massive (six feet thick and over twenty feet high) and part of the retaining wall for the road.

Take the learning indoors!

Learn about Portland's transformation from pioneer town to modern, industrialized city with a visit to Pittock Mansion. Materials for our Discovery Program for third-and-fourth-grade students are available at pittockmansion.org/discovery-program. The Discovery Program booklet and pre and post visit materials provide meaningful, experiential-based learning using Pittock Mansion to explore history and social studies.