

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

received **SEP 30 1985**

date entered

NOV 8 1985

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Coleman-Scott House Number of Contributing Resources: 1

and/or common Scott, Leslie M., House Number of Non-contributing Resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 2110 NE 16th Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of Third Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 057

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Harvey W. Scott

street & number 2110 NE 16th Avenue

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97212

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 1021 SW Fourth Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Portland Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Portland Planning Bureau, 1120 SW Fifth Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Setting

The 2½-story, Colonial style Coleman-Scott House, of frame construction, is located on the northeast corner of NE Sixteenth Avenue and Tillamook Street in the Irvington neighborhood, Portland. The main entrance faces Sixteenth Avenue. In plan and elevation, the house displays the formal organization and "correct" classical detailing which are distinguishing characteristics of the period style.

Irvington was originally the donation land claim of Captain William Irving. The land was initially platted in 1874, but little construction occurred until the 1910s and 1920s. Developed as an upper class residential community, its houses were limited to one per 50-foot lot, and had to cost at least \$2,500 and have a 25-foot front setback. Although Irvington suffered somewhat from the construction of nearby Lloyd Center in 1960, the area has over the past decade regained its status as one of the most desirable residential areas in the city. The portion lying roughly between Seventh Avenue and 24th Avenue and Schuyler Street and Knott Street was identified as a potential historic conservation district in a 1978 study by the City of Portland Bureau of Planning.

Structure

Foundation walls and basement floor are poured concrete. The upper walls are wood-stud construction. Roof rafters are also of wood.

Exterior Finishes

Walls are sheathed with bevel siding. The gable roof is covered with black composition shingles. Eaves are boxed and there is a continuous plain wood frieze beneath the heavy roof cornice. Chimneys are brick.

West (Principal) Elevation

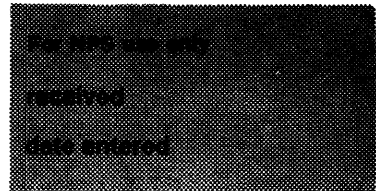
Pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows at both the first and second floors flank a central entrance pavillion that has four full-height paneled pilasters. At the entrance is a one-story portico with boxed columns and a plain entablature with block modillions and dentil course. Tuscan columns are set within the front bay of the portico and rectangular lattice panels within the side bays. The single-panel entrance door is bordered by side-lights which have leaded glass arranged in a curvilinear lattice pattern. The portico is paved with green quarry tiles. Above the portico is a multi-light Palladian window with pronounced keystone. The two gabled dormers have paneled pilasters and round-arched, multi-light, double-hung windows with pronounced keystones. There are louvered shutters at the first and second-story windows.

To the right of the main facade is a wing with sunporch on the ground floor and a bath and dressing room above. The second floor of this wing was originally a sleeping porch. It was converted in 1920 when other changes were made to the house. Multi-light casement windows in the sunporch were recently replaced with double-glazed, single-light casements. Upper windows are one-over-one, double-hung. There are paneled pilasters at both floors.

A wing also projects to the left of the main facade. The maid's quarters, originally located in the first floor of this wing, were converted to a breakfast room when the house was

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remodeled in 1920, and it is likely that the fenestration was altered at the same time. However, no plans are available for either the original construction or the 1920 alteration, so it is not possible to pinpoint the exact changes. Windows on the west facade of this wing are presently double-hung, one-over-one at the second floor and multi-light casements at the ground floor. Paneled pilasters at both floors are like those on the south wing.

South Elevation

Cornice returns project well beyond the raking cornices. Fenestration on the sunporch wing is similar to that on its west facade. Windows at the rear (library) wing are like those on the main facade. They are also furnished with shutters.

East Elevation

Windows in the main body of the house are like those on the front facade. The east (library) wing, which has maid's quarters on the second floor, was added in 1920. Fenestration, materials and detailing are all like that on the 1917 portion.

At the serving pantry is one six-over-one, double-hung window and, above this, at the second floor, two six-over-one, double-hung windows. The kitchen porch and kitchen pantry wing is only one-story high and has a flat roof and parapet. There is one six-light window at the kitchen pantry. The kitchen porch is enclosed with latticework. The porch door is sheltered by a wide, braced, overhanging roof and has concrete steps with a wrought-iron railing.

North Elevation

Treatment at gable and second-story is similar to that on the south elevation of the sunporch wing. At the first floor there are multi-light French doors leading from the breakfast room to a wrought-iron balconet. The balconet has wrought-iron brackets and wrought-iron urns at the corners of the railing. There are two six-over-one windows at the kitchen.

The north elevation of the library wing is similar to its south face.

Garage

The three-car garage, constructed in 1920, has hip roof, boxed eaves and a pediment with lunette over its central bay. Tuscan columns support the pediment. The paneled garage doors have three two-over-two windows each. The foundation is concrete and garage walls are sheathed with bevel siding. The roof is finished with black composition shingles.

Pergola

Connecting the garage to the kitchen porch is a pergola (covered walkway). Supporting the pergola roof are paired posts with latticework between. Exposed ends of roof rafters are scroll-cut.

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Playhouse

To the east of the walkway is a playhouse with gable roof and segmental-arched entrance porch. The porch has lattice supports with built-in seats. Double doors have six lights each. Siding and other detailing is like that on the main house.

Interior-General

Floors on the first floor are oak and those on the second floor, maple. With the exception of the living rooms and library, woodwork is painted off-white. Doorway casings are edged with simple projecting wood strips. Ceilings are plastered. Ceiling heights are ten feet at the main floor, nine feet at the second floor and eight feet in the basement.

Entrance Hall

The entrance hall is visually the most important space in the house. One enters underneath the stairlanding. There is a large built-in organ on axis with the front door. The hall is open above the organ to the second floor where the organ pipes and sound chambers are. To the right as one enters the entrance hall is a very large opening to the living room and to the left a smaller opening to the dining room. The large opening between the living room and entry hall allows the two rooms to act together as an auditorium for the organ. The seventeen-stop Estey pipe organ was especially tuned and muted to this residence application. It had superior tone to organs of that time. It plays rolls by use of a tracker bar mechanism. Two hundred eighty-five rolls of mostly classical organ music accompany the organ. The rolls set the stops and dampen the volume of sound.

Few roll playing pipe organs of this quality exist in the country today. The only other is in Robert Todd Lincoln's house in Manchester, Vermont, where it has suffered considerable deterioration. This organ was of Aeolian manufacture, built in 1908, and is believed to be the oldest residential pipe organ in the country. R. T. Lincoln's residence is now a museum. He was the son of Abraham Lincoln and was minister to Great Britain and president of Pullman's Palace Car Company.

There are glass doors in the opening to the dining room. Flanking the organ are matching doors with ten mirror lights each. The door to the right leads to the library. The door to the left is for the closet in which organ music is stored.

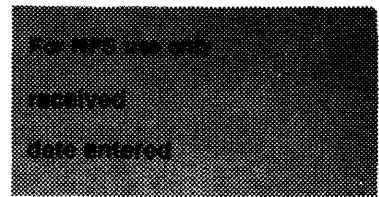
The stair has spindle balusters and mahogany newel post and railing. The ceiling fixture is alabaster.

Living Room

The living room has mahogany woodwork (including wainscoting). Brocade is stretched approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the upper walls. This was done for acoustical reasons, to enhance music from the organ. The ceiling is decorated with cast plaster (interlacement bands, acanthus leaves, etc.). On each side of the fireplace are cast plaster ceiling grilles. The flute and "vox humana" sounds from the organ are channeled to the attic to a sound chamber and from there back downstairs through these ceiling grilles.

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The fireplace is faced with six-inch ceramic tiles and flanked by simple pilasters. The bronze ceiling fixture has Tiffany glass pendant shades. Sconces also have art glass shades.

Sunporch

Eight-light French doors lead from the living room to the sunporch. The fireplace in the sunporch backs up to the living room fireplace. Tiles at the fireplace are four inches square, with a mottled pink and aquamarine glaze. The mantle is supported by consoles over-laid with acanthus leaves. A dentil course runs along beneath the mantle. The crown molding, though simple, is very deep. Radiator grilles are wrought-iron, with a strapwork design.

Dining Room

Walls in the dining room are boricaded similarly to those in the living room. Radiator grilles are like those in the sunporch. The silver chandelier has four gas lights and twelve electric lights.

Breakfast Room

The breakfast room, which was originally a maid's room, has built-in storage.

Bathroom

Original white hex tile floor and white tile wainscotting, both with blue accents, are intact.

Kitchen and Kitchen Pantry

The kitchen has new cabinets and a new linoleum floor. Original cabinets remain in the pantry.

Serving Pantry

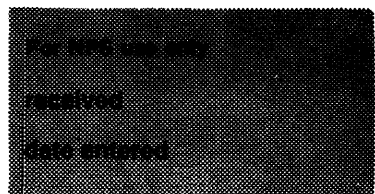
What appears to be the original linoleum floor is still in place. There are six-light doors at the upper cabinets.

Library

The breakfast room was originally located where the library is now. The interior is original to 1920 and was also designed by architect Bennes. Woodwork is mahogany, similar to that in the living room. There are built-in bookcases with Prairie Style pilasters and six-light sliding doors on the east wall. Radiator grilles are similar to those in the sunporch. The library was constructed with the intent of creating a work place for Leslie Scott. It sufficed for the writing of Scott's History of Oregon and later pamphlets and addresses. Several typists worked in the library for many months during the compiling of the history.

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Upper Hall

There is a crown molding with dentil course, a suspended glass lighting fixture, and a wood grille with garlands, cartouche and fan motif above the organ pipes.

Bedrooms

Bedrooms have simple wood trim. The northwest bedroom has suspended Tiffany globes. The southeast bedroom has a painted glass lighting fixture set in a bronze frame.

Maid's Rooms

There are two small maid's rooms above the library.

Bathrooms

The north bathroom has hex-tile floors like those in the main floor bathroom. It also has radiator grilles like those on the main floor and a built-in wardrobe. The bathroom in the south wing above the sunporch was constructed in 1920. Prior to this there appears to have been a bath in the southwest corner of the southeast bedroom. The bathroom above the sunporch is finished with white and lavender ceramic tile (3" x 5") and pink tile (4¼" x 4¼"). The walls are tiled to door-head height. The maids' bathroom has small, square white tiles on the floor and wainscoting of large white tiles with blue trim.

Dressing Room

There is a dressing room with built-in storage above the sunporch, also added in 1920.

Sleeping Porch

At the second floor in the north wing is an enclosed sleeping porch. At the time of construction, provision was made to slide beds into the attic over the kitchen. There are two three-bell Tiffany lighting fixtures in this sunporch.

Landscaping

Plantings are in keeping with the house: open lawn areas, shrubbery and medium-sized trees. Shrubbery had become badly overgrown by 1978, when the elder Mrs. Scott died, and had to be drastically pruned. Two columnar cedars by the front door, intended to imitate Italian cypress, were too large to be cut back and so were replaced with real Italian cypress. An old magnolia and a moss cypress by the driveway were evidently planted when the garage was constructed. Boxwood, also quite old, border the front walk. Irish yew trees at the corners of the house are pruned in the shape of minarets.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention					

Specific dates 1916-1948 **Builder/Architect** John V. Bennes, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The house built for Portland businessman John D. Coleman at 2110 NE 16th Avenue in the Irvington district of Portland in 1916 meets criterion "c" as a well-preserved and richly appointed example of period residential architecture in the Colonial style designed by noted Oregon architect John V. Bennes. It meets National Register criterion "b" for its association with Leslie M. Scott (1878-1968), public servant, newspaper publisher, businessman and historian. The house was occupied by the original owner only two years. Following Coleman's death, it passed into the ownership of Coleman's daughter, Elizabeth Scott, and son-in-law, Leslie M. Scott, in 1919. While the distinction of Coleman's career as a civil engineer for the Oregon and Washington Railroad and Navigation Company as a regional leader in fire insurance underwriting contributes to the significance of the property, the house is primarily significant for its association with the Scotts. The period of significance includes the first 32 years of the Scotts' occupancy, beginning in 1919 and ending with the conclusion of Leslie Scott's second term as State Treasurer in 1948. It was during this period that Scott served as vice-president of The Oregonian (1910-1950), chairman of the Oregon State Highway Commission (1932-1935), editor of the Oregon Historical Quarterly, and compiled his masterwork, the six-volume History of the Oregon Country, brought out in 1924. Scott occupied the house to the time of his death in 1968.

John D. Coleman (1857-1918), born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, was a graduate of Notre Dame University and the University of Michigan. Trained both as a lawyer and an engineer, he came to Portland in 1881. He worked as a civil engineer for the Northern Pacific Railway and the Oregon and Washington Railroad and Navigation Company. In 1889 John Coleman turned to the fire insurance business. He worked for the Home Insurance Company until his death, becoming general agent for Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Idaho. Coleman was president of the Oregon rating bureau and served with the Pacific Board of Underwriters. He was long known as the dean of Northwestern fire underwriters.

Real estate investments also drew his attention. He purchased several properties throughout the City of Portland and in 1900 built the Coleman Building on Stark Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues (the present address is 521 SW Stark Street). In 1916, two years before his death, he and his wife built his residence in Irvington to the design of John Virginus Bennes.

In time the house passed to his daughter and son-in-law, Elizabeth C. and Leslie M. Scott. Leslie Scott was the distinguished scion of a famous family. Son of Harvey Whitefield Scott, editor of The Oregonian (1865-1872; 1877-1910) and nephew of Abigail Scott Duniway, pioneer in the Northwest suffrage movement, Leslie Scott was born in Portland in 1878. He graduated with first honors from Portland High School and summa cum laude in liberal arts from the University of Oregon.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	7	5	0	0	5	0	4	2	5	4	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated area is comprised of Lots 11, 12 and 13 of Block 50, Irvington Addition to the Plat of Portland, in Multnomah County, Oregon. Tax Code #R42041-0970.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code county code

state None code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gordon B. Dodds

organization N/A date March 15, 1985

street & number 1665 NW 131st Avenue telephone (503) 644-8921

city or town Portland state Oregon 97229

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date September 24, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for William B. Bushong date 11/8/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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After leaving the university in 1899, Scott worked for The Oregonian for fifty-four years as reporter (1896-1904), associate editor (1904-1910), and vice-president from 1910 until the sale of the paper to Samuel I. Newhouse in 1950. In spite of the demands of the newspaper business, Scott's abundant energy and acumen took him into numerous public and private pursuits.

In public service, he filled a variety of positions. He was United States marshal for Oregon (1911-1913). He served as chairman of the Oregon State Industrial Welfare Commission from 1928 to 1930. This body was established by the legislature in 1913 to establish minimum wage and maximum hour standards and to oversee working conditions for employed women and children. In 1931 the legislature replaced it with a welfare commission.

From 1932 to 1935 Scott served as chairman of the Oregon Highway Commission. During his tenure, because of the economic strictures of the Great Depression, the Commission took on new responsibilities and accomplished a good deal of work both in its road and park responsibilities. Under the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations, federal aid for highway and bridge construction increased substantially. Work relief, emergency construction, National Industrial Recovery Act, Federal Lands Highway Funds all became available after 1930 as anti-Depression measures. Many miles of new road construction were accomplished under these measures.

In 1934 the Highway Commission contracted with the Public Works Administration for a \$5,602,000 loan and grant to build five bridges on the Pacific Coast Highway at: Yaquina Bay, Alsea Bay, Siuslaw River, Umpqua River and Coos Bay. Federal aid was also used in the state parks as young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps worked to improve twenty state parks. The Commission was also responsible for dispensing the state's portion of highway work relief measures of the New Deal. These achievements drew the attention of the Republican Party which nominated him as its candidate for state treasurer in 1940. He defeated Al Brown in the campaign and was re-elected in 1944 with negligible opposition from either party.

Ineligible for re-election to a third term in 1948 because of constitutional prohibition, Scott considered running for governor, there for some time appearing to be no earnest candidates, but he declined in order to devote the rest of his efforts to philanthropic endeavors: principally the Inspector General's office, the sovereign of Scottish Rite Masons in Oregon, which position he held since 1941 and retained until his death in 1968. In 1948 it was Elmo Smith, a Democrat, who finally ran and was elected governor after Leslie Scott declared his intentions not to run for governor. Scott considered challenging Senator Wayne Morse for the Republican nomination in 1950. In 1952 he considered running again for treasurer, but refused to accept the monetary contributions from others that would be necessary for a successful campaign.

As well as being an important political figure, Leslie Scott was a diligent and careful historian. After the death of the distinguished Frederic G. Young in 1929, Scott was chosen to succeed him as editor of the Oregon Historical Quarterly. He maintained the standard set by his predecessor. During his tenure as editor (that lasted through 1932), the Quarterly carried articles by such incipient or mature scholars of Pacific Northwest historiography as Charles M. Carey, F. W. Howay, Alfred L. Lomax, Kenneth W. Porter,

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Joseph Ellison, T. C. Elliott, Lewis A. Mc Arthur and Robert Carlton Clark. During his lifetime Scott published twenty-six articles and sixteen book reviews in the Quarterly. He also served the Oregon Historical Society as director and as treasurer (1926-1931).

Scott also served as compiler of three books dealing with the life and literature of his father. All were published by the prestigious Riverside Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts. These were Religion, Theology, and Morals, 2 vols. (1917); Shakespeare (1928); and History of the Oregon Country, 6 vols. (1924). The last was his greatest work. While Religion and Shakespeare were a collection of Harvey Scott's writings in The Oregonian and of his speeches on these subjects (with brief introductions), the Oregon Country was a work of enormous labor and great utility. Leslie Scott published the work at his own expense as a public service. Sixty years later it is still most valuable. Oregon Country is no mere compilation. Leslie Scott selected from the more than 10,000 essays of Harvey Scott the most significant of those bearing upon the history of the Oregon Country that he defined as "Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and those parts of Montana and Wyoming that are tributary to drainage of Columbia River." The six volumes, the product of the labor of a dozen years, are organized into two volumes on the European discoveries, Indians and pioneers (with a section on nomenclature in volume 2) and one each on "Varied Matters of Oregon History"; railroads; and politics, The Oregonian, weather and climate, and biographies. Volume six is a comprehensive index that makes the preceding volumes eminently useful. The compiler provides his own review of Harvey Scott's writings and a biography of him (written by Alfred Holman). He supplies a plethora of notes to amplify the text of Harvey Scott's writings. What results, all in all, is a consecutive and coherent account of the history of the Pacific Northwest from the pre-contract era to 1910 when Harvey Scott died. There are numerous maps and photographs.

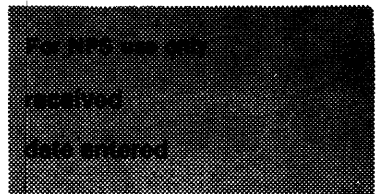
Leslie Scott's abundant energies were not absorbed by The Oregonian, public service, real estate, and scholarship. He found time to become a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He held numerous offices within the order: was coroneted in the thirty-third degree, venerable grand prior of the supreme council, life member of the DeMolay Legion of Honor, and holder of the state's highest post in the Scottish Rite for twenty-five years, among other distinctions. Scott also served as president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Portland Lang Syne Society, and the University of Oregon Fifty Year Alumni Club.

Leslie Scott's son and daughter-in-law, Harvey W. and Virginia Scott, are the present owners of the residence.

The Coleman-Scott House is the creation of John Virginius Bennes (1867-1943), born in Peru, Illinois. He came to Baker, Oregon in 1900 and moved to Portland in 1906. Bennes' architectural training was secured at the School of Fine Arts in Prague and at the University of Chicago. In Oregon he was architect for Oregon State University for over thirty years and was a member of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners. During his career he formed several partnerships and did many memorable buildings in the state, including Portland's Hollywood Theater (1926) and the A. H. Maegly House (1917), both of which are on the National Register of Historic Places.

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ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Ferriday, Virginia Guest. Last of the Handmade Buildings, Glazed Terra Cotta in Downtown Portland. Portland: Mark Publishing Company, 1984.

Nash, Lee M. "Scott of the Oregonian: The Editor as Historian," Oregon Historical Quarterly, 70 (1969), 197-232.

Oregon Historical Quarterly, vols. 30-33 (1929-1932).

Scott, Leslie M., comp. History of the Oregon Country by Harvey W. Scott, Forty Years Editor-in-Chief Morning Oregonian of Portland, Oregon. Selected Editorials and Public Lectures. 2 vols. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1917.

Scott, Leslie M., comp. Shakespeare. Writings of Harvey W. Scott, Late Editor of the Morning Oregonian. Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1928.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

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State of Oregon. Blue Book and Official Directory, 1927-1932. Salem: State Printing Department, 1929-1931.

State of Oregon. Biennial Report of the State Highway Commission, 1930-1934. Salem: State Printing Department, n.d.

NEWSPAPERS

Portland Daily Journal of Commerce. December 21, 1968.

Portland Morning Oregonian. May 17, 1918; February 8, 1924; December 20, 1968.*

Portland Oregon Journal. December 20, 1968.*

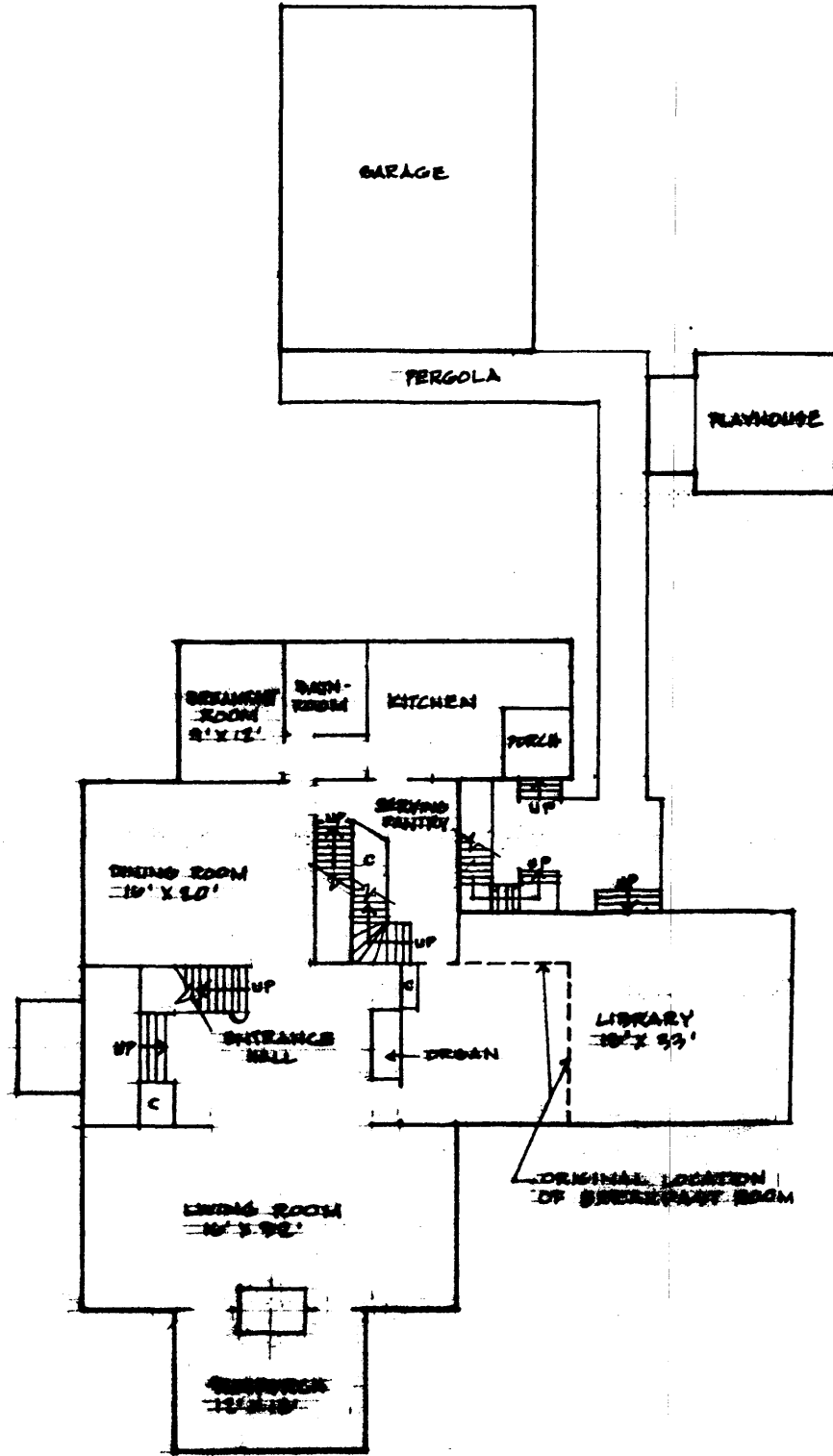
INTERVIEWS

*Obituary articles. Leslie M. Scott died December 18, 1968.

Dodds, Gordon B., interview with Harvey W. Scott. November 1 & 28, 1984.

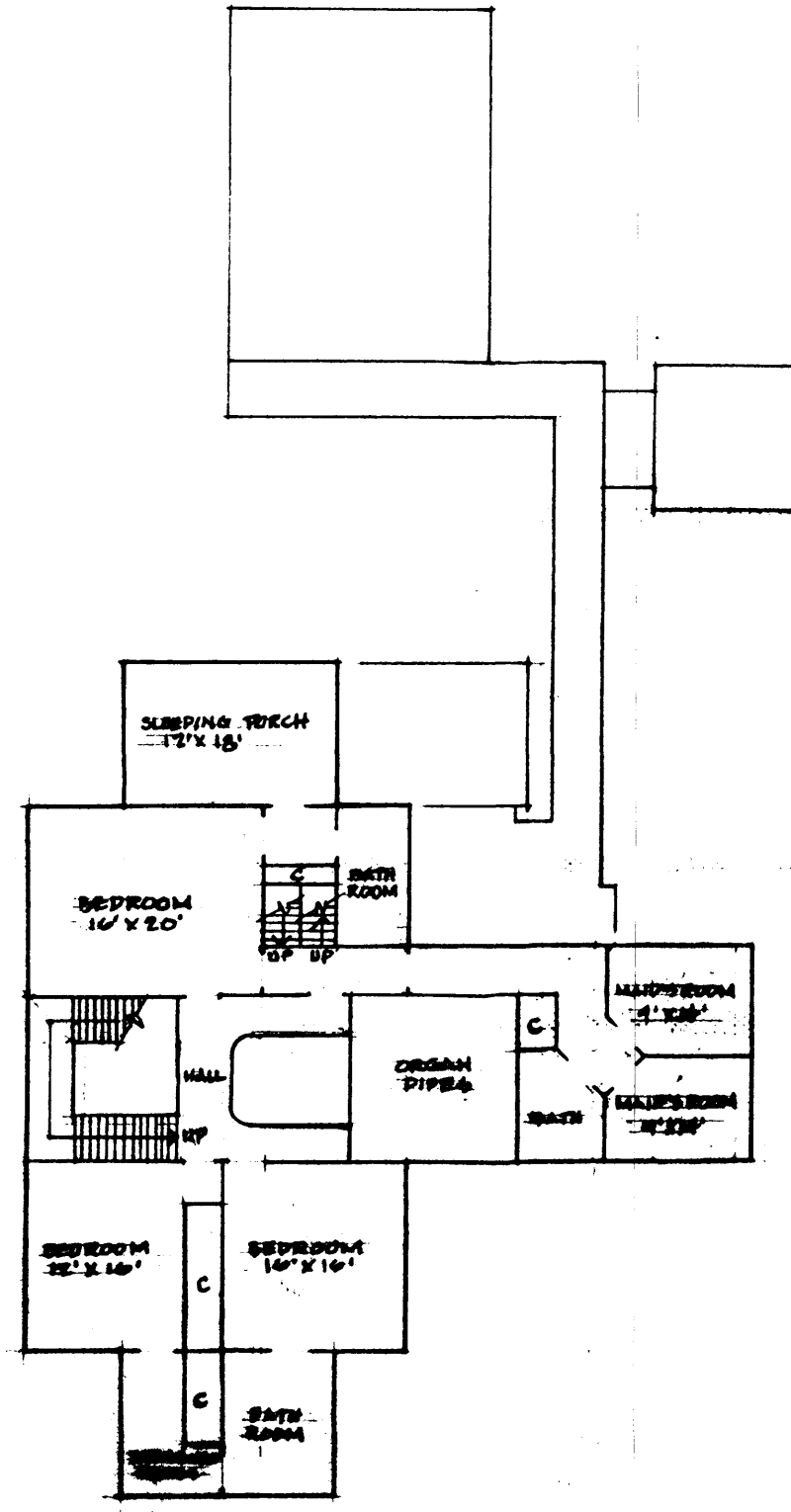
Ferriday, Virginia, interview with Harvey W. Scott. December 18, 1984.

LESLIE M SCOTT RESIDENCE
2116 N.E. 16 TH AVE.
PORTLAND, ORE. 97212



FIRST FLOOR

LESLIE M. SCOTT RESIDENCE
2116 N.E. 16 TH. AVE.
PORTLAND, ORE. 97212



SECOND FLOOR