

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 10 1987

date entered SEP 10 1987

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

1. Name

historic Ashland Oregon National Guard Armory Number of contributing features: 1
and/or common Ashland Armory Number of non-contributing features: 0

2. Location

street & number 208 Oak Street N/A not for publication
city, town Ashland N/A vicinity of Second Congressional District
state Oregon code 41 county Jackson code 029

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name State of Oregon Military Department
street & number 2150 Fairgrounds Road NE
city, town Salem N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97303-3241

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jackson County Courthouse
street & number Eighth and Oakdale Streets
city, town Medford state Oregon 97501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

City of Ashland Historic
title Resource Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___X no
date 1984 ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___X local
depository for survey records City of Ashland planning Department, City Hall
city, town Ashland state Oregon 97520

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Oregon National Guard Armory at Ashland was constructed in 1912-1913 as headquarters for the town's National Guard company. Designed by state architect W. C. Knighton, the building exhibited upon its completion characteristics of the Castellated style with eclectic accents including viga-like projections at the cornice line and an arched window bay with drip molding. The two-story, rectangular building is constructed of reinforced concrete above a concrete basement. Exterior elevations are formally composed and finished with stucco. The buttressed drill hall section has a vaulted ceiling supported by modified bowstring arch trusses.

The armory occupies Tax Lot 14500 (Assessor's map 39 1E 9BA) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Oak and B Streets. The site slopes gently downhill in a northerly direction. The building is oriented longitudinally on its 100 x 150-foot lot, the facade of its administrative volume fronting Oak Street on the west end.

A retail business on a large paved lot adjoins the northern elevation. The armory is situated in a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood lying approximately two blocks north of Ashland's main business thoroughfare.

The rectangular building measures 150 feet in depth and 88 feet 6 inches in width and rises to a height of two stories above a daylight basement. The structure is composed of two main volumes set at a perpendicular angle. The front portion has a flat roof and battlemented central entrance pavilion and corner bays. The buttressed drill hall volume is enclosed with a vaulted roof broken by two louvred ventilators having segmental-arched roofs. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The armory walls are solid concrete to the floor of the first story and reinforced concrete in the upper portion. Window openings are frameless and typically straight-topped. Upper story windows in the administrative volume are fitted with one-over-one, double-hung sash. Ground story windows are of the casement type with top lights. Clerestory windows in the drill hall volume are arranged in tripartite banks separated by buttresses. Large arched windows with tripartite divisions are centered at the second story level on each elevation. While these openings suggest the character of Tudor, or four-centered arches, they are actually segmental. Originally, the parapet of the administrative volume was finished with blocky viga-like projections at each battlemented section and by cornice sections with modillion blocks. Inset panels at the second story level of the battlemented corner pavilions were finished with viga-like blocks also. The arrangement of ceramic tiles in a geometric pendant motif on the face of the central entrance pavilion is essentially an Arts and Crafts application, as were the stylish concrete planter bowls which were the original terminal features of the front entrance stair rails. The stairs are now flanked by artillery shells.

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The west elevation and facade is symmetrically arranged. Four bays flank the main entrance on each side. The central portion of the facade projects forward and its side walls angle back. The stepped roofline is alternately composed of curvilinear and straight lines. Abbreviated towers with battlements stand at each corner. The fenestration pattern established on the facade continues on all elevations of the building. All window frames are wood. Two modified pointed windows flank a flat-topped window above the main entry doors. The first story of the facade contains casement windows with transoms above. Second story windows are one-over-one light with double hung frames. Square, one-over-one double hung windows provide light for the daylight basement and are covered with iron grills. The double-leaf main entry doors are wood. Dull mat tiles provide decorative detail on the upper facade. Concrete steps lead to the front doors.

The roofline, fenestration and decorative details remain consistent on the north and south elevations of the building. Shallow buttresses join both walls. Windows on both stories of the front portion of the building follow the pattern established on the facade. In the main volume, single casement windows with a star design in the upper portion are employed on the lower stories. Windows on the upper story of the north and south elevations are in banks of three, four on the south and five on the north. There are two entrances on the south elevation; the primary one echoes the design of the facade entrance. The original wood doors have been replaced. There are twelve one-over-one light, double hung basement windows on the north elevation. A single entry door leads to the stage portion of the building on the south elevation. Concrete steps and rail lead to this entrance. A modern two-flight wood stair on the south elevation leads to the second story on the south elevation.

The east elevation is composed of a flat-roofed central section with battlements and two one-story sections. A central stage loading door is located in the center of the east elevation. Three one-over-one light double hung windows and two single casement windows complete the fenestration. A wood replacement door is also included on the east elevation.

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The interior spatial arrangements of the armory remain intact. Basements rooms originally served the following purposes: gymnasium, rifle range, bowling alley, cooking area, bathroom facility and boiler room. The first floor is comprised primarily of the drill hall. Four large trusses constructed of laminated 2" x 12" chords and 6' x 6" and 6" by 12" struts support the roof. The concrete floor in the drill hall is surfaced with wood. The stage and adjacent dressing rooms lie at the easterly end of the building and a balcony extends over the drill hall near on west wall of the room. The balcony rail has a beaded facing; the opening has been enclosed. Modern drop lights illuminate the large space.

At the westerly end of the structure are found the former rotunda, offices, storeroom, company room and quartermaster's office. Halls, stairs and office lead from a hexagonally shaped rotunda. Concrete floors are covered with linoleum. The stair to the second story is an irregular dog-leg stair constructed of wood. The stair has a plain wood railing, a hexagonal newel post and plain wood baluster. Double leaf wood swinging doors lead from the central hall to the drill hall -- each door has six lights. Other door openings from the central hall have pointed openings. Cove moulding trims the ceiling in the rotunda. The second floor plan includes an auditorium space and two large classrooms which formerly served as reading and billiards rooms.

Some alterations have affected the resource. Lamps which originally projected from the facade by the main entrance have been removed as have two large cement urns which flanked the central steps. Original entrance doors on the west and south elevations have been replaced. Two interior metal chimneys on the north elevation have been added. On the interior of the armory, the rotunda originally opened into the second story. The opening has been closed at the ceiling of the first floor level. Some deterioration of surfaces has occurred on the upper walls of the former drill room.

The armory has two small grassy plots in front on either side of the main entrance--the original landscape arrangement. Concrete city sidewalks pass directly by the armory on Oak and on B Streets. A modern rock and mortar based metal flagpole stands

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on the southwest corner of the lot.

The Oregon National Guard Armory at Ashland has survived over seventy years with relatively little alteration. The building's exterior retains important original design components and the interior spaces retain their original composition. The resource stands on its original site. Integrity of the materials and craftsmanship is evident on the exterior and the interior. The armory evokes the sense of the period in which it gained historic significance and successfully conveys its historic associations.

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 type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1912-1913 **Builder/Architect** Charles Veghte/W.C. Knighton

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Ashland Oregon National Guard Amory occupies a 100 x 150-foot parcel at the northeast corner of the intersection of Oak and Spring Streets in the Railroad Addition at Ashland. A two-story, stuccoed reinforced concrete building on concrete basement, the Amory was erected in 1913 from plans prepared by William C. Knighton, who was at the time acting in the capacity of State Architect. Its exterior, marked by a polygonal central entrance pavilion and main block corner bays, conveys the battlemented character of medieval fortifications so typical of armories of the period. In his design, Knighton combined the Castellated style in eclectic fashion with viga-like elements borrowed from the Pueblo style, classical modillioned cornices, and stylized pendant relief ornament which has come to be recognized as Knighton's signature motif. Loss of the original roughcast finish and much of the plastic surface ornament over the years has resulted in an exterior for the administrative block fronting on Oak Street which is more bland than it was originally, but the building nonetheless conveys its essential architectural character and function. The drill hall section behind the administrative block is distinguished by buttresses and by a vaulted ceiling supported by modified bowstring arch trusses.

The Ashland Armory meets National Register Criterion A and C as one of the best preserved of the state's historic facilities for National Guard units and as the singular example of its functional type remaining in Southern Oregon. Ashland's was the sixth of eight armories erected in Oregon prior to the country's entry into the First World War. Its State-sponsored development was made possible by enabling legislation of 1887 and 1909. In 1887, legislation provided for organization of a permanent National Guard and authorized development in cities having populations of 10,000 or more. The Armory Bill, essentially a money bill, was passed in 1909. Of the initial group, only the armories at Albany (1910), Dallas (1911) and Roseburg (1914) are standing today in addition to Ashland's. William C. Knighton was the architect of at least two of these. Available records have not revealed the architects of the others.

HISTORIC ARMORIES IN OREGON

ARCHITECT

Portland	1887	
*Albany	1910	
*Dallas	1911	
Woodburn	1912	
Salem	1912	
*Ashland	1913	William C. Knighton
*Roseburg	1914	William C. Knighton

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Ashland, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	10
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 Zone

5	2	13	7	18	10
---	---	----	---	----	----

 Easting

4	16	7	11	6	18	10
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 Northing

B

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 Zone

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 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

C

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

D

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 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

E

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 Zone

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 Easting

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 Northing

F

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 Zone

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 Easting

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 Northing

G

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 Zone

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 Easting

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 Northing

H

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 Zone

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 Easting

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 Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated area is legally described as Lot 1, Block 20, Chitwood Tracts Addition to Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon. Alternatively, it may be described as Tax Lot 14500, Jackson County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 39 1E 9BA.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood for Lance Pugh

organization N/A date December 21, 1986

street & number 102 South Pioneer Street telephone (503) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state ORegon 97520

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.

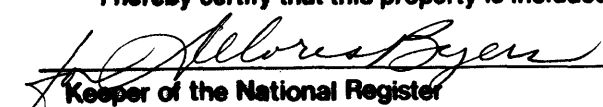
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date August 4, 1987

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

date 9-10-87

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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Eugene	1915	
Marshfield	1920	
*McMinnville	1922	John Hunzicker
Lebanon	c. 1922	
Medford	1923	
*Tillamook	1924	Hunzicker and Smith
*Silverton	1925	John Hunzicker
*Cottage Grove	1931	Hunzicker, Smith and Phillips
Newberg	1932-1939	
Springfield	1932-1939	
Hillsboro (private)	1932-1939	
Klamath Falls	1932-1939	

*Extant Oregon Armories

The Ashland Armory provides insight into the process of promoting, authorizing, financing, constructing and using armories generally. The Guard units which occupied the Ashland Armory were reorganized from time to time in response to national emergencies. The Armory is still used by the Oregon Military Department.

Armory construction in the latter part of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th figured significantly in the military development of Oregon. In 1886 the State Military Board petitioned the Multnomah County Court to build an armory. When the judge ruled that the County had no authority to buy land or construct an armory, the Board approached the State Legislature for assistance. The Legislature passed the Summers Law in 1887 which provided for the organization of a permanent National Guard in Oregon and authorized the purchase of land and the construction of armories in cities of 10,000 population or more. (An attempt made by the Legislature of 1887-1888 to reduce the population requirement to 5,000 people failed.) Three regimental districts of the Oregon National Guard were established, each with an enlisted strength of between 40 and 60 men. The first armory in the state was constructed at Portland, by Multnomah County, in 1887.¹

The Spanish American War (1898) brought the first action to the Oregon National Guard. The President requested that Oregon's governor provide one infantry regiment. The units assembled at the Portland armory, went south to San Francisco and embarked for the Phillipine Islands. After the war the Oregon National Guard was re-organized into a third and fourth regiment and a separate infantry battalion. The development of the long-range gun had alerted the nation to the need for east and west coast defense. In 1911, the 4th infantry was disbanded to form eight companies of coast artillery, Oregon National Guard.²

(Continued)

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In 1909 the State Legislature passed the Armory Bill, allotting money for land purchase and armory construction for 1910 and 1911. The act authorized armories for cities with legally organized military units and also authorized tax levys to raise money for armories. The state required that counties, communities or individuals pay half the cost of the armory; the state would pay the other portion. All title to the building would vest in the state, all military organizations in the pertinent town could use the buildings, and the federal money currently used by local military groups for facility rental would be paid to the state after the new armory was built. The State Military Board was placed in charge of the program. Applications soon came in and Ashland was among the first towns to request an armory building. (3)

Ashland's Fourth Regiment Oregon National Guard, Company B First Company, Coastal Artillery, met regularly in a rented building on North Main Street and drilled outside when weather permitted. Ashland, which had developed in the mid 1850's around a sawmill and flour mill had grown rapidly after the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad in 1887. The population, which had numbered 1784 in 1890, had swelled to 5,020 in 1910. Ashland was the railhead, boasted a college, an opera house and a history of loyal military service. The town's first military company had been established during the Civil War. On May 3, 1863 Company A, First Regiment, First Brigade, Oregon Militia formed with Abel Helman as captain of fifty-nine men. (4) The presence of an Oregon National Guard unit three decades later reaffirmed the town's military committment.

In January, 1911 a representative from the Oregon Adjutant General's office was invited by Company B and the Ashland Commercial Club to discuss possible armory construction. The visitor explained that Ashland would need to raise half of the \$30,000 cost. Ashland residents who attended the meeting were particularly interested in the armory's potential as a community center. The state would bear maintenance costs of the building and use of armory would be free if no admission was charged. A thorough description of Albany, Oregon's new armory was published in the paper to fully apprise citizens of the advantages of having an armory. (5) Ashland leaders applied to the Jackson County Court for support and received it--a promise

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of \$7500. In early March, 1911 a special election was held to determine if Ashland residents would support an armory by tax levy. Of 500 voters, 427 approved the levy. (6)

In April Governor Oswald West and Adjutant General W.E. Finzer came to Ashland and chose an armory site on B Street between Oak and First Streets. General Finzer announced that plans for Ashland's armory were further along than those for the three similar buildings the state planned for that summer. He hoped to start immediately. Ashland recieved a shock in July, 1911 when the County Court announced that it did not have the promised \$7500 and would not until January 1, 1912. (7) By spring, 1912 financial arrangements were finally in order and in May, state architect W.C. Knighton came to Ashland to confer on the new armory. He returned to Salem to prepare the drawings which he completed by mid-August. (8)

William C. Knighton was born December 25, 1864 in Indianapolis, Indiana to Charles J. and Mary Hill Knighton. He recieved his early education and architectural training in Indianapolis, Chicago and Birmingham, Alabama. In 1893 Knighton came to Salem, Oregon and apprenticed as a draftsman with C.S. McNally. He worked on the facade of the Capital National Bank Building and also designed the State Reform School (Boy's Training School) in Woodburn, now called MacLaren School for Boys. In 1894 he designed Dr. L.A. Port's Salem residence, later called "Deepwood". (9)

In 1896 Knighton moved to Los Angeles, California where he practiced for two years. He returned to Birmingham in 1898 and spent two years as a draftsman in the firm of George Wheelock and Company. In 1902 Knighton came west to Portland Oregon. His career expanded rapidly between 1905 and 1912 and he was soon recognized for his excellent work in a wide variety of styles. In 1912 he was appointed as Oregon's first state architect--a post he held until 1917. Newspaper accounts between 1912 and 1917 indicate that Knighton supervised construction and remodeling of more than 90 buildings in Oregon, primarily state offices, university buildings, schools, armories, and hospitals. (10)

On August 22, 1912 the local paper announced that the arm-

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ory blueprints had arrived in Ashland:

"The building is a two-story and basement affair... The style of architecture will conform to that followed by other buildings of the kind, being constructed of concrete, solid up to the floor of the first story, and reinforced the balance of the height. . . A dome roof will give an imposing appearance to the building, while the general plan will make it the finest-appearing structure in southern Oregon." (11)

Ashland builder Charles H. Veghte received the contract for the building. (12)

In November, 1912 members of the First Company Coast Artillery Corps announced plans to hold public entertainments in order to equip the armory with chairs, lockers and stage fittings. (13)

On September 8, 1913 the local paper announced that the armory was complete, that contractor Veghte and the subcontractors had done a fine job and that the 'building is a credit to the city.' (14)
On January 12, 1914 the artillery company held their first entertainment--a play--and 600 audience members paid \$300 to see it. The Tidings reviewer liked the production and commented on the building:

" Approaching the massive, fort-like structure from upper Oak Street, the visitor is confronted with a cross looking cannon, which is pointed in the general direction of Japan.. . let grim-visaged war come upon us . . .our boys in blue would become heroes . . . and the armory building the center of interest, especially in case the city were besieged." (15)

The armory was dedicated on February 2, 1914. Accompanied by marching bands, the First Company Coast Artillery turned out to meet Governor West's train when it arrived at the Ashland station. Two thousand people gathered to hear the governor speak and listen to the music. A flag which had been presented to Abel Helman in 1865 by the women of Ashland figured prominently in the ceremony. (16))

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Although war began in Europe in 1914, three years remained before the United States committed its troops. On March 25, 1917, the Third Infantry was called into service. Mobilization of all other Oregon National Guard units was directed on July 25, 1917. Ashland's First Company went to Fort Stevens with other Coast Artillery units, using the armory as a mobilization center. (17) In January, 1918 word reached Ashland from Fort Stevens naming local men who would be sent to France. Two months later Ashland's first of fifteen soldiers to die in the war was brought home. The funeral was held from the armory and the building overflowed with mourners. (18) The Ashland armory served as a contact point for families whose men were overseas until the end of the war.

Oregon National Guard Units were reorganized after World War I. Guard strength increased rapidly between the two World Wars, until September, 1940 when units called again. Men mobilized at the Ashland armory and once again the building became the center of communications for waiting families. In 1946, after the war's end, the Oregon National Guard again re-organized. In 1968 another major reorganization occurred and in the process the First Battalion, 186th Infantry, Ashland, was established as headquarters and headquarters company for Southern Oregon.(19)

The National Guard Armory at Ashland (1913) was the sixth of eight armories constructed in western Oregon before World War I. The others were Portland (1887), Albany, (1910), Dallas (1911) Woodburn (1912), Salem (1912), Roseburg (1914), and Eugene (1915). Of these eight buildings, four remain intact-- at Albany, Dallas, Ashland, and Roseburg. Armories at Dallas, Ashland, and Roseburg have seen continuous use as by the National Guard. Between 1920 and 1925 six armories were constructed: Marshfield (1920), McMinnville (1922) Lebanon (ca. 1922) Medford (1923), Tillamook (1924) and Silverton (1925). (The Lebanon armory was constructed solely with private funds). An armory was built at Cottage Grove in 1931. Of these buildings four remain: at McMinnville, (drastically remodelled), Tillamook, Silverton and Cottage Grove. Four armories were constructed between 1932 and 1939, at Newburg, Springfield, Hillsboro and Klamath Falls. (The armory at Hillsboro was a privately owned building.) Additional armories were constructed in Oregon after World War II. (20)

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The National Guard Armory at Ashland is significant to the theme of armory development in Oregon as one of four intact pre-World War I armories extant in the state and as the third oldest of the four remaining buildings. Of the fourteen armories constructed between 1887 and 1931 eight stand intact. The armory at Ashland is the sole pre-World War I building of its type in southern Oregon.

In addition to its importance as a military institution, the armory has continually provided Ashland with a public hall-- a place where dances, plays, shows, weddings, gymnastics and fairs have been held. The building has been an integral part of the Ashland community for over seventy years.

The Oregon National Guard Armory at Ashland retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The building remains in its original prominent location and retains it's historic relationship with the surrounding area.

The building retains original elements of style, form, proportion and scale. The exterior has received some minor alterations, but retains the greatest part of its architectural integrity. Ornamental detail which has been removed is replaceable. The closing of the open rotunda ceiling constitutes the major alteration to the building's interior. The materials and craftsmanship employed in the resource retain their integrity. The armory conveys the feeling and the sense of its historic period through it's architectural appearance. The building reflects the steady development of Oregon's military department during the early part of this century and remains a place where critical events and significant daily activities shaped Ashland's history.

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1. "Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Oregon to the Governor and Commander-In-Chief" (various reports between 1887-1888 and 1928-1930). Archives, Offices of the State Adjutant General, Departments of the Army and Air Force National Guard of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

"History of the Oregon Army National Guard," n.d., Archives, Oregon Army National Guard, Ashland, Oregon.

2. "History of the Oregon Army National Guard," n.d. Archives, Oregon Army National Guard, Ashland Oregon.

Major Thomas Barnes, Oregon Army National Guard, Ashland, Oregon, December 16, 1986

3. "Historical Annual of the National Guard of Oregon", 1939.

4. "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957," (Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 106.) p.4.

Marjorie O'Harra, ASHLAND, Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1981, p. 103-104

5. Ashland Tidings, January 9, 1911.

6. Ashland Tidings, March 6, 1911.

7. Ashland Tidings, April 20, 1911; July 10, 1911.

8. Ashland Tidings, May 2, 1912; August 15, 1912.

9. Robert E. Clay, "Charles and Elsa Schnabel Residence," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, December, 1986.

10. Ibid.

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In May, 1914, Knighton completed alterations and additions on several buildings at the University of Oregon including Deady Hall, the engineering building, library and dormitories. Other work during this period included the Soldier's Home at Roseburg, Eastern Oregon State Hospital in Pendleton, the Supreme Court Building, the Girls Industrial School, (Hillcrest School for Girls) and the Feeble Minded Institution (Fairview State Hospital). As state architect, Knighton also conferred with Ellis F. Lawrence on the campus master plan for the University of Oregon.

In 1919 Governor Ben Olcott appointed Knighton as Oregon's first president of the newly-formed Oregon State Board of Architectural Examiners. Knighton held this post until 1924. Following his term as President of the Board of Architectural Examiners Knighton returned to Portland, settling there permanently. He associated as senior partner in the firm of Knighton and Howell--an association which lasted until his death. (Other architects with which he associated during his career included William Travis (1904-1905) Edward Root (1911) and J.T. Wilding (1910).) In 1917 Knighton served as the first secretary of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and in 1920 as its president. He was also a member of the Architectural Club of Portland, and served as one of three members on the Civic Improvement Committee in 1910.

W.C. Knighton has been recognized for the diversity of styles which he employed. His buildings' uses have been similarly diverse. They include residences, state offices, high schools, training schools, university buildings, armories, fraternal buildings, hospitals, apartments, hotels, commercial buildings, automobile garages, bus terminals and warehouses.

W.C. Knighton died at his home in Portland on March 14, 1938. *

* Additional information regarding specific buildings de-

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signed by Mr. Knighton may be found in Robert E. Clay's "Charles J. and Elsa A. Schnabel Residence", a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, December, 1986.

11. Ashland Tidings, August 22, 1912
12. Ashland Tidings, September 30, 1912.
13. Ashland Tidings, November 7, 1912.
14. Ashland Tidings, September 8, 1913.
15. Ashland Tidings, January 12, 1914.
16. Ashland Tidings, February 5, 1914
17. "History of the Oregon Army National Guard," n.d. Archives, Oregon Army National Guard, Ashland, Oregon.
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20. "Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Oregon to the Governor and Commander-In-Chief" (various issues between 1887-1888 and 1928-1930). Archives, Offices of the State Adjutant General, Departments of the Army and Air Force National Guard of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

The armories at Ashland and Roseburg were designed by W.C. Knighton; those at Eugene, McMinnville, Silverton, Tillamook and Cottage Grove were designed by John

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Hunzicker.

Information on armory building history provided by Sgt.
First Class Jerry Elliott, Offices of the State Adjutant
General, Departments of the Army and Air Force National
Guard of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

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Ashland Tidings, August 22, 1912; September 30, 1912; November 7, 1912; September 8, 1913; January 12, 1914; February 5, 1914. January 9, 1911; March 6, 1911; April 20, 1911; July 10, 1911; May 2, 1912; August 15, 1912.

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