

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received AUG 3 1987

date entered SEP 8 1987

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

1. Name

historic Schnabel, Charles J. and Elsa, House Number of contributing resources: 1

and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 1

2. Location

(detached garage)

street & number 2375 SW Park Place N/A not for publication

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

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

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

4. Owner of Property

name Robert E. Clay and Sally R. Leisure

street & number 2375 SW Park Place

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97205

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Recorder

street & number 610 SW Alder Street

city, town Portland state Oregon 97205

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records City of Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW Fifth Street

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

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

Overview of Physical Features and Integrity

The Schnable Residence, built in 1907, is a large, two and one-half story house with 4,500 square feet of living space on three floors. The house is on a 50 x 100-foot lot at the upper western edge of the King's Hill Neighborhood just below the main entrance to Washington Park, in southwest Portland. It was designed in the Arts and Crafts style by noted Oregon architect William C. Knighton.

The house has five bedrooms and a second story sun room or nursery. There is one main bathroom with separate water closet, a third floor maid's half-bath, a bedroom sink, a hall sink, and a maid's half-bath in the basement. There is a large 8 x 20-foot formal entry hall, a comparable second floor hall landing with coved ceiling, a two and one-half story open staircase, and a maid's rear staircase. The first floor has nine and one-half foot ceilings, a separate formal living room, a large formal dining room with boxed beam ceiling and wainscotting, a large library/sitting room, two fireplaces, a pass-through dish pantry, and a cold-storage food pantry with a marble countertop in the kitchen. There are 3,200 square feet of original oak hardwood floors on two floors. They are of unusual 2 x 7/8-inch thickness and are believed to be Siberian white oak from Alaska. The kitchen has maple floors. They have recently been sanded and refinished. There are also thick 7" moldings around the ceiling and floors, heavy pocket doors, and Povey Brothers stained glass in the dining room, stair landing, and tradesman's entrance.

Other special features include three Chicago-manufactured intercom boxes and phones on each floor, an operable dumb waiter for wood, a tradesman's entrance landing and staircase with passages into three areas of the house. A cedar-lined walk-in closet for seasonal clothes storage, and an "attic ballroom" dance floor are on the third floor.

The house retains all of its original heavy, solid brass doorknobs, as well as almost all of the original push-button electrical switches and brass plates, 10 in total. Most of the light fixtures are also original.

There are several sets of windows on the third floor and in the kitchen that open and close with unusual mechanical operation. These are "pocket" windows or a type of early-designed "storm" windows. The window frame is counter-weighted and slides up and down inside the wall cavity. It is opened by releasing a latch at the bottom, sliding the window up two inches to clear the bottom of the sill before swinging the two separate frames of the window to the interior. There is also a set of three transom windows in the kitchen.

A second dumb waiter for wood which served the kitchen has been removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Architect/Architectural Style

Built in 1907 and occupied in 1908, the Charles J. Schnabel House is one of Portland's noteworthy early examples of a "modified Swiss Chalet," as certain Arts and Crafts houses were described in newspaper accounts of the day. At the time, the style was considered extremely modern. The style is a Pacific Northwest regional adaptation which used indigenous building materials and blended the primary features of English and American Arts and Crafts. The house has received only modest alterations in the past 80 years. The front porch has been attractively enclosed in multi-pane windows and a front bay added in keeping with late medieval design origins. Similarly, the ground floor rear porch has been enclosed, and the second floor sleeping porch has been enlarged and enclosed.

The Schnabel House was designed by one of Portland's and Oregon's most distinguished, prolific, and original architects--William C. Knighton (1864-1938). Knighton's "modified Swiss Chalet" was influenced (continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Except for the rear porch and eating nook remodeling, all window frames and glass are original.

The house is heated by the original gas-fired octopus furnace that supplies hot water (via gravity) to fourteen radiators. The basement has 8-foot ceilings with seven rooms for storage, wood, laundry, and bathing, etc. and contains about 1,400 square feet. The house is supported by massive timbers; 6" X 8" posts support 8" X 10" cross-beams that support 2" X 12" floor joists. The location of these rooms is remarkably similar to the Ainsworth House's configuration. Footings and foundation walls are poured-in-place concrete. Upper walls are of stud construction, except for exterior peaks which are covered by stucco. Floors and roof are also of wood construction.

The home enjoys expansive views of the city and the Cascades from the second and third floors.

EXTERIOR - GENERAL

Roof/Roof Line

The roof pitch is steep (45 degrees). About 75 percent of the roof faces north and south while overhanging "shed"-type roofs covering four individually-sized domers, two each in the front and rear, make up most of the balance of the east and west facing roof. In the front is one enormous second story domer with three large windows across the front and one smaller domer at the third floor level. At the rear, both north-facing domers are on the third floor.

Walls

The exterior walls are red brick veneer at the half-story ground floor basement level. Large, beveled and evenly-aligned wood shingles cover the first, second, and third floor levels. Stucco with half-timbers was used at the peaks of the east and west sides of the third story and in the third story north and south domers.

Windows

Windows in the house are typically double-hung, "eight-over-one" (eight panes over a single glass pane). Windows in the kitchen pantries and in the transoms contain etched glass. Several windows in the kitchen (3) and third floor (9) are an unusual "pocket" storm type of window whose frame is counterweighted and slides inside the wall cavity. Three sets of windows are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Povey Brothers stained glass. One of these sets comes from the Charles E. Smith family mansion formerly in Lair Hill Park. It contains clear beveled glass, stained glass, and "jewel" ornaments.

Chimneys

There are three chimneys: two for the fireplaces and one for the former wood stove. They are of original red brick with concrete caps on the two fireplace chimneys.

Entrances

The house has three first-floor primary entrances at the south (main front), east (tradesman), and west (rear porch entry). Each entrance has a double door vestibule-type entrance. A fourth entry exists below ground at the end of an entry staircase leading to the basement at the rear of the house.

Exterior Stairs

Three concrete staircases ascend onto the property; the front has a large, main staircase, there are side stairs leading to the tradesman entrance. In the rear is a second set of stairs which also leads to the tradesman entrance.

Exterior Architectural Features

The exterior of the Schnabel Residence represents many of Knighton's most typical features in his residential work. Among these are half-timbered gable ends, eaves with exposed rafters, decorative bargeboards, lintels, steep-pitched multi-gabled roofs with projecting shed-roof wall domers, multi-pane sidelights, exterior beveled wood shingles evenly aligned, projecting second story, ground level red brick veneer or brick facing, a brick balustrade around the porch, and the Knighton signature logo or trademark.

Major Additions

In 1930, the front sitting room/library was expanded outward into the front yard by eight feet and a lead and iron multi-pane window was added with an interior window seat. The red brick front was heightened to seven feet to match the ground-level brick veneer.

Minor Additions/Alterations

Also in 1930, the front porch was enclosed with elaborate multi-paned and transomed windows. In the early 1970's, the northeast rear of the house which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

had contained a screened porch was expanded slightly, and enclosed. This squared-off the rear facade to make the eating nook larger. The second story sleeping porch was also enlarged and enclosed to match the first level.

INTERIOR FEATURES - OVERVIEW

William Knighton's interior design for the Schnabel Residence exhibits precisely the typical design elements found in many arts and crafts style homes; namely, large rooms, built-in cabinets, benches over radiators, and large first and second floor linear entrance halls leading to all the main rooms. The Schnabel Residence main hallway is eight feet wide by twenty feet long and has six major passageways to other significant rooms: the front parlor (sitting room), living room, dining room, wash room/powder room leading to the kitchen, the staircase to the second floor, and the staircase leading down to the lower level landing to the side tradesman entrance and the basement. This interior central hall theme is repeated again on the second floor with the eight-foot wide by sixteen foot long hall which has eight passages leading to four bedrooms, the bathroom, the watercloset, the library/nursery, and the third floor staircase, and a large double-door linen closet with built-in drawers and shelves.

According to Peter Davey in his book, "Architecture of the Arts and Crafts Movement" (1980), interior rooms were to be reduced in number in favor of being "large enough to be healthy, comfortable, and habitable..." with large rooms containing recesses. "Furniture, as much as possible was to be built in as much as possible to avoid the sense of clutter...and to create a sense of serenity." The Schnabels dish pantry, food pantry, dining room china cabinets, several recesses, library shelves, and pocket doors are examples of this style.

Fireplaces

There are two fireplaces. The library fireplace uses tapestry brick in a basket-weave pattern with ornamental tiles of individual design inserted. The brick is capped with a large mantel with square box end support brackets. The sitting room fireplace uses large, square cream or terra cotta colored tiles in the hearth with an elaborately decorated brass screen cover (original), capped by a large wooden mantel with a pair of carved and rounded support brackets. All fireplaces are original.

Doors

There are 41 doors total on four levels; all are made of fir. Thirty-two doors are the hinge-type, seven are single "pocket" sliding doors, and two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

pair are sliding "pocket" doors in the living room and dining room. Of these, eight have square glass panes and two are "dutch" doors with a single pane top half. Doors generally have single insert panels with rectangular trim. Door casings are plain with projecting lintels, and also have rectangular trim. Virtually all doors are original.

Mechanical

Three oak intercom boxes with earpiece and push buttons remain on three floors. Fixtures for the servant's bells from the dining room and kitchen remain as does the "six-arrow" "bellbox."

Moldings

All first and second floor doorways are framed by large straight-line moldings five inches wide. Floor moldings are seven inches wide. The first floor ceiling moldings are seven inches wide. Second floor ceiling moldings are two inches wide. Two second floor bedrooms have cove ceilings, as does the large hall landing. All moldings are original. All ceiling heights are original.

Walls

Interior walls are all original lath and plaster. The bathroom and kitchen have the original "pressed" "tile plaster" walls.

Staircases

The main open staircase rises two and one-half stories from the lower level eastern tradesman entrance. It rises two stories from the main entrance hall. The staircase contains all the classic and formal arts and crafts detailing. There are two landings: a quarter landing with a recessed wall and a half landing in front of stained glass windows. The staircase style is termed "open newel." It has separate crowned newel posts, a handrail, outside spandrel framing or paneling, a curtail step, and a wall and outer string skirting. The half landing and handrail are made of oak and the risers, tread, and paneling are made of fir. There is a clever "reverse" variation of Knighton's logo carved in the vertical banister rails. A half-story maid's staircase ascends to the main stair half landing from the powder room adjoining the kitchen. The third story full staircase leads to the attic ballroom and servant's quarters and is of modest construction.

A description of the other specific interior elements were covered in the section on physical features.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

EXTERIOR - SPECIFIC

South Elevation (Front Entrance)

The front of the house faces south on SW Park Place on a 50-foot wide lot. The house is directly across the street from the Aaron Holtz/Thomas Banfield Twentieth Century Georgian, Jacobethan mansion designed by Portland's distinguished A. E. Doyle. The Schnabel house is framed by two enormous American Elm trees planted by the Schnabels about 1908. The trees are now nearly 80 years old.

The outside porch door at the front entrance is about eight feet above the sidewalk level, accessible by two sets of four concrete steps with a landing in between. The steps are flanked on either side by a two-foot thick brick wall capped with a four-inch layer of concrete. The brick work of this wall is set into the front slope of the shallow front yard and graduates up to the front porch landing in four and five step increments. The brick walls are integrated with the red brick veneer that covers the entire ground level front. A wrought-iron handrail extends along the left side of the steps the length of the stairway.

The first floor front consists of three distinct parts: (1) the multi-pane and leaded glass, four-over six bay window enclosing the front sitting room/library at the far right-hand side (east), which was added in 1930; (2) the recessed twelve-paned front door flanked by six-paned sidelight windows and a three-paned transom flanked by two single panes above the doorway. This entrance is further flanked by a pair of square pilaster columns set on the front brick wall and supporting a pair of beams and crowned by a box beamed tudor-type crest which holds a two-foot high keystone of the architect. William C. Knighton's signature "logo" or keystone is a bell-shaped trapezoidal shield-shaped motif. It is repeated again over the interior tudor archway leading to the original interior recessed front door. It is also found again in the gables of three other exterior locations: over the main front-facing second floor dormer and once each on the east and west facing main gables. Knighton's keystone also appears in three different interior locations.

The left-hand side (west) front contains the multi-paned glass-enclosed front porch, also added in 1930. Three six-paned windows are in the center flanked by two half-windows beneath transom windows. The enclosed front porch ends with a third matching pair of straight pilaster columns. The porch extends out from the main front face and the second-floor by about eight feet. The sitting room/library extends out about seven feet from the projecting second

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

floor domer. The front porch enclosure and bay window were added in 1930 by Mrs. Elsa Schnabel and were constructed by F. H. Brandes and Son for a cost of \$600. The roof for this addition is covered by tin.

The second story front has two distinct sides. The right side has a gabled wall domer with bargeboards, craftsman detailing, and half-timbering. This large domer extends beyond the main roofline peak about fifteen feet. The domer face consists of three identical and centered double-hung eight-over-one sash windows; it is shingled above and below the window sill. Knighton's logo is centered on the large gable above the windows. The left side above the porch features overhanging eaves with exposed pointed rafters.

The name "Schnabel" and the old address (785 Park Ave.) are etched into the cement tile at the top of the southern staircase leading to the side tradesman entrance. The sidewalk contractor's name, "H. Elliot," dated 1903, is also etched into the original cement sidewalk indicating that the sidewalk construction predated the house. One wrought-iron curb ring for tethering horses is set into the curb.

Eastern Elevation

As in the front, brick veneer covers the above-ground walls of the cellar basement. Wood shingles cover the walls of the first, second, and third floors. Where the shingles and brick meet, the shingles are flared out in a bell-shape fashion which is particularly distinctive at the corners. This same "flaring" also occurs where the second story projects out over the first story.

The centerpiece along the east sideyard is the tradesman entrance covered by the original wisteria arbor made of decorative box-beam columns and capitals. Recent restoration to the arbor has preserved the woodwork to its original condition. The arbor was originally covered by glass. The tradesman entrance was uniquely designed for deliveries of milk, groceries, mail, wood, coal, and was intended for entry by maids, the families' driver, and various repairmen. The original large tradesman door is a "dutch"-style split-hinge door with a single large glass pane in the top frame which originally housed Povey stained glass. Flanking the door are two large 1886 Povey Brothers leaded, beveled, and stained glass windows. To the right of the window is a small door and storage cupboard for milk and groceries. To the left is the mail slot leading to a large mail box storage closet. The original coal chute is located to the left of the mail slot at the ground floor.

At the second story are four double-hung sash windows containing Povey Brothers stained glass at the staircase landing. The exterior shingled wall continues to the third story where a pair of vertical windows provide light to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 8

the third-floor staircase landing. Above this point, the attic level exterior is covered in plaster and half-timbers. Beyond the tradesman entrance, the exterior kitchen wall and windows are recessed beneath the overhanging eave of the projecting second story. The rear porch has been enclosed to enlarge the eating nook area. The eating nook wall was brought out to be in line with the kitchen wall. This extension was then continued to the enlarged second story sleeping porch beneath the third floor dormer. Beneath the kitchen northeast wall are three pairs of double-hinged windows recessed in window wells which open from the inside cellar laundry room.

Rear Elevation (North)

The rear of the lot abuts Cedar Street which runs parallel to Park Place in the front. An original four to six foot high concrete retaining wall separates the rear yard from the street level. An original concrete rear tradesman staircase is located at the northeast property line. A one-car concrete garage is at the opposite northwest property line. Most of the rear yard is covered by a concrete tile-patterned patio with remainder as flower beds. A rear porch entrance was moved from the northeast to the northwest corner. The entrance steps are adorned with an attractive wrought-iron "grill" handrail on both sides. The porch door has twelve glass panes. The exterior door is an original "dutch" door style. A rear below-ground level cellar door is original and still contains its beveled glass. This door's interior face retains a wood carving beneath the glass. The enclosures to the kitchen nook and porch occurred in the early 1970's. The far western end of the rear is all original, rising three stories to a second large north-facing dormer containing a large diamond or latticed-shaped leaded glass picture window. The second story characteristically projects out over the first floor wall and reveals exposed beam ends. This portion of the rear wall contains a set of five Povey Brothers stained glass windows and two etched glass windows to the dish and food pantries respectively.

West Side Exterior

The west side wall abuts the property of a condominium complex. This wall is dominated by an enormous red brick chimney, exposed for two stories and enclosed in the wood frame exterior wall at the third floor before rising again through the roof line. The west side of the lot contains a three-foot high rock retaining wall which is 80-100 years old. The west wall exhibits the familiar iron-barred basement windows recessed in window wells; the eight-over-one double-hung windows on the first floors; the arched gable holding the Knighton logo; the third-story "pocket" storm windows and the customary stucco, half-timbering, box-end beams, and exposed pointed-end rafters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9

Plantings

Front: Two 80-year old American elms, one large hydrangea, one large camelia, one large holly tree, and one cedar tree on western property line.

Eastside: One 80-year old wisteria vine and several roses.

Rear: One large honeysuckle vine covering rear fence, one fig tree, one large hydrangea, several ferns, assorted flower bulbs, one 100-year old ornamental cherry tree on western rear property line.

Westside: Several ferns above rock wall with holly trees and one vine maple covering the red brick chimney face.

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 checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1907 Builder/Architect William C. Knighton

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Arts and Crafts style house on Southwest Park Place near the entrance to Washington Park in Portland was built in 1907 for Charles and Elsa Schnable, who were among the elite of German-speaking society. Designed by noted Oregon architect William C. Knighton (1864-1938), the house meets National Register Criterion C as one of the earliest and most distinctive examples of Arts and Crafts design in the architect's body of work. There are perhaps as many as 24 Knighton houses in this vein in Portland, but none is better documented nor more replete with the architect's peculiar, signature motifs. Generally, the 2½-story frame house displays the hallmarks of English Arts and Crafts architecture as popularized in the United States by such magazines as Country Life and The Studio. The steep gables with decorative barge boards, exposed rafter ends, stuccoed gable ends with half timbering, multiple panes in upper window sash, prominent chimneys, and the side, or tradesman's entrance pergola are characteristic of Arts and Crafts architecture in America in the early 20th century. The effect of the facade's second story overhang and flared shingle coursing was diminished by an historic alteration of 1930 which expanded the library and made an enclosure of the former front terrace. The resulting glass-fronted ground story, including a window bay addition for the library on the east side of the entrance, differs from the original treatment, but the heavy mullions and transom bars give a late medieval feeling to the remodeled front which is in keeping with the original design. It is likely that Knighton himself supervised the alteration at the behest of Schnabel's widow. The pediment of the 1930 portico bears a version of the recurring keystone signature motif.

The interior of the house is finished with quality woodwork and features such as art glass windows of local and English manufacture and a glazed terra cotta and tapestry brick fireplace surround so representative of the Arts and Crafts tradition. The local art glass was supplied by the Povey Brothers Studios. Of special interest is the attenuated and enriched keystone, recognized as the architect's signature motif, which recurs as exterior gable ornament and in the form of pilaster capitals on the interior. While Knighton may have been influenced by the Secessionist Movement, or Austrian version of Arts and Crafts, other details in the Schnabel House, such as the slatted stair railing with its cut-out motifs, recall just as readily the Glasgow interiors of Charles Rennie Macintosh.

The property is also locally significant under Criterion B as that which is most importantly associated with Charles J. Schnabel (1867-1921), prominent attorney, financier, leader of the German Aid Society which assisted thousands of immigrants, and one-time Republican candidate for the United States Senate. Upon Schnabel's tragically accidental death in 1921, his widow, Elsa, continued to occupy the house through its historic period.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A 110 521351510 51041071010
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is comprised of Tax Lot #47, Cedar Hill Addition to Portland, Multnomah County Oregon. Although included in the nomination, the garage situated at the back of the property is not counted as a separately contributing feature.

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 Robert Edward Clay, MUP, MPA

organization N/A date December, 1986

street & number 2375 SW Park Place telephone (503) 225-9149/796-7713 (work)

city or town Portland state Oregon 97205

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

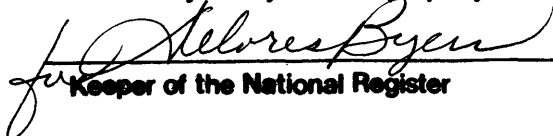
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 29, 1987

For NPS use only

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


Keeper of the National Register

~~Inscribed in the~~
National Register date 9-8-87

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

by the Secessionist-inspired Early Viennese Modern Design period and exhibited artistic qualities and design principles found among the Wiener Werkstatte group of avante-garde artisans practicing in Vienna, Austria (1897-1918).

Knighton-Schnabel Association/Knighton Signature Logo or Trademark

Among Knighton's residential work, a visual site analysis reveals that the Schnabel Residence is Knighton's most embellished with his three-dimensional bell-shaped trapazoid motif or keystone. His noted trademark may be found on two City of Portland Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places designations, the Seward (Governor) Hotel (1904) and the Whitney-Gray Hotel/Retail Building (1911), home to Jake's Restaurant, as well as several other non-designated buildings. At least two other Knighton works are on the national register: The Ainsworth House in Portland Heights and the Deepwood Housing in Salem. Many others are eligible and some of these can be expected to be nominated in the next few years. The Schnabel Residence represents the second time Knighton had used his trademark logo on any of his buildings. Therefore, it preceeds several of his later distinguished works. In contrast to the Schnabel's Rank II, one of these earlier designs with his trademark (Frank Freeman/Aaron Frank Residence) received a lesser Rank III rating in Portland's Historic Resources Inventory.

Newspaper accounts reveal that Knighton was specifically commissioned to design a Swiss Chalet home for the Schnabels. Family accounts reveal that Schnabel also requested Knighton to use the trademark in his house. The Knighton logo is found on five exterior locations and in the interior at the capital on two boxed columns, in the staircase balustrade, and again in two pass-through dish pantry swinging doors where the motif pattern is used as a window.

Charles and Elsa were of German and Swiss descent and leaders among Portland's German-speaking community. They also had travelled frequently to Germany, Switzerland, and Vienna. Knighton and Schnabel were contemporaries whose ages were within three years of each other. Both were leaders in their respective professions and associates in at least two Portland societies; both were 32nd Degree Masons at the same Masonic Temple and both were members of the "Lang Syne Society of Portland Pioneers." Elsa Schnabel and her mother Hedwig Smith, who lived in the house before and after Charles Schnabel's death, were arts patrons who visited Vienna. Elsa brought back the Viennese Modern hand-blown blue glass chandelier hanging in the Schnabel dining room. Elsa's father, Charles E. Smith, was sent in 1873 by President U.S. Grant to Vienna as a delegate to represent Oregon at the World Exposition. Charles and Elsa's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

only son Charles Holbrook spent nearly 20 years abroad after the death of his father to study and work as an artist in the German-Austrian border town of Oberammergau, a noted southern German village. These facts and others suggest that the Schnabels were fully aware of the new modern Viennese design movement and purposely provided support and encouragement to Knighton when commissioning him to utilize this style and his trademark logo. Exactly how Knighton came to discover the principles of Secessionist-inspired architecture of Vienna's Otto Wagner has yet to be determined.

Schnabel Residence - Rank II Designation

The City of Portland Historic Resources Inventory conducted in 1981 identified the Schnabel Residence as a Rank II (see inventory sheet) which recommends the house be considered for a National Historic Register designation. Later transposing of the rankings to maps is contradictory in showing the residence as a Rank III. Of the seven categories available for scoring, two categories representing a total of 40 points were not given any points. These categories were "historical" and "rarity." It can favorably be argued that the Schnabel Residence should score points in both of these other categories for its associations to the Schnabels, the Smith Family, to King's Hill, to the Cedar Hill Addition, to Washington Park, to the 1886 Smith Family Mansion stained glass windows installed in the tradesman entrance and designed by Povey Brothers Art Glass Company, for other Povey Prothers stained glass in the stair landing and dining room, and as the second earliest of the 10-12 Oregon examples of the Early Viennese Modern/Swiss Chalet residential style with the most extensively applied Knighton trademark embellishments. While other examples of Knighton's Secessionist-inspired Swiss Chalet exist, it is the best preserved of the earliest examples and it is Knighton's only verified work in the King's Hill Potential Historic Conservation District. It is also somewhat unusual in that the Knighton logo is applied at the entrance to the front porch addition 23 years after its construction and, by 18 years, the latest use of the motif in any of Knighton's work which otherwise was only used from 1905 to 1912.

Visual observations of residences in the King's Hill neighborhood reveal that only two other homes bear architectural similarity in their style to the Schnabel residence. These are the two side-by-side Max and George Lowenson residences at 2220 and 2226 SW Main, which were built in 1907. The architect for these homes is undocumented, although it is believed they are also Knighton-designed. Each is a handsome chalet-style Arts and Crafts home on narrow 25' by 100' lots. Each is of more modest proportions than the Schnabel residence. Neither of the Lowenson's residences bear any of Knighton's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

familiar trademark logos. Historic resources inventories compiled for the neighborhood reveal that most residences are revivals of other architectural styles.

While many other variations of Arts and Crafts homes exist throughout the City, few are as distinctive in their craftsman detailing and their particular association with the Viennese Early Modern Design which influenced the modified "Swiss Chalet" style; none of Knighton's other examples are as extensively embellished on the exterior with his ornamental trademark.

Part of Historic Ensemble

In addition to a Rank II status, the Schnabel Residence is also specifically shown in Portland's Historic Resources Inventory as one of four single-family residences along the north side of SW Park Place from SW Vista Avenue to the intersection at SW Douglas Place below the Lewis and Clark Monument. The Schnabel Residence anchors the west end of these homes, forming a historic resource ensemble or compatible grouping of residences built from 1907 to 1914 (see King's Hill map). The Schnabel Residence is the oldest of the ensemble.

Adjacent to City and National Landmarks and National Historic Register Designations

In addition to its contribution as an ensemble, the residence's relationship to its setting and other large homes is important in that it contributes to the land use stability and compatible setting of other city landmarks, and to current and potential national register designations. Such designations include the Barde Residence, the Berkowitz Residence (adjacent to the east), and the Levi Hexter Residence. Several other prominent non-designated landmarks are located in close proximity such as the Aaron Holts/Thomas Banfield Mansion immediately across the street.

Among these, it is the second oldest. It is the oldest residence above SW Ardmore and into Washington Park. The Arlington Heights area had not yet been developed when Knighton designed the Schnabel Residence. As the oldest home near the crest of King's Hill, it shares historical significance with one of Portland's best known landmarks, the Lewis and Clark Monument, as well as the circle fountain and the Sacajewea statue.

As the oldest home in this vicinity, it is also the third oldest remaining residence built above the 280 foot elevation (above the Levi Hexter Residence) in either the Cedar Hill or Johnson Additions. For nearly 50 years, the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

Schnabel Residence was adjacent to a Rhine Castle which occupied the west 200 X 200 foot block (demolished in 1964). It was originally built by a banker, Lowenberg, and later owned and occupied by Leadbetter, son-in-law to Henry Pittock. The Schnabel Residence shares significant architectural and developmental history with the Henry D. and Charlotte Green Mansion built about 1873 and demolished shortly after 1900. Originally, the Green Addition (Cedar Hill), the Green family mansion sat at the crest of King's Hill to the north of Lowenberg/Leadbetter property. It comprised an estate which was originally about 20 acres purchased for \$6,000 in 1864 from Amos N. King. Henry D. Green migrated from New York, and together with his brother owned the City water and gas companies. Their mansion, overlooking the Portland skyline, was considered Portland's finest during the period and Mrs. Charlotte Green's elegant horse-drawn coach of silver ornaments was considered remarkable. The Greens' son-in-law was C.J. Reed, a U.S. Marshall noted for his prosecuting of Portland's several fraudulent timber barons. His son, the Greens' grandson, was noted Russian revolutionary John Reed, the only American ever buried in the Kremlin. The Schnabels original 62-page Abstract of Title, dated 1910, gives a remarkable accounting of the property transactions among the Green and Reed families.

Of the thirty-five structures in the Cedar Hill Addition, the Schnabel Residence is the sixth oldest. The five older residences of more modest construction are at the base of the hill just above Burnside Street.

Schnabel Residence Part of King's Hill Potential Historic Conservation District

The Schnabel Residence is at the upper western edge of the Potential Historic Conservation District identified and proposed by the City of Portland Bureau of Planning and the City's Historic Landmarks Commission in 1981. A map of the boundaries for the district may be found in the "Portland Bureau of Planning Historic Resources Inventory Report" prepared in 1981, as well as the staff report prepared for the Landmarks Commission, Planning Commission, and finally City Council. According to the staff report, the King's Hill Potential Historic Conservation District contains one of the finest collections of architecturally significant residential buildings in the City. They were designed by the City's most regionally and nationally distinguished architects and occupied by some of the City's most prominent and distinguished families. Unfortunately, many remarkable architectural gems have already been lost to the forces of development, in part by inner city development pressures and caused by expensive land and high property taxes. Due to its R1 medium density zoning, permitting one dwelling unit for every 1,000 square feet, and its close proximity to the adjacent condominium, the Schnabel Residence is among those vulnerable to redevelopment pressures.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6

Schnabel Residence Located on Scenic Route

Due to its Park Place location on an officially designated scenic route to Washington Park, the Rose Gardens, and the Zoo and because it is just two minutes from downtown, the house is viewed by tens of thousands of residents and visitors each year, particularly during the summer months. Park users come by car, bike, city buses, chartered buses, and on foot. The house is two hundred feet from the main park entrance and the historic Lewis and Clark Monument commemorating the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the great Northwest.

Residence Contains Three Sets of Povey Brothers Art Glass

In a visit to the Schnabel Residence, Polly Povey Thompson, AIA, daughter of David Povey (one of three brothers who founded the northwest's premier art glass company in 1881) confirmed that three sets of windows were designed by her father and uncles. The sets include a panel of five leaded and stained glass windows (23" X 17" each) in the dining room and a grouping of four large double-hung leaded and stained glass windows (5'3" X 21") in the half-stair landing. A third rare Povey example is two large matching 4'3" X 2'3" windows that flank the tradesman entrance. Each window contains 55 clear beveled glass squares, five across and eleven high, with colored glass jewel ornaments bordering the outside. These windows are even larger than similar windows found in Salem's historic "Deepwood" house and featured as among the Poveys' finest works.

According to local stained glass experts and Schnabel descendents, these two windows come from the historic Charles E. and Hedwig A.M. Smith Mansion which was sold by the Smiths to the County for \$1.00 to use as the first Multnomah County Hospital in 1909. The County later demolished it in 1923 and sold it to the City. The mansion and ground, originally occupying 10.5 acres, later became Lair Hill Park (three acres) in memory of the original owner, attorney and Oregon Laws codifier, William Lair Hill. The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners had considered naming the grounds after C.E. Smith.

Given the year when the Smith Mansion was built, it is believed that the windows were made about 1886 and are therefore among the Poveys' earliest works. The Povey Brothers Glass Company were designers and manufacturers of the finest art glass for Ecclesiastical and domestic purposes in the entire Pacific Northwest. Their work may be found in many public buildings, churches, and homes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Residence Home to Prominent Early Portland Family

The 1907 Schnabel Residence was continuously owned by the Schnabel family members until May, 1985, when the house was sold by the Schnabels' grandchildren, Captain Edward Alex (Schnabel) O'Neill and his sister Mrs. Barry O'Neill Parsons, to Robert E. Clay and Sally R. Leisure. In 1961, upon her death, Elsa Ann (Smith) Schnabel stipulated in her will that the home be held in trust for and occupied by the Schnabels' only children, Katherine Elizabeth (Schnabel) O'Neill who occupied the residence most recently until 1981, and her twin brother Charles Holbrook Schnabel who occupied the residence until 1975 prior to his sister's occupancy. The house was also home to several other family members at various points, particularly Elsa's mother, Hedwig Smith, for the better part of 30 years. Since Elsa was the eldest daughter by several years, the house became the center of the Smith family activities following the donation of the Smith Mansion in 1909.

The Smith Family

Charles Emil Smith: The original owners, Charles J. and Elsa Ann (Smith) Schnabel, were one of early Portland's prominent families. Elsa was the eldest daughter, by several years, of the city's most prosperous iron and steel industrialist and early pioneers, Charles Emil Smith (1839-1912). Mr. Smith was born in Switzerland, trained in iron works in Frankfurt, Germany and later at the McCormack Reaper Works in Chicago.

Together with his brother, Ferdinand Smith, the Smith Brothers migrated with their parents from Germany during the revolution of 1848. In 1859, the family migrated west, first settling near Marysville in the Sacramento Valley and then to Portland by about 1862 where they were among the first three iron works companies to be founded in Portland.

By 1863, the brothers had founded the Smith Brothers Iron Works Company and what eventually became the longest continuously-operated family business west of the Mississippi River, eight decades. By the 1880's, the iron works company had added a new partner and became known as Smith and Watson Iron Works Company. It also had grown to be Portland's largest employer at 90. The company was responsible for supplying the boilers and machine parts for logging, railroading, shipping and bridge building. The company became known for its steam engines, boilers, donkey engines, fireboats, and other equipment. The company was also involved in a number of design innovations for this machinery. A detailed account of the company's work in iron and shipping is documented in the 1919 Columbia River Shipbuilding Review.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

The Smith family was also widely known for its role in the development of downtown commercial cast iron buildings and their architecture. The Smiths first built a small cottage on the 10.5 acres they bought from attorney and city parks founder, Attorney Lair Hill.

As their family grew, the Smiths brought their cousin over from Germany about 1885, architect Justus Krumbein (1847-1907), to design a large mansion suitable for the head of the largest firm in town. After first settling in San Francisco, the Smiths lured Krumbein north to Portland because they convinced him he needed to be among the trees, as in his native Germany. Construction for the family mansion was started in 1886 and completed in 1887. It stood for nearly 40 years as a city landmark in the middle of what is today Lair Hill Park. At Mrs. Smith's request, Krumbein specified three stories, four fireplaces, and hand-painted angels on the ceiling of the hall. Italian fresco painters and other craftsmen were commissioned for hand-plaster work. Mrs. Smith created an elegantly landscaped grounds around the home, herself planting an orchard, roses, raised grotto, and the trees of her homeland. Huge Norway maples, purple beeches, and Lindens spread a canopy over the park playground today.

Mrs. Smith's cousin, Justus Krumbein, stayed to become one of Portland's finest early architects. He and Warren H. Williams were Portland's two major architects of the cast iron era. Krumbein "probably left the more exuberant legacy" having designed at least 46 buildings, including his first in Oregon, the 1873 Oregon State Capitol Building. Among his other works were the interior of the New Market Theatre, the Jacob Krum Residence (1873), the Henry Weinhard Brewery, Mechanics Fair Pavilion, Weinhard Block, Corbett Block, Mulkey Block, Ladd's Block, Portland Seaman's Bethel, Flanders Mansion, R. B. Knapp Mansion, Failing and Couch Schools, Bickel Block, AOUW Building, and a building for the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

For his pioneering work in iron, in 1873 Charles Smith was honored with an appointment by President Grant as delegate from Oregon to the Vienna Exposition. It was on this trip that he met his future wife, Hedwig Anna Marie Katerina Hansen in Hamburg, Germany.

While most of the Smiths' cast iron fascades and their own buildings were destroyed in the 1950's and 1960's, at least one of their own building fascades (arches and columns) have been preserved. These were recently reconstructed and rededicated in the Spring of 1986 and located at the Skidmore Fountain Square in old town. The Smiths were one of the 150 subscribers to provide financing to complete Henry Villard's Portland Hotel. They also donated all the iron and brass fixtures to enable that hotel to be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

completed. After the Great Fire of 1873, Mr. Smith built the Smith Building at First and Salmon where, in 1879, Colonel Frank Huber established a well-known saloon. The Smiths also supplied the cast-iron fronts for the old Bershire Hotel, the 1869 Pioneer Post Office, and many others. The Mikado Building still stands today bearing Smith's initials under the roof cornice at the northwest corner of First and Taylor.

Charles Smith's oldest son, Alfred, formed the Columbia River Shipbuilding Company in 1917 with his father's help. Due to Smith and Watson's earlier experience with building smaller river craft and engine parts, Smith's son was awarded the federal contract for Portland to build the finest fleet of American ships for the war against the Keizer of Germany. The Columbia River Shipbuilding Company also grew to become the city's largest employer from 1917-1920 when over 8,400 workers were on its payrolls.

Following Charles Smith's death in 1912, his several sons continued to work both at the iron works company and in marine shipping works. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's children were Mrs. Elsa A. (Smith) Schnabel, Alfred E., Water G. E., Percy A., Stanley C. E., Charles E. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. John H. Besson.

Hedwig Smith: Charles Smith's wife, Hedwig Anna Marie Katarina (Hansen) Smith (1851-1940) continued to develop her family's many activities. Hedwig was born December 22, 1851 in Uttersen, Denmark. Her family later moved to Hamburg, Germany.

At the age of 61, Hedwig together with her son-in-law Charles Schnabel were co-partners in building the well-known Congress Hotel in 1912 at SW 6th and Main Street. The hotel was managed by another of her sons, Stanley Smith, and was the site of many civic and political events including the Democratic Pary Annual State Convention. The hotel, a Class A building, was the city's first highrise built of reinforced concrete. It was demolished in February, 1978, to make way for the Orbanco Building. A monument to some of the building's terra cotta fascade and the ram's heads serve as a canopy entrance to Harrington's Restaurant, below ground on the southwest corner of SW 6th and Main. The ram's heads were affectionately known as the Smith brothers. Colorful stories of the hotel's past events and its guests are recounted in a recorded interview with Katherine O'Neill which is available at the Oregon Historical Society.

The Congress Hotel was the site of many of the City's social and political events. Through the 1960's, the hotel was the site of the City Council's informal pre-meetings where the Council's public meeting was discussed and decided before walking across the street to City Hall to formally vote on matters before the Council.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

During this period, Hedwig lived with the Schnabels periodically for nearly the next 30 years until her death in 1940. Hedwig was influential in support of the city's many social and cultural activities including the Oregon Symphony Orchestra and the Portland Art Museum. A more detailed account of Hedwig's life as the strong matron of the Smith family has been written by Virginia Diegel.

Charles J. Schnabel: Charles J. Schnabel (1867-1921) was a prominent Portland attorney for 30 years. He was also a financier, orator, and spokesman for various German aid societies assisting recent German-speaking immigrants from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Charles Schnabel was also a Republican candidate for the United States Senate. He was the Secretary and legal counsel for Smith and Watson's Iron Works.

Mr. Schnabel was tragically shot and killed in the Multnomah County Courthouse in February, 1921, at the age of 53 by Joseph C. Poeschl. Mr. Poeschl was a former client who was injured in a railroad accident in 1910 during the pre-worker's compensation era. Poeschl falsely believed that Schnabel had not secured a satisfactory award against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for his dismembered foot and leg. After brooding over ten years, Poeschl sought Schnabel out. Schnabel was waiting for an elevator on the third floor with the County Sheriff, having just left Judge Kavanaugh's chambers, when Poeschl fired two shots. The first one misfired, but the second one mortally wounded Schnabel. Ironically, Poeschl was a recent Austrian immigrant whom Schnabel had helped without compensation. Similarly, despite the lack of evidence and conflicting testimony, the Oregon Legislature awarded Poeschl a bravery medal for his claim that he averted a train derailment by removing a tool from the tracks.

Schnabel had the unfortunate distinction of being the first and only person killed at the courthouse until 1978. Schnabel's death and Poeschl's trial were widely publicized events in Portland's three newspapers for the remainder of 1921. Poeschl was found insane and sentenced to life imprisonment at the state penitentiary. Memorial services were held for Schnabel in the chamber of the Circuit Court of Presiding Judge John P. Kavanaugh. This was probably the first time services were held in the court's chamber history. The many charitable deeds of Schnabel were recounted from associates and members of the Bar during his memorial service.

Charles Joseph Schnabel was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania on August 17, 1867 to Robert A. and Elizabeth M. (Becker) Schnabel. Robert was one of the well-known and highly-regarded newspaper men of the country, having been editor of the Grand Rapids, Michigan Staats Zeitung, and of the leading daily

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Charles obtained his early education in the Parochial schools of Grand Rapids, and later Fort Wayne. In 1888, he moved to Chicago, taking a position as stenographer in the office of Thomas H. Wicks, General Superintendent of the Pullman Company. In 1889, Schnabel crossed the country to Portland to begin his real career.

Charles graduated from the University of Oregon Law School in 1891. During law school, he worked as a stenographer and clerk for Attorney Milton W. Smith.

Schnabel quickly rose to prominence. In 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland's administration to a Assistant U.S. District Attorney position, which he held until 1896. He then formed a partnership (Thayer, Schnabel, and Thayer) with former Oregon Governor (1878-1882) William W. Thayer, also a former Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court (1888-1890). This association lasted briefly until Thayer's death. Schnabel next formed a law and finance partnership with his brother, Joseph W. Schnabel, specializing in estate settlements, real estate finance, and their own property acquisition. Their business association ended with Joseph's unfortunate death in 1902 at the age of 32. Joseph received great notoriety as Deputy District Attorney for prosecuting a nationally-recognized smuggling case.

In 1907, Charles again formed a partnership. This time it was with W.P. LaRoche which lasted until LaRoche's appointment as Portland City Attorney.

As Vice President and later President of the General German Aid Society for nearly 30 years, Schnabel was entrusted with the financial affairs not only of that organization but of many of its members during the "crash" of 1907. He was also chief negotiator when the organization built its new eleven-story office building at 11th and Morrison. In his capacity as spokesman for recent German immigrants, he was publicly obliged to comment on particularly sensitive German and American diplomatic relations, German militarism, and immigrant loyalty to the United States at the outbreak of World War I.

Schnabel's legal career was rich and varied. He was certified to argue cases before the Oregon Supreme Court, (Federal) U.S. District Court, and the U.S. Supreme Court. It is known that he actually argued cases before two of the three. It is unknown whether he ever argued before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Schnabel was also very active in the state and local bar associations. In 1910, he was elected President to the Multnomah County Bar Association. In 1919, he represented Oregon as a delegate to the National American Bar Association Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, and unsuccessfully attempted

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

to secure the 1920 ABA Convention in Portland. Schnabel was also involved, as a law student, in the state's first formation of an Oregon Chapter of ABA. The accounts of the origins of the Oregon ABA were recollected by him and recorded in an article written in "The Oregonian."

In 1918, Schnabel ran unsuccessfully as a Republican candidate for the short-term of the United States Senate. As a public-spirited gesture, if elected he offered to resign to enable Senator McNary to resume his Senate term uninterrupted since McNary could not effectively run for both the short-term and the long-term.

Schnabel was a gifted public speaker. He was frequently in demand to speak on matters of public policy. As an orator, he spoke at civic forums, memorial services, graduation commencement exercises, and events featuring topics on history such as President Abraham Lincoln and Philadelphia's Liberty Bell. As a spokesman for the German-Swiss-Austrian immigrant community for over 20 years, he was frequently sought out for his thoughts on charitable giving and international political affairs.

Elsa A. Schnabel: Elsa Schnabel, like her mother Hedwig, was a supporter of Portland arts and charities and was involved in the city's social scene.

In the tradition of prosperous and recently immigrated families, Elsa was educated in private schools in Dresden, Berlin and Paris during her early childhood, and later Mills College in Oakland, California. As a young woman and before World War I with Germany, Elsa was presented to the King of Prussia, Keizer Wilhelm, as the eldest daughter of a leading west coast American industrialist.

Following the death of her husband Charles in 1921, she became Vice President of the Congress Hotel and Smith Hotel Company, with her brother Alfred as President. For many years, she was active in the work of the children's home and was a member of the First Unitarian Church.

Charles Holbrook Schnabel: Charles and Elsa Schnabel's son Charles Holbrook Schnabel (1899-1975) next lived in the house. Charles Holbrook studied art and literature at the University of Oregon. His education was interrupted by World War I and he later served in World War II as well. After the war and following his father's death in 1921, he travelled to Europe where he spent the next 19 consecutive years studying at several universities and developing his skills as an artist. Charles specialized in pen and ink drawings and spent many years in Oberammergau, Germany, where he sketched artists appearing in the Passion Play of 1934. As a resident of the village, he made warm

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

friendships among his neighbors who were members of the Passion Play cast, including his close friend Anton Lange. He was invited to become a member of the cast and take a role in the play.

In November, 1934, Charles published a portfolio of some of his sketches in "Katalog of Charles Holbrook Schnabel, Utstalling AV Tuschteckninaar." The work contained 41 examples of cathedral spires, churches, town halls, castles, bridges, stone walls, parliament buildings, palaces, and other landmarks in the cities of Stockholm, Rotterdam, Edinburgh, London, and Upsala. Charles also performed portrait work. In particular, he sketched the portraits of actors which were sold to promote a particular play. His many travels and study abroad enabled him to become conversant in several languages and possessed first-hand knowledge of the classics in art, literature, and architecture.

In 1939, Charles returned to the United States. Prior to World War II, Charles was commissioned by the City of San Francisco to sketch notable areas of Golden Gate Park. Charles was a close friend to the Japanese family living in Orient near Gresham in east Multnomah County, that had built the Japanese Tea Gardens in Golden Gate Park. During the period of anti-Japanese sentiment which occurred with the outbreak of World War II, much of the original Tea Garden was dismantled. Charles assisted the family in transporting parts back to Portland and stored many of the hand-carved wooden pieces in the basement of the Park Place house.

During his travels through Europe, Charles collected many antiques and old and rare books. He also returned with several stained glass windows from England which he installed in the kitchen eating nook and in the second floor sleeping porch. In his later years, Charles traded and sold many of the items he had collected in his travels. Upon the demolition of the Congress Hotel in 1978, Charles obtained three lighting fixtures from the 1912 structure which he installed in the third story attic ballroom. Charles' only marriage, to Evelyn Santee (who died in 1986), came just several months before his death in 1975.

Katherine Elizabeth (Schnabel) O'Neill: Katherine O'Neill and her brother Charles were twins, born in 1899 at their grandparents' mansion at SW Second and Hooker Streets. Mrs. O'Neill attended Failing School, Ainsworth School, and Catlin School. In about 1916, her parents sent her to Miss Harker's Boarding School for Girls in Palo Alto, California. There she later met and married Edward O'Neill from Santa Cruz, California. The O'Neills lived in San Francisco, Carmel, Salem, and Portland. Edward O'Neill was in his car parked outside the County Court House in 1921 intending to pick up Charles Schnabel,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 14

when Schnabel was shot. The O'Neills' had two children, Captain Edward Alex (Schnabel) O'Neill and Mrs. Barry (O'Neill) Parsons who lives in Europe. Captain O'Neill is a sea captain whose last work was in the Panama Canal. He maintains residences in Carmel, California, and Portland, Oregon.

William C. Knighton, AIA (1864-1938) - Biography by Robert E. Clay

William C. Knighton (1864-1938) was one of Oregon's most distinguished, original, and prolific architects.

Born William Christmas Knighton on December 25, 1864 in Indianapolis, Indiana, his parents were Charles J. and Mary (Hill) Knighton. His father was a native of England and later lived in New York City.

W.C. Knighton's friends and relatives knew him by the name "Will" or "Billy."

Knighton married Elinor (Lella) Waters of Salem, Oregon in Indianapolis in October, 1898. Lella was the daughter of a prominent Salem family. Her father was a Salem pioneer, merchant, and newspaper publisher, William Henry Harrison Waters from Nebraska City, Nebraska. He was also elected to serve in the Nebraska Legislature but chose to serve as Chief Aide to the Nebraska Governor instead. Among Lella's four brothers engaged in the legal profession was Frank Waters, Salem mayor from 1904 to 1907. The Waters family also owned the Statesman Newspaper. One brother, George Waters, a cigar store owner and tobacco merchant, donated old Waters Field at 25th and State Streets to the City of Salem. The grandstands at George E. Waters Field, home of the Salem Senators Baseball Club, were designed by Knighton and Howell in 1939.

Knighton's early schooling and architectural training took him from Indianapolis to Chicago and then to Birmingham in the 1880's. In 1893, he struck out on his own and arrived in Salem, Oregon to apprentice briefly with C.S. McNally as a draftsman working on the facade of the Capitol National Bank Building. At this time, he also designed the State Reform School (Boy's Training School) in Woodburn, which is now known as MacLaren School for Boys.

Salem was Knighton's home when his career took a dramatic upswing. In 1894, he designed the first of his Oregon architectural landmarks, the elegant and historic Dr. L.A. Port Residence and Barn in the Yew Park Addition at 12th Avenue and Mission Street S.E. in Salem, known later as "Deepwood." It is a Queen Anne mansion now on The National Register of Historic Places. Accounts of the building and design for "Deepwood" are extensively detailed by Salem historian David Duniway in his 1979 booklet titled, "The Building of Deepwood." Later in 1894, Knighton designed a Queen Anne mansion for Judge

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

and Mrs. J.J. Murphy on Court Street which is no longer standing, and also the Masonic Temple in Corvallis and the Scio School. In 1895, Knighton designed the George E. and Margaret Waters Residence at Summer and Center Streets in Salem for his brother-in-law. The residence has since been demolished for the expansion of State offices.

In 1896, Knighton left for Southern California where he practiced for about two years in the Currier Building on West Third Street in downtown Los Angeles. Afterwards, he returned to Birmingham to practice as a draftsman in the firm of George Wheelock and Company, also known as the firm of Wheelock, Joy, and Wheelock (1898-1900). There he designed several residences. From here, he returned to Oregon to settle in Portland in 1902.

Knighton's Oregon career began to blossom again, this time in Portland, particularly during the period of 1905 to 1912. Following the Lewis and Clark Exposition, he gained considerable attention in a booming Portland for his work with glazed terra cotta, the Chicago School, the Viennese Early Modern Design, and the modified Swiss Chalet Arts and Crafts style.

Knighton's brilliant career involved a number of "firsts." The Viennese Early Modern Movement represented a move away from Victorian opulence and excessive ornamental detailing in favor of spare, clean, geometric lines. It also represented integration of the skills of artist, architect, and sculptor in the treatment of design elements and space.

His Portland and Salem work, his leadership in the Portland Architectural Club on civic improvement matters, and his earlier association in Salem helped him gain the first of his two major public appointments.

In 1913, Governor Oswald West appointed Knighton as the state's first Oregon State Architect, a post he held until 1917. According to newspaper accounts, during this five-year period, he supervised the construction and remodeling of more than 90 buildings throughout the State of Oregon, primarily state offices, university campus buildings, schools, armories, dormitories, and hospitals. For example, in May, 1914, Knighton completed alterations and additions to Deady Hall and the University of Oregon campus buildings housing engineering, the library, and dormitories. Other work completed during this period include The Soldier's Home at Roseburg, Eastern Oregon State Hospital in Pendleton, the Supreme Court Building, Girls Industrial School (Hillcrest School for Girls) at Salem, and the Feeble-Minded Institution (Fairview State Hospital) at Salem. Only recently has an effort to piece together an inventory of Knighton's work been attempted. According to Oregon State Senate Historian Cecil Edwards, the position of State Architect was met with some

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 16

controversy. It was viewed as unpopular by established members of the AIA and the architectural profession as limiting opportunities for several firms to contract for services within the state.

As State Architect, Knighton was also asked by the University of Oregon to confer with Ellis F. Lawrence who had been given the contract to develop a campus master plan for the University of Oregon.

In 1919, Governor Ben Olcott (Governor West's brother-in-law) appointed Knighton as Oregon's first president of the newly-formed Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners. He held this post for five years until 1924. The appointment meant that his own license was "grandfathered" and he was therefore given state license No. 2 in 1919. The Board's Treasurer, George Post, was given license No. 1.

Earlier in 1909, Knighton had been Oregon's first architect to use the Viennese Modern or Zig Zag Moderne style in his design for the Seward (Governor) Hotel. The second significant modern style building did not occur again for another 21 years when the Charles F. Berg building was constructed in 1930. This was actually more of an Art Deco building. Virtually every other architect during the period was recreating and refining the historic revival styles. From about 1909 until his death in 1938, Knighton's work continued to be at the forefront of new styles and of a new modern era.

He was among the first three architects in Portland to employ full-glazed terra cotta in Portland on his 1908-1909 Seward (Governor) Hotel. He was the first to employ extensive glazed terra cotta for its ornamentation effects. This made him a leader in solidifying the Chicago-Portland connection. Knighton's Seward Hotel stood with A.E. Doyle and Patterson's Meier and Frank Building (1909) and Benjamin Wister Morris III's Wells Fargo Building (1907) as the first terra cotta examples.

Knighton may also have been the first to use glazed terra cotta, or "ceramic veneer" in the Pacific Northwest outside the Portland area in his design for the Supreme Court Building (1914).

Among Knighton's work are included several architectural styles, including, in order: Queen Anne, English Tudor, modified Swiss Chalet (a Pacific Northwest regional adaptation of Craftsman and Arts and Crafts), Bungalow/Arts and Crafts, Beaux-Arts Commercial, Chicago School Commercial with Secessionist-inspired geometric ornamentation of Viennese Early Modern Design (also referred to as Zig Zag Moderne--i.e, pre-Art Deco), Mediterranean, and Bauhaus Modern School (International Style).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 17

As with the styles that Knighton employed, his buildings' uses were similarly diverse. He designed elegant and stately residences, state offices, high schools, specialized training schools, university campus buildings, dormitories, armories, fraternity lodges, masonic temples, hospitals, apartments, hotels, commercial buildings, automotive garages, bus terminals, and warehouses.

Both as State Architect and in private practice, Knighton used the French classic Beaux-Arts style in his institutional buildings, i.e., Supreme Court (1914), Administration Building at the University of Oregon, Grant High School (1923), North Salem High School (1937), the Masonic Temple in Corvallis (1894), and the Knights of Pythias Building in Vancouver, Washington.

He is probably best known in Portland during his private practice for his John H. Sullivan-inspired Chicago School commercial style often adorned with his three-dimensional bell-shaped trapazoid trademark in glazed terra cotta from the Viennese Early Modern Design. Examples of this style include the Seward (Governor) Hotel; Whitney-Gray Retail/Hotel, 401-409 SW 12th Avenue; Trinity Apartments, 117 NW Trinity; Washington Park Automotive Garage, 121 NW 23rd; the Tilford (Fine Arts Building), 1017 SW Morrison Street; Crane Company Warehouse (Branch Company Library Building), 710 NW 14th Avenue; and Prael-Hegle Company Warehouse (Maddox), 1231 NW Hoyt Street. The Crane and Prael-Hegle (Maddox) warehouses are contained in Portland's new 13th Avenue Warehouse Historic District comprising 22 buildings. The two are identified as among fourteen of "primary significance" and are generally recognized as possibly the two finest warehouse buildings among the entire collection.

Knighton was also the only Oregon and Portland architect to integrate the Secessionist Viennese Early Modern Design into his residential work. Several of his residences after 1905 were a unique and eclectic blend of Secessionist functionalism and ornamentation with an English Arts and Crafts and Craftsman adaptation to Pacific Northwest materials. This style creates what was termed at the time of construction as "a modified Swiss Chalet." Some of Knighton's finest work are these lesser-known Portland residential showpieces built between 1905 and 1910. They are to be found in naturally landscaped settings in the neighborhoods of Northwest Portland, Portland Heights, Kings Hill, Willamette Heights, Mount Tabor, and Riversdale in Lake Oswego. Each is a large residence that exhibits his familiar architectural characteristics: half-timbered gabled and purloin ends, massive and decorative bargeboards, large brackets, projecting eaves with exposed rafters, steep-pitched multi-gable roofs with shed-roof wall domers, multi-pane sidelights, exterior wall beveled shingles aligned in a straight pattern and flared at the base, projecting second stories, ground-level red brick veneer, brick balustrade around the porch, interior fireplaces of geometric tile patterns set in a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

basket-weave tapestry brick, and in some cases the familiar Knighton signature logo or trademark. Some superior examples of these features may be found among the the following Portland residences:

- Maud and Belle Ainsworth Residence - 2542 SW Hillcrest Drive, Portland Heights (1907), National Historic Register
- Amadee M. and Alice M. Smith, Esq. Residence - 10101 SW Riverside Drive, Lake Oswego (1910)
- D.A. Grout Residence - 6213 SE Main Street, Mount Tabor (1910)
- Percy Dabney Residence - 1209 SW 60th Street, Mount Tabor (1910)
- Charles E. Rumlin Residence - 1827 NW 32nd Avenue, Willamette Heights (1908)
- Jesse R. Sharp Residence - 2205 SW 21st Avenue, Portland Heights (1908)
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Schnabel Residence - 2375 SW Park Place, Kings Hill (1907)
- Edward and Julia Holman Residence, 1960 SW 16th Avenue, Portland Heights (1908)
- William J. Hawkins Residence, 1827 SW Myrtle Street, Portland, Portland Heights (1910)

A subtle variation of Knighton's Viennese Modern Secessionist-inspired residential "modified Swiss Chalet" Arts and Crafts is what architects have classified in the Portland Historic Resources Inventory as "Bungalow-Arts and Crafts." The difference appears to be very subtle in the eclectic blend on the one hand of the Viennese employing more clean, spare and straight geometric lines, versus the English Arts and Crafts-inspired homes with more suggestive Tudor and English Cottage influences. In either case, to examine these subtle differences still leaves one with the unmistakable sense of having recognized a Knighton-designed home.

Examples of this latter variation generally include the somewhat smaller Knighton-designed residences:

- Misses Maud and Belle Ainsworth Carriage House (#1) (Daniel J. Malarkey), 2611 Ravensview Drive, Portland Heights (1907). Originally part of the large Ainsworth house and estate.
- Misses Maude and Belle Ainsworth Carriage House (#2), 2566 SW Ravensview Drive, Portland Heights (1912)
- Two residences of Max and George Lowenson, 2220 and 2226 SW Main Street, King's Hill (1907) (Undocumented)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

A larger home in this style is that of L.B. Menefee/Thomas and Elizabeth Vaughn Residence, 1634 SW Myrtle Street, Portland Heights (1908).

In 1910, Knighton also designed the Anna E. Mann Old People's Home at 32nd and Sandy Boulevard, where Mrs. Lella Knighton served on the Board of Trustees.

Local Portland architectural historians Virginia Guest Ferriday, Gideon Bosker, Lena Lencek, and Fred C. Baker have described Knighton as "unconventional," "progressive," "iconoclast," and even "far-out" and a "rebel" primarily in reference to the elaborate Vienna secessionist geometric ornamentation on the Seward (Governor) Hotel (1909).

Architectural writers Gideon Bosker and Lena Lencek admired Knighton's singular foresight in leading Portland's way into the modern era. This is evident in the following critique of Knighton's work in their book "Frozen Music."

"While the city's most powerful architects--Whidden and Lewis, A.E. Doyle, Lazarus, Harrison Whitney and Morris Whitehouse--were designing structures decked in the excessive ornamental manner of Beaux-Arts eclecticism, another Portland architect, William C. Knighton, would point the way to a different mode of architectural expression. As with the Viennese architects of the Secessionist period (1897-1918), Knighton would beat the bushes of historical revival for a new vocabulary of surface manipulation characteristic of Viennese Early Modern Design."

"...His dismissal of the prevailing historicism in architectural design was aligned closely to the Secession manifestoes of Vienna and their rejection of nineteenth-century certainties. Taking his cue from Viennese architect Otto Wagner, Knighton supplanted the floral motifs and delicate swirling curves of Beaux-Arts classicism with the geometrical emphasis of the Vienna movement. In 1910 Knighton's orientation represented a radical departure for Portland architecture--the city was rapidly filling up with the glazed ornate jewels of Doyle, Reid and Reid, and Whidden and Lewis--but his buildings, nevertheless, displayed a timeless element and indicated the path of future development."

"...Knighton's hotel was decorated with flamboyant bursts of terra cotta, consisting of shield shapes, squares, and large beads. ...The entire cluster, which crowned the building with an opulent diadem, confirmed the architect's infatuation with a vocabulary of ornament that was independent of all the prevailing styles."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

"A box-like, functional structure encrusted with ornament, the Governor Hotel expressed the two sides of modern man as Otto Wagner and the Secessionists has seen him: the man of business and the man of taste. As with Wagner's highly praised Hofpavilion for the Vienna Railway (1898), Knighton's hotel carried this duality to a peak of intensity, with the decorative Aztec-like motifs protruding assertively from an otherwise prosaic and rational building design. ...A more restrained example of the architect's insistence on 'the concept of unity of construction in a time of increasingly superficial decoration,' was the hotel he designed in 1911, which now houses Jake's Crawfish Restaurant."

"Otto Wagner, who towered over the whole development of architecture during the Secession Movement, 'had declared war on the training of the memory, the faculty favored by historicism.' In this vein, he condemned the Italian journey, classic capstone of a Beaux-Arts architectural education. Except for the imprint left by Knighton's work, the architectural innovations and spirit of fin de siecle Vienna--which, in retrospect, were startling harbingers of modern functionalism--did not leave their mark on Portland in any significant manner. ...Put simply, between 1907 and 1928 many of Portland's finest buildings were reduced to products of archeological study, an exercise, it should be pointed out, that was perfectly suited to the city's development during these architecturally formative years."

"In its place, Knighton referred to a 'superb new ornamental vocabulary that was purely Viennese: spare, compartmentalized, geometric and bending the serpentine art nouveau line into Secessionist right angles.' In the boldly geometric fireplace of tapestry brick that he designed for the Grout house in 1910, the architect revealed his penchant for the abstract, cubic forms of Viennese designers Josef Maria Olbrich and Kolo Moser."

Similar tapestry brick and tile patterns as mentioned above also appear in the 1907 Schnabel Residence.

Exactly how Knighton came to use the Secessionist style has yet to be determined. Knighton's bell-shaped trapazoid motif is to be found on Viennese household objects, cabinetry, and in fireplace tile patterns. They were designed by members of the Wiener Werkstatte group of avante garde artisans practicing in Vienna, Austria. While it is not known whether Knighton travelled to Vienna, he may have become associated with the Secessionist

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

principles in training or workshops in Chicago, Birmingham, or Los Angeles, if not Portland. It is known that the Knightons travelled to Tulsa, Oklahoma and Tampa Bay, Florida during 1918.

Following Knighton's term in Salem as President of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners in 1924, he returned to Portland with his wife Lella to settle permanently and to concentrate on his association as senior partner in the firm of Knighton and Howell. Upon returning, the Knightons lived in the Campbell Hotel off Burnside Avenue until the construction of his 1923 design for their modest two-story mediterranean home could be completed at 227 SW Kingston Avenue in Arlington Heights, surrounded by Washington Park.

In addition to Knighton's long-standing partnership with Leslie D. Howell from 1922-1938, Knighton's other significant earlier associations were with Portland architects William Travis (1904-1905), Edward T. Root (1911), and J.T. Wilding (1910). The vast majority of his work is attributable exclusively to himself.

While associated in partnership with Leslie D. Howell during the last phase of his career, his most important, as well as conventional works, were Grant High School and the Nurse's Home at the County Hospital in Portland; the State Office Building (Judiciary Building), the Junior and Senior Salem High Schools (North Salem High) and the Elks Club Building in Salem; and the Pythian Home in Vancouver, Washington. Also during this partnership, he and Howell designed motor stage depots (bus depots). From 1935 to 1939, they designed depots for Monmouth, Newberg, Salem, Portland, and Forest Grove. They also designed the Medford High School Shop Building (1931), the State Printing Building in Salem (1928), several other store buildings in Salem, and Portland warehouses.

More recently, local architectural historians have come to recognize the influence of Knighton's Bauhaus Modern School. This style came out full force at the end of his career just as it had 30 years earlier. It is represented by the Greyhound Bus Depot (1939), which he never saw constructed and is being demolished. Bosker and Lencek write "...the Streamline Moderne of Knighton's Greyhound Depot--which was enlivened by a sensuously deco blue and white sign added several years later--would be a convincing dress rehearsal for a technological future, which even the Great Depression would not completely dampen."

Several other lesser-known Portland examples of this style which confirm Knighton's place at the forefront of the Bauhaus School are the Offices and Garage For Oregon Motor Stages (1939) and Warehouse Building For the City of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 22

Portland (1939). As Bosker and Lencek note, these exhibit the Bauhaus influence on Knighton to emphasize the "...reduction of ornament, on flat surface and, above all, a severely rectilinear geometry."

During his life, Knighton was also interested in civic, social, and fraternal affairs. He served first as Secretary (1917) and later as President (1920) of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was also a member of Architectural Club of Portland, serving as one of three members on the Civic Improvement Committee in 1910. In the Masonic Order, he held the 32nd degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry and was an initiate in El Kadir Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the "Lang Syne Society" of Portland, a historical society.

Knighton died rather unexpectedly at home on March 14, 1938, at the age of 73. The Knightons had no children.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

KING'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD REPORTS AND ARTICLES

Demuth, Kimberly Verona. "The Historic Distric Nomination Process: Two Case Studies in Portland, Oregon, A Thesis." University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. September, 1982.

Goose Hollow Foothills League (Under CETA Contract). The King's Hill History Project. Portland, Oregon. October 3, 1978.

Hofmann, Jane R. The Neighborhood In the Park, A History of Arlington Heights. Portland, Oregon. November 2, 1978.

King's Hill Walking Tour. Portland, Oregon. [Contains listings of 49 residences. Includes Charles J. Schnabel Residence.]

Oregon Historical Society. Scrapbook No. 11, p. 49.

Oregon Historical Society. Scrapbook No. 48, p. 10.

Oregon Historical Society. Scrapbook No. 51, pp. 201-202.

Oregon Historical Society. Scrapbook No. 78, p. 113.

Oregon Historical Society. Scrapbook No. 92, pp. 672-1910.

Portland Bureau of Planning. King's Hill Staff Report to Portland Historic Landmarks Commission. PHLC File No. 10. Portland, Oregon. February 28, 1979.

Portland Historical Landmarks Commission. King's Hill, A Report To City Council From The Portland Historical Landmarks Commission. Portland, Oregon. April, 1976.

Portland Historic Landmarks Commission/Portland Bureau of Planning. Local and National Historic Register Landmarks (in Portland). March 24, 1986.

Portland Historic Landmarks Commission/Portland Bureau of Planning. Potential Historic Conservation Districts. Portland, Oregon. October, 1978.

Smith, Dean S. "New Ideas For Old King's Hill." Portland Magazine, December 1978, p. 21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Smith, Dean S. The Story of Amos Nahum King. Portland, Oregon. [Neighborhood History Project, Goose Hollow Foothill League.]

Spencer, Arthur C. III. "King's Hill Vertical File." Oregon Historical Society. Portland, Oregon. [Notes.]

Staehli, Alfred. Preservation Options for Portland Neighborhoods. Portland, Oregon. 1975. [A Report on the History of Portland's Neighborhoods and Their Historic Centers.]

GENERAL HISTORY SOURCES

Gregory, Alice Katherine. William Lair Hill, Public Servant and Critic of Provincial History. [Summary Notes. No date.]

Lockley, Fred. History of the Columbia River Valley, Deluxe Supplement. [pp. 198-201, 226-227.]

MacColl, E. Kimbark. The Shaping of a City, Business and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1885-1915. 1976. [pp. 6-9, 56-69, 162-165, 294-299, 509.]

Portland Block Book. Volume 2. San Francisco, California: Hicks-Judd Company, 1907. Oregon Historical Society. [R 912-7911, p. 852. Shows sizes of lots and blocks, names of owners compiled from latest official records; p. 69 for Cedar Hill shows Charlotte Green crossed out and Nancy J. Bessie and W.D.W. Paxton written in indicating one-half ownership on 1/8/07.]

Portland City Directory. 1890-1895. [Charles J. Schnabel, Stenographer, 55 Union Block, Building 189, 6th.]

Portland City Directory. 1900-1901. [Charles J. Schnabel, Lawyer, 515 Chamber of Commerce.]

Portland City Directory. 1906. [Smith and Watson Iron Works: Charles E. Smith, President; Alfred F. Smith, Vice President; Founders and Machinists Fort Hall. Alfred F. Smith, President, The Marine Iron Works. Schnabel, Charles J.--Schnabel and Schnabel--Secretary A.E. Kern and Company, residence 721 SW Second.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Portland City Directory. 1907-1908. [Schnabel Investment Company, Charles J. Schnabel, President, Financial Agents.]

Portland City Directory. 1910. [Charles J. Schnabel, 785 Park Avenue; first address shown for Schnabel on Park Avenue.]

Portland City Directory. 1921-1922. [Elsa Schnabel, widowed.]

Sanborn Insurance Maps of Portland. Oregon Historical Society Research Library. [Cedar Hill, 1909 corrected to 1926 (v. 2, p. 101), 1901 corrected to 1908 (v. 1, p. 28).]

Scott, Harvey. "Charles Jerome Reed," History of Portland Biographies. [pp. 409-410, 538.]

Zanello versus Smith and Watson Ironworks. (124 Pac. 660.) [Argued June 27, 1912. Decided July 9, 1912. Defendant's attorneys Messrs. Schnabel and LaRoche.]

NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Duniway, David. Bayne Building. Salem, Oregon. [William C. Knighton, Architect.]

Ferriday, Virginia. Ainsworth Residence. Portland. [William C. Knighton, Architect.]

Tess, John. Seward/Governor Hotel. Portland. [William C. Knighton, Architect.]

Tess, John. Whitney/Gray Building (Jake's Famous Crawfish Restaurant). Portland. [William C. Knighton, Architect.]

PORTLAND HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SHEETS

Bureau of Planning. Historic Resource Inventory. Portland, Oregon, 1981. Inventory Sheets for each of the following:

- Schnabel, Charles J. and Elsa; 2375 SW Park Place (1907) (Rank II)
- Berkowitz, Rabbi Henry J./Samuel Rosenblatt Residence; 2359 SW Park Place (1914) (Rank II)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

- Holtz, Aaron/Thomas Bunfield Residence; 2370 SW Park Place (1925) (Rank II)
- Sichel, Isiah S. and Lillie R.; 2343 SW Park Place (1914) (Rank III)
- Barde, Jack N. and Edith Residence; 2400 SW Park Place (1926) (Landmark)
- Hexter, Levi and Laura Residence; 2326 SW Park Place (1893) (Landmark)
- Stanley, Fredrick S. and Williams, Ralph E. Residence; 2329 SW Park Place (1907) (Rank II)

OLD PHOTOGRAPHS

David Campbell Steal Fireboat. Photograph. September 3, 1913. [Photograph includes fireboat built by Smith and Watson Iron Works.]

Hawkins, Ken (Photographer). Howe Photo File. Oregon Historical Society. [Photograph of Congress Hotel Demolition, February, 1978; #1798 Full City Block, SW 6th and Main Street. Photograph of Congress Hotel, 1919; #967 detailed photo of ram's head in terra cotta.]

Lang Syne Society. Photograph. Wilson Room, Multnomah County Library. [Combined portraits of members including William C. Knighton (Row 12, Column D) and Charles J. Schnabel.]

Machinery. Photographs. [Miscellaneous photographs of boilers, steam engines, various logging equipment, and other machinery of Smith and Watson Iron Works.]

Schnabel, Charles J. Photograph (8" X 10"). 1889. [Photograph of Portland's Lang Syne Society which includes photo of William C. Knighton.]

Schnabel, Charles J. Photograph. Victoria, B.C. July 17, 1919. [Photograph taken just before an air flight on Curtis J. U 4 A plane.]

Schnabel, Charles J. Photograph portraits. 1918 (age 50) and 1908 (age 40).

Schnabel, Charles J. and Elsa A. Residence. 2395 SW Park Place (785 Park Avenue). Photograph (8" X 10"-front). Taken about 1909. [Given by Mrs. Charles H. (Evelyn Santee) Schnabel, widow of Charles H. Schnabel, to Bob Clay and copied by the Oregon Historical Society, March, 1985.]

Schnabel, Charles J. and Smith, Elsa A. Wedding. Photograph (8" X 10"). 1896. [Photograph taken at home of Charles E. Smith.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

Schnabel Residence. Photograph (3" X 5"). 1911. [Photo of residence and friends of Katherine Schnabel O'Neill (Helen Morgan and Helen Ransom) Given to Robert E. Clay by Captain E.A. O'Neill.]

Smith and Watson Iron Works. Photograph (6" X 10"). 1920. [Photograph of Smith and Watson Iron Works covering four blocks along Front Avenue, including forge shop, plate shop, carpenter shop, storage shop, etc.]

Smith Brothers Iron Works Building. Front Avenue. Photograph. 1870. [Old Penitentiary Building.]

Smith Brothers Iron Works Company. Photograph. 1870. [Photograph including Charles E. Smith and Ferdinand Smith.]

Smith, C.E. Mansion. 721 SW Second and Hooker. Photograph (8" X 10"). [Present-day site on Lair Hill Park. Given to Multnomah County in 1909 for \$1.00 as future site of Multnomah County Hospital. Demolished in 1923 for opening of hospital on Marquam Hill. Photo given to Robert E. Clay by Mrs. Charles H. (Evelyn Santee) Schnabel.]

Smith, C.E. Grandchildren. Photograph (5" X 7"). [Photograph of C.E. Smith's first grandchildren in Smith estate garden entrance with Katherine posing alongside white pony with twin brother Charles H. on horseback. Oregon Historical Society.]

Smith, C.E. Mansion. 721 SW Second and Hooker. Photograph (5" X 7"). [Photograph with family members including Charles and Hedwig Smith and children. Oregon Historical Society.]

Smith, C.E. Residence. Photograph (5" X 7"). 1909. [Oregon Historical Society.]

Smith, C.E. Residence. Photograph (5" X 7"). 1909. [Photograph of residence and automobile. Pictured in car are Hedwig Smith, Charles J. Schnabel, Stanley Smith, Katherine Schnabel O'Neill, and Charles Holbrook Schnabel. Seated on front porch are Elsa Ann (Smith) Schnabel and Alfred F. Smith. Oregon Historical Society.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 6

FAMILY-RELATED NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, OBITUARIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Advance Press Service of Successful Americans. Charles Joseph Schnabel Biographical Sketch. The Writers Press Association, May 14, 1910. [The Writers Press Association is located in the Temple Court Building, 5 Beekman Street, New York. Compiled following Schnabel's election as President of the Multnomah County Bar Association.]

"Bar Pays Tribute to C.J. Schnabel, Memorial Ceremony Held in Judge Kavanaugh's Court. Kindly Acts Recalled. Bench and Bar Testify to Good Deeds of Lawyer Killed by Bullet of Assassin." The Sunday Oregonian, March 6, 1921.

Besson, John H. of Lake Oswego (cousin of Schnabels'). Letter to Bob Clay. October 5, 1985.

Brody, Linda. Oral Interview and Notes with Katherine Schnabel O'Neill. Cassette Tape. March 14, 1980. [Recorded at 2375 SW Park Place, Portland, Oregon. Others present were Admiral John H. Besson (cousin), Rona McKenzie (childhood friend), and Susan Perez (personal secretary). #92, 0580, 1980 at Oregon Historical Society.]

Brotze, Edwin F. Oregonians "As We See 'Em," Cartoon and Caricatures of Portland Citizens. Portland, Oregon: E.A. Thomson, 1906. [From the press of the Irwin-Hodson Company, Hicks Chalten Engraving Company. Caricature of Charles J. Schnabel, Lawyer, is one of about 75 caricatures of Oregon's best-known and prominent individuals. Oregon State Bar Association.]

"Charles E. Smith Dead. Iron Foundry Owner Succumbs to Paralysis. President of Smith and Watson Iron Works Rebuilt Plant After Being Wiped Out in Fire." The Oregonian, February 23, 1912.

"Charles Schnabel Estate Estimated Near \$25,000." Oregon Journal, February 11, 1921.

"C.H. Schnabel." The Oregonian, November 18, 1975. [Obituary.]

"C.J. Schnabel Shot Dead by J.C. Poeschl. Local Attorney Shot at Court House by Man Who Fancied Wrongs; First Degree Murder Charge Faced. Lay In Wait For Him. Winner of Bravery Medal Had Idea Lawyer Had 'Sold Him Out' to Railroad Company and Deprived Him of Money..." (Continued) "C.J. Schnabel Killed By Man Thought to be Insane; Heart Pierced." Evening Telegram, February 5, 1921. [Included were two photographs of Poeschl and portrait of Schnabel.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

Clay, Robert E. Notes from unrecorded conversations with Mrs. Charles H. Schnabel of Portland (Evelyn Santee). December, 1985. January, 1986. February, 1986. [Mrs. Charles H. Schnabel is now deceased.]

Clay, Robert E. Notes from unrecorded conversations with John Hedlund of Portland. (cousin of Schnabels') February, April, and May, 1985.

Clay, Robert E. Notes from unrecorded conversations with Captain Edward Alex (Schnabel) O'Neill of Portland (grandson of Charles J. and Elsa A. Schnabel). June 28, 1986. July 3, 1986. July 15, 1986.

"County Hospital Historic Building, Structure Home of Charles E. Smith in Early Days. Ceilings All Painted, Mystic Oriental Design in One of Rooms Beyond Ability of Local Cipher Experts." The Oregonian, September 9, 1923.

Diegel, Virginia. "The Story of Hedwig Hansen Smith." Summer, 1977. [As told to Virginia Diegel by Katherine Schnabel O'Neill, and other sources.]

Ferriday, Virginia Guest. Notes from Oral Interview with Katherine Schnabel O'Neill. October 11, 1977.

"First Degree Murder Laid to J. Poeschl. Joe Poeschl Is Indicted. Legal Machinery Moves Swiftly in Returning True Bill for Attorney Schnabel Slaying." Oregon Journal, February 5, 1921. [Article included a photograph of Joseph C. Poeschl and Charles J. Schnabel with the heading, "Lawyer Victim of Pistol In Madman's Hand," and caption, "Joseph C. Poeschl photographed in his cell after he had shot and killed Charles J. Schnabel, widely known and wealthy Portland attorney, whose client he had been."]

"Funeral For Schnabel Held; Circuit Court Adjourns in Respect." Portland Telegram, February 7, 1921.

"Haney Resents Hint. Ire of U.S. Attorney Stirred by Charles J. Schnabel. Apology Made Later On. Veiled Charge Made That Julius Meier Hid More Than His Share of Flour Proves to Be Baseless." The Morning Oregonian, August 30, 1918.

"Mrs. Elsa A. Schnabel." The Oregonian, December 12, 1961. [Obituary, photograph included.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

"Mrs. G.E. Smith Taken by Death." Oregon Daily Journal, February 19, 1940.
[Obituary, photograph included.]

"Passion Play Member Stirs Zone En Route." Oregon Journal, March 18, 1934.
[Article included photograph with the caption, "Charles H. Schnabel,
Portlander, who has part in 1934 Passion Play at Oberammergau"
(Germany).]

"Poeschl Tells Rambling Tale of Past Lives." Evening Telegram, March 23,
1921.

"Portland's Present-Day Needs. Daily Short Talk With a Well-Known Citizen on
Subjects of Public Interest. Charles J. Schnabel." Evening Telegram,
May 14, 1902. [Includes 5" X 6" portrait of Schnabel at age 35.]

Review of Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporations Accomplishments. 1919.
[Forward by Alfred F. Smith, President. Includes chapter titled, "Pen
and Picture History of Smith and Watson Iron Works." Also includes
portraits of the founders and aides. 77 pages.]

River View Cemetary Association. Application for Permits for several Smiths
and Schnabels.

Secretary of State. Primary and General Election Records, 1918, Republican
and Democratic Candidates for U.S. Senator. Salem, Oregon. [Charles J.
Schnabel was one of three Republican primary candidates for four-month
short-term.]

Schnabel, Charles J. Scrap Book 1891-1899 Inclusive. [Newspaper clippings of
Schnabel-related legal cases. 60 pages.]

Schnabel, Charles J. Scrap Book 1900-1921. [Newspaper clippings of legal
cases, speeches delivered by Schnabel for memorials and graduations,
speeches on President Lincoln, the Liberty Bell, etc.; family events for
Mrs. Charles Schnabel "Patroness for Mills College Tea"; family
donations, society events, Multnomah County Bar Association Swiss Chalet
style of architecture considered by Schnabel (p. 42). Worker's
Compensation Act (p. 33). Oregon State Bar Treasurer (21 years,
1894-1915, p. 29). "A Bull Incident."]

Schnabel, Charles J. "To the Editor, An Historic Phrase." Oregon Journal,
December 22, 1919. [Article concerning the origins of the phrase
"miscellaneous candidate" coined by Governor Geer.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

"Schnabel Has Eye on U.S. Senate, Local Attorney and Two Others Have Subject Under Consideration." Evening Telegram, March 18, 1918.

"Schnabel On Record, Candidate For Senator Files His Declaration. Portland Man Says If Elected He Will Resign Later in Favor of People's Choice." The Oregonian, March 28, 1918. [The "people's choice referred to is Senator McNary.]

Smith, Joe (Reverend and Church Historian). Notes on Schnabel Family. May 5, 1986. [Compiled by St. James Lutheran Church. Includes information relating to family members, baptisms, weddings, and deaths.]

"Steel Worker Buys Building, Property Acquired on Front Avenue." Oregon Journal.

"Widow of Early Business Leader of Portland Dies." Oregon Daily Journal, October 29, 1926. [Obituary of Mrs. Charlotte Green, widow of Henry D. Green.]

RECORDS RELATED TO HOUSE

Abstract Title Company. Original Abstract of Title to Lot 47 Cedar Hill, Multnomah County, Oregon. Portland, Oregon. [Abstract Title Company located at 295 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon. Document is 61 pages long and begins with the original conveyance of 476 acres by the United States to Amos N. King and his wife Melinda King, dated January 15, 1881. It then shows the conveyance to Henry D. Green dated July 11, 1864, for \$6,000 for 20 acres. It includes the Warranty Deed from Bessie and Oasian Paxton conveyed to Elsa Ann Schnabel on November 23, 1908, for \$2,500.

Bureau of Buildings, City of Portland. Report of Inspection, Plumbing Permit for 785 Park Avenue (Ford Street and City Park). [Date of first inspection was August 21, 1909. Date of Final Inspection Certificate is January 29, 1910.

City of Portland, Bureau of Buildings. Report of Inspection #207500. [Permit for building addition to enclose front porch and expand library. F.H. Brandes and Son completed construction on June 11, 1930, for a cost of \$600.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 10

City of Portland, Bureau of Buildings. Report of Plumbing Inspection.
[Permit No. 24606, for replacement of terra cotta sewer with iron on June
18, 1951.]

City of Portland, Bureau of Planning. Zoning Map. Quarter Section 3027.
Portland, Oregon. October, 1984. [Lot 47 (zoned R1). Zoning revised
July, 1981.]

Multnomah County Division of Assessment and Taxation. Automated data files.
Land and Improvement Characteristics. June 12, 1985.

Original Mortgage Certificate. Portland, Oregon. 1907. [Shows sale of lot
from Elizabeth W. Paxton, New York, to Elsa A. and Charles J. Schnabel
for \$2,500.]

Portland Block Book. Cedar Hill Addition. Portland, Oregon. [Five acres
subdivided by Charlotte Green, et. al., 1890.]

United States Geological Survey Topographical Maps. Northwest Hills.
Portland, Oregon.

United States Geological Survey Topographical Maps. Quarter Section 3027.
Portland, Oregon. [Original done in 1954. Revised and updated in
1970.]

ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE

Bates, Phillip. Residential Portland, 1911, "The Rose City." The Newspaper
Syndicate. [A book containing about 40 photographs of outstanding
Portland homes and identifying their owners in some of Portland's finest
residential neighborhoods; third from last photo is "Residence of Mr.
Charles J. Schnabel, 785 Park Avenue," taken about 1909 with partial view
of Lowenberg/Ledbetter Castle to the west.]

Bosker, Gideon and Lencek, Lena. Frozen Music. 1986. [Section on William C.
Knighton's architecture and the connection of the signature keystone, a
three-dimensional bell-shaped trapazoid, symbolic of his distinctive
arts and crafts form in the style of Vienna, Austria's Wiener Wienerstatt
Secessionist Movement.]

Bowker, R.R., AIA. American Architects Directory. 1956. [p. 678.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11

Briggs, Martin S., FRIBA. Every Man's Concise Encyclopedia of Architecture. London: J.M. Dent and Sons Ltd., 1959. [Pages 314-315.]

City of Portland, Bureau of Planning. Chronological Index - Date Built of Historic Resource Inventory Properties. Portland, Oregon. June 25, 1984.

Clay, Robert E. Notes from unrecorded conversation with Cecil Edwards, Senate Historian. October 29, 1986.

Clay, Robert E. Notes from unrecorded interview with Warren Jones, Salem Elks Club Historian. October 20, 1986.

City of Portland, Bureau of Planning. Index of Portland Architects' Work. June 25, 1984. [Updated and refined by Robert E. Clay. Contains 22 works by Knighton or associated firm in Portland: residential, commercial, and industrial.]

Downs, Winfield Scott, Ed. Encyclopedia of Northwest Biography. New York: American Historical Company, Inc., 1941. [Volume 1, p. 407. "William C. Knighton, Architect."]

Duniway, David C. "Bayne Building National Historic Register Nomination Form, Salem, Oregon." 1982.

Duniway, David. "The Building of Deepwood." Salem, Oregon. 1979. [20 pages. The Dr. L.A. Port Residence, 1894, in Yew Park at 12th and Mission Streets. Includes 1895 photograph of Knighton and article concerning the 1894 construction of a Queen Ann Mansion for Judge and Mrs. J.J. Murphy on Court Street between Winter and Summer Streets, which has not survived.]

Ferriday, Virginia Guest. Last of the Handmade Buildings, Glazed Terra Cotta In Downtown Portland. Portland, Oregon. 1984. [Pages 14, 50, 72, 94, 110, 132, 190, and 191.]

Finley, J.P. and Son. "Under Taker Items of Expense Form." Portland, Oregon. March 18, 1938. [Account Number 18672, for William C. Knighton.]

Gundran, Eleanor L. Letter. February 11, 1986. [Mrs. Gundran is the Administrator of the Board of Architect Examiners, Department of Commerce, Salem, Oregon. Letter was accompanied with documentation confirming Knighton's term of office, registration, etc.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 12

- Hazelett, Patricia Waters. Notes from Unrecorded Interview (In possession of Knighton Scrapbook). August 13-14, 1986. [Grandniece of Knighton.]
- Kinne, Elizabeth P., FAIA. Letter. April 22, 1986. [Conversation and letter. (Draftsman for William C. Knighton in late 1930's.)]
- Knighton/Waters. Four scrapbooks. [In possession of Patricia Waters Hazelett. Observations and notes of Robert E. Clay, November 3, 1986, at the Jefferson Room of the Oregon Historical Society. Portland, Oregon.]
- "Lang Syne" Society Members. Portrait. Portland, Oregon. 1914. [Includes photograph of William C. Knighton (Row 12-D) and Charles J. Schnabel.]
- Oregon Historical Society. "Building Construction." Scrap Book #252. April, 1914 to August, 1914. [Pages 24, 34, 45, 49, 63, and 70.]
- Portland Architectural Club. First Annual Exhibition and Year Book, 1908, 1910. Portland, Oregon: Irwin-Hodson Company. [Plate numbers 8, 9, 17, and 56.]
- Portland Architectural Club. First Annual Exhibition and Year Book, 1909. Portland, Oregon: Irwin-Hodson Company. [Plate numbers 91 and p. 187.]
- Portland Architectural Club. Fifth Annual Exhibition and Year Book, 1913. Portland, Oregon: Irwin-Hodson Company. Plate numbers 8, 9, 17, and 56.]
- Ritz, Richard E., AIA. Notes on William C. Knighton. Portland, Oregon. 1986.
- Strozut, George. Pamphlet on Dr. L.A. Port House (Deepwood). Salem, Oregon. 1985. [William C. Knighton architect.]
- The Architect and Engineer. Portland, Oregon. May, 1939. [Page 23. Offices and Garage For Oregon Motor Stages and Warehouse Building For the City of Portland, using architectural concrete detail. Knighton/Howell.]
- The Friends of Deepwood. "Historic Deepwood Estate." Pamphlet. National Register of Historic Places. City of Salem. [Dr. L.A. Port Residence.]
- The Portland Memorial, Inc (Crematorium). "Interment Record No. 16275." Portland, Oregon. March 14, 1938. [For William C. Knighton. Signed by Louemma Waters (Roughton) Bossing.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 13

"W.C. Knighton, 73, Leading Architect Called by Death." Oregon Journal, March 15, 1938. p. 5. [Obituary, William C. Knighton, 1867-1938.]

"William C. Knighton." The Oregonian, March 16, 1938. p. 6.

Withey, Henry F. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects. 1956. [678 pages.]

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 14

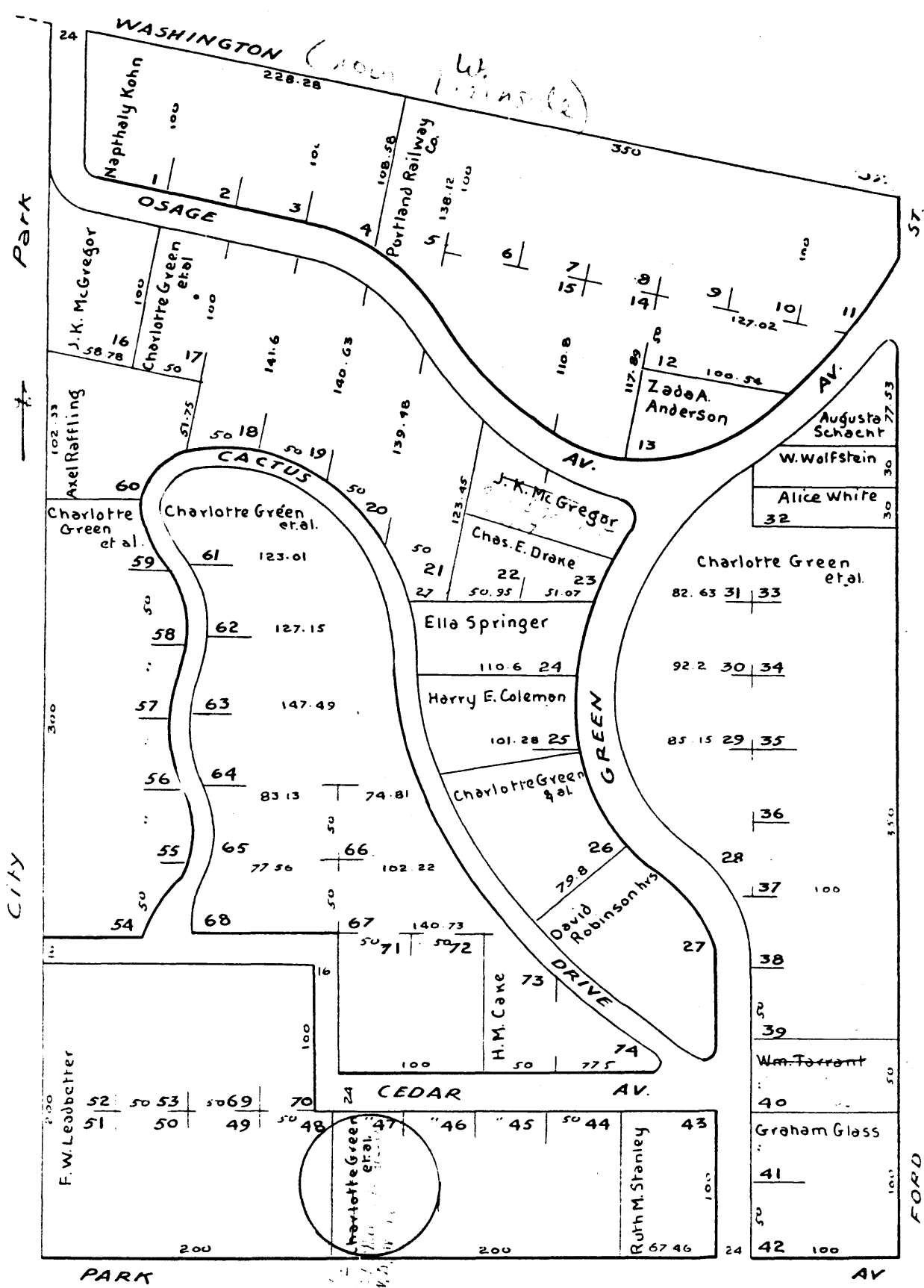
Special thanks to those persons whose assistance and previous research have made this nomination possible.

--To the family, friends, and researchers of the Schnabel/Smith families:

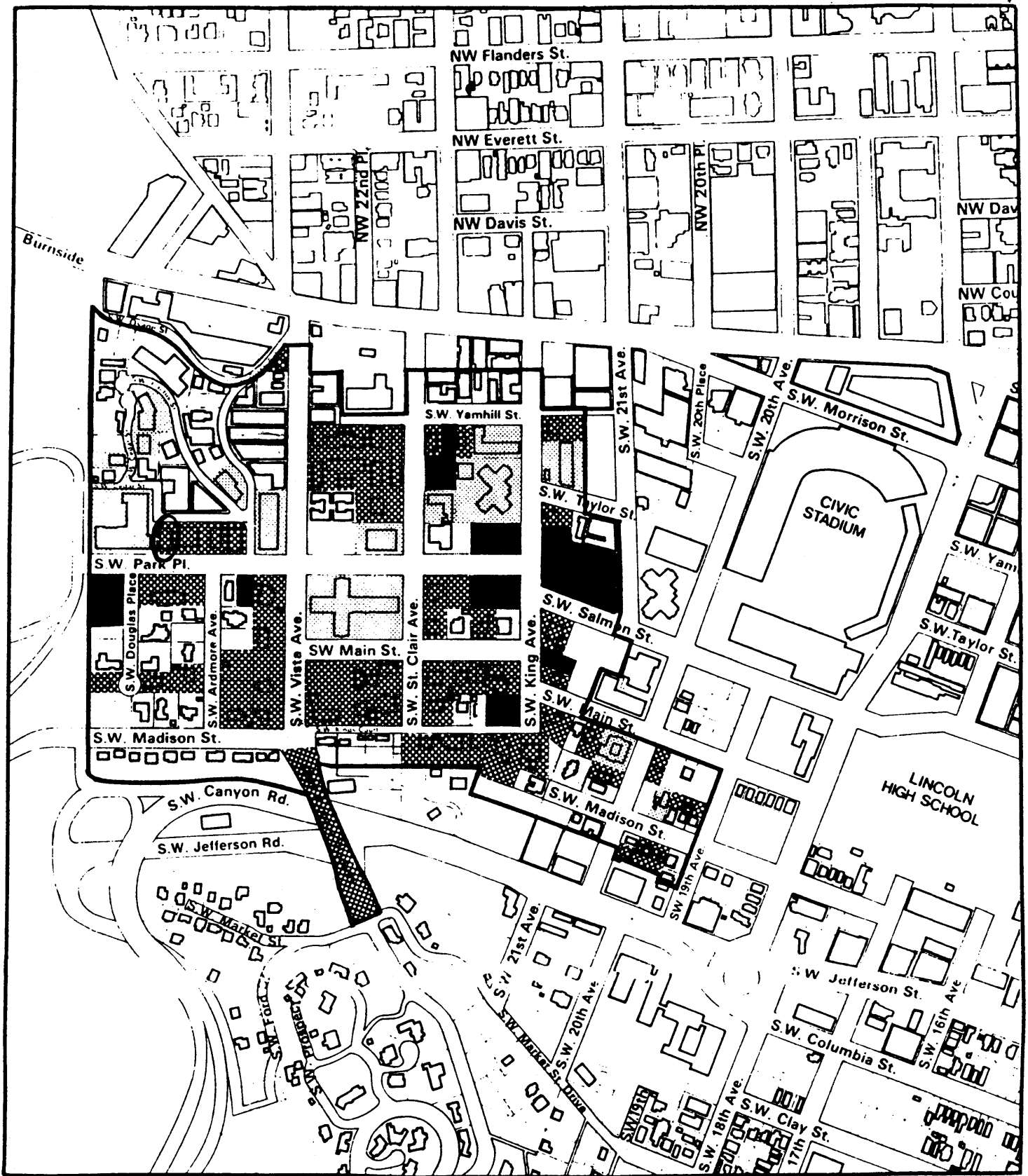
Captain Edward Alex (Schnabel) O'Neill
Katherine Elizabeth (Schnabel) O'Neill
Admiral John H. Besson, Jr.
John Hedlund
Mrs. Charles H. (Evelyn Santee) Schnabel (deceased)
Virginia Diegal
Linda Brody
William Hawkins, AIA

--To the descendants and researchers of William C. Knighton and the Povey Brother Art Glass Company:

Patricia Waters Hazelett
Mrs. Albert (Lisa Emma Waters) Boosing
Virginia Guest Ferriday, AIA
Kimberly Demuth
David Duniway
Richard E. Ritz, AIA
George Strozut
Mr. and Mrs. Ray and Polly Povey Thompson, AIA
Elizabeth Potter
Oregon Historical Society Research and Photo Library Staff
John Southgate and John Neal, Staff, Urban Design Section,
Portland Bureau of Planning
Cecil Edwards, Senate Historian
Gideon Bosker and Lena Lencek



PORTLAND BLOCK BOOK 1907.
 CEDAR HILL ADDITION
 SUBDIVISION OF 6 ACRES
 SUBDIVIDED BY CHARLOTTE
 GREEN et al.
 SUBDIVIDED IN 1890.

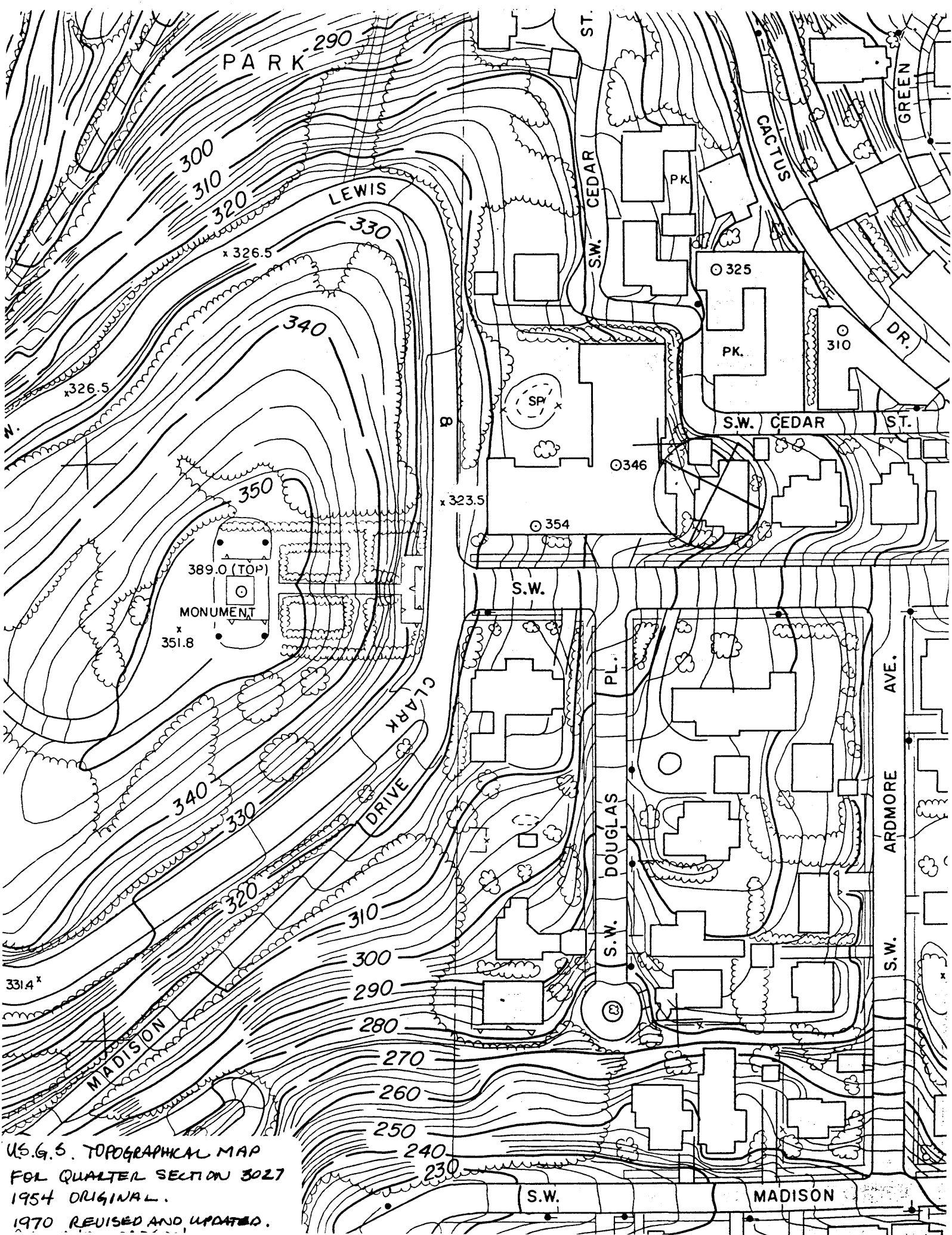


PROPOSED HISTORICAL STATUS

- PRIMARY HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
- SECONDARY HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
- COMPATIBLE
- NON-COMPATIBLE



KINGS' HILL



U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
 FOR QUARTER SECTION 3027
 1954 ORIGINAL.
 1970 REVISED AND UPDATED.