

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

For NPS use only

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

received **OCT 31 1985**

date entered

DEC 2 1985

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

1. Name

historic Reinhart, Jacques and Amelia, House Number of contributing resources: 1

and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 7821 SE 30th Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of Third 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	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input 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 Dr. Rodney Lynn Le Roy

street & number 7821 SE 30th Avenue

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97202

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 1021 SW 4th Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Portland Historical Landmark has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW 5th Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Colonial Revival House built for Jacques and Amelia Reinhart in the fashionable residential park of Eastmoreland in Portland, Oregon in 1911 was designed by the noted firm of Jacobberger and Smith. The firm's principals, Joseph Jacobberger and Alfred H. Smith, were well versed in the Colonial Revival idiom. Mr. Jacobberger had been a draftsman with the leading Portland architectural firm of Whidden and Lewis from 1890 to 1895. Whidden and Lewis were foremost exponents of the Colonial Revival in Portland, William M. Whidden having been associated with the eminent New York firm of McKim, Mead and White in 1882 and 1883.

The Reinhart House is situated on a 75 x 100-foot lot at the southerly end of the Ladd Estate Company's subdivision. It is oriented with its major frontage on SE 30th Avenue, near the east end of the lot line. The house is of balloon frame construction, two and a half stories in height on a basement, and measures 47 x 30 feet in plan. In keeping with the Colonial Revival style, the house is formally organized throughout, with each elevation exhibiting the characteristic bilateral symmetry. The roof, hipped and steeply-pitched in the Georgian vein with bell cast eaves, is a distinctive characteristic, as are the overhanging eaves on modillion blocks, the substantial, unadorned architrave and frieze, the narrow lapped weatherboards, and wide, pedimented dormer of the front elevation. The facade is organized into three wide bays with the central, entrance bay being the widest. The classically-detailed portico with its clusters of three Tuscan columns at either outer corner and a classical entablature supporting an upper deck was encompassed by a balustrade originally. It is superimposed by a flat-arched Palladian window at the second story. Windows are double-hung, with multiple panes in the upper sash. Ground story windows of the facade are crowned with classical architraves above panels detailed at either end with S-scrolls--a treatment which perhaps betrays its origins in the Renaissance-flavored Colonial Revival work of McKim, Mead and White. Second story window heads abut the architrave. The front door is surrounded by sidelights. Unsheltered platforms, which extended from either side of the portico, once carried fully across the principal facade and were outlined with a balustrade. These terraces are now missing. Access to the rear yard was provided from kitchen and dining room by small porches at either end of the rear elevation.

In a fashion typical of the Colonial Revival, the interior is organized around a central stairhall comprised of a compact vestibule, hall and staircase ascending to the second story in front of a rear pass-pantry passageway and assorted built-in cabinetry which served the kitchen and dining room. To the south and north of the entry stairhall, respectively, are the sitting room and library, their flat portiere arches flanked by Tuscan columns. The library contains a fireplace with brick surround and simple wood mantelpiece with classical molding. Square posts of the stair railing and finish details of the dining room, such as dark-finished lozenge-patterned casement windows and ceiling beams, clearly belong to the Arts and Crafts tradition.

Second story bed chambers are arranged in each of the four corners around the central hall and bathroom core. An additional bedroom and children's playroom occupied the attic. The basement contained the laundry and heating plant.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input 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 1911–1931 **Builder/Architect** Jacobberger and Smith, Architects

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Colonial Revival house at 7821 SE 30th Avenue in the Eastmoreland district of Portland, Oregon, was designed by the noted Portland architectural firm of Jacobberger and Smith. It was completed in 1911 for prosperous businessman Jacques Reinhart and his wife Amelia. The house has the distinction of being the first erected in the Eastmoreland district, a fashionable residential park on Portland's East Side, bracketed by Eastmoreland Golf Course and the campus of Reed College. Jacques Reinhart (1855–1931) was a devout member of the Jewish synagogue, Temple Beth Israel. As Portland office manager for I. Lang & Co., wholesale grocers, he was representative of members of the upwardly mobile Jewish middle class who early achieved managerial positions in the corporate world. The Reinharts raised seven children in their Eastmoreland house, including two prominent rabbis, both deceased. Harold Reinhart (1891–1969) rose to prominence in London from 1928 through the War years as a leader of the Reform movement in Judaism and organizer of relief for Jewish refugees. Before his death in 1969 he founded the World Union of Progressive Judaism and represented the Union of Hebrew Congregations at the United Nations. Arthur Reinhart (1899–1971) made his career in Ohio and was executive officer for the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods. The Reinhart House meets National Register criteria "c" and "b." As an example of Colonial Revival architecture, it is locally distinctive and generally well-preserved, notwithstanding the loss in recent years of deck railings and side platforms of the front porch and the application of non-historic window shutters. Although the Reinhart family was associated with the property through 1956, the year of Amelia Reinhart's death, the historic period of significance corresponds with the years Jacques Reinhart occupied the house and the period during which the Reinhart children received their education and up-bringing. A charcoal-enhanced photographic portrait of Jacques Reinhart at age 33 and blueprints of the original plans and elevation drawings prepared by Jacobberger and Smith remain on the premises.

The Eastmoreland district in southeast Portland comprises portions of the donation land claims of Jacob Wills and Alfred Lewelling. The area was acquired by wealthy banker and industrialist William S. Ladd in the late 19th century and was privately developed as Crystal Springs Farm. Upon the death of William S. Ladd in 1893, the Ladd Estate Company was formed, with Ladd's son, William M. Ladd, as president. Among the company's purposes was promotion of two major real estate developments: Westmoreland and Eastmoreland. Eastmoreland was platted in 1909, though an additional section was laid out the following year. The nominated property, on Block 13, is located in the initial Eastmoreland Plat and has the distinction of being the first to have been developed in the district. The house for Jacques and Amelia Reinhart was constructed on its 75 x 100-foot lot in 1911 when Eastmoreland was essentially an open field surrounded by an unimproved road now known as Crystal Springs Boulevard. Streets and sidewalks were constructed and sewer connections followed in 1912.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Lake Oswego, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	8	8	3	0	5	0	3	4	7	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is a parcel measuring 75 x 100 feet. It is legally described as the North half of Lot 19 and all of Lot 20 of Block 13, Eastmoreland Addition to the Plat of Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon.

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 Dr. Rodney L. Le Roy

organization N/A date March 11, 1985

street & number 7821 S# 30th Avenue telephone (503) 771-9753

city or town Portland state Oregon 97202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

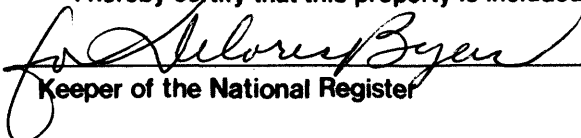
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date October 25, 1985

For NPS use only

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


Keeper of the National Register

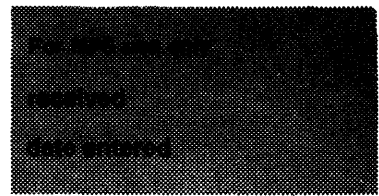
Entered in the National Register date 12-2-85

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet REINHART, JACQUES AND
AMEILA, HOUSE Item number 8 Page 2

Eastmoreland was promoted by the Ladd Estate Company's sales agent, Frank N. Clark, as a residential park adjacent to Reed College, an institution founded under provisions of the will of Simeon G. Reed and opened in 1911. The campus was developed on forty acres donated by the Ladd Estate. The oldest of the Reinharts' children, Irma Reinhart Cohon (b. 1890), recalls her parents "decided to build in Portland's projected suburb" in 1907. Dr. Miriam Reinhart (b. 1905), the Reinharts' youngest child, recalls, "the planned Reed College" influenced her parents' choice. It was related to her that at the time her parents purchased their lot it was not generally known whether the college campus would be at the north or south end of the residential development. Her parents, states Dr. Reinhart, "hoped their street would be closest to Reed College." It transpired, of course that the Reinharts' lots was at the southerly end of the residential park, whereas the Reed campus was at the north.

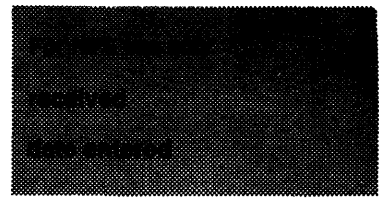
The Reinhart family consisted of Jacques Reinhart, his wife Amelia and seven children. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Reinhart had immigrated to American and settled in San Francisco, Jacques Reinhart's parents had come from Oberslundt, Germany, while Mrs. Reinhart's parents were from Poland. On his arrival in America, Mr. Reinhart's father changed his family name from Reinach to Reinhart. Jacques was born January 23, 1855 and Amelia February 3, 1865, both in San Francisco. These two did not meet until they moved to Portland as young adults. They became acquainted in an organization called "Oregon Mist," a group of young Jewish people. Amelia sang and Jacques played the violin. They were married in 1889.

In Portland, Jacques Reinhart was employed by I. Lang & Company, later to become General Grocery, one of the largest wholesale grocers in the city. At the time of the planning and building of the nominated property, Reinhart had advanced to the position of company office manager. In addition to overseeing the Portland office, he conducted an annual inspection of the firm's branches in southern Oregon and reported to Mr. Lang. He was employed with Lang & Co. for forty years before his retirement. Prior to 1915, it was unusual for Jews in Portland to attain corporate management positions unless they were related to the company owner. In the 19th century the Jewish population of Portland consisted of shopkeepers, laborers and the few wealthy elite. It was not until the time of the First World War that the Jewish managerial middle class began to develop and become upwardly mobile. Jacques Reinhart was in the forefront of this change locally.

Historically, the Jewish population of Portland was concentrated in the central areas of the city. Before their Eastmoreland house was built, the Reinharts lived on Kearney Street in a "streetcar suburb" in Northwest Portland. It was not until the 1920s that the city's Jewish population began to disperse more widely. In their relocation to the fashionable residential park on Portland's East Side as early as 1911, the Reinharts were in the vanguard. Irma Reinhart Cohon recalls that her parents engaged Joseph Jacobberger, a prominent architect with many projects for the Roman Catholic Church to his credit, to design the new house. Mrs. Cohon recalls that "in not too long a time, the handsome white

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REINHART, JACQUES AND

Continuation sheet AMELIA, HOUSE

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building was completed" and "when some time later other families took courage to build cottages at some distance, the new-comers and their children always referred to our home as the great white house on the hill." Mrs. Cohon fondly recalls "the memory of rising in the morning to look out on the refreshing sight of Mt. Hood." Her sister, Dr. Miriam Reinhart, remembers "trampling around in the wild grass everywhere" and, "when later completed, the street in front of our house was a tennis court. There was so little traffic that we could drop the net when a vehicle needed to go by."

When the Reinhart family moved from 651 Kearney Street in northwest Portland, they nonetheless retained their affiliation with Temple Beth Israel. The rabbi who taught their older children, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, was a respected figure in American Jewry. Each of the children developed a strong commitment to their faith, and several spent their lives in Jewish work.

The oldest daughter, Irma, was the first female student to attend the Hebrew Union Collge in Cincinnati, where she met the man who became her husband, Dr. Samuel S. Cohon.

Harold, the oldest son, also educated at the Hebrew Union College, was ordained a rabbi and commenced his work in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Although retaining his American citizenship, he moved to London in 1928 to become rabbi of a West End synagogue in 1928. During the 1940s and 1950s he was the leader of the Reform movement in Judaism in England and was active in helping those Jews who had escaped to England during the Second World War. Later, he was entrusted with examining and restoring 1,564 Scrolls of the Law which had been rescued from occupied countries. In recognition of his work, he was granted a Doctor of Divinity degree by Hebrew Union College in 1944. He later founded the World Union of Progressive Judaism and served as the American representative of the Union of Hebrew Congregations at the United Nations. His residence, Kent House, became the meeting place for Reformed Jews even after his retirement from West London Synagogue, and in 1958 he founded Westminster Synagogue, which was constructed in the site of his home. He made several visits to Portland, the last in 1956.

Elsie, the third child, became a singer, who toured the country on the musical stage and lent her soprano voice to synagogue choirs in Chicago.

Arthur spent most of his working life in American Jewish communal work, as Executive Secretary of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, in which capacity he vigorously promoted the program of the Jewish Chatauqua Society, which sent lecturers on Judaism to college campuses to increase inter-group understanding.

Madeline was married to Rabbi Raphael Levine of Seattle. Miriam is an educator and photographer in New York. Ernest (1901-1915) died at age 14.

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Joseph (also Josef) Jacobberger (1869-1930), the more prominent member of the architectural firm of Jacobberger and Smith, practiced in Portland from 1890 to the time of his death. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine in 1869 and emigrated to America with his parents at the age of two. His father, Hubert Jacobberger, settled in Omaha, Nebraska, where he was a building contractor. Joseph completed his public education and entered Creighton University in Omaha. Following his graduation from Creighton he undertook a period of architectural apprenticeship. After his arrival in Portland he was employed for five years as a draftsman for the firm of Whidden and Lewis, foremost exponents of the Colonial Revival and leading architects in the city. Accounts vary with regard to the year Jacobberger entered into partnership with Alfred H. Smith. It is known that Jacobberger practiced independently for a time after leaving Whidden and Lewis in 1895. The Frank E. Dooly House in Portland, a locally distinctive example of Colonial Revival architecture and a National Register property, was completed in 1910. The Dooly House has been attributed to Jacobberger alone.

That Jacobberger and Smith had formed their partnership at least by 1910 or 1911 is clear by undated blueprints for the "Residence for Mr. J. F. Reinhart" produced by "Jos. Jacobberger and Alfred H. Smith, Architects." The Jacobberger collection held by the University of Oregon Library documents some 366 Jacobberger and Jacobberger and Smith projects, predominantly residences. But Jacobberger and Smith are especially noted for their many projects for the Roman Catholic Church throughout the lower Willamette Valley. Most notable of the latter are Church of St. Michael the Archangel (1901), Church of St. Philip Nery (1913), Monastery of the Precious Blood (1923) and St. Mary's Cathedral, Parish Hall and School, all in Portland. Whether ecclesiastical, public or residential, Jacobberger and Smith buildings are recognized for the richness of their texture and traditional design vocabulary. Jacobberger's second son, Francis, continued his father's architectural practice in the Portland firms of Jacobberger, Stanton and Zeller; and Jacobberger, Stanton, Franks and Norman.

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Toll, William, The Making of an Ethnic Middle Class: Portland Jewry Over Four Generations, Albany: State University of New York Press, 1982.

Carey, Charles H., History of Oregon, Portland, 1923. Vol. 4, pages 452-453. Biographical note on Joseph Jaccobberger.

Clark, F. N., Eastmoreland, the Univeristy Residential Park, promotional booklet, undated [c. 1911], for Ladd Estate Company, Portland, Oregon.

Harold Reinhart, a Memorial Volume, Westminster Synagogue, London, England, September, 1980.

Oregon Journal, Portland, Oregon.

June 8, 1929.

May 20, 1931. Obituary article, Jacques Reinhart

May 15, 1946.

August 15, 1957.

October 16, 1957.

May 10, 1977.

Interviews, 1985

Eve Rosenfeldt, long-time member of Temple Beth Israel.

Gladys Lang Rosenfeldt, daughter of company founder, I. Lang & Co.

Correspondence

Cantor Baruch Cohon, Temple Emanuel, Beverly Hills, California, grandson of Jacques and Amelia Reinhart, May 28, 1985.

Miriam Reinhart, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, daughter of Jacques and Amelia Reinhart, May 13, 1984 ; June 14, 1984.

Historic
Resource
Inventory
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON



2-675-02624

2624 N.W. Overton Street

Goldsmith's, Block 26, Lot 5
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 2926
Northwest District Association

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence

DATE BUILT: 1921

STYLE: Twentieth Century Colonial

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS BY: Tobey, W.F.

ORIGINAL OWNER: Ricen, Leo

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-33130-4780
ZONING: R5

Rank III

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Hip roof. Central pedimented dormer with band of multi-light casement windows. Palladian windows with decorative wooden surrounds and arched sash. Arched canopy on Ionic columns over entry. Sidelights flanking front door. Bay windows on east elevation. Exterior finish of smooth stucco.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture