

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Digman-Zidell House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2959 SW Bennington Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Portland N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick April 15, 1993
Signature of certifying official/Title DEPUTY SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Helene Beyen Date of Action 5/27/93

Digman-Zidell House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation cement

walls stucco

roof asphalt: built-up

other terra cotta trim

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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The house in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style was constructed in 1930 for Anton E. Digman, and designed by the prominent Portland architect, Carl L. Linde. Located at 2959 S.W. Bennington Drive, it is situated near the top of a very steep piece of property between Bennington Drive and S.W. Canterbury Lane. The site was a very difficult one to build on, and access to the front entrance is by a long, steep driveway, which switches back across the front of the property. From the top of the driveway, one must climb two flights of stairs to reach the front door. The driveway was made possible only by building extensive basalt rock retaining walls. At the back of the property, there is access to the back door of the house by a short flight of steps down from S. W. Canterbury Lane.

The reward, however, for the difficult construction site and its unhandy access, is a magnificent view to the east of Portland and the Cascade Mountain range.

The exterior of the house is finished in a cement plaster, painted white, with what is known in the trade as a Spanish finish. Windows have wood sash and are in a variety of configurations. The living room view window is a large, round headed opening with a single sheet of plate glass. Other windows, typically, consist of a large central pane, flanked by narrow casement ventilators divided by two horizontal muntins. Some smaller openings have a single casement, divided by the horizontal muntins. There is some cast-stone ornamentation around the entrance. There is an ornamental balcony with a wrought-iron railing under the living room view window.

The roof is flat, but concealed behind a sloping fringe of red Spanish tiles, with some ornamental wood lookouts supporting the eaves.

All the principal rooms are on the upper level. A lower level contains a large party room, two former servant rooms, two baths, a laundry and a boiler room. The garage is another flight down. Windows at the lower level are small, although there are splendid views of the city. The lower floor is all plastered, but floors are concrete, now generally carpeted. Hardware at the lower level was originally black lacquered for economy, but has in recent years generally been replaced with brass finish hardware. One of the bathrooms at the lower level is in original condition, with tile wainscot and floor, and colored fixtures. The other bath, which originally had exposed concrete walls and floors,

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has been tiled and plastered and the fixtures replaced. There have been some alterations to the party room.

On the upper floor, one enters from the front door by way of a generous entrance hall with an attractive tile floor of unglazed, red Spanish tiles, with small square accent tiles in blue and yellow in a basket weave pattern. The base is of 8-inch, unglazed, red, square tiles.

At the right side of the entrance hall, a large, round-headed opening leads to the living room down a single oak riser. The living room is large, with a tile fireplace at the far end. The tile, once a tan color, has been painted. The ceiling is beamed, and sloped at either side where ornamental brackets support the beams. On the left-hand wall, near the fireplace, another large round-headed opening leads to the bedroom hallway. This opening is filled with a pair of handsome wrought-iron gates.

On the left side of the entrance hall, another round-headed opening, matching the living room opening, leads into the dining room. This opening is also fitted with a pair of wrought-iron gates, matching those in the living room. The ceiling in the dining room is beamed and bracket and slopes at two sides, as in the living room.

At the rear of the entrance hall is a small den, with access to the kitchen and nook, to the stair to the lower floor, and to a back hall which leads to the bedrooms and bathroom.

Adjoining the dining room is a breakfast nook, and beyond is the kitchen. The painted wood wall cabinets and counters, and the tile countertops are all original.

Down the back hall are three bedrooms and three bathrooms with their original tile walls, floors and colored fixtures. The showers were fitted with seven shower heads. The back hall slopes downward from the entrance hall to the bedroom area, to reach the living room level at which the bedrooms are located.

Plaster on the upper level is all what is known in the trade as a Monterey finish, and the floors are all oak, although now carpeted. Virtually the only alteration to the upper level is the replacement or removal of the original light fixtures. Hardware is original.

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Latchsets are of Russwin manufacture with a brass finish, and a French knob design. Interior doors are all single panel doors, typical of the period. Woodwork in the living room, dining room and entrance is walnut. Elsewhere, it is soft wood enamelled.

This house was constructed with a moderate budget, utilizing finishes comparable with those of a good quality builder's house for this date in the Mediterranean Style; but the floor plan arrangement, scale and proportions of rooms, and some details show the skill of its architect, Carl Linde.

The virtual mint condition of the house, especially of the kitchen and bathrooms, is unusual after 62 years of use, and makes this house an outstanding example of its type and period.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Commerce
- Industry
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1930-1942

Significant Dates

1930
1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Anton E. Digman; Samuel J. Zidell

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carl L. Linde, Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Digman-Zidell House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.34 acres

Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	522620	5040610
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President, and Richard Ritz, Architect

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date November 11, 1992

street & number 123 NW Second Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Bert K. Fukumoto

street & number 2959 SW Bennington Drive telephone (503) 226-6151

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SHPO SUMMARY

The stucco-clad house with red-tiled parapets located at 2959 SW Bennington Drive in the Arlington Heights neighborhood of Portland, Oregon was built for coffee merchant Anton Digman in 1930. It was designed by local architect Carl Linde, who is best known for a respected body of work in the apartment house and residential field.

Linde's most prominent works in the Mediterranean idiom include the Envoy Apartments (1929) at the foot of King's Hill overlooking West Burnside Street and the Otho Poole House (1928) on NW Hermosa Boulevard--both listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Linde's Digman House, too, ranks among the finely crafted Portland residences of the Spanish Colonial Revival, a style popularized by the Panama-California Exposition of 1925 at San Diego whose chief architect was Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The house Linde designed for Digman exhibits all the characteristic elements of the revival style, including, in addition to broad expanses of plain plaster walls and low-pitched, tile roofs, round-arched and post-and-lintel portals, inset round-arched panels accented with bas relief ornament, and elaborate doorway grilles and railings of wrought iron.

The house meets Criterion C as a distinctive and well preserved example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture locally. It also meets Criterion B for its association with two outstanding self-made men, both of them immigrants who contributed substantially to Portland economy through their business acumen and sheer industry.

Anton E. Digman (1876-1949), was a Danish emigre who worked his way to executive status in the coffee importing firm of Clossett and Devers. He headed the prosperous business as president from 1924 to his retirement in 1943. He commissioned the house on SW Bennington Drive and occupied it at the peak of his active career. Before war time shipping restrictions and rationing curtailed the company's profits, Digman guided Clossett and Devers to a leading position among coffee merchants in the Pacific Northwest.

Digman's successor in ownership of the nominated property was Samuel Zidell (1895-1967), a Polish Jew who acquired the house in

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1941. In the following year, Zidell founded the Zidell Machinery and Supply Company which quickly evolved as the major industry of its kind on the Portland waterfront. The company specialized in scrap metal, among other things, and, following the Second World War, Zidell won a contract to scrap as many as 180 Liberty Ships, the concrete-encased remnants of which are submerged in the Willamette River above its confluence with the Columbia River--the route to the Pacific. Although Zidell's entry to the the property came late in the historic period of significance, his association with it was long-lived. There is no other residence in the metropolitan area more importantly associated with Samuel Zidell, since he founded a base industry shortly after he moved in and, on vacating the house in 1967, he moved to an apartment and died a short while later.

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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

In 1845, Daniel Lownsdale, one of Portland's founding fathers, took up a land claim in the foothills west of town and operated a tannery on the creek that drained the canyon at the head of Jefferson Street. The creek was called Tanner Creek. The road built through the canyon to give the city access to the farmlands was called Canyon Road. In 1848, Lownsdale sold his tannery and the rights to his claim to two men who soon left Oregon for California. They then sold the property and enterprise to Amos Nahum King, a farmer from Ohio. King and his wife filed for a federal land grant on March 11, 1852. His donation claim consisted of 513 acres. In the southwest corner of that claim was the land which eventually became Arlington Heights.

Deed records indicate that the Kings began selling parcels of land as early as 1860. One major parcel, 40.78 acres, cost the city \$32,624. It became Washington Park. King incorporated on September 1, 1888, creating the King Real Estate Association. Their first development was Melinda Heights, named for King's wife.

Amos King died in 1901 and the King Estate was incorporated to deal with the property left to the heirs. On March 20, 1910, the King Estate sold its remaining land to Dorr and Evalyn Keasey, who in turn, sold the land to the Melinda Heights Realty Syndicate, which he controlled. This plat, the largest--some 90 undeveloped acres--sold for \$500,000, one of the largest real estate transactions recorded to that date.

Arlington Heights was then platted on October 31, 1910. The source of the name Arlington is not known. The Arlington Club's present building was completed in 1910 and Keasey may have wished to exploit the prestige the name conveyed.

Dorr Keasey was born in Iowa and moved to Portland in the late 19th century. Between 1890 and 1893, Keasey worked in a real estate office, but financial panic suspended real estate activities in 1893. In 1900, Keasey reentered the field. As with many of his peers, Keasey saw the potential of tying real estate development to the street cars and he obtained the franchise for the Council Crest streetcar line. Keasey also formed the Melinda Heights Realty Syndicate and he began promoting Kings Heights, as that name was more popularly known.

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Arlington Heights, and its companion development Kings Heights, both followed the success of Portland Heights. Developed in 1905, Portland Heights was one of the first west hills to be developed, having been made accessible by cable car in 1898. Growth of Portland's trolley system and the influx of the automobile made these "suburbs" popular.

Construction of Arlington Heights began in 1911. An advertisement in the Oregonian claimed, "A large number of tracts have already been sold to Portland's most prominent people," while another said "Arlington Heights Villa plats in Portland's most exclusive residence in the city." A 1912 advertisement in the Oregonian outlined the attractiveness of the area: It was an escape from the commerce and crowding of Nob Hill, and it was on the west side. Building lots sold for \$1,000 to \$3,500, depending on size and view.

Timing, however, was bad and the project ran into construction and financial difficulties. In three years, Keasey had just sold seven houses. The architect, John Bennes, was the first. By 1919, Arlington Heights still only had 19 houses. Following the war, however, the neighborhood boomed with over one hundred houses built in the decade 1919-29. These were the years of Arlington Heights most intense growth. The depression slowed construction and only 23 houses were built in the following decade. Today, Arlington Heights has 237 houses.

CARL L. LINDE

Carl L. Linde (1864-1945), was a German native who settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1870. Before graduating from Milwaukee's German-English Academy in 1887, he apprenticed as an architect. In 1883 he went to New York to enlist in the Navy. After serving a year at the Newport, Rhode Island, naval training station, his parents purchased his release. It is unclear whether he stayed in New York for a short time then or returned to New York after graduating from the Academy. Mr. Fred C. Baker, a close friend of Mr. Linde's asserts that Linde worked as a draftsman for McKim, Mead & White in his youth. No confirmation has yet been found in the McKim, Mead & White files.

At some time, Mr. Linde returned to the midwest and worked as a staff architect for Ryerson Steel in Chicago. He worked on several high-rise buildings in the Chicago area

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during the "time of the union troubles" at Ryerson. Sometime before coming to Oregon in 1906, Mr. Linde worked as a brewery architect in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. No specific chronology for this period in Mr. Linde's life is currently available.

After coming to Oregon in 1906, Mr. Linde worked in Edgar Lazarus' office where he designed and supervised construction of the Electric Building for which he received national attention. Linde later worked for Whidden and Lewis, D.C. Lewis, A.E. Doyle and Whitehouse and Foulhoux before applying for his license in 1921. From 1921 until 1940 he maintained his own architectural practice in Portland. From 1941 until his death in 1945 he was "associated" with the army engineers at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Mr. Linde is remembered primarily for his residences and apartment houses in Portland, although he did a bank and brewery in Vancouver, Washington, and the Camlin Hotel and Puget Sound Savings and Loan in Seattle. For a period of time Mr. Linde maintained an office in Seattle as well as Portland. The early work of Linde was strongly derivative and traditional, reflecting his possible apprenticeship with the firm of McKim Mead & White in New York, and his associations with the other firms previously mentioned.

Linde's apartment building designs were elegant and rich in ornamentation, particularly the early years which included the Sovereign Hotel (1922) and the Ambassador Apartments (1922). Other Linde apartments that are on the national register include: the Clovelly Garden Apartments, Tudor style, at 6307 Northeast Union, built in 1928; the Envoy Apartment building at 2336 Southwest Osage, built in 1929. Apartments designed by Linde that are in the HRI: Ongford Apartments at 1417 Southwest Tenth Avenue, built in 1938; Marshall Apartments at 715 Southwest King Avenue, built in 1911; an Apartment house at 2250 Northeast Flanders Street, built in 1929; an Apartment house at 2325 Northeast Flanders Street built in 1930; and an Apartment house at 2421 Northeast Irving Street, built in 1924.

Linde's first residential design in the Arlington Heights neighborhood was the McCauley House at 310 Kingston, built in 1925. Other Linde-designed residences in the HRI include the 1926 Spanish Colonial Ward House at 2903 NW Cumberland, the 1928 Spanish Colonial Poole House at 506 NW Hermosa.

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SPANISH AND MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL IN PORTLAND

The early twentieth century revival of Spanish or Mediterranean flavored architecture dates its American roots to the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego which celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal. Certainly, predecessors in the Spanish or Mission style can be found throughout the west, however, the exhibition turned what had been individual experiments into a movement around 1915 and finally a "craze" by 1925.

The style is characterized by applique details, such as tile bulkheads, and signature red-tile roof. Other features include flat roofs surrounded by parapets, arches, plastered walls, doorways flanked by pilasters and window grills. Balconies with railings of wrought iron are also common. Windows often vary in size.

The exotic style adapted to commercial use in the 1920's quite well. It's foreign flavor gave stores and shops a sense of flair or flamboyancy. In Portland, that desire for flair can be seen in the extreme in the Hollywood Moving Picture and Vaudeville Theater. On a more restrained basis, the Mediterranean and Spanish Revival is found in a multitude of one-story strip type commercial structures along main thoroughfares such as Broadway and Grand on the east side.

The style also lent itself to residential structures. Apart from simply being in vogue, the Mediterranean and Spanish Revival styles gave a sense of nouveau and worldliness. Upscale Nob Hill apartments featured the style, such Feig's 1929 designs for apartments on the 1900 block of NW Irving or Linde's design for the Envoy. New residences in upscale neighborhood can be seen in the contemporary developments in the west hills and on a lesser scale on the east side in neighborhood like Ladd's Addition and Laurelhurst. As noted above, the style was popular with Linde, both for apartments and for residence.

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ANTON E. DIGMAN

In 1930, Anton E. Digman hired the respected architect Carl Linde to design a house in the nouveau-rich neighborhood of Arlington Heights. A self-made man, the house was his statement of what he had accomplished.

He was born on October 3, 1876 in Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1882, at the age of six, he family migrated to America, to Clinton, Iowa. Six years later, they moved to Portland. At the age of 16, in 1882, he began work in the warehouse of a new enterprise in town, Clossett & Devers. The company had formed the year earlier under the name Clossett Brothers. As the enterprise expanded, Digman's position within the company grew, working in sales and management. In 1911, he was named Treasurer. In 1914, he became Vice President. In 1924, upon the retirement of Arthur Devers, Digman was named President. Their offices were at 1507 NW Pettigrove Avenue. He remained President for nineteen years, until retirement in 1943. A coffee importer and wholesaler, Clossett & Devers became the dominant coffee importer in the northwest for several years under Digman's leadership. Upon his retirement, C. M. Stewart took over management of the company. However, during World War II, the company faced hard time from which it never recovered. It closed in 1950.

Digman died on October 8, 1949. His wife, Frances (nee Ruedy) Digman, whom he married in 1893, died three weeks later. She had been born in Switzerland on July 19, 1876 and moved to Portland in 1882. They were survived the Digman triplets, Clarence, James and Jesse. He was an honorary member of the National Coffee Association and a life member of the Multnomah Athletic Club.

The Digman's lived in the house from the time it was built in 1930 until 1941. At that time, they moved to 7300 SW Benz Park.

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SAMUEL J. ZIDELL

In 1941, the 64 year old Anton Digman sold his house to 45 year old Samuel J. Zidell. Like Digman, Zidell was a self-made man, compiling an estate of \$1.6 million from a \$44 investment. Curiously, the transfer of the house reflected the changing lives of two men affected by the war in divergent ways. World War II shipping restrictions and rationing hurt Clossett & Devers such that the company never recovered. Digman retired in the middle of the war, in 1943, and the company closed within a decade. That same war catapulted Zidell's scrap metal and machining enterprises into a new level of business activity, creating new opportunities and making him a millionaire.

Zidell was born on May 10, 1895 in Poland. At the age of 16, Zidell arrived in Portland unable to read or write English and barely able to speak it. He worked as a bottle washer, saving enough money to participate in a jitney (livery) business. In the summer of 1915, he purchased a team and wagon and drove to Roseburg to seek out his fortune. On arrival, he met a stranger who turned out to be the mayor of Roseburg. On his new found friend's advice, Zidell established credit with a local bank and deposited \$44, after which he founded the Douglas Machinery Company in a building owned by the mayor. The next year, he sold the company and returned to Portland to establish Zidell Machinery and scrap metal business near the waterfront at 925 SW Front.

It was the first of a ever expanding collection of enterprises. In 1942, he formed the present Zidell Machinery and Supply Company, which eventually led to a major industrial complex. During World War II and the Korean War, Zidell was a major contributor of scrap iron to the nation's war effort. At the time of his death, Zidell was chairman of the board for Zidell Machinery Supply Co., Zidell Explorations, Zidell Distribution, Zidell of Seattle, Tube Forging of America, ZRZ Realty, Oregon Barge and Leasing, and Plumbers Supply. Among his enterprises was one of the largest ship breaker companies in America. He manufactured and leased barges. He manufactured flanges and forging, distributed plumbers' equipment and distributed industrial and marine valves. He had two manufacturing plants in Portland, and sales offices in Los Angeles, Houston and New York. At the time of his death, his enterprises employed 800

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people and grossed \$20 million annually. Since the 1940's, the company offices have been located at 3121 SW Moody.

He was a lifetime member of the Congregations Neveh Shalom and Shaarie Torah and a member of Kesser Israel. Active in Jewish and Zionist affairs, he held memberships in the Jewish Community Center, American Jewish Congress, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Portland B'nai B'rith and the Zionist Organization of America. A quiet philanthropist, he donated considerably to the United Jewish Appeal, the State of Israel and various colleges and universities, including Reed College, Lewis and Clark, Wellesley College and MIT. In 1960, he was honored as Man of the Year by the Israeli Bond organization.

He died October 6, 1967 of a heart attack at St. Vincent Hospital. He was 72. He was survived by his wife, Rose, two sons (Emery and Arnold) and two daughters (Mrs. Lillian Weinstein and Mrs. Barbara Sedline).

In 1941, with business flourishing from the war, Zidell purchased the Digman House. He moved from 2463 NW Quimby and lived in the Linde-designed house on Bennington Drive until 1967. In that year, he moved with his wife to an apartment at 735 SW St. Clair.

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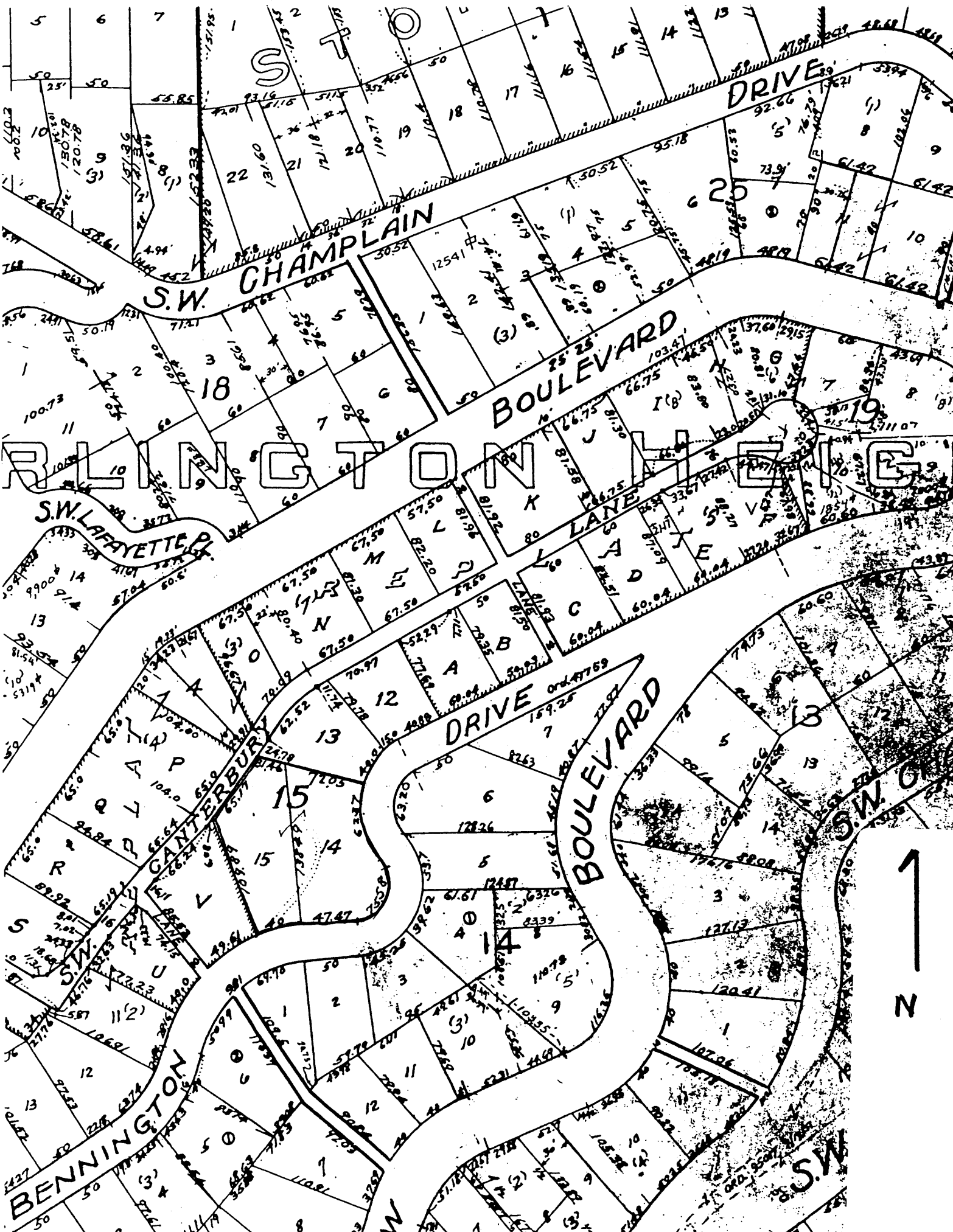
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Zidell House is located on lots 14 and 15 of block 15, Arlington Heights, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the building for which National Register status is being requested.



ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

S.W. CHAMPLAIN DRIVE

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BOULEVARD

S.W. LAFAYETTE

LANE

DRIVE

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BOULEVARD

S.W. O'CONNEL

S.W. ERBER

S.W. BENNINGTON

S.W. O'CONNEL

S.W. O'CONNEL

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