

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000020

Date Listed: 2/19/93

Smith, Walter V. House  
Property Name

Multnomah  
County

OR  
State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus  
Signature of the Keeper

2/19/93  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Materials:

The notations provided in this space should reflect the materials currently visible on the exterior, not underlying original materials. The nomination is amended to read: Foundation - stucco. [see 7-4, par.3]

This information was confirmed with the Oregon SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
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### 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 Smith, Walter V., House  
other names/site number Smith-Brooks House

#### 2. Location

street & number 1943 SW Montgomery Drive N/A not for publication  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 Hamm December 30, 1992  
Signature of certifying official/Title 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 2/19/95

Smith, Walter V., 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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 Early 20th Century  
American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
walls shingle  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof shingle  
other  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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**DESCRIPTION**

The Walter V. Smith House located at 1943 S.W. Montgomery Drive is situated on Lot 10, Block 65 of Carter's Addition to Portland, Oregon.

**PORTLAND HEIGHTS**

1943 SW Montgomery Drive is located in Carter's Addition, ostensibly a portion of Portland Heights. The land originally was owned under a donation land claim by Thomas Carter, the mutual grandfather of Walter V. and Edith Smith. Developed by Preston Smith and lawyer-realtor J. Carroll McCaffrey, and located along the soon to be built Cable Railway Company line, the Heights were considered to be a playground for the rich. Relatively isolated, there were few houses in the area when the Walter V. Smith House was first built. Land sold for \$250 an acre in 1888. Access was by horse-drawn coaches, the by risky and inconsistent cable cars and finally by electric cars in 1896. Once the rail access opened in 1904, prices rose substantially, to \$5,000 an acre by 1910, and the neighborhood filled quickly. Unfortunately, many of the initial homes were laid out without regard for topography. Subsequently, the streets were terraced and by 1909 homes were being built with a greater sensitivity to the landscape. In addition to or because of the hilly terrain, the lots did not follow any standard size or set pattern, so a wide variety of building styles and shapes became possible. Portland Heights grew to fruition in the late 1920's when the Vista Avenue viaduct was built. It provided direct automobile access between upper Burnside Street and the Heights.

**SETTING**

When built, the location of this house was quite remote. The streetcar line on Vista Avenue did not operate until 1904, and public transportation was by way of the cable car line on 18th Street with the nearest stop at Clifton Street. However, road access to Portland Heights before the building of the Ford Street Bridge and Vista Avenue was by way of Montgomery Drive, which then was apparently routed on what is now Prospect Drive, so the house was located on the road access to the developed area of Portland Heights. In 1898 there were few houses, if any, in the immediate neighborhood. With the opening of

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streetcar line in 1904, however, the neighborhood began to fill up rapidly.

**EXTERIOR**

Plans in the possession of the current owners document that the house was designed by prominent Portland architect, Joseph Jacobberger in 1898. The house is in the Craftsman Style on the exterior, but the interior is very formal in plan. The house is very large, with more than 3,000 square feet on each of four levels, for a total of more than 12,000 square feet.

The exterior treatment of this house was fairly typical for a Craftsman Style house. It featured heavy barge-boards with bosses at the gables, steep roofs and wide overhanging eaves, supported on ornamental brackets. There are bay windows supported on brackets, casement windows with transoms and leaded glass. This house is quite English in concept, because of its double gables at the front.

The foundation walls are of brick, stuccoed with heavy, rough-cast plaster. The walls at the first and second floors are covered with shingles in an interesting double alternate course system, with two six-inch courses alternating with two three-inch courses. Gable ends above the second floor are half-timbered with rough-cast plaster in-fill, and project out from the plane of the shingled walls. Walls are in excellent condition. The roof is wood shingled, and from the worn condition of the shingles, very old, perhaps 40 or 50 years old. The roof needs to be replaced.

The chimneys, which are exposed on the outside walls, are stuccoed with rough-cast plaster below the roof. Above the roof, the brick of all the chimneys is exposed, with projecting flueliners, and are elaborately corbelled, consistent with the attributed 1898 date for the house. Windows at the third floor have diamond pane sash. At the first and second floors, windows are both casement and double-hung, and many have leaded transoms. The living room, library and some of the bedrooms have window units consisting of a large, fixed, central plate glass pane, flanked by narrow casements at each side. All windows at the first and second floors have been fitted with storm sash for insulation in recent years.

The house is situated at the top of a ridge. At the rear, the basement is mostly above

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ground level, and a very long, winding driveway ascends from S.W. Montgomery Place, providing access to two garage spaces, which have been built into the basement level at some time after the house was first built. Their doors are overhead type doors of recent vintage.

**INTERIOR**

At the front of the house, on S.W. Montgomery Drive, the house is reached by a driveway and steps to the front entrance, which is recessed in a covered porch at the center of the elevation. The front door and sidelights have leaded glass in a decorative pattern. The door opens onto an immense hall, 14 feet wide and 40 feet long, at the back of which is a magnificent stairway. Sliding pocket doors give access to the principal rooms, and the hall ceiling is crossed by beams, which relieve the extreme length of the room. The walls of the hall have a low wainscot. The floor in the hall is hardwood, possibly birch or beech, and is laid diagonally. The ceiling height in the hall, and throughout the first floor, is 10 feet.

At the right side of the hall is the living room, 18 x 24 feet in size, with a fireplace at one end. The mantel is classically detailed. The surround and hearth of white marble appear to be new. The floor in the living room is oak, laid with the length of the room, and has two narrow feature strips of dark wood, running around the perimeter of the room. Also on the right side of the hall, behind the living room, is the library 18 x 26 feet in size, with a small ell at one side. The fireplace, at the far end of the room, has a facing and hearth of ceramic tile, which has been painted. The bookshelves on the two walls are new, having been added by the present owners, carefully matching details of mouldings, so that the bookshelves blend into the room very comfortably. French doors in the ell open onto an outside terrace, which is of new construction. The floor of this room is also of oak, and also has the dark feature strips at the edge. This flooring is laid diagonally, in the room, in the same direction as the hall flooring, and having the effect of drawing one into the room from the hall.

On the left side of the hall, opposite the living room, is the dining room, a long, narrow space, 14 x 24 feet in size. At the front wall of the room are four casement windows, grouped together, the full width of the room, over which are leaded glass transoms. These windows, when seen from the outside, are in a group of five, extending the full width of this

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wing of the house. This was evidently the only way the architect could make the dining room windows look right both inside and outside. The fifth window opens on a small unused space off the service stair.

At the back of the dining room, a swinging door opens on a large pantry, and the space beyond that was originally the kitchen. The old kitchen is now a family room, and what was once an open porch is now the kitchen. The space adjoining the service entrance and the service stair is now the laundry. The old stair to the basement has been closed off. A new stair to the basement has been built in a corner of the original kitchen. This work in the kitchen area was mostly done in 1968.

At the far end of the hall, under the stair landing, are a coat room and a lavatory, each with a door to the hall. Originally, there was also a door between the two spaces. The plumbing fixtures are of modern vintage.

Except for the kitchen and former service areas, the first floor is virtually unchanged from its original condition.

Ascending the grand staircase to the second floor, one comes first to a broad landing, the full width of the hall, from which the stair reverses at both sides of the landing to reach the second floor. At the landing a group of four casement windows floods the stair and that end of the hall with light. The stair railing is constructed with a mahogany bannister and slender, turned spindles. At the second floor, this railing connects the two upper flights with a gracefully curved section around the semi-circular well providing clearance for the lower flight of the stair.

The second floor hall is a grand space, 50 feet long, including the upper flights of the stairs and the landing. The ceiling is nine feet high, as are all of the second floor ceilings.

There are four large bedrooms in the four corners of the house, two on each side of the hall. The two bedrooms at the rear of the house have fireplaces. Closets and baths are placed between the bedrooms at each side of the hall. These baths have been altered and original fixtures replaced. The two bedrooms at the front of the house have projecting rectangular bay windows at their front wall.

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The floors in the hall and the bedrooms are all hardwoods laid diagonally. The two rear bedrooms and the hall are hard maple, laid in the same direction. The northeast bedroom floor is beech, laid in the opposite direction, and the southeast bedroom is new oak, installed by the present owners, and laid in the same direction as the northeast bedroom.

At the south side of the house, between the two bedrooms, is a service hall, with fir doors and woodwork, from which leads the service stair to the kitchen area, and the attic stair. At the end of the hall is a narrow room now used as a study. This room may have originally been a nursemaid's room, and the southeast bedroom a nursery.

The attic is a labyrinth of small spaces, mostly finished, originally used for servants' rooms and storage. The bathroom is the only one in the house with original fixtures. The attic is little altered from its original state.

The basement level has been much altered to accommodate the two garage spaces. There is a chimney thimble under the original kitchen, originally used for a laundry stove. The original boiler has been replaced with a gas-fire boiler, which supplies the original hot-water heating radiators throughout the house.

While the kitchen and bathrooms of his house have been totally altered, as is usual with over-ninety-year-old houses, all of the principal rooms of the house are in near original condition, and in excellent repair, as is also the exterior of the house. This is a fine example of Joseph Jacobberger's work in the Craftsman Style, and well deserving of preservation.



**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

**Period of Significance**

1898

**Significant Dates**

1898

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Joseph Jacobberger

**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:

Portland Bureau of Planning

Smith, Walter V., House  
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.520 acres (22,700 sq. ft.) Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	523640	5039860
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, FAIA

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date June, 1992

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

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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 Wayne M. and Nancy W. Kline

street & number 1943 SW Montgomery Drive telephone (503) 241-7488

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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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1**SHPO SUMMARY**

The two-and-a-half story Arts and Crafts style house located at 1943 SW Montgomery Drive in the Portland Heights neighborhood of Portland, Oregon was designed by Joseph Jacobberger for Walter and Edith Carter Smith and constructed in 1898. It was an early development on the Heights, where there was no street car line operating before 1904. The house also represents one of the earliest documented works of the noted architect who designed a number of houses in the Tudor/Arts and Crafts vein for Portland clients in the span of his 30-year career, locally. The Smith House is proposed for nomination under Criterion C as a well-preserved and noteworthy example of its stylistic type in the architect's body of work. Plans in possession of the current owners carry the architect's signature and date of 1898.

The Smith House is a two-and-a-half story rectilinear volume enclosed by a steeply-pitched hip roof with a number of intersecting gables. The long axis runs north to south, with the principal facade facing east onto SW Montgomery Drive. Like the nearby house the architect designed some 15 years later for the physician Andrew Jackson Giesy, exterior elevations exhibit picturesque variety within a generally formal composition. The elevations show distinctly the influences of the English Arts and Crafts movement based on 16th and 17th Century archetypes. Except for rough-cast plaster in gable ends and a stuccoed basement story exposed on the private facade, where the half-acre site slopes to the west, the exterior is clad entirely with shingles laid in alternating double long and short courses. The east front is composed as two gabled pavilions with jettied second story window bays flanking a recessed porch with overhead deck and railing that bridges the space between pavilions to form a balcony. A gabled dormer is centered above the entrance bay. The deep overhang of the roof is unbracketed for the most part, but verge boards are both scalloped and embellished with bosses. Decorative half timbering is applied to gable ends. Windows are typical of the genre, including single casements and multi-casement banks divided by transom bars. Dormer casements and fixed-panel attic lights in the gables have diapered leading adding further enrichment to the exterior surface. Prominent, elaborately articulated chimneys also are characteristic of the style. In short, the late medieval vocabulary is integrated to good effect with Craftsman details such

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as the coursed shingle siding and outriggers supporting the eaves of a single story kitchen attachment.

It was characteristic of eclectic residential design in the late 19th Century for interiors to exhibit diverse vocabularies. Jacobberger's house for Walter Smith adhered to this convention. In contrast to the picturesque theme of the exterior, the interior is formally laid out in the 18th Century manner with a spacious central cross hall, at the back of which is a grand staircase, open at the string, with spiralled newel posts, delicate banisters and double, bilateral flights from a landing to the second story. Woodwork is standard high quality mill work of the day characterized by coved ceiling cornices, paneled wainscoting and classical chimney pieces with kneed surrounds and mock pulvinated friezes. All windows have been fitted with storm sash as a weatherization measure.

Proponents have identified D. C. Lewis, Emil Schacht and Whidden and Lewis as other exponents of the Arts and Crafts in Portland in the years immediately before and after 1900. Edgar Lazarus could be added to such a list. In any case, weighing the Smith House with comparable work by contemporary designers, the nominated property holds its own notwithstanding its early date in Jacobberger's oeuvre.

The documentation provides welcome insight on the career of Joseph Jacobberger (1867-1930), who practiced in Portland independently from 1900 to 1912, when he entered a partnership with Alfred H. Smith. Jacobberger remained active until his death in 1930, and his firm was perpetuated by the architect's son, Francis. We learn that the architect was raised in Omaha, Nebraska, where he attended Creighton University. He served an apprenticeship in Minneapolis and moved to Portland in 1890, there to work in the office of the leading firm of Whidden and Lewis. After a hiatus of several years in Los Angeles, Jacobberger returned to Portland and opened his own practice to largely residential work. The point is made that after forming his partnership with Smith, the scope of his work broadened to encompass a number of important projects for the Roman Catholic Church and other institutions. Just where the architect resided in 1898, when he prepared the plans for Smiths' house is uncertain.

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The house has a noteworthy association in a subsequent owner. Walter and Edith Smith lived in the house into the 1920s. In 1928, the property was acquired by Philip R. Brooks, managing director of the Brooks Investment Corporation and a major stockholder in the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company which logged vast timber tracts in the Deschutes River country of central Oregon. Brooks was responsible for development of the celebrated Pilot Butte Inn, one of the first Oregon properties to be listed in the National Register (1972) and, regrettably, soon after demolished. Brooks resided in the house on Montgomery Drive in Portland Heights to the time of his death in 1940.

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The Walter V. Smith House is an important example of the Craftsman Style of Architecture in Portland. It is one of the earliest houses designed by Joseph Jacobberger. Jacobberger was not yet 30 years old and had been working as a draftsman in the office of Whidden E. Lewis when he designed the Smith House.

Despite Jacobberger's age, the Walter V. Smith House is a mature work and outstanding among the Craftsman Houses constructed at this time. Other Portland architects working in this style at the same time included David Chambers Lewis, Emit Schacht and Whidden & Lewis. This house is certainly the equal of any of the early Craftsman houses which have been observed. It was the first house to be built in its immediate neighborhood, commanding a splendid view of the city and the Cascade Range. It presented an impressive appearance, sited as it was on the top of the ridge. Architect Joseph Jacobberger was a very capable eclectic designer, whose work was outstanding among the works of his contemporaries in Portland.

**JOSEPH JACOBBERGER**

(born, March 19, 1867; died, March 18, 1930)

Joseph Jacobberger was a prominent architect in Portland during the first 30 years of this century, performing much work for the Catholic Church. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine on March 19, 1867 and came to the United States with his parents at the age of two in 1869. He spent his boyhood in Omaha, Nebraska and attended Creighton University in Omaha.

Jacobberger first practiced in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1890, he moved to Portland and worked for several years in the office of Whidden & Lewis. Later he worked for a while in Los Angeles where his son, Francis, was born in 1898. In 1900, Jacobberger returned to Portland with his family and proceeded to build a solo practice. For the first decade most of his projects were residential or small commercial and institutional buildings. In 1913, he designed the Geisy-Failing House on the back of the ridge behind the Walter V. Smith House. It also uses Craftsman features in its design, but is more Continental in its concept. In comparing the Smith and Geisy-Failing Houses, while both may be termed Craftsman, they are not at all alike. Together, they exhibit the diverse skill and talent of Joseph Jacobberger as a designer.

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In 1912 Jacobberger formed a partnership with Alfred H. Smith and from that time on his practice flourished with the size and importance of his projects increasing. Among the most important of his Portland projects were the Knights of Columbus Building (1920); St. Mary's Cathedral (1925); The Church of the Madeleine; the Gardeners' and Ranchers' Market; and an addition to St. Vincent Hospital (1930). He also developed a ten-year building program for Columbia University in Portland.

Jacobberger received license No. 35 under the grandfather clause when licensing of architects was commenced in Oregon in 1919. He served on the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners from 1926 to 1928 as vice president. He was a long-time member of the Oregon Chapter of the AIA joining in 1914 and serving as president from 1917 to 1919.

Joseph Jacobberger died March 18, 1930 at the age of 62 following a heart attack suffered at his home. He was survived by his wife and five children. His son Francis was also an architect and carried on his father's firm for many years.

**WALTER V. SMITH**

(born, February 6, 1852; died September 11, 1932)

Walter V. Smith was born in Salem, Oregon on February 6, 1852 to Joseph Showalter Smith and Julia A. Carter Smith. His father followed the western migration, being born in Pennsylvania and educated in Ohio and Indiana. A practicing lawyer, he was a former Speaker of the House for Washington Territory. When Walter was 8, his father formed the Willamette Woolen Mills, an investment that proved particularly profitable during the Civil War. When the son was 17, his father was elected as U.S. Congressman. In 1870, he relocated to Portland to practice law and develop real estate. By the end of the decade, he was considered one of the city's richest men, and with his brother, Walter K, one of the city's richest families.

His mother was early Oregon school teacher, also educated in Ohio and migrated to Oregon with her parents in 1848. That year, she taught private school to 35 pupils in a log cabin at Second and Stark Streets. In 1849, she married Joseph.

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For most of life, Smith, the son, dabbled in investments, but never matched the energy or success of his father. He married his first cousin, Edith Carter Smith, and settled into land owned by their mutual grandfather [his mother's father] in Portland Heights. His greatest contribution seemingly was their son, Leland S. Smith, a career Foreign Service Officer.

Smith died on September 11, 1932 at the age of 80. He was survived by his wife and son.

Smith lived in the house from the time it was built until the 1920's.

**PHILIP RANNEY BROOKS**

(born, October 29, 1875; died, July 23, 1940)

Philip R. Brooks was born in the Winona, Minnesota on October 29, 1875. His father was Lester R. Brooks, who operated a string of grain elevators and lumber yards in the upper Midwest. The elder Brooks is credited with being the first person to use an incandescent lighting system outside of New York City. He purchased the system from Thomas Edison in 1878 so that his Winona flour mill could operate at night without the danger of the arc and gas lights igniting grain dust. Brooks, with his two brothers, later formed the Brooks Lumber Company [subsequently the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company] with production centers in Minnesota and Florida.

His mother was Josephine Bullen Brooks from Kenosha, Wisconsin. Her father, John Bullen, founded the town and the Bullen home served as a way station on the underground railroad during the Civil War. When Philip moved to Portland, she accompanied him and remained in the family home until her death on May 12, 1944 at the age of 94 and four years after Philip's death.

Philip enjoyed a well-heeled youth and an eastern education, graduating from Yale University in the mid-1890's. After graduating, he returned to the family home in Minnesota and presumably became acquainted with the family's business. Eventually, he would become managing director of the Brooks Investment Corporation.



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During this time, facing depleted forests, the family's company, Brooks-Scanlon, sent representatives first nationwide, then throughout the Western Hemisphere. They looked to Louisiana, the Bahamas, Cuba, British Columbia and central Oregon.

When they reached "the vast Deschuttess timber belt", Brooks-Scanlon knew they had found a replacement for their dwindling midwest supplies. This expanse of timber amounted to twenty billion board feet, waiting to be harvested. Towering stands of Ponderosa pine stretched north, south and west along the banks of the Deschuttess. Brooks-Scanlon began buying as much acreage in Bend as possible. By 1898, when Philip was only 23, they had more than 16,000 acres tied up. Within twenty years, that total would reach 145,000 acres.

As other forest dwindled, Brooks-Scanlon's activities centered increasingly in the Northwest, including Bend, Oregon; Eureka, Montana; and Powell River, Vancouver. By the mid-1920's, Philip felt the need to relocate, first to Vancouver, British Columbia. There he was close to the Powell River Company, a paper manufacturing concern of which he was a large stockholder.

In 1928, Philip moved to Portland to the house at 1943 SW Montgomery in Portland Heights. Here, as a major stockholder of Brooks-Scanlon and as managing director of Brooks Investments, he was close to his primary investments.

Frequently traveling to Bend and presumably to give himself an appropriate place to stay while inspecting the yards there, Brooks had the Pilot Butte Inn built under his direction and according to his own ideas. The once famous hostelry had been one of Oregon's showplaces, noted for its design and the art objects within.

A lifelong bachelor, Philip Brooks died at the age of 64 in his home on July 23, 1940. He was survived only by his mother. He was a member of the Congregational Church, University Club, Arlington Club, Portland Golf Club, the Vancouver, B.C. club, the Minneapolis Club and the Yale Alumni Association. An avid reader, upon his death, he donated his library of 2,000 books to the University of Oregon, as well as money to build a reading room to house them.

Philip Brooks lived in the house from 1928 until his death in 1940. His mother continued to reside there until her death four years later.

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**SUBSEQUENT OWNERS**

After the Brooks family, Mrs. Max W. Lorenz lived in the house as a widow from 1945 until 1972. She was an active volunteer with the American Red Cross, the Veterans Hospital, and the Church of the New Jerusalem. During the next decade, the house was bought and sold three times: To Mrs. Jean J. Dant, who lived there from 1973 to 1977; to Lloyd Fabri, who lived there until 1982; and to its present owner, Wayne Kline, who has lived there since.

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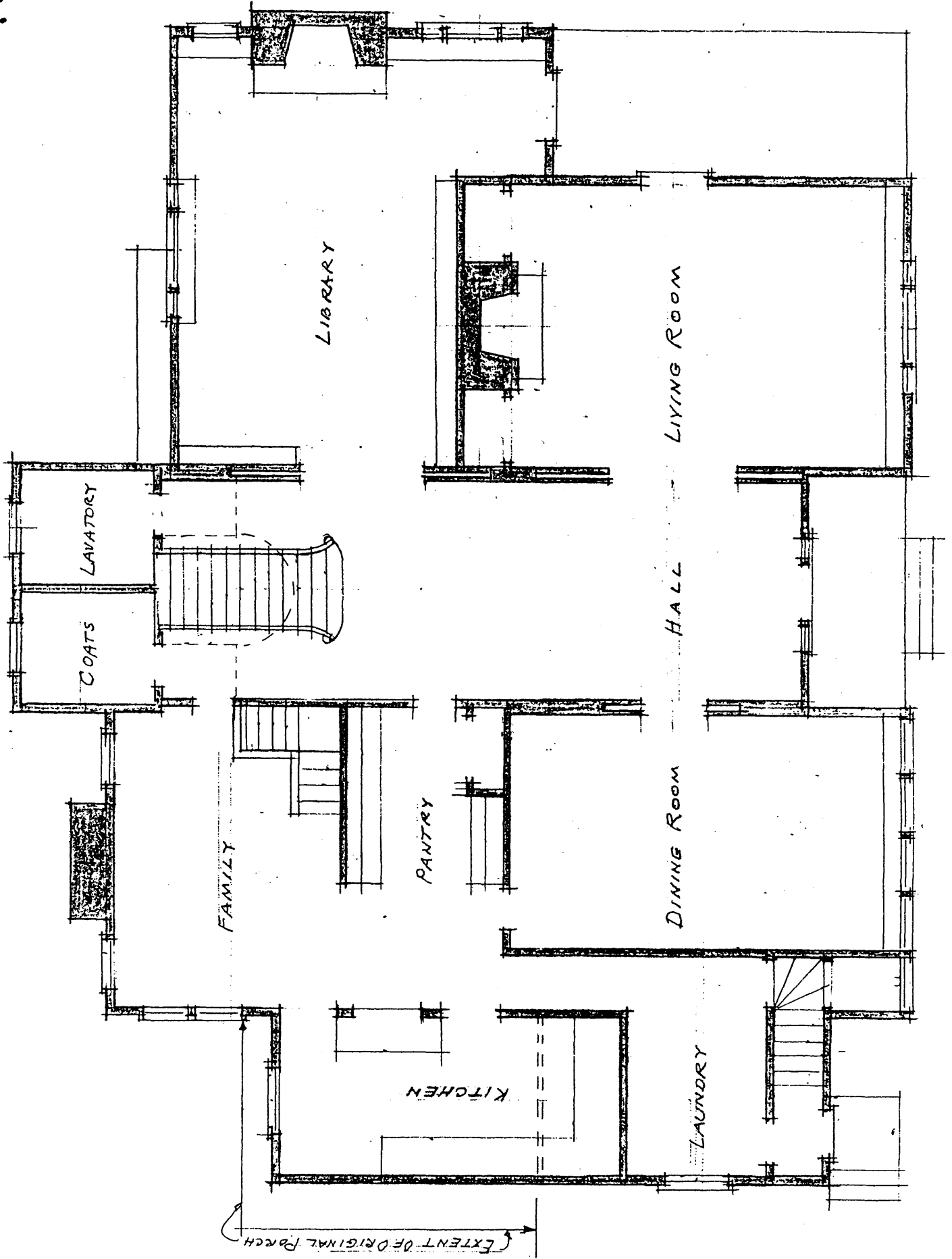
**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property is identified as Lot 10, Block 65 of Carter's Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon excepting that fraction of the northwest corner that is associated with adjoining Lot 35. The total area is 22,700 square feet, or 0.52 acres.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

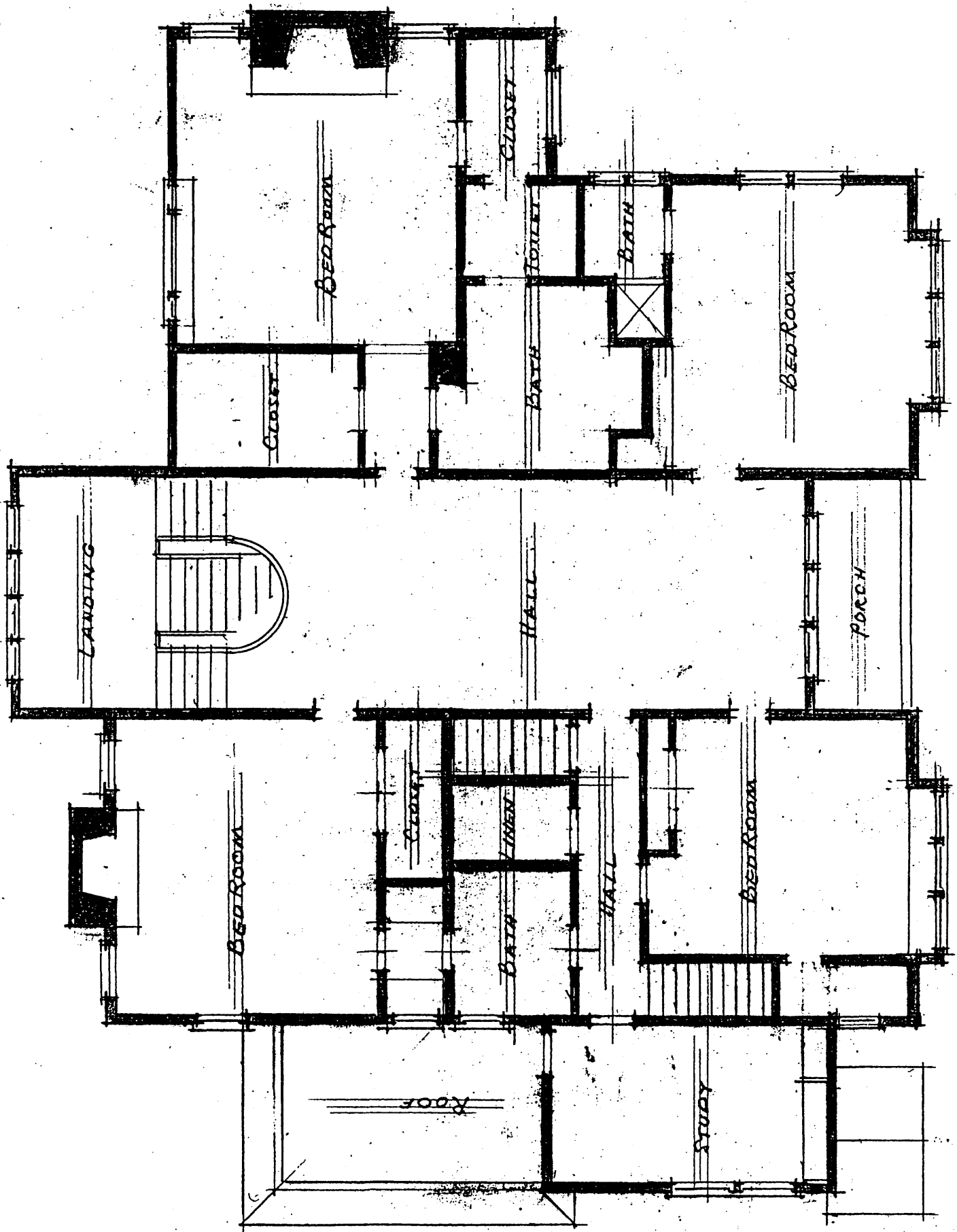
The nominated property is the entire urban tax lot presently associated with the house designed and built for Walter V. Smith in 1898.



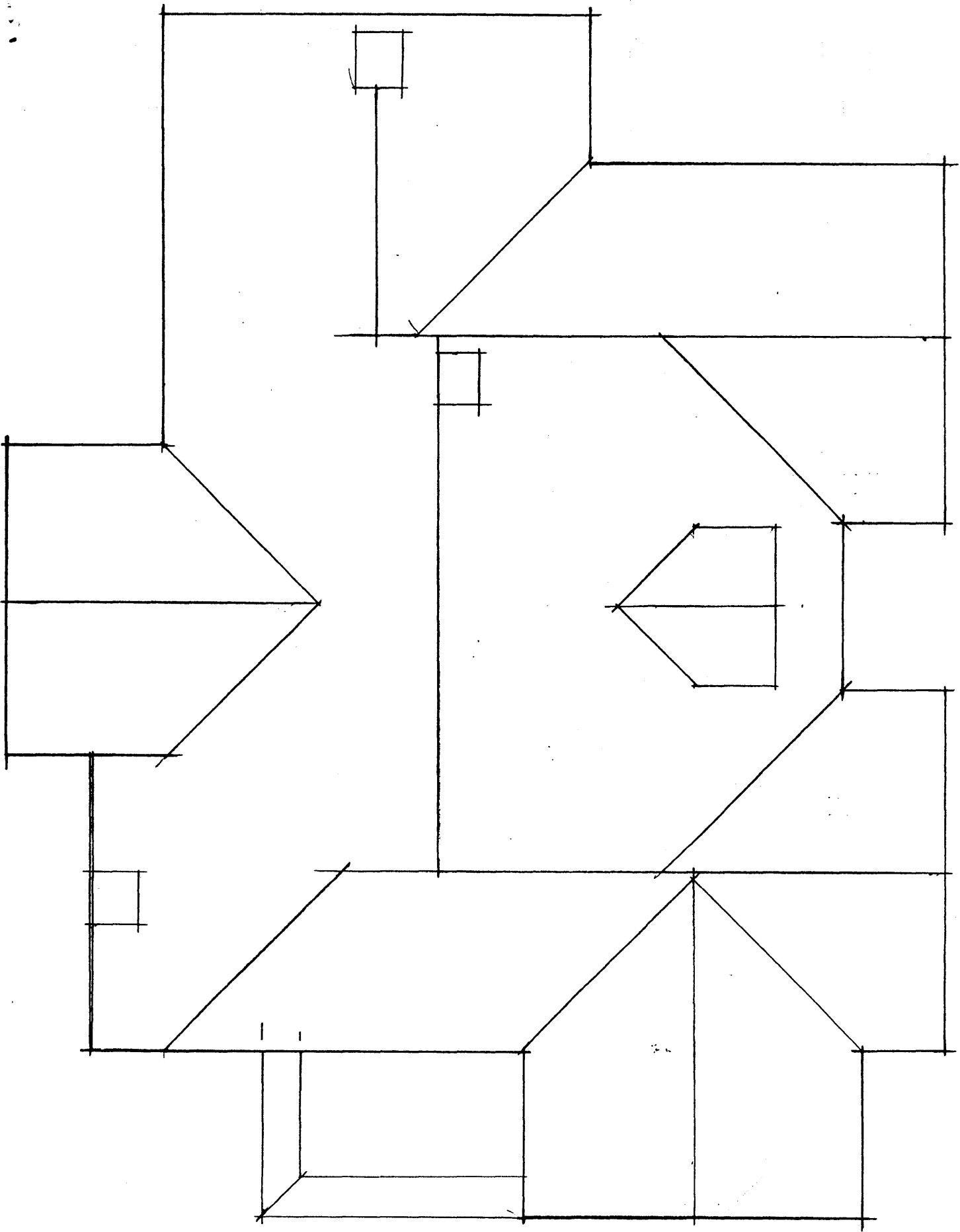


WAYNE KLINE HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



WAYNE KLINE HOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

ROOF PLAN

WAYNE KLINE HOUSE