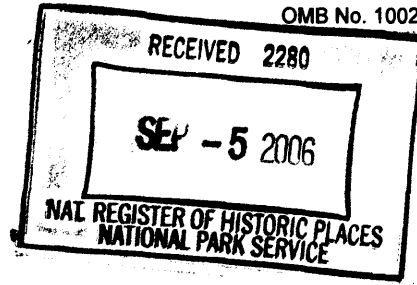


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 classifications, 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 Seufert House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 1511 Knott Street  not for publication

city or town Portland  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97212

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally.

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO

8-28-06  
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
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]  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action  
10/10/2006

Seufert House  
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon  
County and State

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property  
(check as many 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>		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

None

**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 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete  
walls: Wood  
roof: Asphalt  
Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See continuation sheets.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Seufert House  
Name of Property

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## Summary

The Seufert House is located on a 100x90 foot corner lot at 1511 NE Knott Street in the historic Portland neighborhood of Irvington. Built in 1913, it is representative of the work of the Mautz Building and Investment Company, which built over 25 houses in Irvington, mostly in the Colonial Revival style. The house is a two-and-one-half story, wood frame building on a concrete foundation with a side gable roof. The exterior is symmetrical and exhibits the classical lines typical of the Colonial Revival style. It is clad in wood clapboards. The interior of the house has a center-hall plan and retains a high degree of historic integrity.

## Setting

The Seufert House is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Knott Street and Fifteenth Avenue in the well-preserved city neighborhood of Irvington. The house faces south on a corner lot containing mature foundation plantings. The house is set toward the northeast corner of the lot, leaving large lawns on the south and west sides. Both Fifteenth Avenue and Knott Street are major neighborhood arterials.

The surrounding neighborhood is characterized by stately historic homes surrounded by mature deciduous trees. The land in the neighborhood is generally level, and the streets are arranged in an orderly grid pattern lined with trees. The average lot size in the neighborhood is 50 feet (frontage) by 100 feet. The Seufert House is set on a double lot of 100 feet by 90 feet. Most residences in the neighborhood are single-family, with some duplexes and small apartment buildings scattered throughout. The southern portion of the neighborhood, between Broadway and Tillamook Streets, suffered in the 1960s from the unfortunate demolition of many beautiful homes and the building of architecturally unremarkable 2-story apartment complexes.

## Exterior

1511 NE Knott Street has changed very little since it was built, and retains a high degree of integrity. It is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house set on a concrete foundation. It has an essentially rectangular footprint, with a three-bay main body and projecting one-bay ells on the east and west sides. The primary elevation faces south. The house is sheathed in wood clapboards and has 12/1 divided-light double-hung windows set mostly in pairs with simple molded surrounds. The side gabled roof has returns and mutules. The frieze has a molded crown over dentil molding. Two chimneys rise from the roof, one on the interior of each end of the main block of the house. The east chimney is set on the front roof slope, while the west chimney is set on the rear roof slope.

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Seufert House  
Name of Property

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The primary (south) elevation is symmetrical, with a central entry portico flanked by paired 12/1 double-hung windows. The portico has an eyebrow arch roofline with returns and an elliptical arch opening. It is supported by paired Tuscan columns. The front door is a single-leaf four-panel solid door flanked by half-sidelights and topped with a fanlight. The sidelights and fanlight all have leaded tracery. A tripartite window is located over the portico on the second story. Three round-arched dormers mark the flanking gable roof.

Extending from the northern bays of the east and west elevations are symmetrical two-story ells with side gable roofs. To the south of these ells are matching 1-story, flat-roof porches supported by Tuscan columns. The western porch is open on two sides while the eastern one is enclosed by multi-light windows as a sunroom, as they were originally. Both porches have decorative joists along the roofline.

The rear (north) elevation is asymmetrical. It has a slightly projecting center cross-gable and an irregular arrangement of single and paired double-hung windows. A door accessing the basement is located just east of center. A newly built deck and arbor wrap around the northeast corner of the house. The driveway takes up the remaining area to the north of the house.

### Interior

The interior of the Seufert House has a classical center-hall plan commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style. The interior finishes of the house are restrained and traditional as befitting the style. With the exception of the dining room and the library, the woodwork is painted throughout the house. Window and door casings are simple and flat, with a wide molded cap. Most rooms also have a picture rail about a foot below the ceiling line. Interior doors have a single flat panel on the first floor, and two vertical panels on the second floor.

From the front door, a small vestibule opens into the center hall through double multi-light doors. The hall has a low paneled wainscot. To the north end of the hall is a grand open staircase with simple square balusters and a molded handrail. A powder room is located under the stairs. To the east of the center hall is the dining room, which has built-in cabinets and a window seat along the south wall.

Paired multi-light doors from the dining room lead to the sunroom in the southeast corner of the house. A door in the north wall of the dining room leads through the butler's pantry, which has original cabinetry, to the kitchen. The kitchen has been completely renovated and contains no historic material.

To the west of the center hall are the library and living room. The small library, accessed by a wide pocket door, features a corner fireplace, built-in book cabinets and a window seat along the south wall. At the west end of the library are paired, multi-light doors leading to the covered porch. The large living room, located in the northwest corner of the house, is accessed from the center hall via wide entryway marked by square, paneled columns. This room has decorative crown molding and a picture rail along the ceiling. There is a wide

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fireplace along the south wall. The fireplace surround is classical with paired square pilasters flanking the firebox and dentil molding along the mantel. The face of the fireplace and the hearth are tiled, but the tiles are not original. To the west of the fireplace are double multi-light doors leading to the covered porch.

Upstairs, there are three main bedrooms, a sleeping porch, and two servant's bedrooms. Built-in linen cabinets are located in the main hall. The master bedroom, located in the southwest corner of the house, has a fireplace with square pilasters. This room connects to a second bedroom with a bathroom. The sleeping porch, now used as a bedroom, is located at the west end of the house and is connected with a third bedroom through a bathroom. The servant's bedrooms and a bathroom are located off of an enclosed hall in the northeast corner of the house. A secondary staircase leads from the servant's hall to the kitchen. All of the bedrooms have the same detailing and finishes, although the servants rooms are smaller.

The third floor features a wide open ballroom space marked by arched dormers. The ceiling and sloping walls in this space are of plaster. The knee-walls contain storage spaces.

### Alterations

The Seufert House retains a high degree of historic integrity. The exterior is virtually unchanged from the time it was built, except that the garage to the north of the house has been demolished. The interior has had few changes. The main rooms are original with the exception of the kitchen, which has been completely renovated. Upstairs, the only changes are some plumbing alterations in the bathrooms and the removal of the picture rail in the bedrooms. The third floor windows have been changed from wood to vinyl.

Seufert House  
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**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).

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

Industry  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance  
1914-1929  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Criteria Considerations  
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
Francis A. Seufert

- 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

Cultural Affiliation  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder  
Mautz Building and Investment Co.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance  
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Seufert House  
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### Summary

The Seufert House qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion B for its association with Francis A. Seufert, its second owner. Built in 1913 by the Mautz Building and Investment Company, Edmund J. Mautz, the president of the company, lived there briefly. Francis A. Seufert, an entrepreneurial businessman who was a leader in the fishing industry of the upper Columbia River, bought the house in 1914 and lived there until his death in 1929. His company, Seufert Brothers, was a innovative and important company in The Dalles, Oregon. Francis A. Seufert was instrumental in the development of the salmon fishing industry on the Columbia River and pioneered the use of the fishwheel.

### Francis A. Seufert

After Mautz's short tenure, the second owners of the house were Francis Anthony Seufert and his wife Anna. Mr. Seufert was a pioneer in the salmon fishing and canning industry and a self-made millionaire. Although Seufert's home and career were based in The Dalles, Oregon, no buildings associated with him still exist in that city. The house at 112 W. Fourth Street in the Dalles where he lived was demolished in the 1970s, and the Seufert Brothers Cannery Building was burned by the US Army Corps of Engineers in 1975 to make way for a park (*Engineers Burn Cannery*). The subject house, which Francis A. Seufert lived in from 1914 until his death in 1929, is the only known building associated with him. Despite living in Portland, he maintained his home in the Dalles, and was still actively managing his cannery business in The Dalles during these fifteen years, never retiring (Johnson).

Francis A. Seufert was born on January 15, 1853, in New York City, the son of German immigrants. He attended public school and worked on his father's truck farm on Long Island. He apprenticed as a butcher, his occupation until his arrival in Oregon. Seufert left New York in 1872, taking a steamer to San Francisco. He worked as a butcher in that city for several years, during which time he married Anna Isabel Shick, who was from Rochester, New York. In 1880 they moved to The Dalles, Oregon, where Seufert opened a butcher shop. Seufert's brother, Theodore J. Seufert, soon followed. Francis Seufert, noting the fish caught by the locals, bartered with the native fishermen along the Columbia River for their salmon catches, which he sold at his shop. He was the first to ship a boxcar of fresh, iced Salmon to New York, a move which was the beginning of his business expansion (Carey).

The salmon-fishing industry arrived on the Columbia River with the Hapgood, Hume and Company, which began fishing on the lower Columbia in 1866. By 1873, there were seven canneries on the Columbia, including F.M. Warren, John Badollet, John West and Hodgkins Companies. Salmon canning on the Columbia River boomed in the 1880s, but too much competition and a saturated market ended the period of easy, huge profits for the cannerymen. The success of the earliest canners in the region drew many more canners to the Columbia, all of whom competed for fishermen, fish, and consumers. Fresh fish prices increased, while canned fish prices

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decreased. The intense competition meant that only the most innovative canners, who could find new markets, processing techniques or harvest methods could survive (Smith).

On the upper Columbia, the fishwheel was the innovation which led to the development of the fishing industry here. A fishwheel was a large wood wheel with three "dippers" or nets on the arms. It was set on a wood scaffold in a channel in the river. The fishwheel could be raised or lowered, and operated by the current flowing downstream through the channel. The dips caught a salmon, which then slid into a chute leading to a fishbox, where it was retrieved by the fishwheel operator (Seufert 15).

The first fishwheel on the Columbia was built in 1879 by Samuel Wilson, who left Oregon before the wheel could operate. William Rankin McCord, with the assistance of Frank Warren, developed an improved version of the fishwheel and the scow wheel in 1882 (Donaldson & Cramer). Frank Warren recognized the potential of the fishwheel and acquired a 99 year lease on Bradford Island where he developed a fishing operation with McCord. His operation became one of the largest, and he was Seufert's biggest competitor. There were numerous other small fishwheel operators, but most only gained very modest success. Of the 75 stationary wheels on the Columbia River, only seven could be considered outstanding for their dependability. Of these, five were owned by Seufert and two by Warren (Donaldson & Cramer).

The Seufert brothers were the first to build fishwheels in The Dalles area, constructing their first wheel in 1884 (Seufert). Frank Seufert got the idea to build fishwheels while riding the train from The Dalles to Portland, when the train passed the fishwheels at Cascade Locks. Fishwheel numbers peaked in 1899, when there were 76 in operation. Seufert Brothers and the Frank M. Warren Company operated a third of all the fishwheels known to have operated on the Upper Columbia. The Warren family owned 10 stationary and 6 scow wheels in the Cascade region, and the Seuferts owned 19 stationary and 17 scow wheels in the Dalles-Celilo Region (Smith). By 1890, others followed suit, but with little success. The most famous and successful fishwheel was Seuferts No. 5, which averaged 146,000 pounds of salmon a year between 1887 and 1926. Seufert bought out any fishwheel operator who wanted out of the business, whether or not the wheel was successful. In doing so, the Seuferts owned and controlled the shore lands around their own fishwheels and cannery, nearly twelve miles on either side of the river. By controlling the river banks, they controlled the fishing industry. Seufert Brothers also operated seines and gillnet boats (Seufert).

In 1884, Seufert purchased several acres of sand dunes near the Big Eddy and established a fishing and shipping plant to ice and ship salmon across the country. Based on the success of their first foray into fishing, the Seufert Brothers bought the Whitcomb fishing business in 1885 (Seufert). Seufert Brothers was one of the only canning businesses that owned and operated its own fishing operations. Most others focused solely on canning and packing fish, while financing others to do the fishing. The Seuferts were more interested in the operation of fishing machinery, such as fishwheels, seines and scows, and operated the cannery to pack the products of their fishing operation (Van Arsdol). Frank Seufert was interested in salmon in a way that most cannerymen were



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not. He studied their habitat and origin, and is said to have become “an expert unlike any others in his field” (A Farewell to Frank Seufert).

Frank Seufert had the advantage over other fishwheel owners through his ownership of the largest number of fishwheel sites and the land bordering the swiftest water on the river. He erected some of the strongest and most durable fishwheels built on the river, and as a result fared better than his contemporaries in floods (Donaldson & Cramer).

Seufert also was one of the few to enjoy long-term success in the fishing industry. Samuel Wilson, who built the first fishwheel, left Oregon before his wheel began operating. William R. McCord, through poor business choices, was forced to leave his wheel at Bradford Island to an unproductive location near Prindle, Washington. Frank Warren died in 1912 aboard the Titanic. William Sams Jr. who broke Warren’s monopoly in the Cascades, but whose operation was beset by problems, sold his business to the Columbia River Packers Association in 1910. None of the other small operators could match Frank Seufert’s success in the fishwheel industry (Donaldson & Cramer).

Seufert sued the United States in an attempt to block the Yakima Indians from fishing on his part of the Columbia River in 1919. The Supreme Court, however, upheld the 1855 Indian treaty which gave the Indians the right to fish in their accustomed places on the river in common with citizens of the United States. That case was decided on March 3, 1919 (*Seufert Bros. Co. v. United States., United States et al. v. Seufert Bros. Co., Nos. 187, 188.*)

Seufert Brothers and the other upper Columbia salmon operations were in an almost continuous battle with the Astoria Fisherman’s Union. Fishing operations on the lower Columbia, mostly gillnetters, accounted for 75% of the salmon industry, but the Columbia River Fishermen’s Protective Union at Astoria wanted the upper Columbia fishing operations eliminated. Each side argued that the other took too much fish (Smith). The Union eventually joined with the Grange (among whose members were a number of sport fishermen who felt Seufert Brothers operations restricted their use of the river) and were able to get a law passed outlawing fishwheels (McNeal).

Seufert Brothers fishing and canning operations were unique. Their salmon cannery was the furthest from the ocean, located behind two mountain ranges. Their fishwheels operated the furthest up the Columbia River, as did their seining operations. Seufert Brothers was also one of the few salmon canneries in the country which canned both salmon and fruits and vegetables. When the cannery was not canning salmon, it canned produce. In 1885, Frank Seufert planted fruit orchards along the shores of the Columbia River on land he had previously purchased. Seufert leveled the land, several acres of sand dunes, and through irrigation made the land productive. Eventually Seufert Brothers owned Royal Anne cherry and apricot orchards. In addition to Seufert’s own fruit, the cannery canned produce from local farmers, including purple plums, peas, tomatoes,

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asparagus and prunes. Having canned fruit helped Seufert Brothers increase their shipping tonnage and allowed them to sell and deliver canned salmon in small lots throughout the Midwest (Seufert). Salmon always remained their main product, and was far more profitable than produce. In 1922, Seufert Brothers Cannery employed 120 people and had an output of more than 30,000 cases of salmon a year, valued at more than half a million dollars (Carey).

Oregon outlawed fishwheels in 1926, the result of the upper Columbia versus lower Columbia "fish fights". At that time, Seufert Brothers shut down its fishwheels and moved its fishwheel scows to the Washington side of the Columbia River. When Washington outlawed the wheels in 1934, they were abandoned (Seufert).

On June 1, 1954 Seufert Brothers Co. was liquidated and its assets disposed of. The land where the cannery was located was sold to the Army Corps of Engineers in connection with The Dalles Dam project. Until the cannery was burned, it was leased by Wasco County for public events (*Edward Seufert, last of three...*). The huge cannery was burned by the Corps of Engineers in 1975 to develop a public recreation area.

Frank Seufert was elected mayor of The Dalles in 1904 as a reformer. Seufert is credited with eliminating the city's debt, eliminating gambling from the city, reducing the number of saloons from 32 to 12, and requiring saloons to be closed at midnight and on Sundays. He also eliminated the office of the city attorney, saying that if they needed a lawyer, they would hire one (Johnson). Seufert disliked political life, however, and did not run for reelection when his term expired in 1905.

Anna Seufert died in early 1928 at their Portland home. Frank Seufert remarried on August 10 of that same year to Mrs. Elsie Yoho. Frank Seufert died on December 11, 1929 of nephritis. He was survived by his widow and four children, Arthur, Mrs. Lilly Rice, William J. and Edward J. A son, Francis A. Seufert Jr., died of the flu in 1918 (McNeal). His three sons operated Seufert Brothers until it ceased operations.

Frank Seufert was an entrepreneur. He operated both a fishing business and a cannery, while most of his competitors did one or the other. His innovations and business acumen allowed him to succeed in a highly competitive business where others failed. His company was the largest fishwheel operation on the Upper Columbia River, and the most successful. His was one of the only salmon canneries which canned produce when the salmon were not running. Frank Seufert was a consummate business man who built one of the most important businesses in central Oregon.

### Development of Irvington

The land on which the Mautz-Seufert House is located was part of the second plat dedicated in the neighborhood, the Irvington Plat. The plat was drawn by David P. Thompson and dedicated on October 24, 1887 (Roos).

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Although lots were available as early as 1882, and much of the Irvington neighborhood was laid out by 1887, lot sales were slow, and few houses were constructed before the turn of the century. The developers of the neighborhood tried many schemes to entice new residents. A streetcar line was constructed, as well as sidewalks and paved roads, and restrictions were placed on deeds. These covenants prohibited the sale or manufacture of liquor; the use of property for business, including livery stables, shops, factories, laundries or foundries; the occupation of any house by Chinese, other than servants; building within 25 feet of the street; and the construction of a building that cost less than \$2500 (Roos). These strict regulations, which were carried on deeds until 1916, and thereafter continued by tradition, limited the area to the upper class. Lot sales did increase somewhat as a result of these schemes, although the bank panic of 1893 and the economic depression that followed again reduced sales to almost nothing through these years.

It was not until after 1900 that sales picked up again, and not until 1905, when the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exhibition spurred a building boom, that Irvington was more fully developed. Sales did not increase in the area north of Knott Street until about 1909. By then, a streetcar line ran up Fifteenth Avenue, and lots along Knott Street were considered the best in the area. Many were sold in pairs to wealthy future residents, who paid \$5000 for the double lots (Roos).

### **Mautz Building and Investment Company**

The Mautz Building and Investment Company was formed in 1910 by Edmund J. Mautz. Mautz was born in Pana, Illinois, September 22, 1877. He graduated from the University of Michigan Law School and attended the University of Illinois. In 1908, he married Anne Stripling of Fort Worth, Texas (*Edmund J. Mautz Dies...*). The couple arrived in Portland from Fort Worth in 1910. Although Mautz was involved in the building and construction trades before arriving in Portland, it is not known whether he had any architectural training. Under the Mautz Building and Investment Company name, Mautz custom designed many homes. He also hired local architects, such as Albert E. Doyle, to draw plans, which was not a common practice of builders at the time. The Mautz Building and Investment Company built over 50 homes in the Irvington neighborhood between 1910 and 1930. There are no known examples outside of Irvington. Mautz houses were mid- to large- sized homes targeted to the middle and upper classes (Roos).

Mautz himself had his first Portland house at the corner of NE 21<sup>st</sup> and Broadway, which was demolished in the 1970s. His second home was the subject house, 1511 NE Knott, where he lived for briefly before moving to a third house at NE 2008 NE Siskiyou, where he lived until his death at 60 on October 15, 1937 (Roos). He was survived by his wife, two daughters, and one son (*Edmund J. Mautz Dies...*).

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*A Farewell to Frank Seufert.* The Oregonian. December 13, 1929.

Carey, Charles. History of Oregon v. III. Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., Chicago-Portland, 1922.

Donaldson, Ivan J. and Frederick K. Cramer. Fishwheels of the Columbia. Binford & Mort, Publishers, Portland 1971.

*Edmund J. Mautz Dies at Astoria.* The Oregonian. October 16, 1937.

*Edward Seufert, Last of Three Prominent Brothers, Dies Here.* The Dalles Chronicle. October 4, 1972.

*Engineers Burn Cannery As Park Work Continues.* The Dalles Chronicle. February 4, 1975.

Johnson, Robert C. *Frank A. Seufert, Canneryman, is Called by Death.* The Oregon Journal. December 12, 1929.

*Legal Battle Opens Over Canner's Will.* The Oregonian. December 19, 1930.

McNeal, Wm. H. History of Wasco County, Oregon. Ca. 1953.

Roos, Roy E. The History and Development of Portland's Irvington Neighborhood. Self-published, Portland, Oregon, 1997.

Seufert, Francis. Wheels of Fortune. Oregon Historical Society, 1980.

Smith, Courtland L. Salmon Fisheries of the Columbia. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis OR, 1979.

Van Arsdol, Ted. *Seufert fish wheels reaped bountiful catch.* The Columbian. April 6, 1981.

Weeks, James. *Seufert Pictures, Records Preserve Story Of An Era.* The Dalles Chronicle. June 20, 1974.

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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 527410 5043038  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 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 Amy McFeeters-Krone, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Building History, Inc. date February 2006

street & number 1831 NE Thompson Street telephone (503) 493-0477

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97212

### 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

name Eric and Jennifer Hanson

street & number 1511 Knott Street telephone (503) 460-2670

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97212

**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.460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Seufert House  
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon  
County and State

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## Verbal Boundary Description

1511 NE Knott Street encompasses the south 40 feet of lot 11 and all of lot 12, Block 60 of Irvington, Multnomah County, Oregon. The parcel is 100 feet by 90 feet.

## Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the entire urban tax lot, and is the legally recorded boundary for 1511 NE Knott Street.

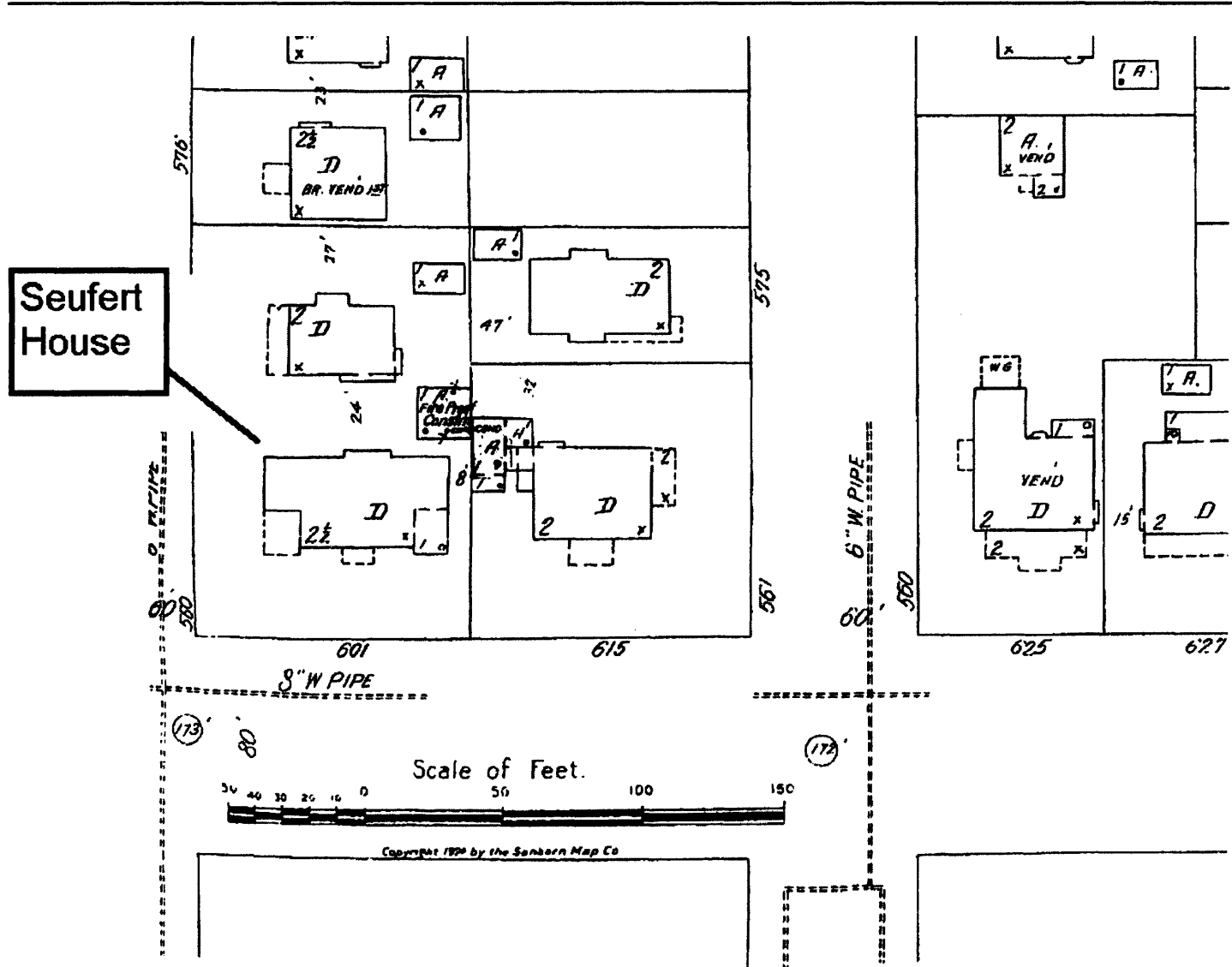
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation: Maps \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Seufert House  
Name of Property

Multnomah County, Oregon  
County and State



1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map that shows the Seufert House.

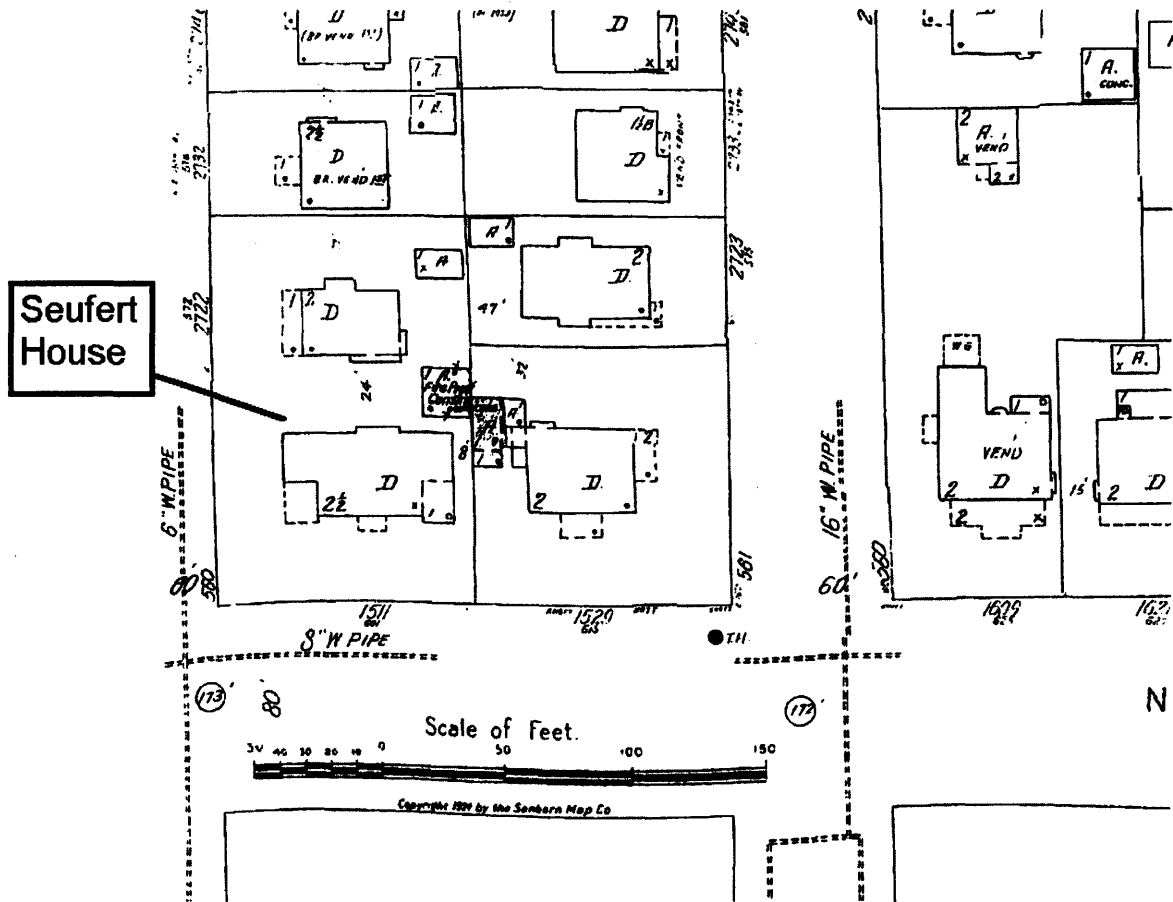
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation: Maps \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

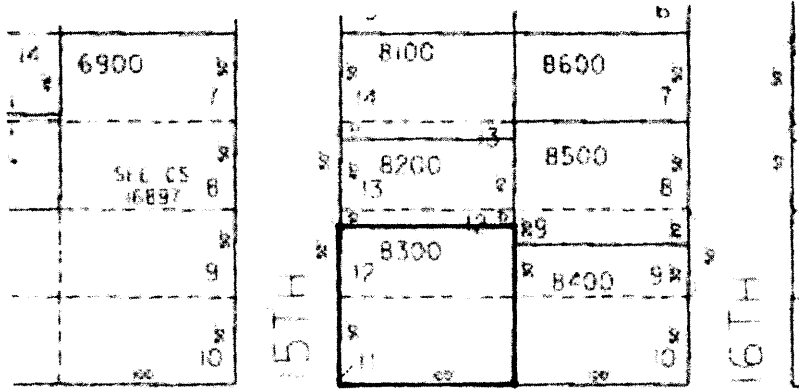
Seufert House  
Name of Property

Multnomah County, Oregon  
County and State



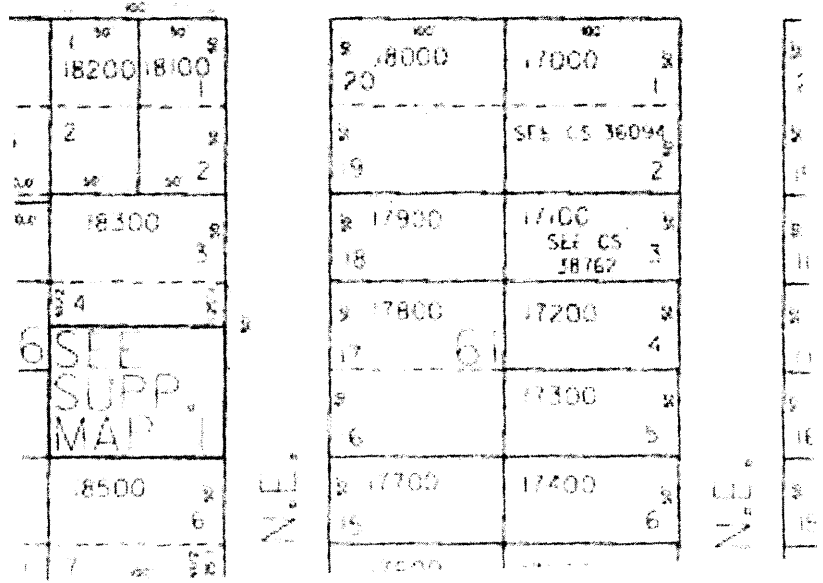
1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Seufert House.





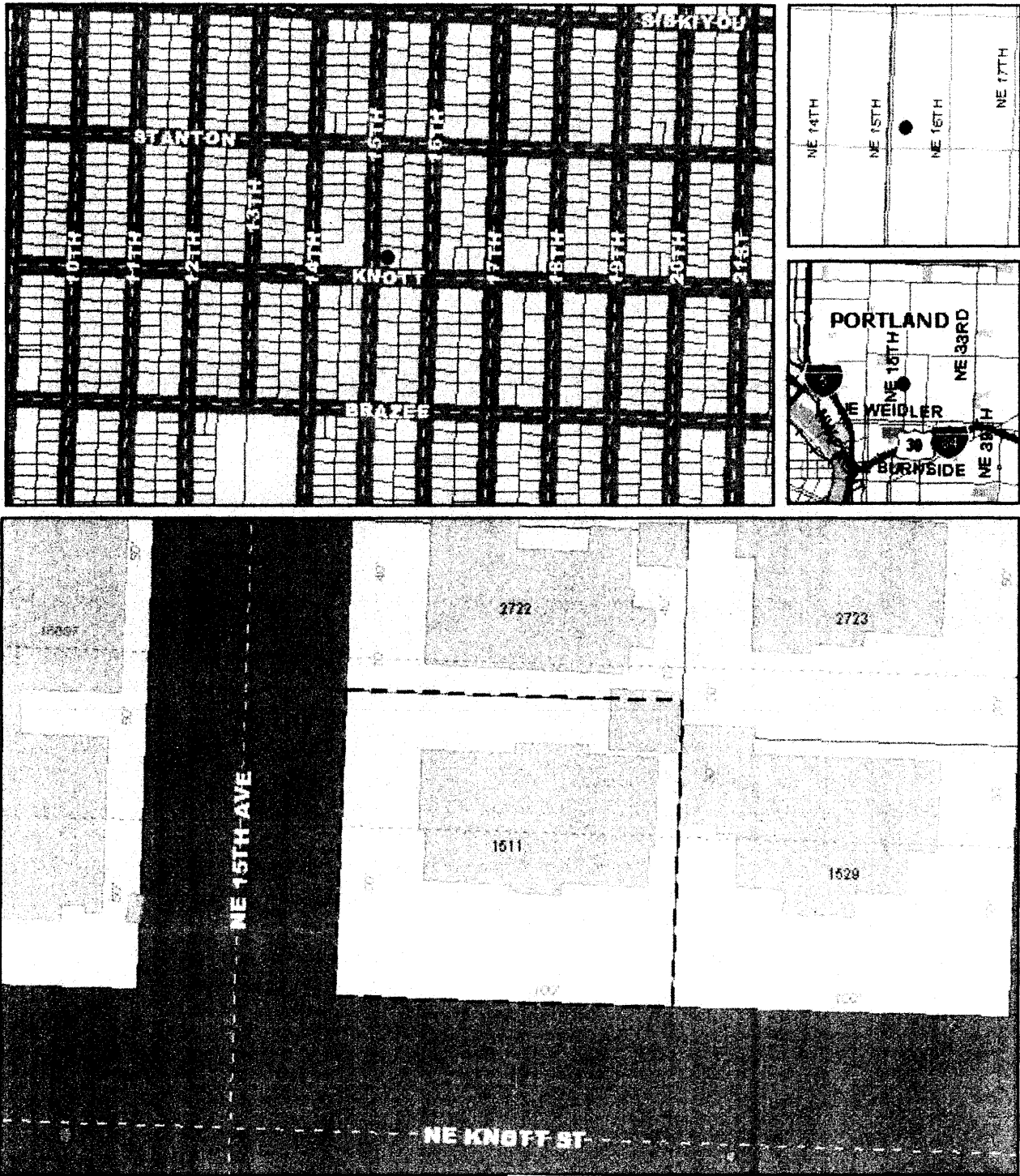
N.E.

KNOTT



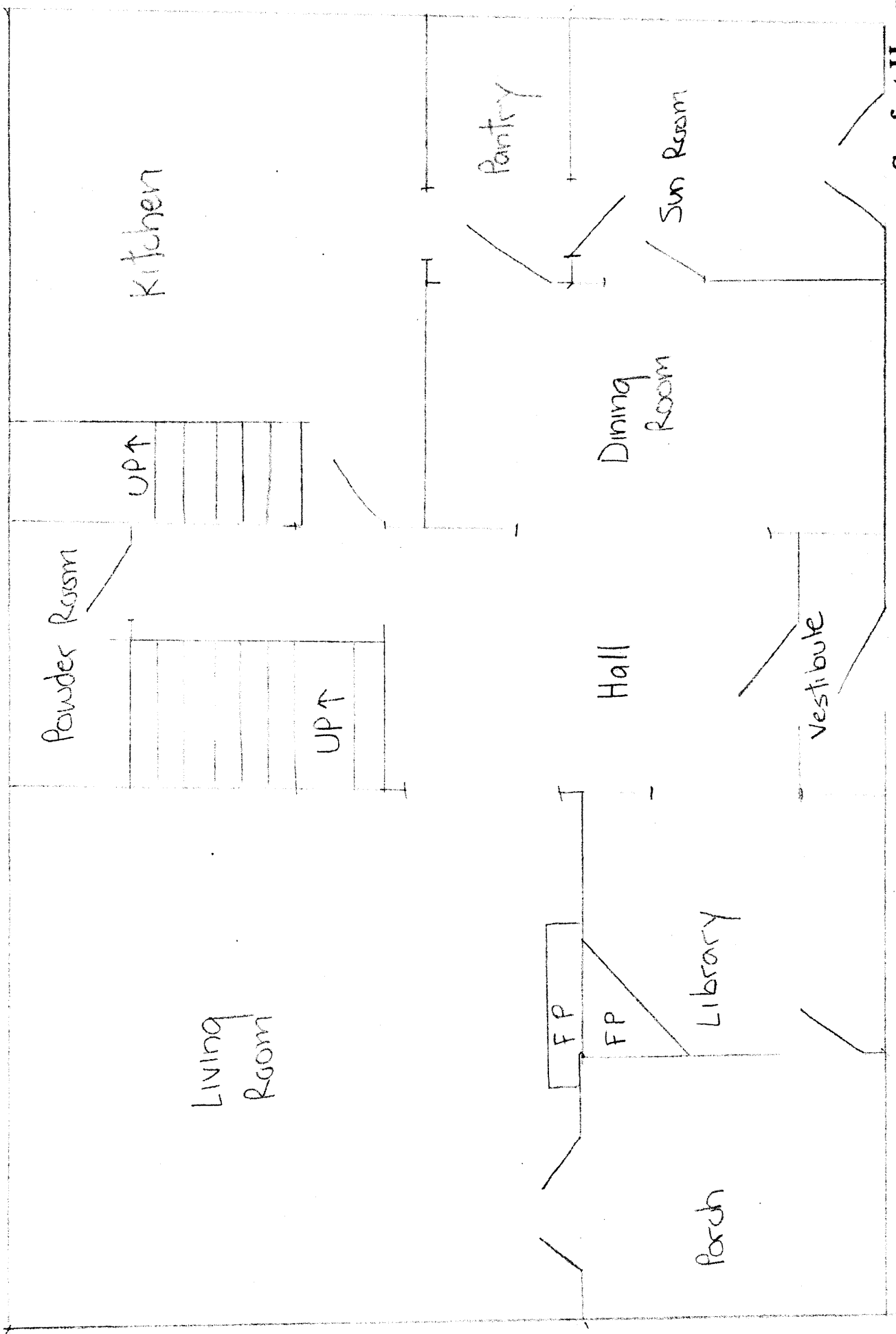
Assessor's Map  
 SW1/4 NE1/4 SEC.26 T.IN. R.IE. W.M.  
 Multnomah County

**Property & Location**



Seufert House  
Site Plan  
Not to scale

NE

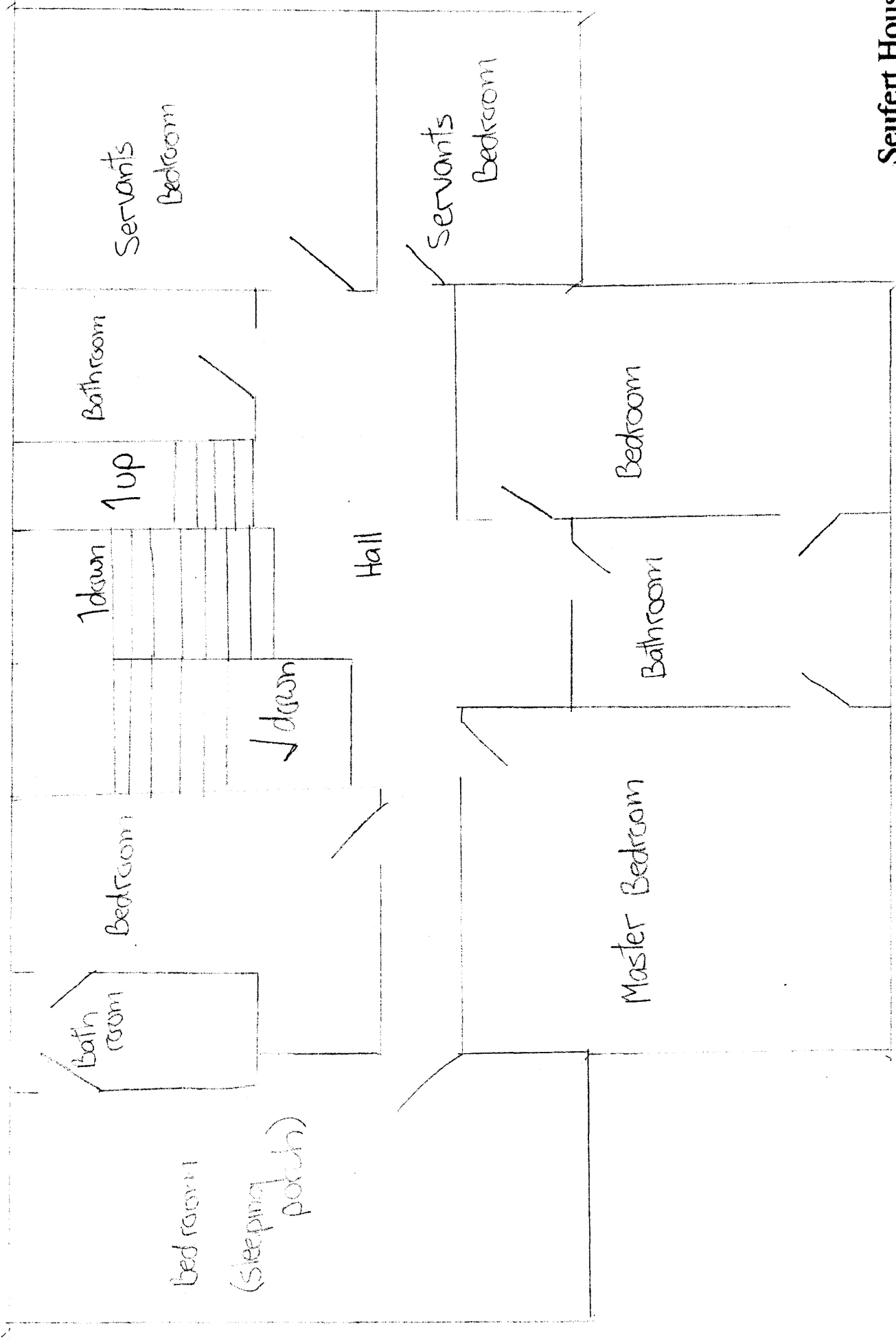


Seufert House

First Floor Plan

Not to scale

N



Seufert House  
Second Floor Plan  
Not to scale

**SEUFERT HOUSE, MULTNOMAH CO., OREGON**

**PHOTO RECORD**

**PHOTOGRAPHER:** Amy McFeeters-Krone

**NEGATIVES HELD BY:** Amy McFeeters-Krone  
1831 NE Thompson St.  
Portland, OR 97212

**DATE TAKEN:** 2/2006

1. main (south) elevation, facing NE
2. entrance portico, facing N
3. SW porch detail
4. north and west elevation, facing E
5. north elevation, facing SE
6. new deck and arbor at NE corner of house
7. east elevation facing NW
8. vestibule and front door
9. main staircase
10. living room from center hall
11. living room fireplace
12. stairs and center hall from west end of the living room
13. library from front hall
14. dining room
15. French doors in sun room
16. butler's pantry
17. new kitchen
18. second floor stair hall
19. second floor bath looking into bedroom
20. master bedroom with corner fireplace
21. third floor ballroom