

0060

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JAN 23 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosenfeld, Dr. James, House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 2125 SW Twenty-First Avenue  not for publication  
city, town Portland  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 97201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date January 18, 1989  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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] Entered in the National Register 2/23/89

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals;

English Cottage Style

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation reinforced concrete

walls stucco

roof asphalt; composition shingle

other wood trim

brick and stone walls, paving

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Dr. James Rosenfeld House, at 2125 S.W. Twenty-First Avenue, is a well preserved, intact example of 20th Century Revival architecture in the English Cottage style. Constructed in 1922, the property retains all of the original spatial arrangement and nearly all of the original design elements created by architect Joseph Jacobberger.

**SITING AND NEIGHBORHOOD:** The property occupies the southeast quarter of the Portland Heights block bounded by southwest Myrtle Street, Montgomery Drive, Clifton Street, and Twenty-First Avenue, one block west of Vista Avenue, the main route into the neighborhood. The long front axis of the Rosenfeld house is parallel to Twenty-First Avenue, roughly oriented north-south. Its site is surrounded by similar quality homes in one of the city's most stable neighborhoods.

Architect Jacobberger and his firm, Jacobberger and Smith, designed several other notable homes in the area, including the Malarkey, Kerr, Geisey-Failing sisters, and Sinott residences. The neighborhood is one of the most prominent in the city and is a potential historic district, already containing at least seven National Register listed properties and at least 120 potential National Register structures identified in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory (1984) within a 1/4 mile radius of the Rosenfeld house. The stability of the neighborhood, its mature tree-shaded streets, views over the central city, high property values and value retention, and walking distance proximity to the central downtown have preserved the area and its homes for a century with relatively little change. Characteristic of the area are shade tree planted parking strips and concrete sidewalks and curbs with iron hitching rings in the street rights-of-way.

Because of the slope of the Rosenfeld property down to its northwest rear corner, the yard is terraced and graded with a series of stone and concrete walls to provide for landscaping and activities at the entrance and south terrace end, stepping down for a partial daylight basement and windows at the back and

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northwest corners. The cellar level double garage is entered from its concrete driveway directly from the lower elevation of the down sloping Twenty-First Avenue.

The original planting and irrigation system plan and early photograph show a rather plain and undistinguished landscape except for random ashlar basalt stone masonry retaining walls and steps. The present landscape design, by Wallace K. Huntington in 1979, is characteristic of a suitable English garden which makes good use of many native Pacific Northwest plants in combination with exotics: Hans ivy, vinca minor, evergreens, flowering perennials, bulbs, magnolias, mimosa, and lawn. Red paving brick is used in the front entrance walk and steps.

The qualities of the landscaping are of privacy and comfort, providing pleasant views from within the house and privacy from the street. A swimming pool and deck (1979) has been carefully placed in the former south side lawn area. Its concrete retaining wall replaced a section of the original stone wall along Myrtle Street. Pool equipment is hidden in a recessed area down the back-yard steps behind the house. A wire safety and security fence is hidden in the perimeter side and rear hedges of arbor vitae and laurel. The front is enclosed in a sympathetic wrought iron fence matching the original work on the house's main entrance porch and stairway window balconet.

**EXTERIOR:** The house is a 2 1/2 story wood frame structure; with steep hip and gable roof surfaces, prominent dormers and chimneys, romantic window styles and placement, it is matured but substantially as originally built. Presenting its massive, simulated thatched roof and picturesque landscaping, the house is typical of the popular American adaptations of country houses by English architects Stanley Hamp, Ernest Gimson, and Edward L. Lutyens.

Resting on a concrete foundation, the house features a variety of building materials in a properly irregular fashion of projecting bays, dormer variations, combinations of casement window openings, and changing roof lines. The upper stories are of light wood modified western platform type framing with 2'x10' and 3'x10' joists and 2'x4' studs. Rafters are generally 2'x4's, although there are some larger members. Walls are sheathed in 1x6 shiplap and building paper, finished with roughcast stucco. A dormer over the front entrance has false half-timber boarding. Exterior trim is wood with some ornamental tiles inset in stucco and there is a prominent molded cast stone Tudor arch framing the recessed main entrance.

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The original "waved" shingle roofing with its eave rolls remains under more recently applied asphalt composition. The present roof is a suitable dark slate gray color. Two dormers are clad in original wood shingles laid 4 1/2" to the weather on spaced 1x6 sheathing. Roof slope is principally a steep 12:10 pitch, curving to a lesser pitch on the long south slope. A wide cavetto crown molding joins the stucco walls to the tongue and groove eave soffits. The flat top section of roof, small projecting bay and dormer roofs, and window recesses in the main roof surfaces have terne metal roofing, now covered with organic coatings and roofing. Galvanized sheet metal gutters and downspouts are shown on Jacobberger's drawings, but copper has been installed--employing ornamental downspout leader boxes. Primary gable ends of the roof are articulated in the jerkin-head gable style except for the center front half-timbered gable which has straight raking cornice molding instead of the rolled shingles. The first floor bay window has a batten seam curved metal roof.

In addition to the use of brick paving, cast stone archway and wrought iron handrails, attention is directed to the front entrance by elaborations such as the carved oak entrance door with wrought iron hardware; leaded glass side lites flanking the door; and a multi-paned window with wrought iron balconet. A slightly overhanging second floor dormer above the entrance is supported by wood brackets and the false half-timbering is scroll sawn to reinforce the Tudor theme.

At the top of the composition there are two stucco-faced brick chimneys with reversed curved cast stone chimney tops over a single course of corbelled brick from which the tile flue pots rise. Below, the original five-section folding garage doors have been replaced by a wider sectional overhead door.

Wood trim has been painted a medium gray. Stucco is painted a lighter warm gray. An early photograph indicates that the wood trim was once a lighter off-white hue; the stucco may have been unpainted and shutters were possibly a dark, reddish brown color, perhaps matching the shingle roof. Except for the paint colors and the garage opening alteration, the house remains as represented in Jacobberger's 1922 drawings.

**INTERIOR:** The Rosenfeld house contains approximately 4400 square feet of living space on its two primary floors, plus additional space in the attic and basement. On the first floor there is an 18'x31' living room in the southeast corner. Adjoining the great room to the west is the dining room measuring 16'x19'. Along the east axis is the pass through pantry, kitchen, pastry room and breakfast room, now being used as a utility room. The north side of the main floor contains a servants' stairwell, several

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closets, powder room lavatory, and an 11'x12' den at the northeast corner. The eastern or primary exposure contains the grand staircase, vestibule, reception hall and corner living room.

Exceptional features of the first floor rooms are a low vaulted ceiling and painted cast stone fireplace facia with tile hearth in the den; leaded glass lites at the entrance and stair landing windows; oak flooring; "secret" panel front cases on each side of the living room doorway; bas-relief carved pine living room fireplace surround with cast stone facia and tile hearth; large window and french door openings from the living room to the sun porch and terrace; and complimentary use of painted wood trim, moldings and wallpapered dado panels. Several original brass lighting fixtures remain, as do many brass lighting switches and a brocaded hanging pull-strip servant's call switch in the northwest corner of the living room. There is a sequence of interior molding elaboration beginning with heavy bead, ovolo, and cyma reversa cornice in the front hall, climaxing with a still wider cornice and trim in the living room, diminishing to a more delicate pattern in the dining room, softening in the second floor rooms, and ending with plain rectangular trim in the service areas.

On the second floor beginning at the southeast corner is the master bedroom. Beyond, to the south, is the master lavatory and bedroom #2 in the southwest corner. Along the rear exposure is bedroom #3, a connecting lavatory, and bedroom #4. At the north are a small linen and sewing room and at the northwest corner, a modest sitting room with fireplace.

Second floor rooms have had more decorative and fixture alteration. While many original bathroom fixtures remain, the bathtubs and showers have been modernized. Walls, ceilings, and floors have been redecorated. Spaces and plan are original. Most notable is the rookwood-style tile fireplace front in the corner sitting room. Unusual cabinets under the sloping roof were added to each side of the south window alcove in the master bedroom. Maple flooring is indicated on the architect's drawings, possibly in place under the existing carpet floor covering. The linen-sewing room has cabinets and built-in fixtures which are exemplary of the housekeeping activities of the early 1920s, with ironing board, linen trays, and sewing thread cabinet.

The attic is fully finished in painted lath and plaster with wood doors and trim. It contains two maid's rooms; a connecting bathroom; hall; closet with tongue and groove red cedar lining and cabinets; a long room, for storage or play, extending the length of the house axis; and a trunk room within the dormer

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roof. There are unfinished eave spaces with access doors. A plain vertical ladder toward the south end of the attic provides access to a roof hatch.

A cement cellar, fully lath and plaster finished, is habitable for utility, recreation, and servants' use. The plan has garage, "man's room" and toilet, laundry, playroom, furnace and fuel room, vegetable and canned foods work and storage rooms, various storage and closet spaces, and hallway indicative of a large household requiring several servants to manage. A built-in Kerner incinerator is adjacent to the laundry chute closet, below the kitchen range area and flue. Except for decoration and the modernization of the heating system the cellar is unchanged.

Architect Jacobberger's drawings reveal a boiler and circulating hot water heating system originally planned and designed by mechanical engineer George E. Reed. Instead, a warm air furnace system was installed. This system has been replaced with a full forced warm and chilled air conditioning system with several new registers, but otherwise the newer installation is inconspicuous. Another mechanical improvement has been the installation of new hot and cold water piping, water heater, and all new electric service and expanded utility outlets for modern use. The house's original intercom telephone system is in place and restorable with four sets in the central hallways.

ALTERATIONS: Normal alterations over the past 66 years have occurred in the kitchen, bathrooms, and some wall surfaces; otherwise the residence is in keeping with its original design. Kitchen changes have retained most of the 1922 pantry cabinets and the overall plan of the space. The first floor coat closet and lavatory at the north end have been combined into a powder room arrangement with an interesting curved front dresser cabinet. A colored tile wainscot in the lavatory remains but the original finish has been obscured by paint. Original wall and floor tiles--small hexagonal and plain white glazed types--can be seen in other lavatories and closets. Other alterations are the removal of the front vestibule door and the folding doors dividing the reception hall, living room, and dining room. Floor covering in the vestibule may be original, yet its similarity to newer tile in the second floor master bathroom suggests that it is a later addition. The grand staircase balustrade intended to be constructed of mahogany with turned newels is presently wrought iron; however, the iron railing appears to be an authentic element and may represent an original change in design to match exterior details.

The Rosenfeld residence has been maintained in exceptionally good condition with almost no visible signs of weather damage, neglect, or structural deterioration. It is an ample and

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comfortable home for its current owners and is an example of domestic architecture planned for the family life and housekeeping needs of a prominent Portland citizen. The present residents of the property intend to preserve the house's original qualities, restore some that have been altered, and generally enjoy being good stewards of its comfort and livability.



**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1922-1939

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1929

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

Dr. James Rosenfeld (1884-1961)

Architect/Builder

Joseph Jacobberger, ATA

A. T. Horn, contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Specify repository:**

Portland Bureau of Planning  
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 0.23 Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:62500

**UTM References**

A 

1	0
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5	2	3	6	0	0
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5	0	3	9	6	2	5
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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is comprised of Lots 3 and 4 of Block 74 of Carter's Addition to Portland, in Multnomah County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated area encompasses the entire 100x 100-foot lot historically developed for and occupied by Dr. James Rosenfeld from 1922 to 1951.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gordon B. Dodds, with Alfred Staehli, AIA  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August, 1988  
 street & number 1665 NW 131st Avenue telephone (503) 644-8921  
 city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97229

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The English Cottage style house on SW 21st Avenue at Myrtle Street in the Portland Heights neighborhood was constructed in 1922 from plans by Portland architect Joseph Jacobberger. It was the home of Dr. James Rosenfeld (1884-1961), a noted pediatrician and pioneer promoter of child welfare. Rosenfeld occupied the house from the time of its completion to 1951.

While the house is nominated under National Register Criterion B, its architectural character is worthy of note. Essentially L-shaped in plan, the stuccoed, two and a half story house is dominated by a shingle thatch roof with jerkin-head gables. The original wavy-coursed shingles have been covered by composition shingles which are rolled over the eaves. In this design, the Arts and Crafts aesthetic so strongly associated with traditional architecture of the early 20th Century is combined with academically-rendered Tudor period details such as the half-timbered face of a wall dormer and four-center arched openings. The most striking of the Tudor arch surrounds are the front portal with its enriched cast stone archivolt, and the living room fireplace, which has associated paneling with linen-fold carving. The use of decorative wrought iron for balcony, porch and stair railings is noteworthy, as are the original wood shutters and other features detailed by Jacobberger with oval and circular motifs somewhat in the spirit of De Stijl, or Art Nouveau.

Dr. Rosenfeld, a native of Portland, was educated at Stanford University and Johns Hopkins Medical School, and he studied with renowned specialists in Austria for two years before commencing his practice in Oregon in 1912. He was the second to enter the field of pediatrics locally. The Rosenfeld house on SW 21st Avenue is significant to Portland because of its direct association with the founding of a national professional society. It was the setting of a gathering of specialists in 1929 which led to formation of the American Academy of Pediatrics the following year. Rosenfeld headed the Portland chapter of the Academy from its inception to 1939. These dates bracket, generally, the property's historic period of significance, although the beginning is marked from the time the house was first occupied.

Rosenfeld's connection with statewide public health programs of the progressive era are of primary significance. Oregon's Child Welfare Commission was created in 1913 under the administration of Governor Oswald West. Rosenfeld was a member of the commission from 1919 to 1935 and was engaged thereby in the licensing and inspection of institutions for children, both public and private, and also in the investigation of adoptions and cases of child neglect. In this role, he helped shape the state's basic legislation providing for child welfare. Finally, Rosenfeld is credited for his work with the Visiting Nurse Association and its exemplary infant health programs. The VNA's Well Baby Clinic opened first at Neighborhood House in 1920, from which point it expanded city-wide. The clinic is understood to have been the first of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

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DR. JAMES ROSENFELD (1884-1961) was one of Oregon's first pediatricians and an important contributor to the state's pioneering program for child welfare and to the early work of the Portland Visiting Nurse Association on behalf of infant health. Dr. Rosenfeld was born in Portland on 6 June 1884 to Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rosenfeld, long-time residents of the city. Dr. Rosenfeld's formal education took place in Portland public schools, at Stanford University (A.B., 1906), and at the Johns Hopkins Medical School (M.D., 1910). He did postgraduate pediatric work in Austria. He first assisted Clemens F. von Pirquet at the University of Breslau in 1910. Pirquet had been a professor at Johns Hopkins (1908-1910) where he published his skin test for tuberculosis in 1909. In 1911 he worked with Bela Schick at the University of Vienna. She would introduce a test to determine susceptibility to diphtheria in 1913. In 1912 he returned to Portland where he began practice as a pediatrician, after Joseph B. Bilderback, the second to practice that specialty in the city. He continued to practice privately in Portland until the time of his death. Dr. Rosenfeld was also significant in the development of pediatric institutions and in public health.

In 1929 the annual meeting of the American Medical Association took place in Portland. During this meeting Dr. Rosenfeld invited (on 19 July) about thirty-five pediatricians for dinner at his home. After dinner the discussion continued in the library. These physicians were from throughout the United States, with one, Dr. Ernest Freudenberg, from Marburg, Germany. It was decided at this meeting to form an American Academy of

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Pediatrics. Topics touched upon, besides the name of the organization, were possible charter members, the steps for launching the new association, and the prospective role of the academy in national children's health and welfare programs. The evening was convivial as well as practical. As Marshall Carleton Pease, historian of the academy, writes: "The food seems to have been of a quality that causes nostalgic memories after twenty years. The home and the surroundings according to common testimony was a perfect setting for a party where friendship and good fellowship reigned supreme. It is good to know these things about the meeting that eventuated in the American Academy of Pediatrics, for it seems to have set for all times the kindly and understanding spirit which is characteristic of all the meetings of the Academy." The Academy, planned in Dr. Rosenfeld's house, was officially organized in 1930.

The organization that Dr. Rosenfeld helped found, and was a charter member of, has flourished until today it numbers 29,000 members. It has a library of 800 volumes on pediatric medicine and practice and the financing of health care for children. It has four publications, operates twenty-two sections, and maintains twenty-four committees ranging from accident and poison prevention to infectious diseases. Dr. Rosenfeld also was active in the Portland chapter of the Academy of which he was chairman from its origin until 1939. He served also as a member of the North Pacific Pediatric Society. From 1915 to 1957 he was on the pediatrics faculty of the University of Oregon Medical School, and after 1957 was Professor Emeritus of Clinical Pediatrics there. In 1974 the University of Oregon Medical School opened the James W. Rosenfeld Center for the Study and Treatment of Child Abuse, a gift of his wife and children. The purposes of the center are to provide direct service to abused and neglected children and their families at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, University Hospital South, and clinics; to plan and consolidate services for these patients by other facilities and agencies; to educate professionals and the lay public about child abuse; to study the prevention, treatment, and long-term effect of child abuse; and to train a volunteer corps to further the goals of the center.

Dr. Rosenfeld's work for children extended to extensive public service on their behalf. He served as a member of the Child Welfare Commission of Oregon from 1919 to 1935. These were the formative years of the organization. As a part of the progressive era of Oregon history, Governor Oswald West created a Child Welfare Commission in 1913. It was staffed by volunteers and had no appropriation of funds. In 1917 the legislature, because of the "constantly increasing number of dependents, delinquents, incorrigible and subnormal children" residing in the state, passed a joint resolution calling for the Board of Control

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to appoint a committee to study the child welfare situation in the state. The Board selected the Child Welfare Commission to perform this task. In turn, the Commission hired Dr. W.H. Slingerland, a special agent of the child-helping department of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, to do a detailed survey. The Slingerland report was made in 1918. On the basis of it the state first made an appropriation for the work of the commission in 1919. In this year also the commission was restructured to consist of five members (who served without compensation), three of whom were appointed by the Governor, one by the president of the University of Oregon, and one by the president of the Oregon Medical Society. Dr. Rosenfeld was appointed to this last position in 1919. The commission was also empowered to employ a secretary and other assistants.

Dr. Rosenfeld for the next sixteen years was an enthusiastic and hardworking member of the commission. The commission began its work in 1919 with the functions of supervising, advising, and licensing public and private institutions for children in the state. As the years progressed these responsibilities were expanded to include additional tasks. The commission investigated every adoption in the state; inspected each childcaring agency, public or private, with the power to remove the license of inadequate institutions; it did the same for maternity homes and hospitals; approved all probation officers and assistants employed in the Court of Domestic Relations; publicized the provisions of the child welfare laws; handled individual cases of child neglect, abuse, and delinquency; sponsored new laws in the interest of children, the most important being adoption laws; helped plan the State Training School for Boys completed in 1926; improved the method of admission of children to state institutions; secured an advisory committee (in 1933); and obtained federal aid through the New Deal Civil Works Administration.

The work of the commissioners such as Dr. Rosenfeld involved the general supervision of the commission staff in carrying out these assignments and a variety of specific tasks such as attending meetings and special conferences, visiting institutions, and considering individual cases of child welfare and adoptions. In 1930, for example, the commission held twenty-four meetings, varying in length from an hour or two to one all-day session. In addition to these years of unpaid labor, Dr. Rosenfeld also assumed other tasks of volunteer service.

Foremost among these was his work with the Portland Visiting Nurse Association. This institution was organized on 17 April 1902 with the objectives "to benefit and assist those otherwise unable to secure skilled assistance in time of illness; to promote cleanliness; and to teach proper care of the sick." The

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focus of the organization's early years was on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, but a new dimension was added in 1914. This concern was a "Save the Babies" campaign. Its first effort was a ten week campaign in the summer of 1914 that established a "milk station" or "babies lifesaving station" at 270 Fourth Street. There mothers who were unable to nurse their babies were shown how to select and prepare sanitary cow's milk or to supplement or replace it with other ingredients. Dr. Rosenfeld was one of four physicians working at the milk station. Two of his patients (and the VNA) captured the public attention through a good deal of newspaper publicity. These were twin babies, Orvia and Sylvia, who weighed five pounds at birth, but soon lost weight. Dr. Rosenfeld prepared a formula of buttermilk, sweet milk, and sugar that started the "Buttermilk Twins" (as they were known) on a program of steady weight gain.

In 1920 the VNA expanded its infant health program with the institution of an Infant Welfare ("Well Baby") Clinic at Neighborhood House in South Portland, the first on the Pacific Coast. The clinics spread to all areas of the city in the next two decades. They consisted of weekly meetings (most of which were held in public libraries) attended by a nurse and physician to which mothers could bring their babies for physical examinations and health education instruction. The clinics were considered to be successful and were credited with the fall in the infant death rate in Portland from 60 deaths per thousand in 1920 to 33 per thousand in 1932. Dr. Rosenfeld served for over ten years as chairman of the VNA Infant Welfare Committee and was a member of the VNA Board of Directors from 1934 to 1945. In 1930 when the American Public Health Association conducted a Portland public health survey, Dr. Rosenfeld was chairman of the subcommittee on pre-natal, maternal, infant, and pre-school hygiene.

Other volunteer and professional activities included honorary vice-president and executive board member of the Portland Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America; the American Medical Association; the Oregon State Medical Society; the Multnomah County Medical Society; and the Portland Academy of Medicine. He was also a staff member of St. Vincent Hospital, Good Samaritan Hospital, Emmanuel Hospital, University of Oregon Hospital, and Doernbecher Hospital. Dr. Rosenfeld was also a member of the Multnomah Athletic Club, Oregon Camera Club, and Temple Beth Israel.

Dr. Rosenfeld and his wife Gladys purchased their building site in 1921. They built their Tudor style residence the following year and resided there until 1951 when the property was sold to the Herbert Bate Corporation, with John L. Bate residing in the home until 1956. Later residents were William P. and Jean P.

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Hutchinson (1956 to 1976); Ray Haroldson (1976-1977); John Krippaehne (1978-1988); and Thomas P. Palmer, and his wife, Ann C. Carter, present owners.

JOSEPH JACOBBERGER (1856-1930), architect of the residence, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine (then a part of France). At the age of two he was brought by his parents to the United States. Changing his name from Josef to Joseph, he grew up in Omaha and took his baccalaureate degree at Creighton University in that city. He practiced architecture in Minneapolis before moving to Portland in the 1890s where in 1912 he formed a partnership with Alfred H. Smith.

Jacobberger's two architectural specialties were ecclesiastical (mainly Roman Catholic) buildings and residences, although he did a range of structures. His church edifices included Knights of Columbus buildings in Vancouver, Washington and Hillsboro and St. Paul, Oregon; the Monastery of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, Portland; Marylhurst College; St. Mary's Cathedral, Parish Hall, and School, Portland; Sisters of the Holy Child Academy, Portland; and Trinity Episcopal Rectory, Portland. Other important buildings are Ankeny Car Barns, Portland; City of Portland East Side Water Office; Hill Military Academy (Portland's Rocky Butte); and the Union Meat Company Building, Portland.

The architect produced at least 17 residential structures, many in the colonial or Revival Tudor style, that are documented in the Portland Historic Resources Inventory (1981). The Rosenfeld house seems to represent work accomplished in the final thrust of Jacobberger's career, for it is the first of a half dozen major homes completed in the 1920s.

In addition to residential and ecclesiastical work, he also designed several grammar schools in the city. He also planned a ten year building program for Columbia University (now the University of Portland) campus and designed a number of buildings there. Jacobberger was affiliated with the American Institute of Architects and was also professionally distinguished as president and trustee of the Oregon chapter.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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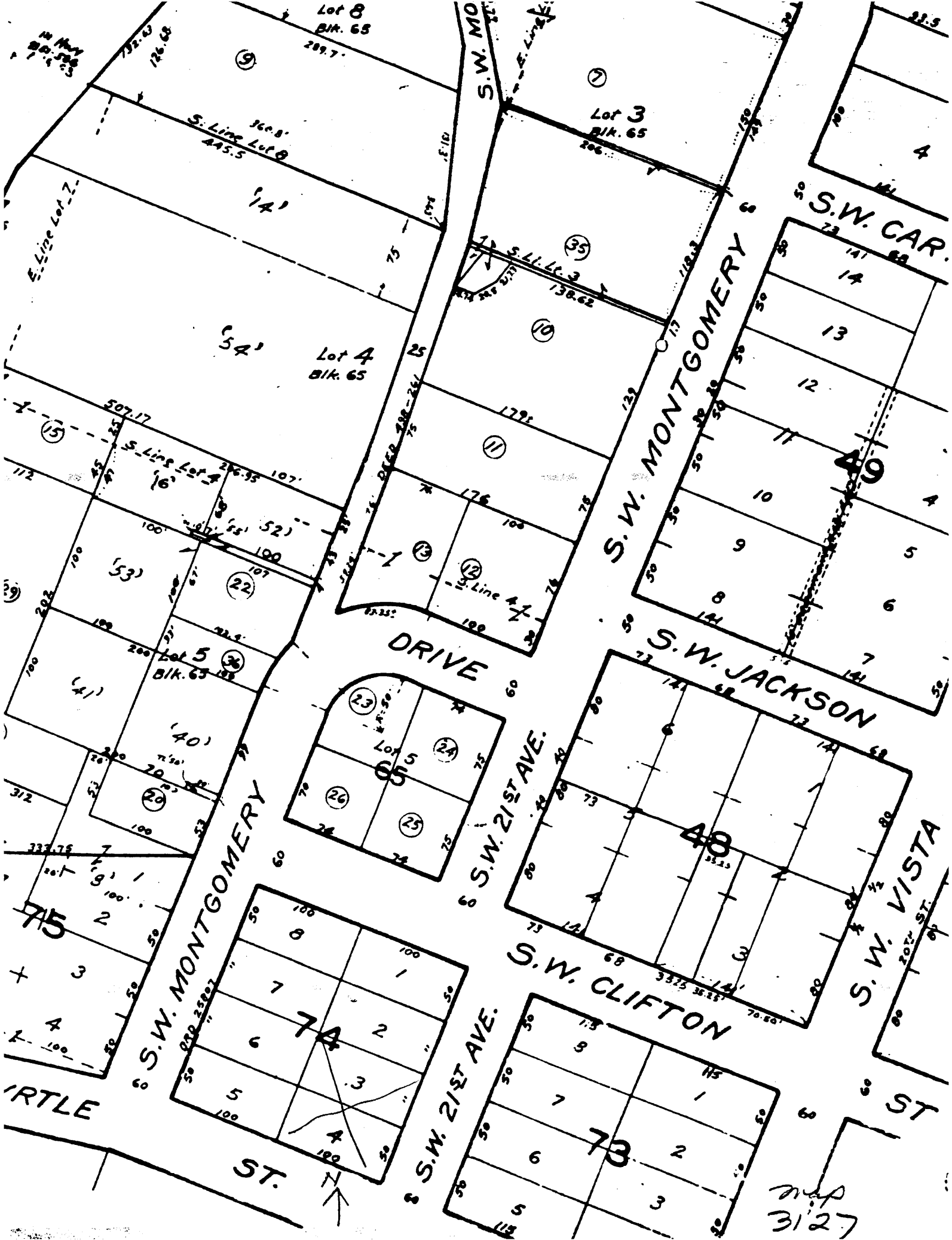
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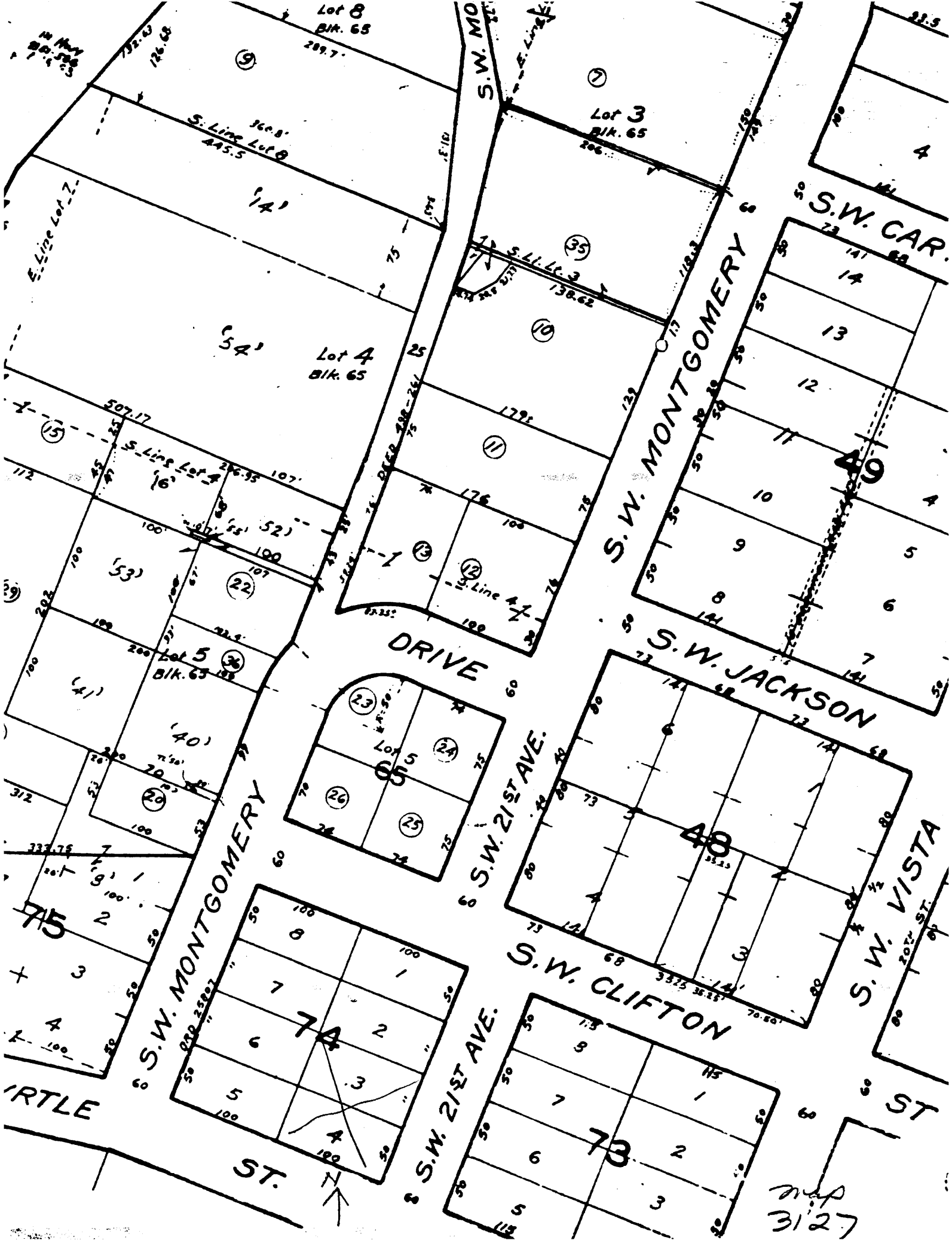
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Lot 3  
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S.W. CAR.

S.W. MONTGOMERY

S.W. JACKSON

S.W. VISTA

S.W. CLIFTON

S.W. 21ST AVE.

S.W. MONTGOMERY

DRIVE

W. R. TLE  
ST.

ST.

map  
3127

