

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 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 Petzold, Richard B., Building (preferred)  
other names/site number Noble Building

### 2. Location

street & number 714 Main Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Oregon City N/A vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97045

### 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>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</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] January 3, 1992  
Signature of certifying official Date  
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. 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] 3/5/92  
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)

Commerce/Trade: restaurant  
Commerce/Trade: specialty store  
Domestic: single dwelling  
Domestic: multiple dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Renaissance

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
walls brick, stucco  
  
roof asphalt: flat built-up  
other brick & dressed stone ornament

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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## Opening Statement

The Richard B. Petzold Building was constructed in circa 1905 in the Renaissance style by original owner, Gustav Friewald. The names of the architect and building contractor are unknown. Originally erected for commercial use, the two-story building contains six small offices on the ground floor and a vacant upper level that is to be converted into additional office space. The building is well maintained and in good condition. Restoration of the facade and second story interior is planned.

## Site

The Petzold Building is located in the Northwest 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 31 of Township 2 South Range 2 East of the Willamette Meridian. It is sited on the southeast side of Main Street in Block 24, between Seventh and Eighth Streets of downtown Oregon City. The building occupies that portion of the tax lot nearest Main Street, while the remaining half of the lot in the rear is devoted to parking. The facade of the building is oriented to the northwest.

The northeast side of the nominated building is closely flanked by a severely altered post-1925 commercial building; a narrow alley runs by the southwest elevation and beyond that is a circa 1925 Renaissance Revival style commercial building. Fronting the nominated building, across Main Street to the northwest and southwest, is a 1907 Masonic Temple which contains commercial space on the lower level. A large parking lot lies next to the temple on the north. There are no buildings in the rear (southeast) of the nominated property. Beyond the parking lot are Railroad Avenue and the Southern Pacific railroad track.

Main Street, on which the Petzold Building is located, was the principal roadway through the original commercial district of historic Oregon City. The linear area continues as an important center of business today, with a majority of the buildings devoted to commerce. Industrial complexes lie to the south at the end of Main Street and along the Willamette River on the west. Twenty-nine historic buildings, dating between circa 1850 and 1937, are positioned along Main Street between Fifth and Tenth Streets; thirteen of these are in the same block as the Petzold Building.

The Main Street locale is situated on a narrow basalt terrace between the elevated eastern bank of the Willamette River and a steep rocky cliff that acts as a backdrop for the old town center. The area is competely developed and is both commercial and industrial in character. Landscaping is limited to sporadic tree plantings along the main roads.

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## Exterior

The two-story, rectangular building measures 71 feet long and 30 feet wide (photos 2-6). The structural system consists of exterior brick walls laid in American or stretcher bond courses over a poured concrete foundation. The common building bricks are a dark red color and each measures 4" wide, 8 1/2" long and 2 1/2" thick. The exterior walls are three bricks thick in depth and contain no other structural support. The side and rear elevations are stuccoed, as is the uppermost portion of the facade, above the corbeled belt course. The building has an unfinished half-basement (30' x 31') excavated part-way into the ground. The roof is flat and covered with built-up asphaltting. It is pierced by three brick chimneys, only one of which is still functional. Most of the ornament is on the facade of the building and is of brick accented with dressed stone elements. The exposed and stuccoed brick of the exterior walls are painted a rusty-red color.

The facade (northwest elevation) is clearly the most handsome feature of the building (Photos 2-3). It has an archivolt entry on the north end that gives access to the upper level (Photo 7). The archway is composed of vertical brick rowlocks with a dressed stone keystone and brick pilasters with dressed stone capitals and bases. Ornamental cast-iron grillwork is set into the soffitt of the arch. The paneled door has a half-round transom with a dentil course below and is flanked by slender wooden pilasters with simple capitals. The door once had glass in the upper half, but wooden panels were inserted at an unknown date.

Originally a second arched entryway on the south end of the facade replicated the existing entry (Photo 1). A paneled glass entrance was positioned between the arches, leading to the main floor. In circa 1966 the building was converted into office space and the lower facade "modernized," such that the south archway and central glass entrance were altered to create a recessed diagonal entrance of plate glass and new brick. The current owner intends to restore the storefront to its original condition (see restoration plans). Plans include returning the arched brick entry to the south end of the building; however, a window will be inserted under the arch rather than a door. The central glass entrance will be rebuilt to copy the original, with modifications as required by local building codes.

There are four, one-over-one, double-hung windows on the upper facade. Each sash is topped by flat arched brick rowlocks with keystones. The windows are original, though in a deteriorated condition. The current owner intends to replace them in kind.

The facade is further accented by a series of corbeled brick string courses running across the top of the entrances and above and below the windows. That below the windows is of molded brick. Originally the building had a wooden cornice with block modillions, but this feature was removed at an unknown date. A modern, flat-roofed porch-like projection extends out from the central facade, giving shelter to the entrance. The current owner wishes to either retain the flat projection or install an awning in its place. Awnings are commonly found on the commercial buildings in this area.

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The side elevation on the alley (southwest) is pierced by eleven, deeply recessed, arched windows with one-over-one, double-hung sashes (Photos 3-5). There are four windows on the first floor, each measuring 46"x 69", and seven on the upper level, measuring 46"x69" and 35"x52". One other small window (42"x43") is located on the basement level. In addition to the windows, there were originally two narrow doorways (36"x126"), but these were bricked up at an unknown date. The windows are intact; although those of the first floor were covered with paneling on the interior in circa 1966. The remains of two iron hinges on either side of each sash window suggest that shutters once flanked the openings.

Access to the other side elevation (northeast) is blocked by the post-1925 commercial building that was constructed less than 12 inches from the exterior wall of the Petzold Building. It is unknown if openings pierce the first floor wall, but seven recessed, one-over-one, double-hung windows are on the upper level and these occur in four sizes-- 46'x37', 46"x53", 40"x48" and 28"x43". The three largest windows were originally 69" in length; they were shortened by bricking up the lower portion, presumably when the building next door was built. Undoubtedly the three sashes were replaced at that time; however, the other four are original.

The rear of the building, which is the southeast elevation, (Photo 6) has two upper windows--40"x41" and 24"x46"--and one smaller window on the first level (28"x60"). There are two doorways, one on each floor, that retain their original paneled doors. The lower door (36"x110") has a transom and the remains of iron hinges. The second floor entry once gave access to a fire escape that was removed at an unknown date. The current owner intends to seal this door and construct an interior fire escape in the southeast corner of the building. There is also evidence of a lean-to addition across the lower story, probably erected when the fire escape was dismantled. It is not known when the addition was demolished.

Interior

The initial floorplan of the main floor is unknown; however, it is speculated that the former saloon/restaurant/specialty store required at least one large open space, with perhaps one or more smaller rooms in the rear. In 1940 the area was remodeled for use as a drug store, but it is not known what changes in plan, if any, occurred. In 1966 the first floor was partitioned into six offices and two lavatories organized around a central hallway (see floorplan). The front office is the largest space and functions as a reception area.

The interior walls of the main floor are of wood-frame construction, covered with drywall and contemporary wood paneling (Photos 8-9). The modern partitioning could easily be removed if restoration of the original interior space was desired. The current owner, however, intends to retain the present office division. The original wall cladding is unknown; although lath and plaster and wainscoting were used upstairs. It is also not known if any of the old wall surfaces remain, hidden behind the present-day paneling.

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The low ceiling is a suspended system that has been dropped at different times to three lower levels from the original 12'-14' level. As far as is known, the older ceiling is intact. The original fir flooring is also intact, but now covered with carpeting and tile. Though not in use, the original windows are present, and one original paneled door survives in the rear of the building.

The second level was originally used as living quarters for the family of saloonkeeper, Louis A. Nobel, who resided there from 1906 to about 1919. The original floorplan of the residential space is unknown; however, the stairway with a turned spindle railing appears to be original (Photo 10). Sometime after Noble vacated the quarters, the second floor was partitioned into five small apartments, each consisting of a bedroom, kitchen and bath. It is not known how long the apartments were in use. The current owner intends to convert this floor into office space, utilizing most of the existing wall divisions.

The inner walls of the second floor are of wood-frame construction. They were clad in lath and plaster, while the brick exterior walls were covered with tongue and groove wainscoting, topped by lath and plaster. Due to their deteriorated condition, the current owner removed all of the old surfaces except the wainscoting on either side of the stairway. He intends to retain the structural framework of the inner walls, but reclad them with sheet rock. The wainscoting along the brick walls will be rebuilt to match the original and the brick above left exposed.

The plastered ceiling is intact and pierced by two hung chimneys and one large brick chimney that services the basement furnace. The deterioration of the hung chimneys threatens their stability; therefore the current owner plans to remove them. Flooring for this level is of fir, and the former kitchen areas retain small pieces of linoleum. The flooring is intact; however, it will be carpeted during the office conversion.

The original windows and hardware are intact, including those changed on the northeast elevation in circa 1925-1930. Each window features simple crown molding. The current owner intends to replace the facade windows due to their deteriorated condition, but the replacements will match the original.. The only original door remain is the paneled fire door on the southeast (rear) elevation (Photo 11). It is greatly deteriorated, and the owner wishes to seal that entry. An interior fire escap is planned for the southeast corner, with a stairway leading from the second story to the ground floor door. The new location for the fire exit is near the original placement of the old fire escape, except that it is on the interior.

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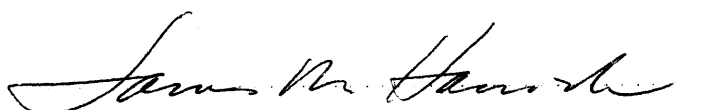
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PETZOLD, RICHARD B., BUILDING  
714 Main Street  
Oregon City  
Clackamas County  
OREGON

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to report a mis-mark in the stylistic identification block under Section 7 in the National Register of Historic Places registration form pertaining to the above property that was forwarded on January 23, 1992.

The stylistic category is correctly identified as follows.

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style



James M. Hamrick  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

February 4, 1992

**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)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

circa 1905  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

circa 1905  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See continuation sheet



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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:

Oregon City Planning Department

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 0.07 acres Oregon City, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	10
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5	3	10	8	1	10
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5	10	2	2	6	10	10
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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 located in NW¼ NE¼ Section 31, Township 2S, Range 2E, Willamette Meridian, in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon. It is legally described as the west 29.4 feet of Lot 7, Block 24 of the Plat of Oregon City and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 5800 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries delineated are those that define the lot on which the nominated building rests. The tax lot measures 29.4 feet by 105 feet.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lynda Sekora, Historic Preservation Consultant  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July, 1991  
 street & number 2640 E. Wilshire Drive telephone (503) 344-3680  
 city or town Eugene state Oregon zip code 97405

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The historic, two-story store and saloon building on Oregon City's Main Street that was erected for Gustav Fiewald about 1905 presents a frontage of roughly 30 feet on the east side of the thoroughfare between 7th and 8th streets. The location is strategic, about equidistant from the Willamette River Bridge crossing on 7th and the Clackamas County Courthouse at 8th and Main.

The building is a small-scale version of Commercial style architecture with restrained Classical detailing in the tradition of the Italian Renaissance that was made fashionable by the high style work of leading eastern architects around the turn of the century. As originally configured, the facade was a dignified, if diminutive rendition of Renaissance principles of symmetry and superposed arches of various types. Based on comparative analysis of the City's 1982-1983 cultural resource inventory, the Petzold Building is adjudged the best-preserved example of the "American Renaissance" stylistic subcategory.

As originally constructed, the facade was formal in organization, with a central, three-part plate glass store front flush with the wall plane that was planked by Roman-arched portals on either side. The brickwork, which in recent years has been painted, was rather finely, if simply handled with archivolt detailing and denticulated string courses. Dressed stone was used for keystones and impost blocks. Second story window openings, arranged as two sets of paired bays, are fitted with double-hung wood sash having one over one lights. They are trimmed with keystoned flat arches. The parapet is straight-topped.

The building has gained its title from the second owner, the successful German-born butcher and man of affairs, Richard Petzold, who acquired the property from Fiewald in 1917 and converted the saloon-liquor store to retail space. Significant modifications took place in the 1920s when Petzold converted the saloon keeper's upstairs quarters to rental rooms, and in 1940, when the ground story was remodeled for a drugstore. Other modifications were made in 1966. These episodes resulted in removal of a metal cornice with dentils and modillion blocks, removal of the south stairway entrance from the street front, and replacement of the historic shop front. Little historic fabric is revealed in the ground story interior today, but door and window trim remains on the second story. The original back staircase, with its vertical tongue and

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groove paneling and square-capped railing posts having inset panels is intact.

The property is significant locally under Criterion C. The Petzold Building is one of the oldest brick buildings in Oregon City's central business district and is one of only five early 20th Century Commercial-style buildings on Main Street sufficiently unaltered to be recognizable as examples of type. The current building owner has developed duly approved plans for renovation work that would restore symmetry and a flush shop front to the facade, replace the missing cornice, and refurbish the second story interior.

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The Richard B. Petzold Building, constructed in circa 1905, is locally significant under Criterion C as a prime example of early 20th century commercial architecture, which favored a return to historic precedent in building design. The Italian Renaissance style Petzold Building is one of five primary commercial buildings located in the original business district of historic Oregon City. It is one of the oldest surviving downtown buildings to be constructed in brick. The ornamentation of the facade is among the most distinctive of the historic storefronts along Main Street, and the design of the building is one of the best examples of a local interpretation of Renaissance style commercial architecture. Characteristic elements of the style exhibited by the Petzold Building are the brick and dressed stone building materials, archivolt entry with keystone and windows crowned with flat arch lintels.

Comparative Analysis

In 1982-1983 the Oregon City Planning Department conducted a cultural resource inventory, during which 40 buildings dating before 1940 were recorded in the downtown district. Thirty-one of these buildings were located on Main Street, while the remaining properties were sited on Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Streets and McLoughlin Boulevard. Each of the buildings was evaluated for physical integrity, as well as architectural and historical significance. The evaluation resulted in a rating of the properties into Primary, Secondary, Contributing or Intrusive categories. A majority of the inventoried buildings were rated Secondary due primarily to extensive alterations. Only seven of the properties were judged as Primary resources--the Clackamas County Courthouse and six commercial buildings, which included the Richard B. Petzold Building.

For comparative purposes the following discussion concerns the above five commercial properties rated, along with the Petzold Building, as Primary resources. Each building was field-checked on both the interior and exterior and compared to historic photos to determine their level of integrity. The buildings represent several architectural styles, with three exhibiting American Renaissance characteristics (Clark 1983:97-109, 125-131).

The brick Busch Building, dated 1895, at 802 Main Street has elements of the Romanesque and Sullivanesque styles. On the exterior, the lower facade has been modernized with

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T-111 siding and large plate glass windows; only the main entrance portal remains of the original storefront. Two large former loading doors on the rear of the southwest elevation have been filled in, using modern windows. The machicolated parapet above the roof has been removed. Interior alterations include the partitioning of all three floors and cladding of the wall surfaces in modern materials. The ceilings of the first floor have been lowered, and the stair railings appear to date to the 1930s.

The Andresen Building, dated circa 1902, is a Renaissance style brick building located at 621 Main Street. Typically the lower facade has been modernized, such that the original entry is now divided into two doorways and all of the storefront windows removed or replaced. All that remains of the original first floor facade is the entrance door to the second level. Access to the upper story was not possible to assess its integrity, but the main floor has been partitioned into smaller spaces than what was originally intended. The wall coverings are modern, and the ceilings are lowered.

The 1914 Chicago style brick and stucco building at 722-24 Main Street has recently been partially restored on the exterior; although the original single entrance and open space of the lower interior have been divided to accommodate two businesses. The facade now has a dual entry and the main floor is partitioned into two commercial spaces. The office space on the upper level has contemporary wall coverings and some of the ceilings are lowered.

The brick and terra cotta McCald Building, dated circa 1925, at 712 Main Street is a Renaissance Revival style building, similar in character to the Petzold Building. Although a photograph showing the historic storefront was unavailable, it is obvious that the retail base has been modernized with large plate glass panels placed diagonally towards the main entrance. The facade has an arched entry on the north end of the building leading to the second story, and it is suspected that a twin portal on the south end once existed. The upper level on the interior has new wall coverings and doors, and the railing of the stairway is a replacement. Likewise the first floor has contemporary surfacing materials and lowered ceilings. The original function of this building has changed from being municipal offices to commercial space.

The Bank of Commerce at 702-04 Main Street was built in the Beaux Arts style in 1935-1937. The exterior alteration of the lower facade and southwest elevation is severe, as all of the sash windows have either been covered over with siding or replaced with modern plate glass. The original brick exterior walls have been buried beneath T-111 siding and tile, and the Classically-inspired main entrance is totally destroyed. Access to the interior of the main floor was limited; however, it was possible to determine that the once open banking room has been partitioned into much smaller spaces, with lowered ceilings and all new wall materials. The interiors of the second and third floors appear to be reasonably intact.

It is clear that exterior alteration to the retail base and interior partitioning are common factors in the on-going modernization of historic commercial buildings in

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Oregon City. At issue is the severity of the alteration and the effect it has on the historic character of the building. Despite the changes to the Petzold Building, it was rated as a Primary resource by the 1982 Oregon City inventory, which indicated that the historic character was intact. Further support for the building's integrity is gained by the planned restoration efforts of the current owner, who intends to return the facade to a facsimile of its original condition.

### Building History

The Petzold Building was built by a German businessman named Gustav Friewald. Nothing is known about Friewald except that he invested in real estate and rented out his buildings to various businesses. Around 1906 he leased the nominated building to Albert Knapp and Louis A. Nobel, two Californians who opened a combination saloon-liquor store. The second level of the building was used by Nobel for living quarters. The saloon was still in operation in 1912 with Nobel as the sole owner; in 1916 the structure was known as the Nobel Building (Polk 1911-12:260; Oregon City Planning Dept. 1982-1983; Sohns & Woodbeck 1916-1917).

Richard Petzold purchased the commercial building in 1917 from Friewald and rented out the retail space to various businesses until the family sold the property in 1951. By 1919 Louis Nobel had vacated the upstairs apartment and presumably closed the saloon and liquor store. The former Noble living quarters was divided into five tiny apartments at an unknown date, and it is also not known how long the apartments were in use. From 1924 through 1930 the McAnulty family operated a restaurant and confectionary on the main floor of the building. Petzold family records, dated 1936-1938, denote a pool hall in operation with Barry and McAnulty listed as the owners (Oregon City Planning Dept. 1982-1983; Petzold n.d.). In 1940 the ground floor was remodeled into a drug store. Building records indicate no changes after that until a 1966 office conversion (Clackamas County Tax Assessor n.d.; Oregon City Building Permit Records n.d.).

The Petzold Building gains additional significance by its association with longtime owner, Richard B. Petzold, a prominent Oregon City businessman, who devoted himself to community service through active membership in city government and local social organizations. He was listed in the 1936-1937 Who's Who for Oregon and a 1920 publication of the State League of German Speaking Organizations that featured biographies of notable emigrant citizens who had settled in Oregon.

Richard Petzold (1866-1936) was born in Dresden, Germany. He was educated at the Volk Night School and later apprenticed himself to a master butcher. In 1887 he emigrated to the United States, first settling in Milwaukie, Wisconsin, where he was foreman of the Weisel Sausage factory for two years. In 1889 Petzold moved to Portland, Oregon to work with the American Dressed Meat Company as a journeyman butcher. He relocated to Oregon City in 1893 and opened a butcher shop with partner, Charles H. Gale. After a trip to his old homeland in 1898, Petzold moved to eastern

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Oregon, where he managed a butcher shop in La Grande. That same year he became a naturalized citizen of the United States (Capitol Publishing Co. 1936-37:437; Davis 1982:53; National Register of historic Places 1985; Oregon Daily Journal 1936; State League of German Speaking Organizations 1920:244-245).

In 1903 Petzold returned to Oregon City to establish his own meat market and slaughterhouse. He began purchasing commercial buildings in downtown Oregon City in about 1917 and eventually owned or held interest in several buildings, which included the Petzold Meat Market, a well known business in downtown Oregon City for many years (716 Main Street). In addition to the commercial buildings, Petzold owned two rental houses and 37 acres on which he raised his own stock and operated a slaughterhouse. He retired from the meat business in 1919 but continued to manage his varied properties until his death in 1936 (Capitol Publishing Co. 1936-37:437; Oregon Daily Journal 1936; Petzold n.d.).

Besides being an astute and energetic businessman, Petzold was a devoted family man and active in community affairs. He married Martha Boden of Grosswehrsdorf, Germany, and they had three daughters--Erna, Agnes and Alma (Capitol Publishing Co. 1936-37:437). In 1911 the Petzolds built a Craftsman style residence in the "Dutch Camp" neighborhood of Oregon City; the home has since been placed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register of Historic Places 1985).

Petzold was a charter member of the Zion Lutheran Church that was organized in Oregon City in 1893. He was a member of the local Commercial Club, which worked for the betterment of the city and county. He was also active in German organizations such as the local chapter of the Turn Verien, an athletic association based in Portland. After his retirement from the meat business in 1919 Petzold, a democrat, served as an Oregon City councilman from 1920 to 1922 (Capitol Publishing Co. 1936-37:437; Gardner 1991).

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Capitol Publishing Company.

1936-1937 Who's Who for Oregon. Capitol Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Clackamas County Tax Assessor.

n.d. Tax Assessor records for the Petzold Building. On file Clackamas County Tax Assessor, Oregon City, Oregon.

Clark, Rosalind.

1983 Architecture Oregon Style. Professional Book Center, Inc., Portland, Oregon.

Davis, Harriett (comp.).

1982 Oregon Clackamas County Naturalization Records 1887-1906. Williamette Valley Genealogical Society, Salem, Oregon. On file Oregon Collection, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Gardner, Wilmer.

1991 Telephone interview with author. May 19, 1991, Milwaukie, Oregon.

National Register of Historic Places.

1985 Nomination form for the Richard B. Petzold House. On file Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem.

Oregon City Planning Department.

1982-1983 Architectural and Historical Cultural Resource Inventory. Inventory forms for Richard B. Petzold Commercial Building and Richard B. Petzold House. On file Oregon City, Oregon Planning Department.

n.d. Building permit records for the Petzold Building. On file Oregon City, Oregon Planning Department.

Oregon Daily Journal.

1936 Obituary for Richard B. Petzold dated September 12, 1936.

Petzold, Martha.

n.d. Business accounts book of Petzold family holdings. On file with Claire Met, Oregon City, Oregon.

Polk, R. L.

1911-1912 Oregon and Washington State Gazetteer and Business Directory. R. L. Polk and Company, Inc., Seattle. On file Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

State League of German Speaking Organizations.

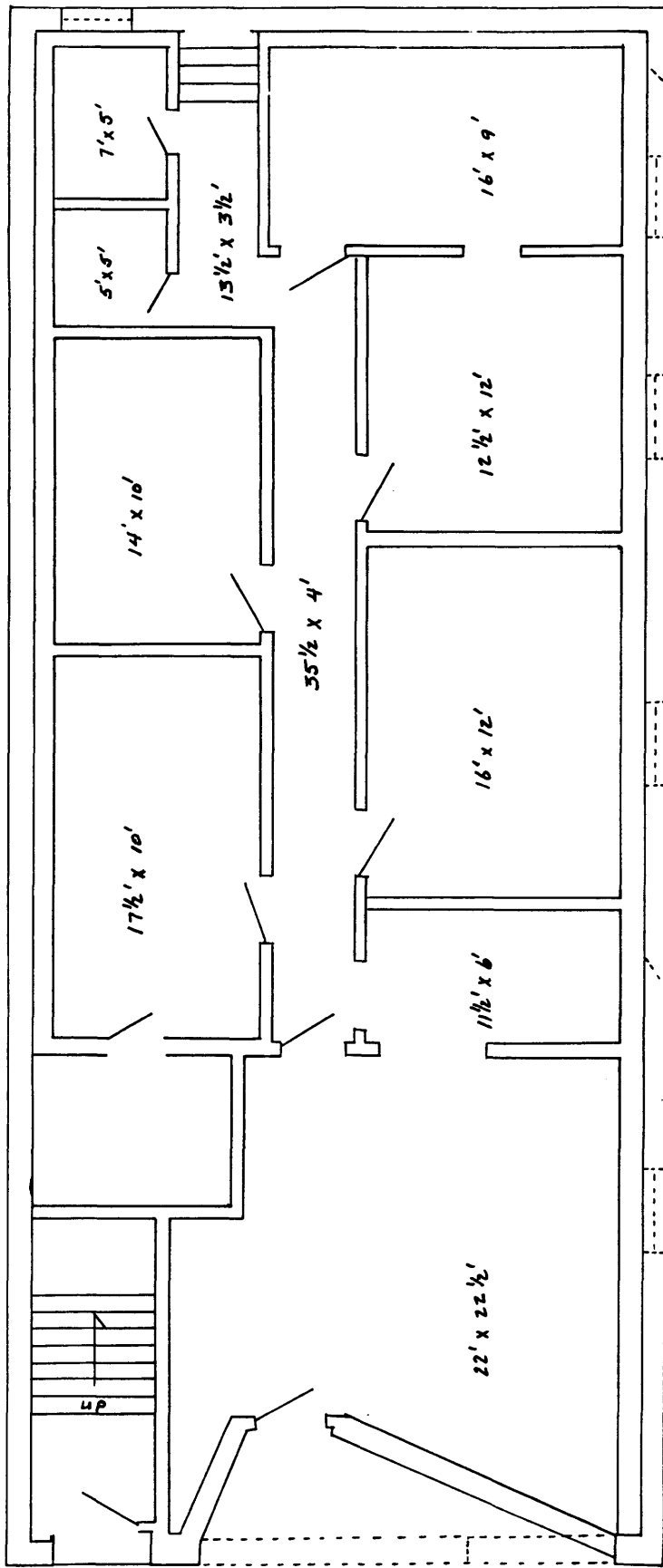
1920 Oregon und sein Deutschtum. State League of German Speaking Organizations, Portland, Oregon.

Sohns and Woodbeck.

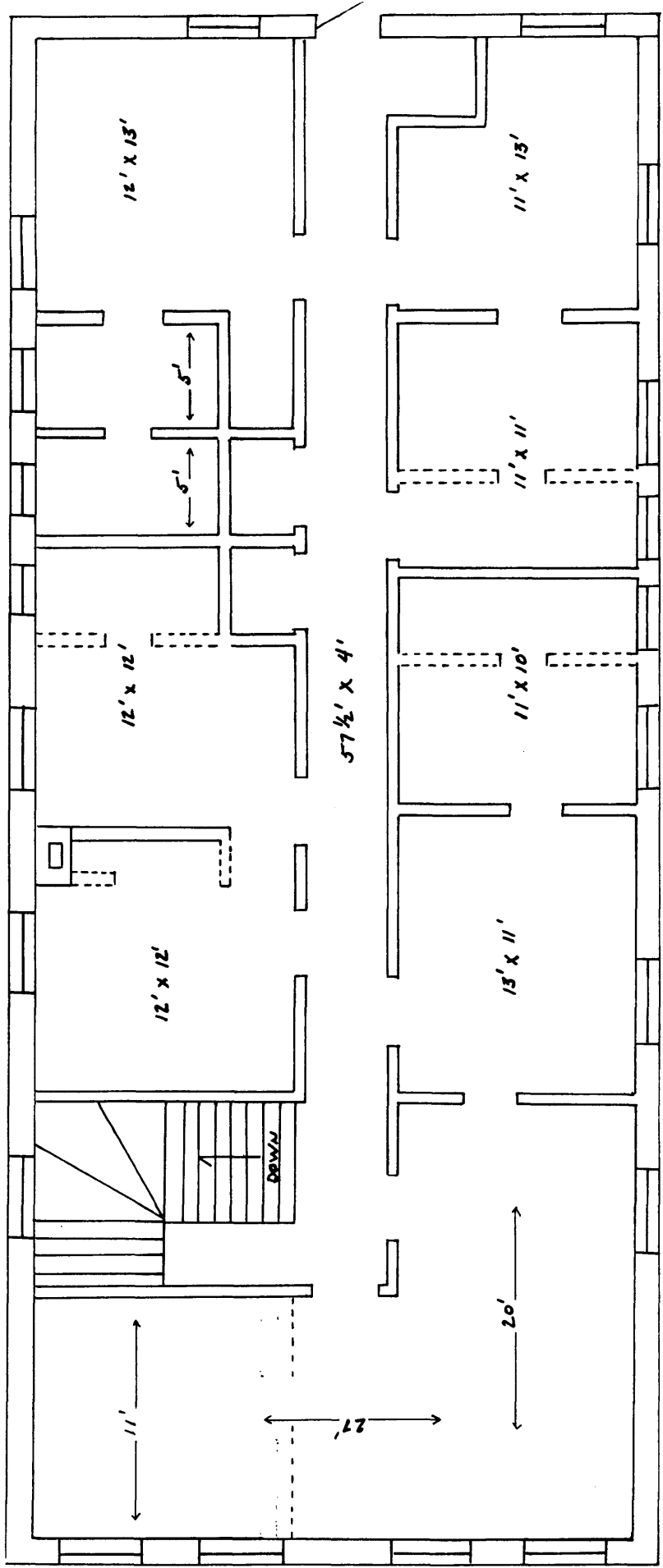
1916-1917 Clackamas County and Oregon City Directory. Sohns and Woodbeck, Oregon City. On file Oregon Historical Society, Portland.



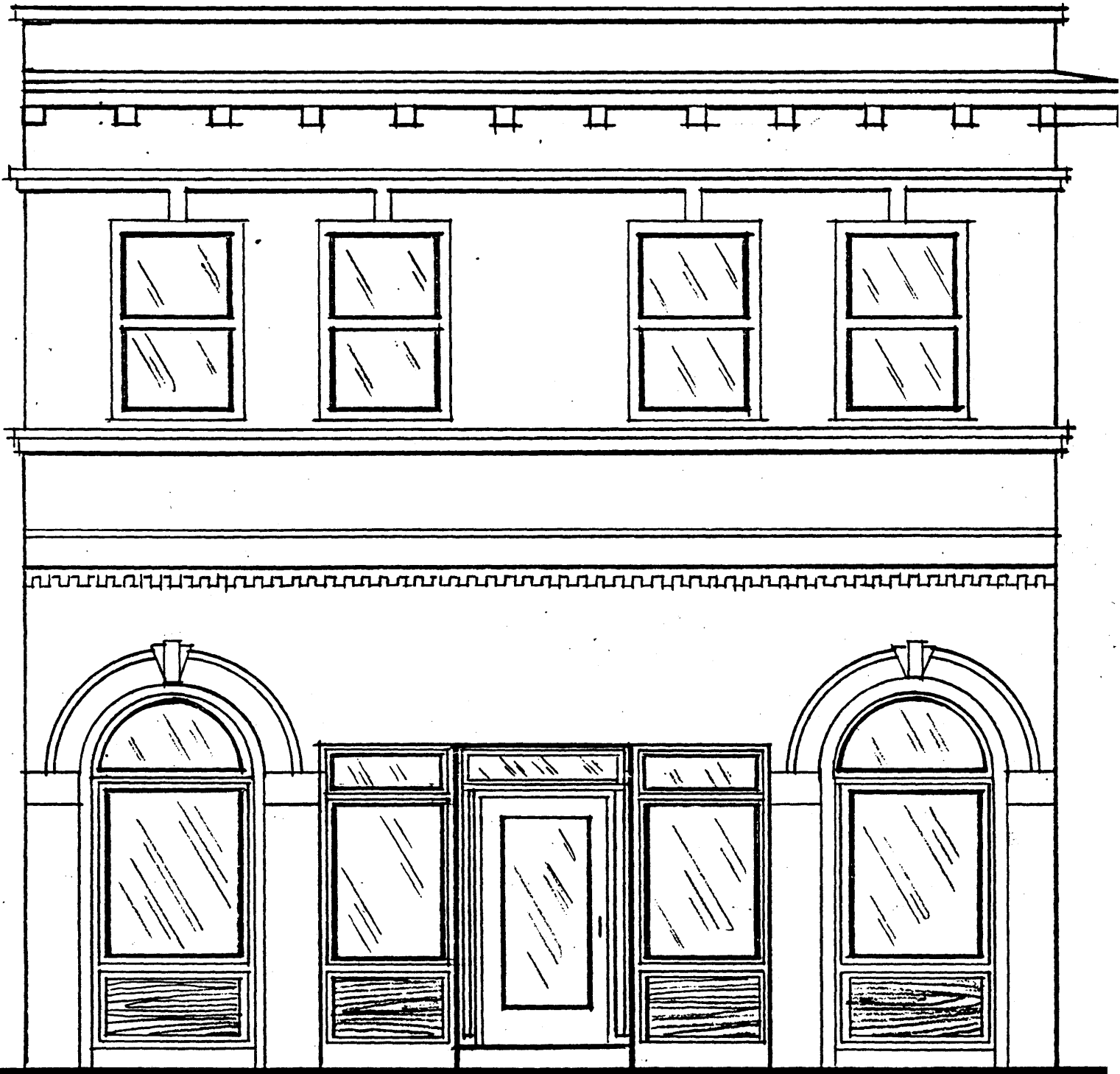




PETZOLD BUILDING  
MAIN FLOOR

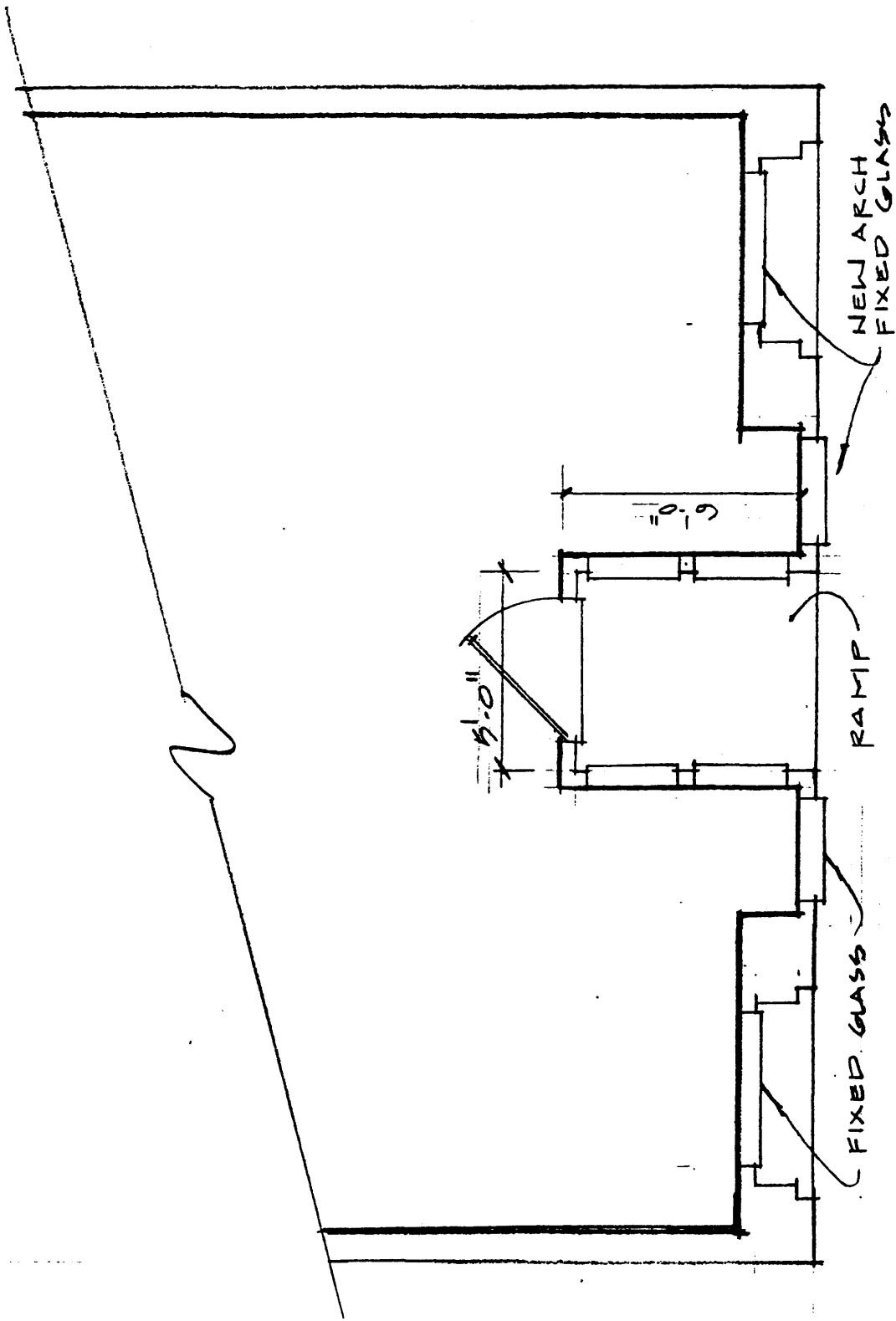


PETZOLD BUILDING  
SECOND FLOOR



PETZOLD BUILDING

PROPOSED FACADE 11/22/91 1/4" = 1'-0"



PETZOLD BUILDING  
 PROPOSED PLAN (ENTRY) 1/4" = 1'-0"