

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 10 1987
date entered SEP 10 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Jeppesen, Peter, House Number of contributing resources: 1
and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 4107 North Albina Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of Third Congressional District
state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name William Leidy
street & number 4107 North Albina Avenue
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97228

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse
street & number 1021 SW 4th
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1987 federal state county local
depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade Street SE
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Peter Jeppesen House, a distinctive bungalow located in the Albina neighborhood of North Portland, was built in 1909-1910. The house is the result of the collaboration of two Danish immigrants, Peter Jeppesen and Emil Schacht, who were both successful in building prosperous lives for themselves in their new country. The house was designed by Emil Schacht, a well-known architect who designed many residences, warehouses, office and retail buildings in the Portland area. Schacht designed many major buildings in downtown Portland as well, such as the Police Block at 203 SW Oak and the Maegly-Tichener Building at 620 SW Broadway. Schacht also designed the Oriental Building for the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905. The house was constructed by the owner, Peter Jeppesen, who was a brick mason and contractor in Portland. In addition to working on buildings in Portland and Albina, Jeppesen was also known for his work on streets and sidewalks around the city, and his signature can be found impressed in the surface of numerous sidewalks in Portland. Jeppesen, his wife Anna and their three daughters, Alice, Erna and Dagmar, moved into the house in November of 1909. The house remained in the Jeppesen family until 1986, when Miss Erna Jeppesen donated it to the Historic Preservation League of Oregon.

The house is exceptionally well-preserved and noteworthy for its solid double-walled brick construction. It exhibits the traditional elements of Arts and Crafts bungalow architecture and embodies the ideals of convenience, simplicity, excellent craftsmanship and solidity. Two detached garages on the south side of the property are compatible historic developments but are not substantial enough to be counted as separately contributing features.

The house occupies a 50 x 100-foot lot located on the southeast corner of the intersection of North Albina Avenue and Mason Street. Jeppesen acquired this lot and the lot next to it (the latter is not included in the nominated area) from M. E. Thompson and his wife Clara in 1908 as payment for work he had done on a building on North Mississippi and Shaver which housed the Haldeman Furniture Company. (Continued)

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In 1912, Jeppesen constructed a two story building, containing four flats, on the vacant lot to the north. Jeppesen must have been pleased with the design of his house because he had the firm of Emil Schacht and Son draw up the plans for these flats in 1911. According to Erna Jeppesen, her father built these flats as his security, so that the family would always have an income from them.

The two lots owned by Jeppesen are numbered thirteen and fifteen in Block twelve of the original Donation Land Claim of James Thompson and his wife Paulina (no relation to M. E. Thompson), established March 18, 1866 and recorded September 19, 1882.

The Jeppesen house is located within a residential neighborhood of predominantly single family homes. The bungalow style is common in the area, although several houses of the Victorian era are present in the neighborhood. The Jeppesen house stands out as the only brick house in the area. A Lutheran church is across the street. Several blocks away is Jefferson High School, the school the Jeppesen girls attended. One block west of North Albina is North Mississippi Avenue, which is a main street through the area. During the 1900's, North Mississippi was a thriving street and a shopping district. Several elegant brick structures at the corner of North Mississippi and Shaver are evidence of that era.

The Jeppesen house is a one and one half story bungalow constructed of double wall, load-bearing brick. A review of the Historic Resource Inventory of Portland shows this use of brick as the structural element to be rare in bungalows in Oregon, but a logical choice for the home of a brick mason. The method of masonry for the house is running bond brick. The basement windows have segmented brick arches and the windows on the main level have brick sills.

Facing east, and North Albina Avenue, is the entrance to the

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house. The house, which is approximately 33' x 43', sits above street level on a slight rise in the terrain. A low concrete wall, which surrounds the house, creates a border between the sidewalk and the higher level of the front yard. The front of the house is comprised of a facade of symmetrical proportions. A series of concrete steps lead up to the front entrance; a small porch consisting of two massive brick piers which support a flat roof of decorative exposed beams. Two double hung eight over one windows flank the porch. Four dormers, one on each side of the house, are set into a steeply pitched hipped roof. Composition Dutch lap shingles, which replaced the original cedar shingles, form the surface of the roof. Below wide over-hanging eaves, a simple frieze of painted wood runs parallel with the decorative elements of the front porch. Above the porch is one of the four dormers. These dormers have steeply pitched hipped roofs, echoing the shape of the main roof, and double hung six over one windows. Along the south side of the house, which faces Mason Street, there is a bay at the location of the dining room. This bay consists of two four over one windows and a larger ten over one window. On either side of the brick chimney are two small case-ment windows, which mark the living room. Several windows, close to ground level, give light to the full basement. Two garages, with space for three vehicles, are evidence of Peter Jeppesen's fascination with the automobile. The original garage is a single detached garage built of concrete on the south-west corner of the lot, constructed at the same time as the house. A second garage was added sometime around 1911. This garage is also concrete and was built into the bank below the area of the bay window. This garage provided access to the basement. Sometime during the 1930's, the original garage was enlarged to house a second car. The style and materials of this addition was consistent with that of the original portion. The rear of the house faces west. The small backyard is bordered by an alley.

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The back entrance of the house is at the north-west corner. A flight of concrete steps leads up to a small porch which enters into the kitchen and down to a doorway on the north side, which provides access to the basement. Two double hung windows would have been shielded from the Western sun by an arbor. The framework of the arbor still stands. The north side of the house faces the flats that were built by Jeppesen. Two double hung windows illuminate the kitchen. The basement entrance on this side of the house also enters into a "cold storage" room for preserves.

The balanced composition of elements in the front facade of the house can also be seen in the plan for the interior. Rooms are layed out in a circular pattern around a central hall that includes a stairway leading up to the second floor. The details of the interior display fine craftsmanship and cleverness of design. The woodwork, which is all original, is dark clear grain fir, hand picked by Jeppesen in St. John's. The carpenter responsible for the elegant woodwork was a Mr. Kuffert, a friend of Jeppesen's and a fellow Dane.

From the front door, an entrance hall provides access to the Master bedroom on the right and the living room on the left. Directly ahead is the Main hall and stairway. The living room is of modest proportions. A brick veneer fireplace is in the center of the southern wall. To the right of the fireplace is a built-in bookshelf of darkened fir, with leaded glass insets. Crafted of the same dark fir, a woodbox with a built-in seat sits to the left of the fireplace. The wall space on either side of the fireplace is set back and forms a decorative arch above the casement windows. A strip of picture hanging moulding spans the length of the wall, just below the curve of the coved ceilings.

Pocket doors, which still operate smoothly, open up into the simple but elegant dining room, which features a beamed ceiling of

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solid, polished clear grain fir. The character of the room is enhanced by the abundance of dark fir used as the panels of the wainscoting and the trim of the windows and doorways. The wainscoting extends more than half way up the wall and is topped by a plate rail. The light fixtures in this room are all original. Four small petal shaped brass lamps, with exposed bulbs, are placed where the beams of the ceiling intersect. A fringed green glass lampshade hangs from the ceiling. This lamp was often decorated for special occasions with a plant or with paper streamers. The lamp hung over a dining room set which was purchased at the Haldeman Furniture Company on Mississippi Avenue in Portland. The surface of the floor in the dining room, as in the rest of the house, is tongue-in-groove fir. Large rugs covered the floor, and as was customary at the time, the area of the floor not covered by a rug was painted. This is still evident in the Jeppesen house when the corner of a rug or section of carpet is pulled up. The bay window on the south side of the dining room has always been a favorite place of Erna Jeppesen's. From here she could sit and enjoy a cool summer breeze and look out at Mt. Hood.

Two doorways interrupt the wainscoting on the western wall. The door on the left enters a small den. The door to the right leads to the butlery or "pass through pantry", so called because one could pass through doors at either end. A small room, 6' x 4', the pass pantry is located between the dining room and the kitchen. Here, china and glassware were stored in a multitude of built-in cupboards and drawers crafted of fir. Another larger pantry, with drawers and shelves, is located off the kitchen. The kitchen has painted wainscoting and a trim of dark fir moulding above the wainscoting. The electric range was purchased in the 30's as a replacement for a wood burning stove. To the right of the range is a wood lift, with which wood stored in the basement was hauled up to use in the wood stove. A short hall between the kitchen and the central hall is

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occupied by the bathroom. The central hall is a showcase for the handsome fir staircase that leads to the second story. The staircase features a carved pedestal at its base. Curved brass plates called "dust catchers" located in the corners of each step made sweeping an easier task.

At the top of the stairs is a small parlor with a dormer window that provides a view towards the West. The upper floor is comprised of three bedrooms used by the Jeppesen girls. The northern bedroom was planned as attic space, but changed into a bedroom so that each of the daughters could have her own room. The date of the alteration is unknown. Each one of the bedrooms has a dormer window and sloping ceilings. Delicate, petal shaped frosted glass lamps hang from the ceiling in each room.

Located in the basement is the original "octopus" type furnace, which originally burned coal and then sawdust. The furnace was modified later to burn oil. Peter Jeppesen's workshop as well as the laundry facilities were also located in the basement, which is illuminated by seven windows. On the north side of the basement, near the stairway to the back entrance of the house, is a small room used for storing fruit and preserves.

The physical integrity of the Jeppesen house is one of the elements that makes it so unique. Because the house has not been substantially changed in its 76 years, it provides us with an honest view of life in the early 1900's and the increasing trend towards homes designed with convenience in mind. The addition of a bedroom in the attic space is a minor alteration and does not affect the integrity of the house. Jeppesen's addition of garage space for two more cars foreshadows the upcoming importance of the automobile. The excellent condition of the house is evidence of the care and respect of one family over the years.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1909-1910 **Builder/Architect** Emil Schacht, architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Peter Jeppesen House at 4107 North Albina Avenue in Portland, Oregon is a one and one-half story, symmetrical, hip-roofed bungalow with dormers. Its distinctions are its general European character and solid double-walled brick construction. Designed by a noteworthy Danish-born Portland architect, the bungalow is faintly reminiscent of the avant-garde work of Adolph Loos and Austrian proponents of the Arts and Crafts movement. It meets National Register Criterion C as a well-documented example of a collaboration between architect and builder; a house produced by a craftsman in his own medium for his own use.

Peter Jeppesen (1861-1956), brick mason, and Emil Schacht, architect, were Danish emigres. Jeppesen was the contractor not only for numerous buildings but for a number of sidewalk construction projects around the city which can be identified today by his imprimature. Schacht (1854-1926) is noted in Oregon architectural history as the designer of the Oriental Building for the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition of 1905. He also designed the 1912 unit of the Police Block on Oak Street in Portland which has been entered into the National Register, the Lenox Hotel and the building occupied by the Povey Brothers' well-known art glass manufactory.

Jeppesen acquired the nominated property in payment for construction work elsewhere in North Portland. He acquired the adjoining lot at the same time and developed there an income-producing, four-unit apartment building, for which plans were provided once again by his fellow countryman. The house may be seen as a tangible reminder that Albina was a settlement area for Scandinavian immigrants in the years surrounding the turn of the century. Jeppesen was active through his long and productive career in Portland in the Danish Aid Society and the Danish Brotherhood.

Like other newly arrived immigrants, Peter Jeppesen was attracted to Albina, a once-separate settlement ultimately annexed to Portland, for its large concentration of Scandinavians. Albina was important as an industrial area of Portland in the boom years following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905. Before its annexation by Portland in 1891, the area known as Albina was one of many small river towns along the Willamette, such as St. John's and Linnton. Albina's beginnings were in the purchase, in 1870, of a large (continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Washington-Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	5	5	0	0	5	0	4	4	2	7	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The Peter Jeppesen House occupies Lot 15 of Block 12 in the Multnomah Addition to the City of Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia L. Sackett

organization Historic Preservation League of Oregon date April 14, 1987

street & number 2167 SW Yamhill #8 telephone (503) 228-6404

city or town Portland state Oregon 97205

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date August 5, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

date 9-10-87


Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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tract of land by three prominent businessmen: William Page, George Williams and Edwin Russell. This parcel of land, 320 acres along the east side of the Willamette, was originally a Donation Land Claim owned by the Delay family. By 1872, the area was platted and named "Albina", after Page's daughter. In 1881 the original tract of land was again sold, and was purchased by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, for construction of what would become Portland's largest rail center. By 1887, Albina was incorporated as a township. In 1891 Albina, along with the area known as East Portland, was annexed by the city of Portland. The railroad, as well as other industries located in the area, such as the Portland Flour Mills, lumber mills and shipyards, created a need for workers. With the influx of so many workers, the population of Albina grew rapidly. Many of the workers attracted to Albina were Scandinavian immigrants like Peter Jeppesen.

Peter Jeppesen was born April 12, 1861, in Vordingborg, Denmark. He was taught the trade of masonry by his father Henry, a stone mason. After working with his father for several years, Jeppesen left for Germany, where he worked in the masonry trade. In 1891, at the age of thirty, Jeppesen sailed for America and arrived directly in Portland. The following year Peter Jeppesen married Miss Anna Gihm, a young woman, also from Denmark. Peter and Anna Jeppesen raised three daughters: Alice, Erna and Dagmar. These girls grew up to be independent, career oriented women. Alice was a secretary, Erna became a librarian and Dagmar pursued a career as an elementary school teacher. The Jeppesen's first home was at 806 North Montana Avenue, just several blocks from where they would build their new house. The house on Montana was a small, one story wood structure that Jeppesen enlarged by adding a second story.

For nine years following his arrival in Portland, Peter Jeppesen worked for various cement and contracting firms around the city. After

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that, he went into business for himself as a contractor and brick mason; work which he continued for forty years. Jeppesen was involved with projects all over the city. According to Erna Jeppesen, her father's first building was a two story brick structure located at 3972-3974 North Mississippi. This building was the location of the Haldeman Furniture Company. Jeppesen is believed to have worked on the 1903 Olds and King Building at 514 S.W. Sixth Avenue, which is now the Rainier Bank. This building is a Historic Landmark and is believed to be the first steel frame building in Portland.

Besides his involvement with the construction of larger buildings in downtown Portland, Jeppesen also worked in residential areas. Jeppesen constructed brick fireplaces and chimneys for many homes in the Portland area, especially in Dunthorpe and on N.W. Cornell Road, where the new "Westover Terrace" development was located. His skill in masonry can be seen also in the brick walkways of the gardens at the Peter Kerr estate. The signature "P. Jeppesen" can be found imbedded in sidewalks in different areas of the city, evidence of his role as contractor for many of our city streets.

Peter Jeppesen provided a secure life for his family through his dedication to his work. Equally important to Jeppesen was the close knit atmosphere of his home. The family belonged to the Pilgrim Congregational Church, which had an active youth group. The Jeppesen girls belonged to this group which, according to Erna Jeppesen, was their main social group. Peter Jeppesen belonged to several organizations in the community including the Albina Pioneers, DANIA (the Danish Aid Society), and the Danish Brotherhood. The family enjoyed their leisure time together. Weekends were occupied by family picnics in the Columbia Gorge, or by a drive to the Coast. Peter Jeppesen was enamored

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by the automobile and loved to drive. He owned a 1909 model International Harvester car, which had the engine in the back.

Peter Jeppesen retired in 1935 at the age of 74; the end of a career that spanned forty years. He died January 19, 1956, at the age of 94. Peter Jeppesen is remembered for his skill as a brick mason and contractor as well as for having been a dedicated and productive citizen of Portland. The Jeppesen house is the legacy left to us by a man, who like many other immigrants, came to America with dreams of an independent and prosperous life in a new land. These dreams were realized by Peter Jeppesen.

Emil Schacht, the architect of the Jeppesen house, had similar hopes of attaining success in his new country. Like Peter Jeppesen, Emil Schacht immigrated to the United States from Denmark. In 1884, Emil Schacht began what would become a highly successful career in architecture that lasted 42 years. During that time, Emil Schacht was known as one of the most respected architects in Portland, and was chosen to design numerous warehouses, apartment buildings, office and public buildings as well as residences in Portland. Schacht was also involved with the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, for which he designed the Oriental Building.

Nineteen buildings designed by Emil Schacht (or Emil Schacht and Son) are listed in the Historic Resource Inventory of Portland. Two of these buildings, the Police Headquarters at 209 S.W. Oak and a Firehouse (now the Portland Community Music Center) at 3350 S.E. Francis, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Emil Schacht's work was known outside of Portland as well. He designed buildings at Fort Lisicum in Alaska and drew the plans for remodeling the barracks at Fort Vancouver in Washington.

Emil Schacht was born in Denmark in 1854. Schacht's father was in the business of raising cattle. He was an educated man who wrote

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articles that were published in various farm journals. Emil Schacht acquired his education in Polytechnic schools in Copenhagen, Denmark and Hanover, Germany. In 1874, at the age of twenty, Schacht arrived in New York, where he worked as a draftsman for six years. He returned to Denmark for one year, where he married Miss Augusta Trier. In 1883, the young couple sailed for America and became residents of Omaha, Nebraska. The following year, the Schachts left Nebraska and arrived in Portland, Oregon. That same year, Emil Schacht established his office. Emil and Augusta Schacht were the parents of seven children; six daughters and one son. The family home, a one and one half story wood frame house with intersecting gable roofs, was designed by Schacht in 1898. The house is located at the base of S.W. Vista Ave.

Martin Schacht, the only son of Emil Schacht, became an architect and engineer. He worked with his father for several years, in the firm of Emil Schacht and Son. During this time, Martin participated in the design of several buildings: the King Davis Apartments (1909) at 113 N.W. King, the Maegly-Tichener Building (1911) at 610 S.W. Broadway and the Police Block. From 1917 to 1929, Martin Schacht was the Pacific Coast manager for the Foundation Company of New York. As manager, Martin Schacht supervised the construction of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge, which crossed the San Francisco Bay. Tragically, Martin Schacht died in 1933, at the early age of 49.

The majority of Emil Schacht's buildings are constructed primarily of brick, although Schacht was comfortable with glazed terra cotta and reinforced concrete as well. Only a few of Schacht's designs fit into any narrow definition of a particular style. An exception is the Jeppesen house, which is the purest example of a bungalow designed by Schacht. Most of his structures combine several elements from particular styles. This can be seen in one of the larger

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private residences he designed. This house, located at 811 N.W. Twentieth Avenue, was built at the same time as the Jeppesen house (1910). The house consists of Classical elements, such as the double porticos and massive columns, and elements made popular by the bungalow, such as the steeply pitched roof and recessed dormers.

Two buildings in Northwest Portland contrast Schacht's use of brick. The Povey Building (1905), at 408 N.W. Fifth, was originally a factory for the Povey Brothers, who were stained glass artisans in Portland. Although its original function was as a factory, the building is rich in ornamental brick details. The elegant proportions of the side-by-side segmented arch windows are encased by monumental brick pilasters. The other end of the spectrum is a building at N.W. Davis Street, which housed the Excelsior Laundry (1906). This building is restrained in detail, with a brick string course at the cornice line the only ornament.

A characteristic detail that appears in several of Schacht's more monumental buildings is the use of a stone or concrete keystone at the center of an arch and two blocks of the same material at the base of each side of the arch. This type of arch is seen in the Police Block, the King Davis Apartments and the Firehouse on S.E. Francis. This detail appears on the basement windows in the original drawings for the Jeppesen house, but was not included at the time of construction.

Between 1900 and 1930, glazed terra cotta became a popular form of decorative masonry because it was durable, lightweight and inexpensive when compared to stone or brick. Schacht designed several commercial buildings in downtown Portland that combined terra cotta with brick. One of these, the Mayer Building (1927), is located at

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1130 S.W. Morrison. This building has a reinforced concrete structure with a veneer of brick and ornamental work of glazed terra cotta.

The Mayer Building was Emil Schacht's last building. On March 4, 1926, while supervising the construction of the Mayer Building, Schacht collapsed with a probable heart attack. He was 71 Years of age. The Mayer Building was completed within the next year. Emil Schacht's high standing in the community is evident in the fact that his death made the front page of the local newspaper, the Oregon Journal. Schacht belonged to numerous organizations including the Oregon Chapter of the A.I.A., the Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodment of America. Like Peter Jeppesen, Emil Schacht is remembered as one of the individuals who came to Portland from other lands and strived to achieve their dreams in their new country. By succeeding in his dreams, Emil Schacht left to us a wealth of buildings, many of which are prominent in downtown Portland.

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BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY EMIL SCHACHT IN PORTLAND

from the HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY OF PORTLAND index:

EMIL SCHACHT

Schacht residence (1898) 733 S.W. Vista
Povey Building (1905) 408 N.W. Fifth
Residence (1905) 2636 N.W. Cornell Road
Bullier or Buchanan Building (1906) 420 S.W. Washington
Excelsior Laundry (1906) 825-835 N.W. Davis
Swetland Building (1907) 430-436 S.W. Washington
Residence (1909) 1830 S.W. Laurel
Residence (1910) 811 N.S. Twentieth
Factory (1910) 303 N.W. Park
Office (1917) 209 S.W. Broadway
Residence (1917) 3401 S.E. Couch
Residence (1922) 2839 S.E. 27th

EMIL SCHACHT AND SON

King Davis Apartments (1909) 118 N.W. King
Maegly-Tichener Building (1911) 610 S.W. Broadway
Theater (1912) 2403 N.W. Thurman
Police Headquarters (1912) 209 S.W. Oak
Firehouse (Portland Community Music Center) (1912) 3350 S.E. Francis

SCHACHT AND BERGEN

Garage (1923) 1218 S.E. Grand
Mayer Building (1927) 1130 S.W. Morrison

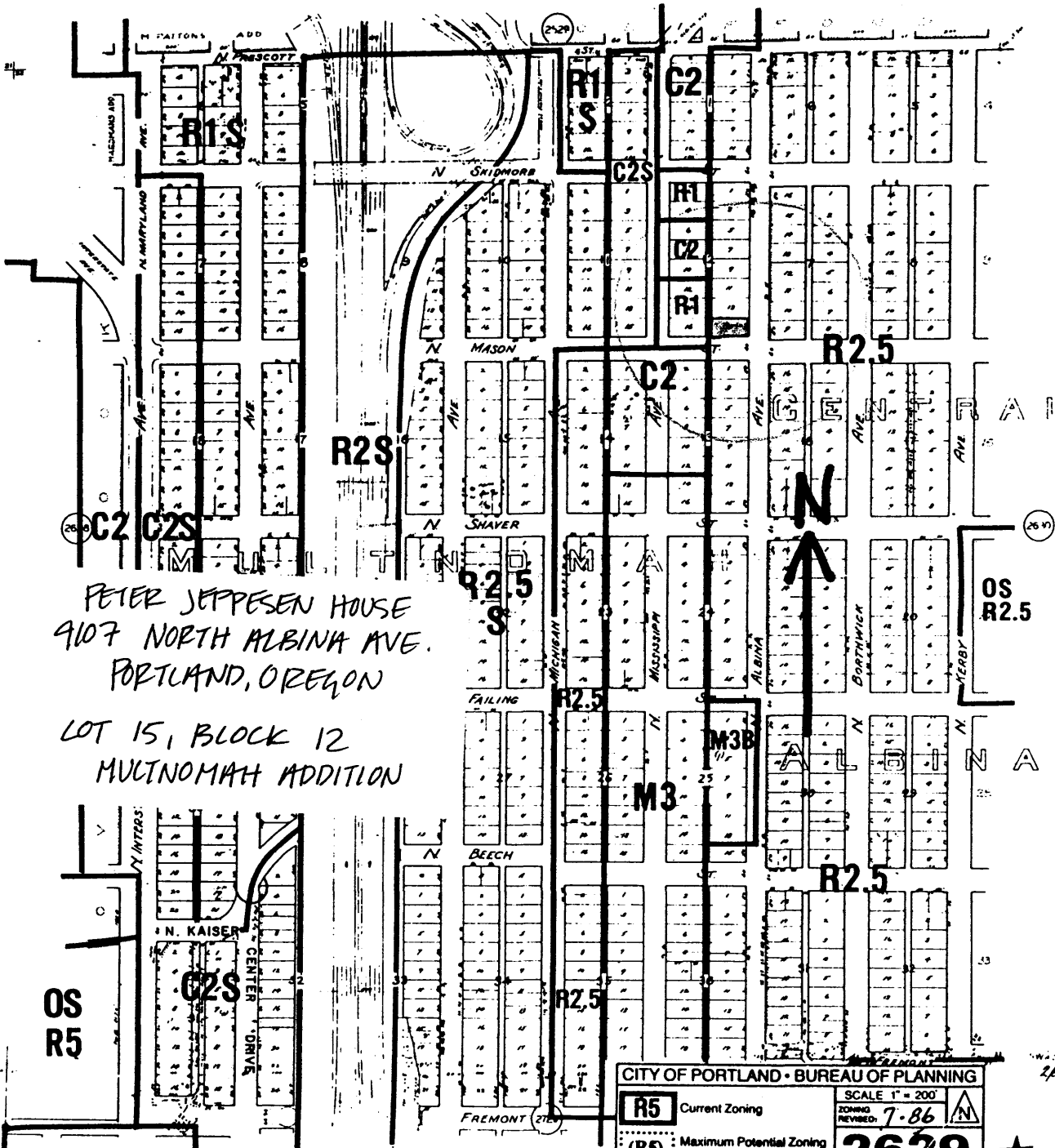
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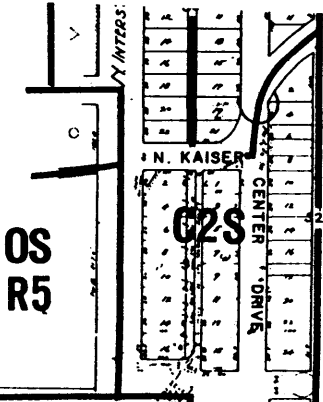
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PETER JEPPESEN HOUSE
 9107 NORTH ALBINA AVE.
 PORTLAND, OREGON
 LOT 15, BLOCK 12
 MULTNOMAH ADDITION



CITY OF PORTLAND • BUREAU OF PLANNING

R5	Current Zoning	SCALE 1" = 200'
(R5)	Maximum Potential Zoning as per Comprehensive Plan	ZONING REVISED: 7-86
2629		★

2629