A PRIMER FOR NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIANS

developed by
the portland neighborhood history project

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WHY NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY?

The significance of neighborhood history goes beyond the simple discovery of the past. Perhaps its greatest benefit lies in its ability to develop greater neighborhood awareness, pride, and concern for neighborhood preservation. Historical analysis, coupled with lively presentations of the results of these neighborhood investigations, can inform and interest people of all ages in their surroundings. The educational process of handing down to the young the values, traditions, and legacy of a community lifestyle now faded, can be a major accomplishment of a neighborhood history endeavor. In today's mobile, segmented society, neighborhood history can address the need to communicate an historical sense and value to newly arrived residents, as well as to the young.

The greatest historical resource may be neighborhood citizens, their experiences, stories, and approach to life are an important aspect of our cultural environment. While change and progress are fundamental to our way of life, the historical context provided by our seniors is greatly needed in deciding our future. It is with this in mind that oral history, the tape recording of individual interviews, becomes a major source of information. In addition to their memories and insights, long-time residents frequently have photographs, scrapbooks, and other items that have a historical significance. The involvement of our older citizens in the history project is a lasting way for them to contribute to the future of the community and can provide them with a needed sense of importance.

The sharing of the results of these investigations becomes an equally important phase of the project. It can take a variety of interesting, exciting, and profitable forms including: photographic displays and exhibits; slide/slide-tape shows illustrating the changes in the community; graphics such as calendars and Christmas cards; and published histories of the area. These become ways to illustrate the neighborhood in a positive, supportive manner. The important step is to begin them to share the discoveries with the rest of the community.
NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY GROUPS

Historical groups can provide a valuable service to the community. Since their primary concern is to preserve the history of the area in which they are located, history groups can keep alive the neighborhood’s distinctive, unique character. Their value is enhanced by their ability to involve the community in the processes of gathering and disseminating historical information.

These groups can assume a variety of forms; they can be designed as permanent organizations fashioned after historical societies; or be a temporary project formed for a specific purpose, or be part of an existing organization. The purposes and activities of history groups also vary according to the members’ interests and the resources available. Many groups devote themselves entirely to researching and writing publications that illustrate the area’s past; some prepare slide shows, exhibits and displays, and participate in various educational and recreational programs. Whatever the form or purpose of your group, the process of getting it established will be very similar. Following are a few suggestions and guidelines on preliminary planning to aid you in making your group a tremendous success.

GETTING ORGANIZED

It is advantageous to define the purposes of the group from the outset to avoid confusion and inactivity later. Specifically, some of the questions that should be answered in the initial meetings are:

1 What are the general goals of the group?
   Possibilities: 1) To collect and preserve objects, photos, oral history interviews, and other material of historic value.
                 2) To distribute the above information in a lively and interesting form (i.e., publication, exhibit, slide show).
                 3) To actively encourage the interest, support, and involvement of the community in the neighborhood’s past — especially in how it relates to the present.

2 How will the group act to accomplish its goals?

3 What is the scope of the project?
   Specifically: 1) What are the geographic limits to the neighborhood?
                 2) What time period will the group be concerned with?

*Note: Remember to keep the scope of your project small enough to be handled effectively by the group. Assess both the number of members and their abilities.

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Don't panic if it takes a few weeks for your group to answer the above questions and decide on which projects to pursue. Some groups have taken three months to get started. Well-planned and well-conducted meetings can hasten this initial process. There are a few pointers that will help make your group function more effectively, including:

0 Choose a chairperson, if only a temporary one, as soon as possible. You will find that a formal structure is not essential when the group is small, but a person that's responsible for moderating discussion, coordinating member's activities, and organizing meetings, is always necessary.

0 Have an agenda before each meeting, and try to keep the discussion on those topics.

0 Keep an informal, comfortable atmosphere during meetings.

0 Do not allow one person to monopolize the discussion; draw out the more reticent members. You may be pleasantly surprised at what the quieter ones have to offer.

0 Keep in contact with members between meetings. Remember, the best contact is the most personal one. Phone calls are preferable to letters; in person meetings are preferred over both. (This is also true in fund-raising.)

These are only a few of the pointers to effective meetings; most can be found in standard manuals and through a little common sense.

Publicizing the Group

Once the project has been defined, and activities selected, the group should make its existence known to the rest of the community. Publicity is necessary to give your group credibility, enlarge its membership, and to locate sources of historical information. Some suggestions for generating publicity are:

0 Churches: Ministers can export from the pulpit, generate names of interested persons from the congregation, provide space for meetings. Publicity can also be obtained through the church bulletin.

0 Schools: Since schools usually are historically conscious, they may be happy to give you their support. They can mention your project at meetings. Donate historic materials, or give you space in their school bulletin. Many P.T.A.'s have an assigned historian that may be of help as well.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES: CAN PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE, BULLETINS, SPACE FOR MEETINGS OR SLIDE PRESENTATIONS.

COMMUNITY STORES: STOREFRONTS PROVIDE CONVENIENT PLACES TO DISPLAY POSTERS, FLYERS, NEWSLETTERS, ETC.

LIBRARIES: OLDER PEOPLE WITH HISTORIC INFORMATION OFTEN FREQUENT LIBRARIES. THE LIBRARIAN MAY BE ABLE TO PUT PROJECT MEMBERS IN TOUCH WITH THEM.

SINIOR CENTERS: OLDER PEOPLE AS INFORMATION SOURCES...

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS: MAY BE GOOD FOR GENERAL SUPPORT, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ARTICLES IN NEWSLETTERS, MEETING SPACE, ETC.

NEIGHBORHOOD AND CITY NEWSPAPERS: THESE PAPERS HAVE BEEN VERY HELPFUL IN PUTTING IN ARTICLES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, ETC. OF HISTORY GROUPS.

FUND-RAISING

AFTER YOU HAVE MADE PEOPLE AWARE OF THE PROJECT, AND INTERESTED IN FURTHERING ITS ENDS, THE FINANCIAL ASPECT BECOMES HARD TO IGNORE. IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO YOUR FUND-RAISING EFFORTS TO WRITE OUT A PLAN -- STATING RESEARCH TO BE DONE, PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED, SHOWING THE BENEFITS OF YOUR PROJECTS TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE INSTITUTIONS BEING APPROACHED FOR FUNDS. THE PLAN SHOULD BE EXPLICIT IN STATING THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN. IT IS ADVISABLE TO HAVE A BACK-UP POSITION IN THE EVENTUALITY YOU GET LESS MONEY THAN EXPECTED. WITH THIS PLAN IN HAND, APPROACH:

COMMUNITY BANKS AND BUSINESSES

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS THE LIONS CLUB, KIWANIS, MASON, ETC.

YOUTH GROUPS AND WOMEN'S CLUBS

SEPARATE HOUSEHOLDS, IF YOUR GROUP HAS THE MANPOWER AND ENERGY TO DO A HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASSING AND FLYER DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN.

ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF RAISING FUNDS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATING EXPENSES, MAY BE GENERATED BY THE PROJECT MEMBERS THEMSELVES. THE POSSIBILITIES ARE VIRTUALLY LIMITLESS, BUT A FEW IDEAS ARE:
0 CalendarS, Christmas Cards, or other GraphicS:
These can include historic photos, sketches of landmarks. They can be printed with relatively little expense by selling advertising and sold.

0 Benefit Fashion Shows: Old-time costumes garnished from people's attics, historical narratives, piano-ragtime in the background...

0 Walking Tours: This can be a printed guidebook so members can conduct the tours for a small fee.

0 Posters: An enlarged old photograph or drawing can be reproduced and sold at a decent profit.

Once you've begun your activities and membership will mushroom, it can be fun and profitable for you and everyone participating. All it requires is enthusiasm and perseverance.

Suggestions for further reading:


RESEARCH TECHNIQUE -- A FEW FUNDAMENTALS

Most of the information on your neighborhood will probably be found within the community. However, for many topics, libraries remain a valuable source of information for the neighborhood historian. Research can be productive and enjoyable, but it requires a little thought and preparation to avoid frustration and wasted time. Following are a few suggestions that may be helpful:

0 Be familiar with the arrangement and organizational system of your library, whether the Dewey Decimal or the Library of Congress. Many libraries have prepared explanations of the library’s arrangement; ask the librarian.

0 Know how to use the card catalogue. Most are arranged by author, title, and subject. It is advisable to know the title or author of the book you are seeking; if you lack this information it may require some imagination to find relevant material through the subject headings since these vary from one library to the next.

0 Take a good look at each catalog card of prospective books. Many supply information that may indicate its usefulness (examples: copyright date, whether it has a bibliography and/or index, a list of general contents). This can save you from spending time locating a book only to find it of little or no use.

0 Examine the bibliographies of the books you do find. The books, articles, and documents cited may be good starting points as you delve deeper in your topic.

0 Background reading is essential! Find a nucleus of approval three books that can acquaint you with the historical context of your neighborhood’s development. For the neighborhood historian this means studying the history of your city and state. As you study you can gradually become more specific, focusing in on your topic and neighborhood.

0 Be familiar with the work that has already been done; whether books or articles, on your neighborhood and subject. This will acquaint you with the issues, the disputes among historians, and the different interpretations of significant events.

0 Always have a clear idea of what you are looking for when you go to the library. An outline, a list of questions, or even a note to yourself, can prevent you from becoming sidetracked on an irrelevant course.
RESEARCH TECHNIQUE, CONT.

METHODOLOGY:

0 Approach both primary and secondary sources with an analytic and critical eye, avoiding between the lines for unverified information. (Definition: primary sources are contemporary accounts and official documents; secondary sources are books, and articles written after the event and are usually based on research not first-hand knowledge.)

0 In choosing the best source to rely on -- especially when they disagree -- there are three criteria usually considered by historians. They are: 1) competence of the source; 2) objectivity and impartiality; and 3) the closeness of the source to the event in time and space.

0 When presenting an interpretation or opinion always include the evidence and argument opposed to it. Make sure your conclusions are drawn from evidence, not bias.

0 Remember, you are not only trying to find out what happened, but how and why as well.

0 Remember to always cite your sources unless it is general knowledge or is easily attainable information.

STAYING ORGANIZED -- TAKING NOTES EFFECTIVELY

Good note-taking is such an essential part of research that it deserves a paragraph of its own. A workable, consistent system will help to keep the material you gather readily retrievable and well-organized. You can avoid the headaches that can occur from losing that one note or forgetting what its significance was. There are many very workable techniques, but to give you an idea here is one technique that many have used successfully.

0 Put all of your notes on the same size index card or paper. (I recommend 5x7 inch paper, but smaller cards can work too.) Use only one side of the paper, and write only one note per sheet. Additional sheets can be attached if necessary.

0 Copy out the source of your note first, including title or author and page number. Be consistent.

0 Make a separate bibliographical note card for each source used, before you use it. It is useful to include the library call no. and the name of the library where you found the book.

0 In the upper left-hand corner of your note write a brief label or classifying heading that will enable you to tell at a glance what the note is about and where it belongs. I usually try to use headings that correspond to a tentative outline.
NOTE TAKING, CONT.

It is considered preferable to paraphrase instead of quoting, but when quotations are used be careful to remain accurate.

It is a good practice to include in your note the reason you find it significant, and whatever your ideas about it are. However, be careful to distinguish between your thoughts and the note.

SUGGESTED RESEARCH TOPICS

I. PRE-EXPANSION PERIOD
   A. Prehistory and Indian culture
   B. Explorers and trappers
      1. Hudson Bay Company
      2. Lewis and Clark
   C. Western migration

II. EARLY SETTLEMENT PERIOD
   A. Donation Land Claims
   B. Division of Donation Land Claims
   C. Agricultural Development
   D. Pioneer farming methods

III. TRANSPORTATION
   A. River boats and ferries
   B. Roads, bridges, and highways
   C. Railroads
   D. Streetcars
   E. Airports

IV. FOUNDING OF COMMUNITIES
   A. Platting
   B. Incorporation
   C. Postal Service
   D. Local government
   E. Schools and universities
   F. Churches

V. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
   A. Real estate
   B. Newspapers
   C. Businesses
   D. Factories
   E. Other

VI. BIOGRAPHIES
   A. Pioneers
   B. Early settlers
   C. Important leaders
      1. Civic
      2. Business

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ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW OUTLINE

Oral History can be one of the most fascinating and enjoyable ways of gaining a first-hand knowledge of how your neighborhood has changed over the past seventy or more years. Most of you probably know older friends or neighbors who can talk for hours on end about neighborhood spirit and growth, community institutions, or the more colorful aspects of community living such as horse-racing, gambling, etc. Stories like these are not found in most history books, and should be preserved.

Oral history interviewing requires some preparation, but not extensive funds. As a start, this outline offers some suggestions and ideas for people interested in implementing an oral history project of their own.

Before the Interview:

0. Contact churches, senior centers, and community organizations, and develop a list of older people to be interviewed.
0. Do general research on area and person to be interviewed before developing a list of questions.
0. Write an introductory letter and/or make a personal phone call to the person to be interviewed, explaining your project and its goals and the kind of information you desire.
0. Prepare a question outline.
0. Become familiar with your tape-recorder.

During the Interview:

0. Interview only one person at a time.
0. Try to make the atmosphere as comfortable as possible -- socialize a little to establish rapport (this also provides you with the opportunity to record the conversation, and play it back to see if the voice level is recorded properly), seat the person in his or her favorite chair, and situate the tape-recorder in an inconspicuous place, making sure that the microphone is placed within three feet of the person being interviewed.
0. Limit the time of the interview to no longer than two hours.
0. Ask open-ended questions (how... where... what kind of...)
0. Ask more than a yes or no answer.
0. Start with non-controversial questions to establish trust -- a good way is to start with the narrator's childhood.
0. Listen attentively. Don't be afraid of pauses in the conversation -- these naturally occur as a person collects his or her thoughts.
0. Don't interject your own opinions -- your role is to elicit attitudes, not to express them.
0. Take notes on names, dates, and places -- check spelling with narrator after the interview.
After the Interview:

- Label box and cassette.
- Record an introduction at the beginning of the tape.
- Prepare tape index.
- Type transcript.
- Send a thank-you note to the person interviewed along with a copy of the transcript.

Suggested Further Reading:


TRACING THE HISTORY OF BUILDINGS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

In many neighborhoods people are interested in the history of their homes and the people that lived in them in the past. Tracing the history of structures is a relatively simple process that can interest many people in your group and provide information for walking tours, exhibits or preservation efforts within your community. It is also a useful method of obtaining leads for biographical research on past neighborhood citizens. Most of the information can be found at the Oregon Historical Society, 1230 S.W. Park Ave., but there is a standard procedure for obtaining information including, the original address; the legal description of the property and the names of past owners. Following are a few suggestions for beginning.

Date of Construction: To learn the date of construction, try the Multnomah County Assessment and Taxation Dept. in Room 226 of the County Courthouse. A clerk will provide an assessment card telling the construction date, the legal description, assessed valuation of the property and structure, notes from the last assessment, and a diagram of the house and property. If the building is in a commercially zoned area you will be directed to a commercial listing.

Contractor and Architect: The City of Portland Bureau of Buildings may have recorded a building permit if it was built after 1930. They frequently can provide the names of the architect, contractor, and the owner. The records on commercial structures go back to the early 1900's. If your building has an earlier construction date, it may be impossible to discover who the architect or designer was. Many architects of historic landmarks are unknown.

Many older homes had no architect. During the Victorian era, it was common for owners to select from pattern books the style of moldings, porches, stained-glass windows, and gables to be used. Often homes were designed by owners and contractors alone.

Owners and Dwellers: The Oregon Historical Society and the Title Companies are the places to find information on past owners and inhabitants of your house. At the Oregon Historical Society, the first bit of information you'll need is the original address. In 1931 a city ordinance changed house numbers and street names. There is a reference book that can be consulted using the current address to find the pre-1931 address. It's a green address book, call number R979.11105/69606. From 1930 the city directories contain a reverse address section; use the pre-1931 address when consulting this directory. The listing will state who lived in your house that year, their occupation or business, whether they were the owners, and if they had a telephone. You can go through directories dating back to the 1860's by hunting this person by name and through directories to the present by either name or in the reverse address section.

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The legal description of the property is also useful. It can be found on title papers and on the property tax assessment card. The legal description will tell you the block and lot number, and the name of the addition where your house is located. From here you can begin tracing previous owners and occupants.

The two volume set of "Block Books", available at the Historical Society (HS12.7911/HS2, Vol. 1-2), give land ownership for the year 1907. It provides maps of all additions to Portland prior to 1907, and of individual blocks. The property owner's name and a diagram of the structure is indicated on these maps.

You can also find past owners' names, as well as information about mortgages and other transactions involving the property, at local title companies (i.e., Pioneer). A little digging will produce the names of all past owners since the area was first platted.

Another source of information is the Sandborn Insurance Maps, available at GIS. These maps indicate the type of structure on the property (commercial or residential), its composition, etc., going back to the 1800's.

With the names of the property owners in hand, plus the little information you have so far, you are ready to delve into the biographical materials at the library. First stop is the Biography Card File at GIS. Check the names there for any material available in books, newspapers (vital statistics for example), and scrapbooks.

Old photographs: Increasingly historians are discovering the value of photographs as a source of information, as well as of interest. If you would like to see what your house and neighborhood looked like "back then" be sure to check old newspapers, and the photograph collection at GIS.

While these are the basic sources for tracing a house and its inhabitants, don't forget your neighbors. There are frequently long-time residents that can remember the time you are investigating; they may have pictures, too:
Sources of Historical Information

Community Schools. Many neighborhood schools have done a history of their school. In many cases this includes information on the surrounding area and its residents. Students occasionally do research projects concerning the area's past. High school yearbooks are also a source of information. In some instances the P.T.A. has done historical research.

Community Churches. Many congregations were formed at the same time a neighborhood was developed. In most cases they have a written history of their church which may include some information on the neighborhood. Usually they also know many long time residents who might be interviewed concerning the history of the area.

Community Businesses. Businesses which have remained in a neighborhood for many years usually have some information concerning the community's development. Businesses such as real estate, banking and insurance companies relate directly to development. These businesses could be good sources of information.

Community Organizations. Organizations many times have taken an active part in neighborhood improvement. These organizations include: the P.T.A., booster clubs, fraternal organizations, women's clubs, the League of Women Voters, church groups, and neighborhood associations.

Community Residents. Persons that have lived in a neighborhood all their lives can be one of the best sources of information. They have experienced the growth of their neighborhood; these stories should be recorded.

Portland Title Companies (i.e. Pioneer National Title and Insurance Company). Land ownership information is organized block by block throughout the city of Portland. This information is available to the public.

Bureau of Planning Library. This library has a great deal of information concerning the growth of the city. It is in the form of maps, reports, and plans. For further information contact the librarian.

City of Portland, Auditor's Office. The records of Portland are a complete history of the city. However, due to the quantity of information, it may be difficult to locate information concerning specific subjects. The records of the cities of Linnton, St. Johns, Albina, East Portland, and Sellwood are stored here. Contact the city archivist for further information.

Fire and Police Departments. Both keep newspaper clippings of events which relate to their departments. These are sources about the neighborhoods as well.

Multnomah, Clackamas, & Washington County Records. Counties have information concerning properties and their improvements, and donation land-claim information. Also available are plat maps and information about these subdivisions.

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INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

* Manuscript Collection: This collection, containing original documents, diaries, and other information from a variety of sources, is available through the librarian in the Rare Collections Room.

* Biographies: The OHS has an extensive collection of biographical information that includes books, scrapbooks, card files, and census information about pioneers and other important people involved in the development of the Pacific Northwest.

* Newspapers: On microfilm
  - The Spectator, Oregon City Weekly, indexes (1896-95).
  - Oregonian, Portland Daily, indexed (1861-1919 and 1949-date).
  - Oregon Journal, Portland Daily (1902-date).
  - Some Neighborhood Newspapers, including St. Johns Review.

* Sellwood Bee

* Albina Courier

* Maps: The OHS has many maps and related graphics concerning early Portland and its growth. These include:
  - Sandborn Insurance Maps: These indicate location and composition of structures within Portland at 10 to 20-year intervals since 1884.
  - Netzger Maps: Multnomah County, 1938. These show sub-divisions.

* Photographs: The Portland collection is contained in five large drawers and is indexed.

* Oregon Historical Quarterly: Collections of articles concerning the history of the Northwest. Many articles devoted to Portland, check indexes.

* Open Stacks: This collection of books and publications relating to the Pacific Northwest is cataloged in the main catalog to the right of the reference desk.

* Pamphlets: Designated in the card catalog by PAM at top call no. Includes neighborhood histories (e.g., Woodlawn) and real estate brochures (i.e., Mt. Tabor Laurelhurst, etc.) Many have interesting photos not found elsewhere.

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INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY

* The Oregon Collection: This is a large collection of books, pamphlets, and information concerning the Pacific Northwest. It is accessible only through the card catalog; the stacks are not open.

* The Mayor's Annual Report: These reports give a detailed account of the growth of Portland through the activities of the city government. The library has copies from 1863 to the present.

* Portland City Directories: A directory of residents, businesses, and organizations from 1863 to the present.

* Portland Newspapers: The library has approximately twenty-four early Portland newspapers in its collection. It also has the Oregon Journal and the Oregonian on microfilm. The Oregonian is indexed by subject. The Oregonian Index can be used as an index to the other neighborhood newspapers; find the date of a specific event and refer to other community newspapers of the same date.

* Early Portland Maps: The library has many maps not available at OCLC. These are located in the Map Room (back corner of the Literature and History Department). There is a separate catalog located in the room. For the earliest maps, ask the librarian for assistance.

INFORMATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARIES

* The Oregon Collection: This library also has a large collection of historical material pertaining to Oregon. It is located in a separate area in the front of the Main Library.

* Dissertations and Theses: These are available in the main stacks (circulating) and in the Oregon Collection (non-circulating).

* Portland Neighborhood Newspapers: Copies of approximately twenty different neighborhood publications available on microfilm. They include:
  * The Alina Surchaser
  * The Belmont Citizen
  * The East Side Enterprise
  * The East Side Post
  * The East Side Sun
  * The Master Builder
  * The New Northwest
  * The Montavilla Sun
  * The Mt. Scott Herald
  * The Montavilla Times
  * The Nob Hill News
  * The Sandy Boulevard Bulletin
  * The Sandy Road News
  * The St. Johns Review
  * The Sellwood Bee
  * The Southwest Index
  * The Southwest Portland Shopper
  * The Southwest Times
  * The Sunnyside Gazette
  * The Woodlawn Community Booster
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

BANCROFT, HUBERT M.

*HISTORY OF OREGON*, 1888.

An interesting formal history of Oregon covering the years 1834-1888. Two volumes with some information on Portland’s development.

MCL R979.5 B 213

CORNING, HOWARD M.


Based on research done in the 30’s by the WPA writer’s project. Contains interesting bits of information and descriptions of riverside towns.

MCL 979.5 C61

LOCKLEY, FRED


In three large volumes, a very detailed and factual history. Limited information on Portland.

MCL R979.81

MC ARTHUR, LEWIS

*OREGON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES*, 3rd ed. 1952.

An alphabetical listing of Oregon place names, including many entries within Portland city limits. Also contains brief histories of St. Johns, Sellwood, Albina, etc.

GHS 917.91 M1180

VAUGHAN, THOMAS, ED.


Contains information on architecturally and historically significant structures. Discusses architectural styles. Also includes some historical information. Has a section devoted to Portland.

GHS 728.979 06658P
Portland History—General

American Association of University Women, Land of the Multnomah, 0570.1 A512 La

A lightly written series of articles that highlight a few of the more significant and interesting events and people in Portland’s history.

Chapman Publishing Co., Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Oregon, 1903, MCL 920.079 P653

Quite a complete list of biographies. Could be useful as an initial reference.


Sponsored by the WPA Adult Education Project. A very detailed and factual history of Portland’s schools and school system.

Gaston, Joseph, Portland, Oregon: Its History and Builders, 1911, GNS 979.111 G256p

An early history of Portland in three volumes. Has been a major source for subsequent historians. It remains useful, though some caution should be used.

Groves, Hubert, Portland: East Side, 1930, MCL 917.951 G28

Sponsored by the East Side Commercial Club to promote East Portland. Includes photos and descriptions of people and businesses of the area.

Herst, Herman, "The Geographic Expansion of Portland," B.A. Theses, Reed College, 1931, GNS NF378-0 REEL 21 ITEMS

A very informative and well researched undergraduate thesis, with sections on Linnton, E. Portland, Albina, and Sellwood.
LUCAS, ELLIS
SAGA OF BEN HOLLADAY, 1959.
A BIOGRAPHY OF PORTLAND'S REMARKABLE RAILROAD KING; A VERY COLORFUL CHARACTER IN THE STORY OF PORTLAND'S DEVELOPMENT AND OF THE EAST SIDE/WEST SIDE RIVALRY.

MACCOLL, E. KIMBARK
THE SHAPING OF A CITY; BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN PORTLAND, OREGON 1885-1915, 1976.
A WELL-RESEARCHED HISTORY COVERING THE YEARS OF PORTLAND'S MOST RAPID GROWTH. EMPHASIZES THE DOMINANT ROLE THAT BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS PLAYED IN CRUCIAL POLITICAL DECISIONS. CONTAINING AN EXCELLENT BIBLIOGRAPHY AND APPENDICES.

MADDUX, PERCY
CITY ON THE WILLAMETTE, 1952.
A LIGHTLY WRITTEN HISTORY OF PORTLAND FROM THE LATE 18TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT. CONTAINS MANY INTERESTING STORIES OF THE CITY.

O'DONNELL, TERENCE AND VAUGHAN, THOMAS
CONCERNED WITH PORTLAND'S PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. CONTAINS A BRIEF HISTORICAL OUTLINE AND NINE TOURS OF INTERESTING AREAS IN PORTLAND. VERY READABLE.

OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE OREGONIAN SOUVENIR, 1890-1895; PORTLAND AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, OCT. 1, 1892.
CONTAINS PHOTOGRAPHS OF PORTLAND AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. ALSO INCLUDES SEVERAL BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.

SCOTT, HARVEY, ED.
HISTORY OF PORTLAND, OREGON, 1890.
AN EARLY AND WELL-KNOWN HISTORY BY THE REMARKABLE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN. PRAISED THE CITY'S VIRTUES.
Snyder, Eugene


An early, lightly written history covering the years 1840-1860 in Portland and vicinity. May be useful as background, but little new.

Wittman, Peretz Diamond


A good treatment of this topic. Includes info. and discussion of neighborhood.

PORTLAND HISTORY -- ARCHITECTURE AND NEIGHBORHOODS

Davis, Marguerite and Tolley, Cecil


A short, chronological history of the Multnomah neighborhood. Includes maps. Was privately printed by residents of the community.

Hawkins, John William III


A study, complete with photographs, of the cast-iron era in Portland from 1853-1899. Concentrates on seventy-eight structures representative of this style, some of which have been demolished.

Laurelhurst Co.

LAURELHURST AND ITS PARK, 1916.

A real estate brochure with many useful photographs and illustrations of early Laurelhurst.

Marlatt, Richard

NINETEENTH STREET, 1968.

Excellent photographs of the Victorian Homes in Northwest Portland, an early suburb. Only brief commentary accompanies the photos.

Nydor, Evangeline

OLD SELWOOD, 1971.

Many short well-written articles about Selwood in the early twentieth century. Author has been with the SELWOOD BEE since 1907.
PORTLAND HISTORY: ARCHITECTURE AND NEIGHBORHOODS, CONT.

PENINSULA PUBLISHING CO.
THE PENINSULA-- A SPECIAL PUBLICATION GIVING A GLIMPSE OF GREATER PORTLAND AND ST. JOHNS, CIRCA 1909. GHS 579.111
A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PUBLICATION DESCRIBING THE MORE PLEASING ASPECTS OF ST. JOHNS. INCLUDES MANY PHOTOS.

RITZ, RICHARD, ED., PORTLAND CHAPTER INC.,A.I.A.
A GUIDE TO PORTLAND ARCHITECTURE, 1967. GHS 720.9715
CONTAINS INFORMATION ON NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN PORTLAND, MANY BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECTS.

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