

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received APR 19 1983  
date entered

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

## 1. Name

historic Lytle, Robert F., House

and/or common Lytle-Hawley House

## 2. Location

street & number 1914 NE 22nd Avenue \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Portland  vicinity of Third Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Paul and Carolyn Fatooh

street & number 1914 NE 22nd Avenue

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97212

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 319 SW Washington

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 1982 \_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Robert F. Lytle purchased land for his imposing house in Portland's Irvington District in 1910, and commissioned local architect David Williams to design the residence. The house was constructed in 1911 and 1912. Stylistically, the house is eclectic, but essentially Mediterranean with touches of the Chicago School style. Also, it features a colossal classical portico in the tradition of the Colonial Revival. The exterior is unaltered except for a sliding glass kitchen door on the North elevation. Interior structural changes are confined to the kitchen area on the first floor and a closet on the second floor.

On June 30, 1911, the Portland Daily Abstract reported that plans and specifications had been ordered from the architect.

Architect D. L. Williams is preparing the plans and specifications for a modern fire-proof residence which will be built on East Twenty Second and Hancock for R. F. Lytle. A two-story garage and stable will be built in connection with the residence. The building will be two stories and basement high, and the house and garage exclusive of the verandah will have a frontage of 110 feet on 22nd... It will be complete and modern in every respect with an entrance hallway, 9x34 feet, a living room 17x32 feet, a reception hall 10x14 feet, billiards room 15x20 feet, dining room 10x14 feet, and kitchen 11x13 feet. On the second floor will be bathrooms, dressing rooms and five large bedrooms. It will be completely equipped with all the conveniences including pass pantries, store rooms, cold rooms, coat rooms, toilets, etc. McHolland Bros. will erect the building and workmen have started to excavate for the basement.<sup>1</sup>

The Portland Oregonian for July 2, 1911, also reported on the plans.

R. F. Lytle, a timberman of Hoquiam, Washington is having plans prepared for a \$40,000 residence...The structure contains 14 rooms, and will be fireproof throughout. It will be 2-1/2 stories...A fireproof garage will also be built.<sup>2</sup>

On August 15, 1911, under the headline "Forty Thousand Dollar Home - R. F. Lytle to erect a Colonial residence in Irvington," the Portland Daily Abstract announced changes in the plan.

It was the original intention to build an absolutely fireproof residence, but that plan was abandoned and the present building will have a metal lath and plaster exterior, tile roof, and heavy interior construction. It will present a very imposing appearance, as the building is of the type of Old Virginia Colonial manor house with wide front porch extending full two stories in height and supported by six massive fluted columns. At either side of the porch is a wide verandah. The interior design is on Colonial lines, a large entrance hall being in the center of the building and extending to the rear of the house. The entrance hall is unusually large and terminates with a large stairway leading up to a double landing on the second floor. An unusual feature of the first floor is the shape of the den which is an octagonal room, with French doors opening

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to the porch. Each of the bedchambers has a separate bathroom in connection with it. A large dressing room will adjoin the owner's chamber.

The basement extends underneath the entire residence, and in this portion of the building the owner will have a billiards room 37x16 feet in size with an immense fireplace at the end of the room, giving it an unusually cozy and cheerful appearance. There will be also a very large fireplace in the livingroom. The building will be heated by hot water, will have hardwood floors, and the different rooms will probably be finished in different varieties of wood, oak and mahogany predominating. The contractors will commence work on the residence at once.<sup>3</sup>

It was also reported in the same issue under "Building Permits" as follows:

R. F. Lytle, 69 23rd St., 2-1/2 story frame dwelling east 22nd between Hancock and Tillamook (McHolland Bros., 669 E. Everett) \$40,000.<sup>4</sup>

The Lytle House is essentially rectangular in plan, measuring 36x72 feet. Its main axis is oriented north to south, and the facade faces west onto NE 22nd Avenue. A curved driveway sweeps into the front yard from the street and passes in front of the portico.

The parti is symmetrical about an axis through the portico, entrance/reception hall and main stairway. On the interior along the west wall is an entrance/reception hall which terminates with the livingroom on the south, and the diningroom on the north. Between the stairhall and livingroom is the library. The library is balanced on the north by a powder room, service stairway and a small hall to an octagon-shaped breakfast room, on the east side of the building. On the northeast corner is a small wing which contains the kitchen.

The classical portico, supported by colossal Roman fluted Ionic columns, dominates the 72-foot-long west elevation. It shelters a subordinate porch with classical entablature and balustrade supported by Roman Doric columns which gives access to a loggia. Flanking the porticoes are two segmental-arched openings forming the recessed porch, or loggia. The main entrance is flanked by windows. The door is mahogany with beveled plate glass.

The roof is Mediterranean-type red clay tile. A large dormer centered in the west elevation has a segmental arched roof with short horizontal eaves. The cornice of the house is classically detailed with dentil molding and its overhang is carried by paired, out-sized brackets. The gutter and down-spouts are copper, presently painted, and the owner plans to restore them to original appearance.

Exterior walls are finished with a fine gravel stucco evenly applied, not troweled smooth nor sand finish. The main bedrooms above the livingroom, diningroom, and kitchen have large double hung plate glass windows. Second story windows in the bays between the

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portico and the end sections of the facade which project from the plane of the loggia section nine inches, are treated as oriel windows with tripartite openings. Window openings in the first floor main rooms are rectangular. D. L. Williams was eclectic in designing French windows with segmental arched wood transom bars having straight horizontal terminations at the sides. Wood panels or bulkheads are used. The transoms are glazed with stained glass having a field of clear glass, a pale amber border with squares of white glass at intervals, and central baroque cartouches of opalescent glass in tints of yellow and orange.

At the west entrance is a veranda, or terrace with balustrade in front of the loggia. The south end elevation fronting Hancock Street is distinguished by a large, straight-sided chimney of yellow brick and south terrace with a balustrade. On the east, or rear elevation, are two polygonal bays, the two-story bay containing the staircase and landing lighted by stained glass windows, and the single-story bay lighting the library. On this elevation, the door from the terrace enters several steps lower than the main floor. Opposite it, a pair of doors open to a wide stairway to the basement. Wrought-iron ornamental grilles over the concrete basement areaways allow large windows to be opened. The grille bars protect small animals from falling through, yet are strong enough to support a heavy person and to bar intruders. The octagonal library has no access from the rear terrace, but is lighted on five sides by multi-paned windows. An outside service stair to the basement is situated between the octagonal library bay and the kitchen/service area. The kitchen/service end of the house is connected to the garage at the north end of the property by a pergola. Segmental arches are repeated in the design of the garage in wall dormers on front and rear elevations, in the tripartite second story window openings and in the recessed garage entrance.

On the second floor of the garage is the chauffeur's quarters with bath and kitchen. A door in the east wall gives access to a stairway in the southeast corner through a vestibule. The garage is a fireproof structure. Both floors are concrete. The second floor is supported by steel I-beams. Walls are structural clay tile, the exterior is covered with stucco and detailed to match the house. Front doors roll on overhead track.

The appearance of the main rooms of the Robert F. Lytle House reflects the style and quality of the exterior. All of the floors are of oak with mahogany inlay strips. The woodwork in the livingroom, diningroom and reception hall have classical pilasters at the windows and doors and cross-beamed ceiling. The livingroom has a large fireplace suitable for the size of the room, a plate glass mirror is above it. The dining room also has a mirror with a Georgian Sea Shell design carved at the top of it, and a wide buffet is below. The diningroom is trimmed with Honduras mahogany, the livingroom was originally golden oak but is now painted beige. Above the wainscot in the diningroom the walls are covered with flocked gold paper. In the entrance/reception hall is finished with scenic landscape paper.

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The entrance/reception hall is distinguished by pilasters and boxed beams. Single pilasters at the corners of the two end walls support beams. The corners of the intersecting halls have a pair of pilasters on either side of the corner. Each pilaster supports a beam of which the soffit is panelled. The beams are treated as a cornice and frieze. The cornice is composed of cyma recta molding and the fascia, egg and dart, dentils, ovolo, and filets. The frieze is embellished with discs. The Doric capitals of the pilasters have an egg and dart mold, the usual necking, and flat shaft and attic base. The egg and dart moldings are gilded. The wood work of the windows and front door, the stair railing and square paneled newell posts with carved finials are mahogany. The balusters in the railing are painted off-white.

The north wall of the library has built-in glass fronted bookcases 5 foot 3 inches high from floor to top with a drawer 7 inches deep, 21-1/2 inches wide under each door. A built-in window seat is in front of the window. A pair of French doors open to the living room on the south.

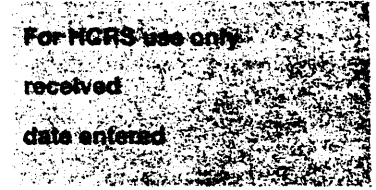
The original lighting in the house was the ring neck inverted dome-shaped ceiling-hung fixture, and a wall bracket with round bulb. In the stairhall there remains a dome fixture. The other hall fixtures have been replaced with crystal chandeliers. The living room and diningroom have chandeliers of brass with crystal pendants which match the wall sconces in the diningroom. The breakfast bay is golden oak painted yellow. Its panelling is in poor condition. A built-in buffet stands in one corner. The room has a sliding mahogany door.

On the main stair landing are four stained glass windows in pastel colors. All the stained glass in the house was designed and executed by Povey Brothers Glass Company of Portland, Oregon established in 1888. The Povey Brothers studio was the outstanding manufactory of its type in Oregon. It operated until the 1920s. The second floor is occupied by four bedrooms, one in each corner. Each has coved ceilings. In addition, there are two smaller rooms, one of which opens onto the deck of the minor portico. Four baths on the second floor all have original ceramic wall and floor tile, footed-tub, one a pedestal free-standing lavatory and the other three have wall-mounted lavatories. The attic is partly finished. There are two attic dormers on the east or rear elevation. The copings are galvanized iron which has deteriorated. The tile roof leaks in a number of places. The columns are laminated wood, and asphalt staining is beginning to drain to the bases and stain them. The billiards room in the basement has a fir floor built 6 inches above the concrete floor. It contains a rustic fireplace of used brick.

Interior structural changes are minor, and those on the ground floor are confined to the kitchen. The butler's pass-entry originally extended the width of the diningroom and had counters on either side with cupboards above and below the work space. The diningroom wall and exterior wall were stripped and the rest torn out to enlarge and modernize the kitchen with a used brick and built-in oven and gas grille, new appliances, a peninsula eating counter, and a pair of sliding glass doors to the north terrace. A second pass-pantry between the kitchen and breakfast room was removed.

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<sup>1</sup>Portland Daily Abstract, June 30, 1911, page 1, Col. 3.

<sup>2</sup>Oregonian, July 2, 1911, page 9, Col. 3.

<sup>3</sup>Portland Daily Abstract, August 15, 1911, page 1, Col. 1; page 5, Col. 3.

# 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1911-1912      **Builder/Architect** David Lohead Williams, Architect  
 McHolland Brothers, Contractors

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The imposing, Mediterranean style house at NE 22nd Avenue and Hancock Street in Portland, Oregon was completed for wealthy lumberman Robert F. Lytle in 1912. It is locally significant under National Register criterion "c" as the prime, documented work of David L. Williams, third generation member of a West Coast architectural dynasty, and as the outstanding example of residential architecture in the Mediterranean style in the Irvington District on Portland's East Side. The Irvington District is a fashionable residential neighborhood which was developed intensively shortly after the turn of the century. The house is significant also under criterion "b" for its association with prominent industrialists Robert Lytle and Willard P. Hawley, who occupied the house in succession in its historic period. Lytle, a native of New York State, arrived on the northern Pacific Coast in 1889. Eventually, he moved to Hoquiam, in southwest Washington, and entered into logging and shingle manufacturing. Having amassed a fortune, Lytle built a conspicuous Queen Anne style house in Hoquiam popularly known as "Hoquiam Castle." Lytle's grand house in Washington State has been entered into the National Register. Robert Lytle acquired property in the Irvington District in Portland in 1910, and planning and construction of his second grand house on the West Coast commenced soon after. Willard P. Hawley, Sr., also was a native of New York. A paper manufacturing expert, he moved to Oregon City in 1892 to become superintendent of the Crown Paper Mills. In 1908 he purchased a site on the Willamette River at Oregon City and subsequently developed the prosperous Hawley Pulp and Paper Mill.

Portland architect David L. Williams designed the house in accord with his clients wishes as a modern, 14-room, fireproof residence of two stories on a basement. The ground plan measures 36x72 feet, and the major frontage is presented to NE 22nd Avenue. The house is eclectic in style, but essentially Mediterranean in spirit with its stucco exterior walls and clay tile roof. The facade is dominated by a colossal classical portico in the tradition of the Colonial Revival. Second story windows are reminiscent of the Chicago School, and the distinctive features of the ground story are a loggia and French windows with segmental arch heads and transom bars. The house is unaltered with the exception of kitchen remodeling. The interior is organized on a strong axial plan and is finished in a lavish manner. Elaborate stained glass windows were produced by the noted Povey Brothers Studio of Portland. Off the north end of the house stands a two-story garage with chauffeur's living quarters which is finished to match the style of the house.

David Lohead Williams (1866-1937) is noteworthy in Oregon architectural history as the grandson of San Francisco architect Stephen H. Williams and the son of Warren H. Williams, a leading architect in Portland during the 1870s and 1880s. David and his brother Franklin were apprenticed to their father's firm and, following Warren Williams's untimely death in 1888, the brothers worked in partnership. After 1894, however, and for the remainder of his career, David Williams practiced independently for the most part. The Lytle House is the most distinctive residence attributed to him to date.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 110 51218101010 51041241310  
Zone Easting Northing

B                                
Zone Easting Northing

C                              

D                              

E                              

F                              

G                              

H                              

Verbal boundary description and justification The Robert F. Lytle House occupies Lots 7 and 8, Block 17, John Irving's First Addition, to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The parcel measures 100x150 feet.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Polly Povey and Raymond K. Thompson, AIA

organization N/A date September 15, 1982

street & number 320 SW Stark Street, Suite 507 telephone (503) 223-0464

city or town Portland state Oregon 97204

# 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 April 6, 1983

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 5/19/83

for   
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration



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Robert F. Lytle was born of a farming family near Ogensburg, New York in 1850. His parents were J. H. and Elizabeth (foster) Lytle, New York natives. In 1857 the family moved to Portage, Wisconsin. A short time later his father died. His mother took care of the children, giving them a local education. Later, they reciprocated and brought her West with them. Robert started early to work in a grocery store. He moved to Minnesota. He continued in the mercantile field for 15 years. He was a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocers, first for a "Lincoln, Nebraska firm with the whole state his territory, later with a Chicago firm having the same size territory."<sup>1</sup>

Robert persuaded his brother, Joseph Lytle, to come with him to Fairhaven, Washington Territory in 1889 and start a grocery store, really a general store. They formed a partnership. The following year the Lytle Brothers firm moved to Hoquiam, where Robert became the "power" in the partnership. "The Lytle Brothers had operated their Hoquiam grocery store for several years when, much against their will, they were forced to accept a small logging outfit in payment of a bill. It was an oxen outfit, to be changed in a few years to steam. The Lytles hired John D. Sparling as foreman for the debt-acquired camp and purchased more timber to keep the camp going. Additional purchases, at the low timber prices prevailing at the time, and a profitable and expanding logging enterprise within a few years made the Lytles a power in the timber business. A considerable portion of their timber purchased had been cedar, which led to building one of the largest shingle operations on the Coast. Later the Lytles organized the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle Company, built a large plant on the Hoquiam River and capitalized on the lumber boom of 1907."<sup>2</sup>

Lytle had married Miss Ida MacDonald while a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. In Hoquiam they had one daughter. Both the Lytle Brothers built substantial houses in Hoquiam. Robert Lytle's was in the Queen Anne style. In about 1971 it was restored. It has since been entered into the National Register. It is known locally as "Hoquiam Castle."<sup>3</sup>

W. P. Hawley was born in Malone, Franklin County, New York. His father, Prescott J. Hawley, was orderly sergeant in Company I, 106th New York Volunteer Infantry, and fought through the Civil War. He was also born in Malone, New York February 29, 1824. He was a mechanic and for most of his life followed the trade of bridge building. His mother, Emma Holden Hawley, was born in Middlebury, Vermont December 26, 1832. There were four children: a sister, Frances; twin brothers, Harry Hiland and Harris Holden; and Willard P. Hawley.

While he was with a company in Stockton, California, W. P. Hawley received a consulting contract from the San Francisco Examiner in the amount of a little over a million dollars. While working in Stockton, Hawley married Eva Adele Pusey, whose father, grandfather, and great grandfather had all been in the paper making business in England. In fact, the family had been engaged in paper making for over two hundred years. Hawley decided to go into business for himself as a consultant to mills that were losing money. He would offer his services without charge, unless he was able to put the business back on its feet and have it pay.

Hawley improved on the sulphite process of paper manufacturing while he was with a company

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in Watertown, New York, and he patented his innovation. While at Hastings Paper Company in Rochester, New York he patented a thermometer for digesters, which if dropped was unbroken, yet still as sensitive as the thermometer of Taylor Brothers of Rochester. Taylor Brothers offered to give him ten percent of their gross sales on sulphite thermometers if he turned the patent over to them, so he did, which added a good sum to his revenue.<sup>4</sup> In 1892 W. P. Hawley Sr. and his family came to Oregon City, Oregon to be superintendent of the Crown Mills. In 1908, Hawley purchased the site of the old Portland Flouring Mills at Oregon City and established the Hawley Pulp and Paper Mill. He became president of the St. Helens Pulp and Paper Company and also president of California Bag and Paper Co. in Emeryville, California.

David Lohead Williams was a third generation member of a West Coast architectural dynasty. His grandfather was Stephen H. Williams of New York who moved his family to San Francisco, California when David's father, Warren Heywood Williams, was 5 years old. Stephen H. Williams's practice resulted in many distinguished buildings in San Francisco. Part of the time he practiced with Henry Cleveland. Warren H. Williams was apprenticed in their office in the "established atelier tradition, until he finally became a partner in 1865. In 1869 he became a partner in Williams & Son to oversee construction of the new Odd Fellows Building in Portland."<sup>5</sup> Following the disastrous Portland fire of December 23, 1872, Warren H. Williams came to Portland to practice alone. He was one of the leading architects of the city until his untimely death in 1888. He had married Christina Lohead in San Francisco. David Lohead Williams, born in San Francisco on November 2, 1866, was their first child, and he naturally accompanied his parents to Portland in 1875 when his father was commissioned to build the residence of Senator H. W. Corbett on Southwest Fifth Avenue and Taylor Street.

After graduation from high school, David entered his father's architectural drafting room and was trained as his father had been trained by David's grandfather. His brother, Warren Franklin Williams, also was being trained in the office at that time. David's father died unexpectedly at the age of 44 on January 7, 1888. David and his brother Franklin practiced together from 1888 to about 1894. David then went into practice with Edward Batwell for a short time then went into practice by himself. He practiced as D. L. Williams in Portland "until 1934, although he had been in ill health for some time before that date. He died September 28, 1937."<sup>6</sup> D. L. Williams married, had one son, David Carnahan Williams, who did not become an architect. He attended the University of Oregon, went to the University of Oxford, England as a Rhodes Scholar, and entered into a career of teaching.

<sup>1</sup>History of the Puget Sound Country.

<sup>2</sup>They Tried to Cut it All.

<sup>3</sup>Victorian West.

<sup>4</sup>History of the Columbia River Valley.

<sup>5</sup>Portland Friends of Cast Iron Architecture Newsletter, No. 17 (December, 1980).

<sup>6</sup>Oregonian, October 2, 1937.

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Portland Daily Abstract - June 30, 1911, Page 1, Col. 3.

August 15, 1911, Page 1, Col. 1; Page 5, Col. 3.

October 15, 1912, Page 1.

Portland Oregonian (Microfilm) - July 2, 1911, Page 9, Col. 3.

October 2, 1937 - Obituary (David Lohead Williams).

Interviews and Consultations

Jerry Badraun, Technical Director of Hunt Theatre, University of Portland,  
September 1982.

Linda Brooks, Former owner of house, September 1982.

Jolle Carol, "Hoquiam Castle," September 12, 1982.

Scott Cline, Office of General Services Records Management, Portland Archives  
and Records Center, May 18, 1982.

Phyllis Metschan Fettig, September 1982.

Dorothy Hawley Mills, September 1982.

Arthur Spencer, III, Oregon Historical Society, 1982.

John Spellman, Cosmopolis, Washington, September 11, 1982.

Mrs. Robert Watson, "Hoquiam Castle," Hoquiam, Washington, September 10, 1982.

Dr. Roger A. Wooley, DMD, February 2, 1982.

Lockley, Fred, History of the Columbia River Valley, Vol. 2 (Chicago: 1928), 138-145.

Van Syckle, Edwin, They Tried to Cut it All, (Aberdeen, Washington: Friends of the  
Aberdeen Public Library, 1980), 102, 116, 120, 121, 152.

Frosser, W. F., The History of the Puget Sound Country (1903), 2 Vols., page 429.

Florin, Lambert, Victorian West, pages 114, 115.

"Warren Heywood Williams, Architect (1844-1888)," Portland Friends of Cast Iron  
Architecture Newsletter, No. 17 (December, 1980).