

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		site
	2	structure
		object
0	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other: WOOD, BRICK

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House is a two-and-one-half-story-with-basement, single-family residence constructed in 1911. The house is located at 2516 NE 26th Avenue in Portland's Grant Park neighborhood, and it is also located within the boundaries of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Irvington Historic District.¹ Its immediate setting is characterized by early-twentieth-century, single-family residential development, much of which is contemporary with the Cannady House and all of which was completed by the early 1950s.² The Cannady House itself is a wood-framed, Craftsman style building with a concrete perimeter foundation and a generally rectangular plan. A full-length, one-story porch covers the west (primary) façade, and a small, one-story garage addition and mudroom or utility room addition extend off the south and east (rear) façades, respectively. The primary massing has a side-gabled roof with a forward-facing cross gable, as well as a gabled roof dormer on the rear façade. The porch has a shed roof with a gabled dormer at the center, and the garage and mudroom additions both have shed roofs. The first- and second-story walls are clad in wood lap siding, with shingle siding in the gable ends and on the dormers. An external brick chimney covers part of the north façade, piercing the eaves. Fenestration is largely original and includes a glazed wood door with sidelights; one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; fixed wood windows, some with leaded glass; and two multilight wood casement windows flanking a double-hung wood window in the cross gable on the primary façade. The interior also appears to retain many original features, including narrow-plank wood flooring, wood trim and paneling, built-in shelving, and five-paneled wood doors in the first-floor entrance hall, living room, library, and dining room as well as the second-floor landing. Overall, the Cannady House retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to communicate its significant association with civil rights leader and newspaper editor Beatrice Morrow Cannady and with the Black press in early twentieth-century Portland. The two additional structures on the property—a patio cover and a prefabricated shed—are comparatively recent constructions and are noncontributing.

Narrative Description

Site

The Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House is located at 2516 NE 26th Avenue in Portland's Grant Park neighborhood, at the eastern edge of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Irvington Historic District (Figure 1). The dwelling's west (primary) façade fronts NE 26th Avenue, which is a two-lane local road lined by curb strips and sidewalks (Figure 2). The surrounding neighborhood is residential in character and consists almost exclusively of single-family homes, most of which were constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. The Cannady House, which was constructed in 1911, is among the older residences in its immediate vicinity. Assessor records indicate that the property adjacent to the south was also constructed in 1911, while the property adjacent to the north was completed in 1941.³

¹ Kirk Ranzetta, Heather Scotten, Mary Piper, and Jim Heuer, "Irvington Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010).

² "2506 NE 26th Avenue," *PortlandMaps*, accessed April 13, 2023, at https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2506-NE-26TH-AVE/R119976_did/; "2526 NE 26th Avenue," *PortlandMaps*, accessed April 13, 2023, at https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2526-NE-26TH-AVE/R119974_did/.

³ "2506 NE 26th Avenue," *PortlandMaps*, accessed April 13, 2023, at https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2506-NE-26TH-AVE/R119976_did/; "2526 NE 26th Avenue," *PortlandMaps*, accessed April 13, 2023, at https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2526-NE-26TH-AVE/R119974_did/.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

The Cannady House sits near the center of a rectangular tax lot measuring fifty feet from north to south and one hundred feet from east to west. At the west edge of the property, the curb strip along NE 26th Avenue features two mature, deciduous trees and a curb cut providing vehicular access to a paved driveway paralleling the south property boundary. Primary access to the house's porch and main entrance is from a wide concrete walkway connecting the sidewalk to the primary façade, with secondary access from a set of concrete stairs at the south side of the porch. Because the foundation is raised and the terrain slopes slightly upward from the sidewalk to the primary façade of the house, the concrete walkway features multiple short runs of stairs to accommodate the elevation change.

A series of rustic stone pavers leads from the north side of the concrete walkway to the north side of the house, where a set of poured concrete steps access an areaway with an entrance to the basement. Beyond the basement entrance, beginning at the northeast corner of the house, a paved concrete patio or walkway wraps around the rear façade of the house and connects to the east façade of the garage addition. An expanse of square pavers connects to the east side of the concrete paving and forms the base for a covered patio structure at the southeast corner of the property, two raised garden beds near the east property boundary, and a small, prefabricated shed at the northeast corner of the property. All of these structures were installed after the period of significance and are noncontributing.

Plantings on the Cannady House property include shrubs near the porch balustrade on the primary façade, rock-lined flowerbeds along the east property boundary, and a rose bed along the north property boundary to the east of the house. A rectangular patch of grass, encircled on three sides by paving, is located between the rose bed, the rear façade of the house and the west façade of the shed. High wood privacy fencing lines the south and east property boundaries, as well as the north property boundary to the east of the basement entrance.

Exterior

The Cannady House is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-framed building with a concrete basement and a generally rectangular plan. An original one-story, full-length porch covers the primary (west) façade, and a one-story garage addition and mudroom or utility room addition extend off the south and rear (east) façades, respectively. The building's primary massing has a side-gabled roof with a prominent, forward-facing cross gable centered in the primary façade and a gabled roof dormer centered in the rear roof plane; the porch has a shed roof with a gabled dormer at the center; and the garage and mudroom additions both have simple shed roofs. With the exception of the two additions, the building's roofs feature wide, overhanging eaves with exposed raftertails and vergeboards with large wood brackets in the gables. The vergeboards in the gables on the north and south façades and in the cross gable on the primary façade are particularly dramatic, with long tapered points and curved cutouts, while the vergeboards in the gable over the porch entrance and in the gabled roof dormer on the rear façade are narrower and lack elaboration. The shed roof over the garage addition on the south façade features almost no eave overhang, while the mudroom addition has a moderate eave with exposed raftertails. Metal gutters are installed across the porch and to either side of the cross gable on the primary façade and across the eave and mudroom on the rear façade. Additionally, skylights have been installed in the garage addition and in the roof of the porch to either side of the central gable.

The exterior walls of the first and second stories are clad in wood lap siding with wide cornerboards at the northwest, southwest, and northeast corners of the building. The cornerboards, which are an alteration, have Colonial detailing including narrow inset panels and a small cornice. They begin at the watertable, which is marked by a simple wood band that wraps around all four façades, and terminate at a wide, corniced band course that delineates the top of the second story on the primary, north, and south façades. The gable ends above this band course, as well as the gabled dormer at the center of the porch and all sides of the roof dormer on the rear façade, are clad in straight-edged shingles of varying widths. The garage and mudroom additions have wood-lap siding to match the first and second stories of the

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

original massing, though the exterior walls of mudroom addition, unlike the original house, are slightly bellcast above the watertable.

The primary façade of the Cannady House is dominated by the shed-roofed porch, which extends the width of the façade and meets the primary massing between the first and second stories. The porch has a sloping, narrow-plank wood floor; a wooden balustrade along the north and east perimeters; and concrete piers topped by square, wood-clad columns at the northeast corner, southeast corner, and to either side of the entrance marked by the gabled dormer. The square columns are an alteration of the porch's original battered columns, and they feature inset panels and cornices to match the Colonial detailing of the cornerboards. Centered beneath the porch, the primary entrance to the house consists of a glazed wood door with sidelights. To either side of the entrance are tripartite windows each consisting of a wide, fixed, wood-framed window with a diamond-patterned leaded glass transom, flanked by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs. The fixed windows are covered by wood-framed storm windows, while the operable units have screens. In the second story, above the porch roof, the primary façade features three one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs and screens; the central window is slightly smaller than the other two. Finally, centered in the cross gable, the primary façade features a tripartite window consisting of a single one-over-one, double-hung wood window with ogee lugs flanked by two smaller, five-light wood casement windows with a central diamond-shaped light. All of the fenestration features wide wood trim, and the primary entrance as well as the windows in the first story and cross gable feature a narrow cornice over the header. The three windows in the second story are located immediately below the band course, which has its own small cornice and acts as a header for each window.

The north façade of the house features a large, external brick chimney located slightly west of the gable peak. At the west corner of the façade is the areaway containing the entrance to the basement, which consists of a glazed wood door opening to a small, concrete-paved landing. Fenestration at the first story includes two small but elaborately detailed leaded glass windows with wood storms, one on either side of the chimney; and one one-over-one, double-hung wood window with ogee lugs at the east side of the facade. The second story features two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs, and the gable end contains a tripartite vinyl replacement window. All of the operable windows have screens, and the windows in the first and second stories have trim to match the fenestration on the primary façade. The trim surrounding the vinyl window, though similar in width to the trim on the primary façade, is simplified and lacks a cornice or molded sill.

The rear façade of the house is also slightly simplified and lacks some of the ornamentation of the other façades: the band course at the top of the second story does not continue around to this façade, and there is no cornerboard at the southeast corner of the house above the mudroom addition. Fenestration on this façade includes a half-light, three-panel wood door at the ground level between the first story and basement; two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs in the first story; two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs and one single-hung aluminum replacement window in the second story; and a vinyl slider in the roof dormer. The trim surrounding the door and the first- and second-story windows again matches that of the fenestration at the primary façade, but the side casings of the dormer window appear slightly narrower and may have been altered in connection with installation of the vinyl slider.

The mudroom addition, which is one story in height with a rectangular footprint, extends off the south corner of the rear façade. It has a raised foundation covered with a wood lattice, and it is level with the first story. A wood stoop with a simple wood handrail adjoins the north side of the addition and leads to a glazed wood door with simple, wide trim. Aluminum windows with decorative sill molding wrap around the north and west sides of the addition, with a wood mullion at the corner.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

The south façade of the house is also relatively simple, in part due to the garage addition covering much of the first story; a projecting bay and two leaded glass windows were covered by the addition (cf. Figure 6 and Photograph 13) but remain intact inside the garage. Currently, fenestration on this façade includes a sliding vinyl window at the basement level, a metal garden window in the first story, two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs in the second story, and a tripartite vinyl replacement window in the gable end. The trim surrounding the second-story windows matches that of the original windows on the other façades, but the trim around the first-story and gable-end windows is simplified and lacks a cornice or molded sill. The basement window, which is set into the concrete perimeter foundation, has no trim. The garage addition, which covers the western two-thirds of the south façade, has a half-glass, paneled wood door in its east façade and a paneled carriage door in its west façade, which is flush with the primary façade of the house. The south façade of the garage is blank.

Interior

The interior of the Cannady House includes an entrance hall, living room, library, dining room, kitchen, and bathroom on the first floor; four bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor; a large, finished multiuse space in the attic; and a workshop and apartment in the basement.

The main entrance on the primary façade opens to the hall, which is a large rectangular space with high ceilings, plaster walls, stained wood trim, a picture rail, and narrow-plank wood floors. A wood staircase with a single paneled newel post and turned wood balusters, located opposite the main entry, leads to the upper floors. Wide cased openings in the north and south walls lead to the living and dining rooms, respectively.

The living room, which is at the northwest corner of the first floor, features a brick fireplace with a wood mantel, wide wood baseboards and crown moldings, and a brass chandelier consisting of three pendant lights with glass shades. At the east side of the room, another wide cased opening leads to a small library with built-in shelving and a window seat. The wide baseboards and crown moldings of the living room continue into this space, and there is a brass lighting fixture with two suspended pendant lights with glass shades.

The dining room, which is at the southwest corner of the first floor, features stained wainscotting with a prominent cornice, a built-in hutch at the south wall, a coffered ceiling, four semi-flush mount ceiling lights with acorn-shaped glass shades, and a brass chandelier with three pendant lights sporting tulip-shaped glass shades. The same narrow-plank wood floors that are in the entrance hall carry through to the living room, library, and dining room, punctuated in places by large rectangular brass floor registers.

A cased opening in the east wall of the dining room leads to the kitchen, which is located at the southeast corner of the first floor. All original finishes in the kitchen have been replaced, though the footprint of the room remains intact. A half-glass, paneled wood door in the east wall of the kitchen leads to the mudroom addition, which has linoleum flooring, vertically oriented wood drop siding, and built-in wood cabinetry along the south wall; an original exterior window is extant in the interior wall between the kitchen and mudroom.

A cased opening at the north side of the kitchen leads to a short hallway connecting directly to the library. Although the flooring of the hallway has been replaced, it retains the wide, stained wood trim of the entrance hall, living room, library, and dining room. Five-paneled wood doors at the west side of the hallway lead to the entrance hall and to a staircase to the basement, while five-paneled wood doors at the east side of the hallway open to a shallow closet and a small half bath. As in the kitchen, all original finishes in the half bath have been replaced.

The second floor, which is accessed via the staircase in the entrance hall, features a large landing that functions as a central hallway between the floor's four bedrooms and one bathroom. The landing has narrow-plank wood floors, a picture rail, and wide stained trim to match the entrance hall below. There is

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

also an ornate metal wall register on the south wall and two semi-flush mount ceiling lights with spherical globes.

The bedrooms, which are located at each of the four corners of the second floor, feature five-paneled wood doors; reach-in closets with double doors; wide, painted baseboards and trim around the windows and doors; metal wall registers; and high-pile, wall-to-wall carpeting. The closets in the bedrooms at the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners of the second floor have louvered doors, while the bedroom at the northeast corner has a set of sliding mirrors. All of the door and window trim appears to be original, with the exception of the trim around the window in the east wall of the bedroom at the southeast corner. This window is aluminum and the trim is far simpler than that of the other openings on this floor, suggesting that the entire opening may be an alteration.

At the west side of the second floor, between two bedrooms, a five-paneled wood door leads from the landing to a full bathroom. With the possible exception of the door and window trim, all of the finishes within this bathroom are replacements. The bathroom has hexagonal tile flooring, a bathtub/shower combination lined by marble subway tiles, a porcelain toilet, and a large vanity with double sinks.

Opposite the entrance to the bathroom, another five-paneled wood door opens to a staircase that leads to the attic. The attic is a large, cruciform, finished space with narrow-plank wood floors to match the second-floor landing and first-floor entrance hall, living room, library, and dining room. It has plaster walls and a plaster ceiling with exposed rafters and a suspended ceiling fan, and it features simple baseboards and trim around the windows in the north, east, and south walls. The tripartite window in the west wall, which is the double-hung window flanked by the two five-light casement windows, has wide trim to match that of the original windows on other floors.

The basement, which may be accessed from the interior via the hallway between the kitchen and library, contains a workshop and a small apartment. Both spaces have exterior entrances: the workshop may be accessed by the half-glass door in the building's rear façade, and the apartment is accessed via the areaway at the north façade. The workshop, which is below the staircase in the northeast corner of the basement, has a painted concrete floor and contains much of the house's mechanical equipment. The basement apartment, which connects to the workshop by a flush wood door, features a small living room area, an open-plan kitchen, a bedroom, and a bathroom. It contains no finishes original to the house.

Alterations

Permit records show that the garage addition was completed in 1922, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the mudroom addition was completed by at least 1928; both additions were constructed within the period of significance.⁴ Known alterations since this time are relatively minor and are largely concentrated at non-street facing façades, the backyard, and less-public areas of the interior including the basement, attic, kitchen, and bathrooms. Exterior alterations are limited to minor fenestration changes, including the replacement or addition of vinyl windows in the north and south gable ends and the rear dormer, the replacement or addition of one aluminum window in the second story of the rear façade, in-kind replacement of several double-hung windows, and the installation of skylights in the porch and garage roofs; the addition of paneled cornerboards and the alteration of the original battered porch columns to match; the addition of an areaway and exterior entrance to the basement on the north façade; the reconstruction of the external chimney above the roofline; the removal of an internal chimney from the east roof plane; and the replacement of the garage door. Major interior alterations include the renovation and replacement of original finishes in the kitchen and both bathrooms; the replacement of flooring in the

⁴ City of Portland, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Buildings, Report of Inspection for 520 E 26th St. N (October 17, 1921), Permit No. 102829; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon, Including Albina and Irvington*, vol. 6 [1924-1928], Sheet 636.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

hallway between the kitchen and library; the replacement or addition of various ceiling light fixtures; the installation of additional electrical outlets throughout; and finish work in the attic and basement.

Integrity

The *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 Multiple Property Documentation* (MPD) Form describes basic integrity requirements for residential buildings that are significant for their association with Portland's African American community. As noted in the MPD, for such buildings that are significant under Criteria A or B, integrity of association, location, and feeling are of comparatively higher importance than integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship; physical alterations will be less likely to render these properties ineligible than they would properties that are considered significant under Criterion C for their architectural or engineering merit.⁵ The Cannady House, however, retains all seven aspects of integrity.

The Cannady House is extant in its original location at 2516 NE 26th Avenue in Portland's Grant Park neighborhood, and so it retains integrity of *location*. The positions of roads and sidewalks have not been altered since the house's construction, and a majority of the extant neighboring resources are single-family residences that were constructed during the period of significance. Those neighborhood resources that were constructed after the period of significance are generally in keeping with the setback, scale, and function of their older neighbors, and so overall, the property retains integrity of *setting*.

As described previously, the exterior and interior of the Cannady House are only minimally altered and retain a high degree of integrity of *materials*, *workmanship*, and *design*. The original exterior design and additions dating to the period of significance are intact, as are the original siding, external brick chimney, roof details, and much of the original wood fenestration. Where original exterior features have been replaced, this work has largely been performed in-kind and/or limited to non-street-facing façades. The most significant changes to the dwelling's exterior are the addition of cornerboards on the northwest, northeast, and southwest corners and the alteration of the porch supports. However, these non-original elements are at an appropriate scale and do not overwhelm the original design of the building. There is also precedent for square porch supports and cornerboards in Craftsman style dwellings elsewhere within the Irvington Historic District. As such, these changes do not substantially reduce the exterior's integrity of *design*. With regard to the interior, the overall circulation plan of the first and second floors remains intact, and distinctive finishes including narrow-plank wood flooring, wide wood trim and paneling, picture rails, built-in shelving, and five-paneled wood doors have been retained, reconstructed, or restored to a semblance of their original appearance. The Cannady House therefore retains a high degree of integrity of *materials*, *workmanship*, and *design* with regard to both the interior and exterior of the building.

The Cannady House also retains a high degree of integrity of *feeling* and *association* through its intact physical features as well as its continuity of location, setting, and function. The building remains in use as a single-family residence within a largely single-family neighborhood in Northeast Portland, and its exterior appearance and the appearance of many interior spaces (i.e., the entrance hall, dining room, living room, and library) retain their original design and many of their original materials. Overall, the Cannady House remains immediately recognizable as the publishing location for the *Advocate* in the early to mid-1930s and as the residence of Beatrice Cannady from 1912 through 1937. The property therefore retains integrity of *feeling* and *association*.

⁵ Catherine Galbraith with Caitlyn Ewers, Kerrie Franey, Matthew Davis, and Brandon Spencer-Hartle, "African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2020), F-152.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

Character-defining Features

The character-defining features of the Cannady House's exterior include the following:

- Two-and-one-half-story height and generally rectangular plan.
- Side-gabled roof with a prominent, forward-facing cross gable and a shed-roofed, full-length porch on the primary façade.
- Wide, overhanging eaves with exposed raftertails and vergeboards with large wood brackets in the gables.
- Wood lap siding on the first and second stories and shingle siding in the gable ends and on the roof dormer.
- External brick chimney on the north façade, piercing the eaves.
- Wood windows, including one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with ogee lugs; fixed wood windows, some with leaded glass; and the two multilight wood casement windows flanking a double-hung wood window in the cross gable on the primary façade.
- Garage and mudroom additions.

The character-defining features of the Cannady House's interior include the following:

- General layout and circulation of first and second floors.
- Narrow-plank wood flooring in the first-floor entrance hall, living room, library, and dining room and on the second-floor landing.
- Five-paneled wood doors on the first and second floors.
- Wide, corniced trim surrounding door and window openings.
- Wide baseboards and crown moldings.
- Wood wall paneling and coffered ceiling in the dining room.
- Built-in cabinetry and shelving in the dining room and library.
- Brick fireplace with wood mantel in the living room.
- Wood staircase with newel post and turned balusters.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B removed from its original location. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C a birthplace or grave. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D a cemetery. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E a reconstructed building, object, or structure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | F a commemorative property. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years. |

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE - BLACK

SOCIAL HISTORY - CIVIL RIGHTS

Period of Significance

1912-1937

Significant Dates

1931: Advocate offices relocate to the Cannady
House

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cannady, Beatrice H. Morrow

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House begins in 1912, the year that Beatrice Morrow Cannady and her first husband, E.D. Cannady, purchased the property for their primary residence.⁶ The period of significance ends in 1937, which is the last year that Beatrice Cannady (then Beatrice Cannady-Franklin) and her second husband, Yancy J. Franklin (alternately Jerome Y. Franklin), are listed in *Polk's Portland City Directory* at this address.⁷ The couple likely moved out of the house sometime in 1937, because when they sold the property in mid-January 1938, the deed of sale notes that they were already living in Los Angeles County.⁸ The period from 1912 to 1937 is therefore inclusive of the years that Beatrice Cannady lived in the house. It is also inclusive of the years that the house was associated with the *Advocate* newspaper, both as the residence of editors E.D. Cannady and Beatrice Cannady and as the location of the paper's offices between summer 1931 and the end of its run in 1936 or 1937.⁹

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House at 2516 NE 26th Avenue in Portland, Oregon, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851-1973* Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) Form.¹⁰ The property meets the general and property-specific registration requirements established by the MPD, including significance under Criteria A and B in the areas of *Ethnic Heritage: Black* and *Social History: Civil Rights*. Within these areas, the property has statewide significance under Criterion A for its association with the *Advocate*, the longest-running Black newspaper in Oregon prior to World War II. From 1912 to 1937, the *Advocate's* publishers and editors lived at 2516 NE 26th Avenue, and from August 1931 through the end of the paper's run, issues were compiled and printed in the house itself. The *Advocate* was Oregon's only Black newspaper for much of the early twentieth century, and it served a critical role for the region's Black community. The property also has statewide significance under Criterion B for its association with early twentieth-century civil rights leader and *Advocate* editor Beatrice Morrow Cannady. In addition to her leadership at the *Advocate*, Cannady was a founding member of the Portland chapter of the NAACP, also helping to establish branch chapters in nearby Vernonia, Oregon, and Longview, Washington, and she delivered an address at the national organization's annual convention in Los Angeles in 1928.¹¹ She also regularly spoke on race relations at local churches, schools, and colleges; welcomed visitors to access her private library of works by Black authors; and hosted interracial

⁶ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284. The deed recording the Cannadys' purchase of the property notes that the sale was executed on July 31, 1912, although the deed was not filed until March 24, 1914. The first city directory listing E.D. Cannady as homeowner of the property is *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1913*, indicating that the couple likely took up residence at the property around the time that the sale was executed.

⁷ R.L. Polk & Company, *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1937*, vol. LXXII (Portland, OR: R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, 1937), 433.

⁸ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153.

⁹ "Editorial Page," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 1, 1931; James deT. Abajian, *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West: A Bibliography of Library Holdings through 1970* (San Francisco, CA: Friends of the San Francisco Public Library), 392-393; Kimberley Mangun, *A Force for Change: Beatrice Morrow Cannady and the Struggle for Civil Rights in Oregon, 1912-1936* (Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2010), 61.

¹⁰ Galbraith et al., "African Americans in Portland."

¹¹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 20-21, 93-94; "Local Briefs," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 24, 1928.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

gatherings in her own home.¹² These more intimate events, in particular, demonstrate the personal aspect of Cannady's activism and her conviction that interracial understanding would foster racial equity. As the location for these events, and as Beatrice Cannady's home for her entire period of residence in Oregon, 2516 NE 26th Avenue is the property that is best representative of Cannady's civil rights leadership in the Pacific Northwest.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Overview: Beatrice Morrow Cannady, from Littig to Portland

Beatrice Morrow Cannady was born Beatrice Hulon Morrow on January 9, 1889, in the small community of Littig, Texas. Her grandfather, Jackson Morrow, had established Littig in 1883 on land acquired from his former enslaver; at the time of Beatrice Morrow's birth, many of the community's residents were members of the Morrow family and their relatives.¹³ In Littig, Beatrice grew up surrounded by family members including her grandfather, parents George and Mary Francis (Carter) Morrow, and thirteen siblings. George and Mary Morrow were ardent supporters of their children's education, a value that shaped Beatrice's own academic journey as well as her later activist work in Portland. Most or all of the Morrow children earned college degrees, and Beatrice herself attended schools in Littig, Houston, and New Orleans before completing a "teacher's course" at Wiley University in Marshall, Texas.¹⁴ Following her graduation in 1908, she taught first at Gilbert Academy and Agricultural College, a school for Black children in Baldwin, Louisiana, and later at Logan County High School in Guthrie, Oklahoma. She also aspired to a musical career and spent the summers of 1908 and 1909 in Chicago studying "voice culture" with David Alva Clippinger, a white conductor and vocal coach, at the University of Chicago's Kimball Hall.¹⁵

Around the time that she was living in Chicago, Beatrice Morrow began exchanging letters with Edward Daniel "E.D." Cannady.¹⁶ Born in Missouri around 1877, E.D. Cannady had moved to Portland, Oregon, by at least 1902. There he co-founded the *Advocate*, one of the city's first Black newspapers; became a charter member and later Exalted Ruler of the Rose City Elks Lodge #111; and was a highly respected hatcheck man at the Portland Hotel, which catered to white patrons only.¹⁷ At the time their correspondence began, Morrow and Cannady had never met in person, "but through friends had been intrigued to exchange letters purely platonic."¹⁸ Their relationship continued to develop via correspondence until mid-1912, when Morrow purchased a round-trip train ticket to visit Cannady in Portland. However, she never used her return ticket. The couple wed on June 27, 1912, and Beatrice Morrow Cannady began a new chapter in Oregon.¹⁹

¹² Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 95-107; "Twelve Races Represented at Afternoon Tea," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 5, 1926; "Interracial Teas," in "Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform]," Microfilm 160: 169, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

¹³ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 5-7; Millie R. Trumbull, "A Modern John of Arc," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 28, 1929. Littig's main east-west thoroughfare retains the name "Morrow Street" as of this writing.

¹⁴ Wiley University, which was renamed Wiley College in 1929, was founded in 1873 by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of the oldest historically black colleges or universities (HBCUs) west of the Mississippi. While there is no record of Beatrice Morrow's attendance or graduation from this institution, she was a proud alumna and regularly donated to or fundraised for the school after her graduation (Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 8-9).

¹⁵ Clifford L. Miller, "Oregon is the Best State in the Union, Says Mrs. E.D. Cannady, of Portland, Who Is in the East as a Delegate to the Pan-African Congress," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 10, 1927; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 9.

¹⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 10; Barbara Redwine, oral history interview with Kimberly Moreland, April 27, 2023.

¹⁷ Darrell Millner, Carl Abbott, Quintard Taylor, McKinley Burt, Catherine Galbraith, Kimberly Moreland, Kristen Stallman, Marianne Kadas, and Diane Awalt, *Cornerstones of Community: Buildings of Portland's African American History* (Portland, OR: Bosco-Milligan Foundation, 1995), 38.

¹⁸ Miller, "Oregon is the Best State in the Union."

¹⁹ Miller, "Oregon is the Best State in the Union"; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 10-11; Frank Lincoln Mather, ed., *Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of African Descent* (Chicago, IL: n.p., 1915), 59.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

At the time of the Cannadys' marriage, Portland's Black population numbered just over one thousand people, or less than one-half of one percent of the city's total population.²⁰ Twentieth-century Portland, and Oregon more broadly, were hostile to African Americans who visited or relocated to the region.²¹ Racially restrictive covenants, discriminatory real estate and lending practices, and geographically limited employment opportunities restricted where Black Portlanders could secure housing, and systemic as well as interpersonal racism limited Black access to employment, education, healthcare, recreation, and other services. Collectively, these factors initially concentrated the city's Black population in inner Northwest Portland, near the white-owned railroad and hospitality industries that were the city's major employers of Black men during the late nineteenth century. However, redevelopment activities and rising property values in the early twentieth century gradually forced Black Portlanders to relocate to a handful of enclaves scattered across South Portland and on the east side of the Willamette River. By far the largest of these enclaves was in Lower Albina, a collection of inner North and Northeast Portland neighborhoods including Eliot, Boise, King, Humboldt, and Overlook. This transition was in progress when Beatrice Morrow Cannady arrived in Portland and was largely complete by 1929, the onset of the Great Depression.²²

About a month into their marriage, the Cannadys purchased a large Craftsman foursquare at 2516 NE 26th Avenue in Portland's Grant Park neighborhood, just over a mile east of the Lower Albina neighborhoods.²³ Though located geographically near the emergent center of Portland's Black community, Grant Park was then, and remains today, a predominantly white, single-family residential neighborhood. The Cannadys purchased their new home in the neighborhood from I.C. Clodfelter, a white real estate agent who had acquired the property from the estate of the late Margaret Hobbs.²⁴ Interestingly, the deed recording the Cannadys' purchase lists Clodfelter and his wife, Rosalie, as the grantors, rather than Clodfelter's real estate firm, Clodfelter Bros.²⁵ This more personal arrangement may be reflective of institutionalized racism within Portland's early twentieth-century real estate industry, which discouraged licensed real estate agents from selling property in predominantly white neighborhoods to families of color. In 1919, a few years after the Cannadys' purchase, this stance was codified when the Portland Realty Board formally included an article in its code of ethics that called for punitive measures against any agent who sold a home to "a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individuals whose presence will clearly be

²⁰ Campbell Gibson and Kay Jung, *Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals by Race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, for Large Cities and Other Urban Places in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005), Table 38.

²¹ Indeed, a clause outlawing Black residence in Oregon was not removed from the state's constitution until 1926, though it had been rendered moot in 1866 by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (R. Gregory Nokes, *Breaking Chains: Slavery on Trial in the Oregon Territory* [Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2013], xvi, 47-48, 142-143).

²² At the same time, other, smaller nodes of Black community also developed in the Lair Hill neighborhood of South Portland; in northern Montavilla between NE Halsey Street and E Burnside Street; in the Richmond neighborhood on and near SE Tibbetts Street; and in a small enclave roughly bounded by SE Lincoln Street, SE Powell Boulevard, SE 26th Avenue, and SE 30th Avenue later known as "Sugar Hill" in a nod to the Manhattan neighborhood of the same name (Galbraith et al., "African Americans in Portland," E-19). For additional information on the settlement patterns of African Americans in Portland between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries, please see Context I, *Settlement Patterns*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD.

²³ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284.

²⁴ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 586 (1911-1912): 47-48. The Clodfelters lived at 3006 SE Tibbetts Street at the time of the sale ("R.D. Inman Will Wed Mrs. Clara Rickards," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), January 6, 1912; "Births," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), September 21, 1912; R.L. Polk & Company, *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1912* [Portland, OR: R.L. Polk & Company, Inc., 1912], 369).

²⁵ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284; *Jackson's Real Estate Directory, 1912-1913: A Directory of the Leading Real Estate Agents, Abstracters, Loan Companies and Real Estate Attorney of the United States and Canada* (Kansas City, MO: Jay M. Jackson Directory and Publishing Co., 1912), 796. Also surprisingly, the warranty deed for the Cannadys' purchase was not recorded until March 1914, nearly two years after the sale was executed ("Week's Transfers \$271,060: Records Show Real Estate Activity Continues on Up Grade," *Sunday Oregonian* [Portland, OR], March 29, 1914).

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

detrimental to property values in that neighborhood”—thinly veiled language for Black homebuyers and other people of color.²⁶

The Cannadys likely moved into their new home soon after the sale was executed; they appear in city directory records under this address beginning in 1913.²⁷ With 2516 NE 26th Avenue as her base, Beatrice Cannady committed herself to her new life and community in Portland. She soon joined her husband at the *Advocate* as associate editor, beginning an affiliation that would span more than two decades, and in 1914 became an early leader in the Portland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Cannady gradually emerged as a vocal defender of the Black community in Portland, through editorials in the *Advocate* and in her work as a public speaker and as an organizer with the NAACP. At the same time, she was the primary caregiver to the Cannadys' two children: George Edward, born May 1913, and Ivan Caldwell, born October 1915.²⁸ While the children were in elementary school, Beatrice Cannady enrolled at Northwestern College of Law and in 1922 became the first Black woman in Oregon to earn a law degree.²⁹ Also in 1922, she began hosting multiracial social events in her home on NE 26th Avenue, with the objective of promoting respect and understanding between Portlanders of all races.³⁰ Her activism was recognized nationally in 1929 when she was nominated for the William E. Harmon Award for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes in the field of "race relations," awarded by the Harmon Foundation in New York City.³¹

Beatrice and E.D. Cannady divorced in June 1930, at which time she assumed the editorship of the *Advocate*.³² She remained at 2516 NE 26th Avenue with her children following the divorce and her subsequent marriage to Yancy J. Franklin (alternately Jerome Y. Franklin), the *Advocate*'s linotype operator, in July 1931.³³ A few months later, as the impacts of the Great Depression diminished the paper's subscribership and advertising revenue, the couple moved the *Advocate*'s offices out of the Macleay Building (418 SW Washington Street) in Downtown Portland and into their house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue.³⁴ In 1932, while continuing to lead the *Advocate* as editor and publisher, Beatrice Franklin made a historic but unsuccessful bid for the Oregon state legislature.³⁵ Finally, in 1936 or 1937, she made the decision to discontinue the paper.³⁶ Beatrice and Yancy Franklin relocated to Los Angeles, California, by January 1938 and subsequently sold the house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue, ending Beatrice's twenty-five-year-long association with Portland and with the property.³⁷

²⁶ Greta Smith, "Congenial Neighbors': Restrictive Covenants and Residential Segregation in Portland, Oregon," *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 119, no. 3 (Fall 2018): 360-61; Galbraith et al., "African Americans in Portland," E-20.

²⁷ R.L. Polk & Company, *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1913* (Portland, OR: R.L. Polk & Company, Inc., 1913), 278.

²⁸ "Colored Boy, Aged 5, Helps Uncle Sam," *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), May 5, 1918; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 27, 35. A third child, Prince Everett Cannady, was stillborn on November 14, 1916 (Oregon State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death: Prince Everett Cannady [Multnomah County, Portland, Local Registered No. 237]).

²⁹ Elizabeth McLagan, *A Peculiar Paradise: A History of Blacks in Oregon, 1788-1940*, 2nd ed. (Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2022), 85n1. Northwestern College of Law merged with Lewis & Clark College in 1965, becoming the Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College.

³⁰ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 101-107; "Striving for Her Race," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 7, 1929; Mrs. E.D. Cannady to George E. Haynes and the Church Women's Committee (October 20, 1927), in "Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform]," Microfilm 160: 176, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

³¹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 37-38.

³² Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 31.

³³ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 226 (1931-1932): 308-309; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 246 (1933-1935): 193-194; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 31-33.

³⁴ "Editorial Page," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 1, 1931.

³⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 184-189.

³⁶ Abajian, *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West*, 392-393; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 61.

³⁷ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153; United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*, Los Angeles, CA, Roll m-t0627-00414, Sheet Number 4A, Enumeration District 60-563.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

The Advocate: A Real and Extended Community

Beatrice Cannady's life and activism in Portland are inextricably linked with her work at the *Advocate*, one of Portland's earliest Black newspapers and the longest-running Black newspaper in Oregon prior to World War II. The Black press in Portland, as in other American cities, provided a critical counterpoint to the discrimination that African Americans experienced from the mainstream, white-controlled media outlets: whereas the mainstream press generally upheld racist power structures, failed to cover issues relevant to Black communities, and misrepresented Black people both individually and collectively, Black press outlets produced relevant and responsive coverage that represented Black Americans and their experiences through the lens of Black journalists, editors, and publishers.³⁸ The Black press has been described as "a press of advocacy," with a deliberate mission to inform and support Black communities locally and across the United States.³⁹

From the late nineteenth century until the outbreak of World War II, Oregon was continuously served by at least one Portland-based Black newspaper. These included the *New Age* (1896 to 1907), the *Observer* (1901 to 1903), the *Advocate* (1903 to 1936 or 1937), the *Portland Times* (1909 to 1924), and the short-lived *Portland Observer* (1938 to 1939).⁴⁰ Among its contemporaries, the *Advocate* had the longest run and the most widespread readership.⁴¹ The publication was founded in Portland in 1903 by a group of ten Black men including E.D. Cannady, who served as its first editor.⁴² Little of the paper's early history is known, as issues from September 1903 through April 1923 have not been preserved in public archives.⁴³ However, later records indicate that six of the founders abandoned the venture within the first two months, and as the *Advocate* approached its ten-year anniversary, E.D. Cannady may have been operating the publication on his own.⁴⁴ Though the paper filled a critical need for Oregon's small Black community, Cannady later wrote that he was "almost tempted to give up the struggle and let the paper die as a number of others have done."⁴⁵

Beatrice Cannady joined the *Advocate* as associate editor and manager shortly after her marriage to E.D. Cannady, and her contributions seemingly ushered in a second life for the flagging publication.⁴⁶ In a special edition celebrating the paper's twentieth anniversary in 1923, E.D. Cannady wrote that his wife and colleague was "a woman whose equal is hard to find in any race; who, although inexperienced in newspaper work at the time, was possessed of a splendid education and unbreakable courage; [...] who came into the office and the

³⁸ Galbraith et al., "African American Resources in Portland," E-67.

³⁹ Stanley Nelson, Jr., "The Black Press: Soldiers Without Swords," A Half Nelson Production presented by the Chicago Production Center at WTTW (1999), transcript available at <https://www.pbs.org/blackpress/film/fulltranscript.html>.

⁴⁰ All dates are approximate and based on information available in June 2023. In addition to the Portland-based papers listed, the Seattle-based *Northwest Enterprise* (1920-1952) kept a local Portland office and published a one-page spread of Portland news in each issue. Galbraith et al., "African American Resources in Portland," E-73 to E-74; Abajian, *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West*, 392-393; Historic Black Newspapers of Portland, in the Verdell Burdine and Otto G. Rutherford Family Collection, Portland State University Library Special Collections & University Archives (Portland, OR); Historic Oregon Newspapers (online database), Oregon Digital Newspaper Program, University of Oregon, <https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/>.

⁴¹ Galbraith et al., "African American Resources in Portland," E-70 to E-73. For additional information regarding Portland's Black-owned newspapers, please see Context III, *Journalism*, in the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD.

⁴² The *Advocate*'s other co-founders included McCants Stewart, a lawyer; John C. Logan, a hotel waiter; Edward Rutherford, a barber; William H. Bolds; A. Ballard; Reverend Carey F.B. Moore; Edward Ward; Howard Sproull; and Bob Perry (Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 12).

⁴³ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 2-3. Kimberley Mangun, Beatrice Cannady's biographer, notes that copies from September 1903 through April 1923 and from January 1934 through about 1936 have been lost as a result of a library cataloging error and failure to preserve Beatrice Cannady's personal records. Copies from May 1923 through early December 1933 are in the collections of the University of Oregon Libraries in Eugene, Oregon. Additionally, Portland State University in Portland, Oregon, has one copy of the *Advocate* from December 1913 and two from spring 1936.

⁴⁴ "Today the Advocate is 20 Years Old: Started with Ten Men—Several Now Dead, Others Moved to Distant Cities—One of Original Still Remains—Hardships of First Efforts Recalled," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 1, 1923; "Our Twentieth Anniversary," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 1, 1923; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 12.

⁴⁵ "Our Twentieth Anniversary," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 1, 1923.

⁴⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 12.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

community and with her wonderful assistance The Advocate [sic] lives on.⁴⁷ Beatrice Cannady served the paper as associate editor and manager until her divorce from E.D. Cannady in 1930, at which time she officially replaced him as editor and publisher. She may have assumed many of the duties of the role much earlier, however.⁴⁸ A year later, declining revenues as a result of the Great Depression forced Cannady to close the *Advocate's* downtown office in the Macleay Building (418 SW Washington Street), and from August 1931 onward the paper was printed from her house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue.⁴⁹ Cannady continued to lead the *Advocate* as editor and publisher until 1936 or 1937, when the paper was discontinued.⁵⁰

In her more than two decades with the *Advocate*, Beatrice Cannady's agenda for the newspaper was clear, consistent, and focused on supporting and connecting the Black community in Portland. The city's early twentieth-century Black community was small and geographically isolated from other American cities with substantial Black populations. With its coverage of regional and national stories as well as local issues, the *Advocate* fostered a real, tangible community within Portland and an extended, abstract community of readers across the United States. The sheer breadth and number of the paper's readers further promoted this sense of membership in a widespread community of Black Americans: though the *Advocate* never published circulation figures, Beatrice Cannady later shared that the paper had approximately three thousand subscribers spread across Oregon and at least eighteen other states, as well as Washington D.C., Canada, Bermuda, England, and Germany. Actual readership was likely even higher, as subscribers tended to share the paper with family members and friends. Cannady regularly published lists of new subscribers and correspondence from far-flung readers, some of whom had once lived in Portland and maintained social connections there, as a way to make tangible the paper's extended community of readers across the state, the country, and the globe.⁵¹

Beatrice Cannady's emphasis on building connection through the *Advocate* also included efforts to strengthen allyship by educating white Oregonians about issues affecting Black Americans. She envisioned the publication as "a mediator or bridge between the white and Negro races in the state," that would to promote "more friendly relations between the races" by informing white readers about "the Negro, what he is doing, how he is faring and what he is thinking."⁵² "How else can one become fully developed if he leaves out of his education such an important study as the American Negro?" she asked in one editorial.⁵³ In 1933, Cannady ran a subscription campaign titled "The *Advocate* in Every White Home in Oregon," writing that white people "should make it a rule to buy at least one" Black newspaper regularly and urging all current *Advocate* subscribers to bring in at least one new white subscriber.⁵⁴ At various times, the paper's white subscribers included prominent Oregon residents such as congressmen Maurice E. Crumpacker and Franklin F. Korell, Oregon Supreme Court Justice John M. Rand, Oregon Governor Albin W. Norblad, and Portland General Electric Company president Franklin T. Griffith, as well as average Portlanders including businesspeople, nurses, and students.⁵⁵

Regardless of their location, race, or background, the *Advocate's* readers counted on the newspaper for inclusive coverage of issues that white-controlled media outlets regularly ignored or distorted. The paper served a documentary as well as an advocacy role, and it supported Black Americans—and Black Portlanders, in particular—by covering the stories that most impacted their daily lives. These included a wide range of topics, from quotidian society news to commentary on nationally significant events and trends. The bulk of the paper's coverage, however, was focused on local and regional stories that challenged structural racism; exposed instances of overt discrimination; and highlighted the achievements of Black Americans living in or

⁴⁷ "Our Twentieth Anniversary," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 1, 1923.

⁴⁸ Barbara Redwine, oral history interview with Kimberly Moreland, April 27, 2023.

⁴⁹ "Editorial Page," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 1, 1931; "The Advocate," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 2, 1936.

⁵⁰ Abajian, *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West*, 392-393; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 61.

⁵¹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 42, 44, 47.

⁵² "The Advocate in Every White Home in 1933," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 21, 1933.

⁵³ "The Advocate in Every White Home in 1933," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 21, 1933.

⁵⁴ "The Advocate in Every White Home in Oregon in 1933," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), February 11, 1933.

⁵⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 45.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

visiting the Pacific Northwest. The *Advocate's* content strategy, as Beatrice Cannady described it in a 1931 editorial, was grounded in the defense and celebration of the Black community in Oregon and beyond.⁵⁶

During Beatrice Cannady's tenure at the paper, the *Advocate* confronted racism and discrimination on both systemic and personal levels. Editorials regularly assessed elected officials and government institutions for their commitment to the Black community, while news articles kept readers informed about relevant local, state, and national events. In the 1920s, as the Ku Klux Klan began to recruit in Oregon, the *Advocate* cautioned readers of their rise even as mainstream press outlets such as the *Morning Oregonian* discounted the severity of the threat.⁵⁷ During this period, the *Advocate* reprinted articles tracking the Klan's movements from papers across the country and the state, frequently adding introductions that warned their readers of the real and present danger to Black Oregonians.⁵⁸ Some of the paper's most impassioned coverage confronted segregation and discrimination in Oregon schools and other public accommodations, urging for structural change and encouraging readers to persevere in the fight for equal treatment.⁵⁹

In cases of overt racism, the *Advocate* was direct in its editorials and identified by name the Oregon businesses, institutions, and individuals that discriminated against Black Americans, including Beatrice Cannady herself. In 1928, after a white usher at the Oriental Theatre (828 SE Grand Avenue) in Portland directed Cannady and her sons to seats in the balcony rather than on the main floor, which was reserved for white patrons, she wrote a scathing and sarcastic article in the *Advocate* titled "Some of the Joys of Being Colored in Portland."⁶⁰ While she and her sons were, after negotiations with the usher, ultimately permitted to sit on the main floor, she bitterly reflected that they were unable to enjoy the show "because of the humiliation in obtaining seats."⁶¹ Two years later, when a Portland restaurant refused service to a local Black woman, Cannady covered the story and recommended that "it might be advisable for [...] people who have been patronizing" the restaurant to avoid it until the policy changed.⁶² Racial discrimination also impacted the *Advocate's* advertising revenue, as some white-owned businesses refused to advertise in the paper or canceled their accounts under outside pressure. In 1923, when the Powers Furniture Company discontinued its advertisements because owner Ira Powers alleged that Black customers "don't pay their bills," the paper responded with a caustic front-page story denouncing the furniture company and urging readers to "cut no figure with them" in the future.⁶³

While Cannady acknowledged (and frequently confronted) the intransigence of racial discrimination in Portland, she also used the paper's influence to promote the city. The *Advocate* regularly engaged in boosterism and endorsed Portland as a vibrant center of Black community. Front-page announcements called for readers to attend local events headlined by nationally prominent Black politicians, activists, religious leaders, and artists, and profiles touted the achievements of Black Americans living in or near Portland. The paper often highlighted local residents' educational, artistic, and career accomplishments, as well as financial milestones—especially new homeownership. Other articles urged readers to patronize Black businesses, especially those that advertised in the paper, and to support Black institutions such as the Portland branch of the NAACP, the Urban League, and various churches and fraternal organizations. This positive and supportive coverage promoted racial uplift and pride within Portland and across the *Advocate's* larger community of readers, further advancing Beatrice Cannady's goal of creating connection across the paper's subscribership.

The *Advocate's* impact is difficult to quantify, due in part to the lack of formal subscriber records and preserved issues from the first twenty years of its run. However, the paper's widespread circulation and thirty-year run

⁵⁶ "Twenty-Eight Years Old," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), October 3, 1931.

⁵⁷ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 139-142.

⁵⁸ "Ku Klux Klan Ain't after Us," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 23, 1923; "Klan Warns Squire—Mixed Marriage," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 18, 1923.

⁵⁹ McLagan, *A Peculiar Paradise*, 123-124.

⁶⁰ "Some of the Joys of Being Colored in Portland," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 8, 1928.

⁶¹ "Some of the Joys of Being Colored in Portland," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 8, 1928.

⁶² "Restaurant Draws Color-Line," *Advocate*, July 26, 1930; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 89.

⁶³ "Furniture Store Says Race Don't Pay—Patronage Not Wanted," *The Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 11, 1923.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

suggest that it was a critical resource for Black Americans living in the Pacific Northwest, and Portland in particular, in the early twentieth century. By covering events, trends, and daily concerns at the core of African American life in Oregon, the *Advocate* promoted racial uplift and fostered a real, extended community based on common interests, needs, and culture.⁶⁴ Beatrice Cannady was instrumental to the paper's growth and success during her nearly twenty-five-year tenure as associate editor and as then editor and publisher. At the same time, the *Advocate* was critical to Cannady's development and influence as a civil rights activist and prominent member of Portland's Black community. Her work at the paper was a significant component of her outreach strategy, allowing her to defend and support Oregon's Black community in a very public, tangible way.⁶⁵

The NAACP: "Abundant Opportunity for Service"

Although the *Advocate* was the primary mouthpiece for her activism in Portland, Beatrice Morrow Cannady also engaged in civil rights work independently and through local and national organizations. She was proud to represent Portland at the Fourth Pan-African Congress in New York City in 1927, and she organized a similar, though smaller, conference for Portlanders at the Multnomah County Library later that year.⁶⁶ She also founded a small local organization called the "Fellowship for Better Inter-racial Relations," with the intention of facilitating productive communication between white and Black Portlanders.⁶⁷ However, her most extensive activity with a civil rights organization was as a member of Portland's branch of the NAACP. The branch received its official charter in early 1914, just five years after the national organization was founded, and holds the oldest continuous charter west of the Mississippi River.⁶⁸ Its first president was Dr. James A. Merriman, and according to one report, Cannady was elected the first secretary; however, branch letterhead identifies her as vice-president and her husband, E.D. Cannady, as chair of the executive committee. Regardless of her official title, Cannady was certainly among the leadership of the emerging organization.⁶⁹

During her fourteen-year association with Portland's NAACP branch, Beatrice Cannady used the *Advocate* as a platform to promote both the national organization and the Portland branch. In 1923, the paper published an editorial that led with the question, "What has the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People done?," and went on to describe the group's recent work to provide Missouri congressman Leonidas C. Dyer with "data on lynching" to support "his arguments before the House on his anti-lynching bill."⁷⁰ The article boasted that one could "cite case after case where splendid results have been accomplished" by the NAACP, but rather than devote more valuable column space to a list, urged readers to join the organization and learn of its accomplishments first-hand. Several editorials on this subject appealed to readers' sense of duty to their fellow community, imploring them to "come on and join the organization," for "you already know it is your duty to get in and help lift up yourself, and every one [sic] around you."⁷¹

In addition to promoting membership in the local branch of the NAACP, Cannady also used the *Advocate* to publicize visits to Portland from officials with the national organization. Her articles in the paper suggest that she played a prominent role in organizing some of these visits. In 1926, when Field Secretary William Pickens made his first visit to the city, Cannady wrote ahead to ask him to "give more time to Portland" than originally scheduled, because she had collected "more than a dozen requests from various groups and organizations" who wished to meet with him. While Pickens was in Portland, she covered many of his public speaking engagements in the *Advocate* for the benefit of those unable to attend. She provided the same level of coverage to his subsequent visits in 1928 and 1930, when Pickens spoke at local venues including Bethel AME Church (1239 N Larrabee Avenue), Lincoln High School (1750 SW Salmon Street), and Reed College

⁶⁴ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 61.

⁶⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 3.

⁶⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 169-178.

⁶⁷ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 178.

⁶⁸ Galbraith et al., "African Americans in Portland," E-121.

⁶⁹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 20.

⁷⁰ "The N.A.A.C.P.," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 2, 1923.

⁷¹ "It's a Shame," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 2, 1925.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

(3203 SE Woodstock Boulevard) in Portland, and at Pacific College (now known as George Fox University) in Newberg.⁷²

Cannady's support for the NAACP was not limited to the pages of the *Advocate*, however. Some of her most important and direct work was in branch organizing, and she helped to establish NAACP branches in Vernonia, Oregon; Longview, Washington; her hometown of Littig, Texas; and nearby Elgin, Texas.⁷³ She was especially hopeful that the Longview branch, which formed in 1925 with just sixteen members, would be able to address some of the "urgent needs" of the town's small Black community, including utility services and schooling for children.⁷⁴ In Vernonia, she also lent her support to a bitter fight over school integration, which the town's white residents viciously opposed.⁷⁵ Her initiative was appreciated by the national organization, which relied heavily on volunteers to organize new branches and accomplish other activities. By mid-1925, national officials were so impressed by Cannady's efforts that Robert Bagnall, the NAACP's director of branches, added her to the organization's speakers bureau and appointed her Branch Organizer for the Northern Pacific Coast.⁷⁶

Despite her obvious contributions to the organization, Cannady's work with the NAACP was not universally well-received. Some members of the Portland branch felt that her prominence in local as well as national operations was undeserved, and a report from the group's 1926 fall meeting accuses her of being "selfish" with Robert Bagnall's time during a recent trip to Portland and of failing to properly coordinate with other local NAACP officers for a visit from William Pickens the previous May. These accusations may have stemmed from a rivalry between Cannady and the branch secretary Lee C. Anderson, whom she was trying to unseat in upcoming branch elections, or from Cannady's ongoing personal disagreements with Dr. Merriman, the branch's first president; Merriman was among the founders of the *Portland Times* (1918-1923), a relatively short-lived rival newspaper to the *Advocate*, and had criticized her in a 1920 editorial that led to Cannady filing a libel suit.⁷⁷ Attacks on her character, including accusations of arrogance and self-importance, may also have been rooted in gender bias. As a highly intelligent, highly educated, and charismatic Black woman with control over a major local media platform, Cannady may have threatened the branch organization's predominantly male leadership and the era's generally patriarchal approach to "race progress."⁷⁸

By late 1926, the Portland branch of the NAACP was divided into those who supported Cannady and those who continued to call for her resignation from the position of Branch Organizer for the Northern Pacific Coast. Following fall elections, in which Cannady lost her bid for the secretary position to Anderson, the branch's new executive committee sent a letter to NAACP Executive Secretary James Weldon Johnson asking him to abolish her position. Johnson refused to do so, instead urging the committee to "smooth out [their] differences" and "work in harmony."⁷⁹ However, the Portland branch's leadership continued to appeal to the national organization for Cannady's removal, and in summer 1928 NAACP co-founder Mary White Ovington visited Portland to make an official report on the situation. Ovington's report, which drew from interviews with various people who were acquainted with Cannady and her work, was mixed. Some praised Cannady, and others alleged that she was self-important and put her own agenda before that of the organization. At the same time, Ovington wrote of problems within the local branch, justifying some of Cannady's own allegations that the Portland branch was ineffective. Despite these observations, however, Ovington ultimately recommended that

⁷² Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 70-71; "Pickens Triumphs: Crowds Pack Bethel to Hear Famous Orator," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 24, 1930.

⁷³ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 21, 176-177.

⁷⁴ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 21.

⁷⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 164.

⁷⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 22.

⁷⁷ Galbraith et al., "African American Resources in Portland," E-172.

⁷⁸ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 26; see Kevin K. Gaines, *Uplifting the Race: Black Leadership, Politics, and Culture in the Twentieth Century* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of California Press, 1996), 129.

⁷⁹ [James Weldon Johnson] to the Executive Committee (December 16, 1926), in the Oregon Black History Project, NAACP Portland Branch Files for 1914-1955 (Mss. 2004-2), Oregon Historical Society Research Library; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 24.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

the NAACP abolish the office of regional branch organizer, and with it, Cannady's leadership role within the NAACP.⁸⁰

Cannady was hurt by the controversy over her motives, and by 1929 she had quietly exited the branch that she helped to establish.⁸¹ However, she apparently remained invested in its mission and continued to run coverage of its activities in the *Advocate*. She also maintained her connections with the NAACP's national leadership, and in early 1928—in the midst of the Portland branch's appeals to the national organization for her removal—she was invited by James Weldon Johnson to be a speaker at the NAACP's 19th Annual Convention in Los Angeles.⁸² The speech she delivered the following spring, which she titled "Negro Womanhood as a Power in the Development of the Race and the Nation," powerfully reflects Cannady's experiences as a Black woman and a leader within the civil rights movement of the early twentieth century:

This [the NAACP] is a big program in which the Negro womanhood of America will find abundant opportunity for service. [...] That she may serve well, the Negro woman must first learn to believe in herself and in her race, ridding herself always of any false notion of racial or sex inferiority. We must admit that this is often hard to do hampered as she is by her sex, what we sometimes term a man's world, and by her race in a white man's world. But it can be done. [...] The Negro Women of America must become the teachers of the white race. In this interracial program there will grow up a strong sisterhood between white and colored women which will be the safest protection of the ideals for which the NAACP stands.⁸³

The speech was a keen analysis of the intersectionality of race, gender, and power in systems of oppression, which Cannady knew well from personal experience. It was also a call to action, urging unity between Black and white members of the NAACP and encouraging Black women in particular to embrace their power and become more involved in the organization. This fervent belief in the powers of diversity, collective action, and interracial understanding to effect positive change defined Cannady's activism—not only with the NAACP, but also in the pages of the *Advocate* and in her own personal initiatives. These values shaped her work before, during, and after her association with the Portland branch of the NAACP, and they likely inspired her continued support of the organization even after the controversy that led to her exit.

Speaking Engagements and Interracial Gatherings

Beatrice Cannady's activism took many forms. In addition to her leadership at the *Advocate* and the NAACP, she organized many of her own initiatives and was a sought-after speaker for events and organizations in Portland and across the Pacific Northwest. By 1920, people in Portland and beyond were recognizing her work to promote racial uplift and to fight for equal rights for Black Oregonians. Maud Cuney Hare, a noted Black musicologist and activist from Boston, wrote to Cannady, "You quite deserve your reputation [...] as the person who *does things* in Portland."⁸⁴ The *Advocate* was a major asset in the development of this reputation, given its broad readership and Cannady's practice of promoting her speaking engagements and outreach efforts in the paper.⁸⁵ However, her particular approach to activism also emphasized personal relationships and face-to-face interaction, as evidenced by her busy speaking schedule and the many social and cultural events that she hosted in her own home during the 1920s and early 1930s.

As most early issues of the *Advocate* are missing, it is difficult to trace the beginning of Cannady's civil rights work in the Pacific Northwest. However, later issues and other records reveal that she kept a rigorous schedule of speaking events in the 1920s, on top of her involvement with the NAACP and work at the *Advocate*. In early 1928, ahead of her address at the NAACP's national convention in Los Angeles, the *Oregon Journal* claimed

⁸⁰ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 24-25.

⁸¹ McLagan, *Peculiar Paradise*, 92.

⁸² Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 93-94.

⁸³ "(1928) Beatrice Morrow Cannady Speaks to the NAACP," *BlackPast*, last modified April 15, 2008, accessed June 17, 2023, at <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/1928-beatrice-morrow-cannady-speaks-naacp/>.

⁸⁴ Maud Cuney Hare to Mrs. Cannady (December 29, 1920), quoted in Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 27.

⁸⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 27.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

that she had “made about 100 addresses during 1927, most of them being to church groups, women’s clubs, colleges, and schools.”⁸⁶ A few days later, the paper described Cannady as “an effective and honored worker for human welfare” and noted that she was “widely sought after as a speaker.”⁸⁷ Even if these articles were a product of self-promotion, possibly submitted by Cannady herself to the *Oregon Journal*, the paper ultimately made the decision to publish them. That Oregon’s white press considered her activism newsworthy reflects Cannady’s effectiveness and prominence within Oregon’s white as well as Black communities.⁸⁸

Education and personal relationships were major components of Cannady’s outreach efforts, as she believed that racism and prejudice against Black Americans stemmed largely from ignorance. To that end, she regularly spoke to groups of white high school and college students to counter the prejudices they had passively learned from mainstream white society. Many of her lectures focused on correcting misrepresented histories and elevating Black voices in the telling of American history, teaching what she described as “the true and correct information about this noble race of black people.”⁸⁹ In 1925, for example, she spoke to 250 students at Portland’s Lincoln High School on “The Political Status of the Negro During Reconstruction,” and in 1930 she twice spoke to students on “The Negro’s Contribution to Civilization.”⁹⁰ She also challenged white students to consider the origins of their prejudices, and in so doing challenged their notions of race, class, and ability. In 1926, she gave two lectures to Lincoln High School history classes, culminating a unit on the “study of the Negro” that included *The Souls of Black Folk* by W.E.B. DuBois as required reading.⁹¹

Cannady printed the high school students’ final essays in the *Advocate*, describing them as “so interesting [...] from so many angles.”⁹² A few of these essays reveal white students’ intransigence to Cannady’s message; their authors acknowledge the reality of racism and inequality but deny any need for change.⁹³ Others place the onus on Black Americans to “work out a solution to these evils,” ceding only that “it is not entirely the negro’s fault for his problem, but that the whites cause about half of it.”⁹⁴ Many students, however, admitted that they had never considered the origins or impacts of racial prejudice before the unit, and they were grateful for the difficult lessons Cannady’s lectures imparted. “The study of the Negro problem has opened my eyes,” read one essay; “I found that I was prejudiced just from what the people around me thought,” admitted another.⁹⁵ Perhaps most importantly, several students shared realizations that structural forces, as well as individual prejudices, perpetuate inequity in America: one essay reflected that white society causes the “problem [...] by political, industrial and educational limitations, and the national disgrace, lynching,” while another pronounced that “the Negro is held down and willfully subjugated by the white regardless of the Fourteenth Amendment.”⁹⁶

Cannady did not limit her educational outreach to high school students. She also appeared at Reed College and Pacific University in Portland and at Willamette University in Salem, where she spoke to a variety of different groups—all comprised of predominantly white students and faculty—on various topics throughout the 1920s. In March 1926, for example, she addressed some 350 Willamette University students at the college’s mid-morning chapel service, then attended a sorority lunch and discussed the possibility of establishing an

⁸⁶ “Mrs. E.D. Cannady to Address Colored People’s Meeting,” *Oregon Sunday Journal* (Portland, OR), March 4, 1928.

⁸⁷ “An effective and honored worker...,” *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), March 10, 1928.

⁸⁸ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 98.

⁸⁹ “Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 22, 1926.

⁹⁰ “The Associate Editor of the Advocate,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 28, 1925; “Mrs. Cannady Lectures,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 7, 1930.

⁹¹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 96.

⁹² “Hi School Students Study Race Problem: Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 24, 1926.

⁹³ “A Negro Is Just a Negro,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 1, 1926.

⁹⁴ “Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro: Whites Cause Half of Race Problem,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 15, 1926.

⁹⁵ “Would Educate Him Industrially and Culturally,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 1, 1926; “Trivial Prejudice Keeps Negro Down,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 24, 1926.

⁹⁶ “Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro: Whites Cause Half of Race Problem.”

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

NAACP chapter on the campus. She also met with a fraternity committee selected to “draw up resolutions condemning lynching and sundry other injustices to colored American citizens and to draft telegrams [urging Oregon senators] to work for the passage of the Dyer-McKinley anti-lynching bill,” and then finished up her busy day with a dinner meeting at the home of some “prominent citizens of Salem” and an hour-long talk “on the N.A.A.C.P. and the Race Problem.”⁹⁷ The Willamette University student newspaper praised her visit, noting: “Mrs. Cannady offers one of the first practical programs for the elimination of racial differences that has ever been presented to students at Willamette.”⁹⁸ A week later, the paper confirmed that the student body had adopted the resolutions that she and the fraternity had drafted, illustrating the tangible impact of her outreach.⁹⁹

Over the years, Cannady’s interactions with students and other audiences confirmed her belief that education and interaction between white and Black Americans was critical to eliminating race antipathy. “Remember,” she wrote to a white acquaintance and *Advocate* subscriber in 1926, “that segregation is the root of all evils, for when people do not know one another they are suspicious and distrustful of one another. Only by contact of the races will [...] an understanding be reached.”¹⁰⁰ Cannady considered her interactions with white people to be an invaluable step toward improved race relations, on both an individual and a structural scale. This conviction likely inspired one of her most unique and personal outreach efforts—the “interracial teas” that she held in her own home.¹⁰¹

The idea for Cannady’s interracial teas grew from a “front porch recital” that she hosted at her home in Portland in summer 1922. Guests, regardless of their color, were invited join the Cannadys for dinner accompanied by recitations of Paul Laurence Dunbar’s poems and a “program of negro spirituals.”¹⁰² She later recalled that “white people in automobiles [filled] the streets for blocks,” and inspired in her the “new work of bringing whites and blacks closer together.”¹⁰³ With her white friends Millie Trumbull, executive secretary of the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission, and Alice Handsaker, a member of the Portland branch of the NAACP, Cannady began organizing a number of interracial social events featuring informative programs “using largely Negro music and literature since both races knew already much more about the works of white artists.”¹⁰⁴ By centering Black art, Cannady aimed to inspire cultural pride in Black Portlanders and to “stimulate the interest of white people,” who likely had not been exposed to Black literature and music before.¹⁰⁵ These events were normally held at her home, on the porch or inside the house, where she had a piano to provide music and a library of “nearly 300 volumes of Negro literature” that she gladly allowed her guests to peruse.¹⁰⁶

Over the years, several of Cannady’s interracial teas featured at least one notable guest of honor. She played a critical role in arranging many of these guests’ visits to Portland, using her influence at the NAACP and the *Advocate* to persuade various artists, activists, and other public figures to come tour the city.¹⁰⁷ Over the years, honored attendees included Nellie Mapps, “honorary president” of the Washington State Federation of Colored

⁹⁷ “Mrs. Cannady Speaks at Williamette [sic] Univ.: Addresses Pi Gamma Mu and F.O.R.,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 13, 1926.

⁹⁸ “Mrs. E.D. Cannady Guest of University,” *Willamette Collegian* (Salem, OR), March 10, 1926.

⁹⁹ “Students Stand for Equal Justice,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 17, 1926.

¹⁰⁰ Beatrice Cannady to John L. Stewart (November 17, 1926) in “Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform],” Microfilm 160: 50, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

¹⁰¹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 100-107.

¹⁰² “Recital on Front Porch Is Planned,” *Portland Telegram* (Portland, OR), August 5, 1922, in “Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform],” Microfilm 160: 63, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

¹⁰³ “Striving for Her Race,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 7, 1929.

¹⁰⁴ Mrs. E.D. Cannady to George E. Haynes and the Church Women’s Committee (October 20, 1927), in “Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform],” Microfilm 160: 176, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

¹⁰⁵ “Negro History Week,” in “Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform],” Microfilm 160: 29, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

¹⁰⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 15-16; “To Broadcast during Negro History Week,” *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 26, 1929.

¹⁰⁷ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 75.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

Women's Clubs, in July 1924; Addie Waites Hunton, a Black suffragist, writer, and activist, in September 1926; Alexander Goldenweiser, an anthropologist originally from Ukraine, in August 1930; and Martha Root, a white journalist and teacher of the Bahá'í Faith, in February 1931.¹⁰⁸ One of her largest events was a special tea honoring William Pickens, NAACP leader and author of *The Heir of Slaves* and *Bursting Bonds*, and Louis Gregory, a Howard University alumnus and lawyer, in May 1926. Both men delivered speeches to a crowd that, by one account, numbered "nearly 200 persons representing at least a dozen different nationalities," several races, and the Christian, Jewish, and Bahá'í religions.¹⁰⁹

Cannady's home, though large, would have struggled to contain such a large crowd. However, even as her guest lists swelled into the hundreds, Cannady generally preferred to host the interracial teas at her house rather than rent a larger venue. "Even the bitterest of enemies would sit in a public meeting place together," she wrote in a letter to a friend; to gather guests of different races in the intimacy of a private home required the elimination of socially constructed boundaries and, ultimately, the cultivation of mutual respect. Cannady saw her house as a "civilizing" refuge where "racial barriers" could be demolished by encouraging her multiracial guests to "mingle freely" and have a "'close-up' view of one another"; by providing a setting for individuals of different races to interact socially, she believed, the teas lifted 'the veil of mystery surrounding each race [...] as nothing else has done.'¹¹⁰ Blanche Thurston, a white high school teacher who attended an event at Cannady's home in 1926, reflected:

It was a unique experience [...] the friendliness that pervaded the atmosphere [...] the gathering of races around the piano, and the joining of their voices in song—the assemblage of these things forms a memory touching and deep. [...] Such affairs must dim the interracial lines and make folks realize the brotherhood of man. It was a privilege to be there.¹¹¹

Cannady believed so strongly in the impact of her interracial teas that she frequently promoted the concept when she traveled. She endorsed the idea to journalists from other Black newspapers including the *New Amsterdam News* and the *Chicago Defender*, declaring: "The good that is resulting from these teas can hardly be estimated."¹¹² Within Portland, she inspired a small number of white women to begin hosting interracial events, as well: her friend Alice Handsaker held a tea for one hundred guests at her home on E 31st Avenue in early 1927, and Myrtle Campbell, a white woman who occasionally wrote for the *Advocate*, held a small event in her garden in 1931.¹¹³ Cannady was proud to have begun this small but significant trend in local activism. In February 1927, following Handsaker's event, an editorial in the *Advocate* observed: "Interracial teas are becoming quite the order of the day. No better way can be devised for promoting interracial good will. We hope that the good work will keep up."¹¹⁴

Cannady's Political Bid and Legacy in Oregon

In 1929, in recognition of her diligent and creative efforts to fight discrimination and uplift the Black community in the Pacific Northwest, Cannady was nominated for the William E. Harmon Award for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes in the field of "race relations," awarded by the Harmon Foundation in New York City.¹¹⁵ While she did not win the award, the nomination itself was notable and drew significant support from

¹⁰⁸ "Are Honored at Unusual Reception," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 9, 1924; "Mrs. Addie Hunton Charms Splendid Audience," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 18, 1926; "Interracial Tea for Mrs. Hunton Attended by Many Prominent People: Seven or Eight Different Nationalities Represented," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 25, 1926; "In the Realm of Society," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 23, 1930; "World-Famed Teacher Welcomed in Portland," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), February 28, 1931; "Honoring Miss Martha Root," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 7, 1931.

¹⁰⁹ "Twelve Races Represented at Afternoon Tea," *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), May 31, 1926.

¹¹⁰ Mrs. E.D. Cannady to George E. Haynes and the Church Women's Committee (October 20, 1927), in "Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform]," Microfilm 160: 176, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR).

¹¹¹ "Praises Interracial Gathering," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 27, 1926.

¹¹² "Mrs. Cannady Sees End of Race Trouble," *Chicago Defender* (Chicago, IL), August 20, 1927.

¹¹³ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 106.

¹¹⁴ "Interracial teas...", *Advocate* (Portland, OR), February 19, 1927.

¹¹⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 37-38.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

local and regional leaders, including Portland Mayor George L. Baker.¹¹⁶ This recognition was a fitting way to close a decade marked by Cannady's evolving activism and steady rise to regional prominence. After years of outreach through speaking engagements, interracial teas, NAACP organizing, and the *Advocate*, she seemed to have a growing optimism for the future of race relations in the Pacific Northwest. In summer 1929, she penned a long editorial in the *Advocate* that reflected: "By thoughtful, careful, prayerful and constant cultivation, over a period of many years, there has developed a beautiful spirit of friendship, fellowship, and good will [*sic*] between the colored and white people in Portland [...] Let us hold tenaciously to what we already have attained in this way, and build, multiply, and expand the bond."¹¹⁷

Unfortunately, the Wall Street Crash of late 1929 and the ensuing Depression challenged Cannady's positive outlook on the future. The Great Depression disproportionately impacted Black Americans and left about half the country's Black population without work by 1932.¹¹⁸ It also fueled racial violence, hiring discrimination, and segregation in public accommodations, as many white Americans railed against perceived competition for limited job opportunities. Frustrated by increasingly contentious race relations in Portland and Oregon, Cannady published an editorial in March 1930 asking what the local branch of the NAACP was doing "to check the wave of discrimination and segregation sweeping our city and state."¹¹⁹ She also urged readers to boycott businesses that would not employ African Americans, and she reported on institutions that allegedly turned down Black applicants.¹²⁰ She also continued to keep local readers informed of national trends and events, including an alarming increase in lynchings.¹²¹

The early 1930s were also a challenging time for Cannady in her personal life. She and E.D. Cannady divorced in June 1930, shortly before their eighteenth wedding anniversary, and her father, brother, and a nephew all passed away in the six months that followed. E.D. Cannady left his role at the *Advocate*, and Beatrice took over as editor and publisher; although she had likely been performing the duties of these roles for some time, the Depression introduced additional challenges in the form of dwindling subscribership and advertising revenue. While she continued to speak out on race relations in towns across northern Oregon, including Pendleton, Astoria, and Salem, as well as locally in Portland, she generally kept a lighter schedule during these years.¹²² Although the effects of the Depression were certainly part of the cause, she may have also needed time to adjust to her changing role at the *Advocate* and, later, to her new relationship with linotype operator Yancy Franklin; the couple married quietly in July 1931.¹²³ She also likely felt fatigue and frustration as, after twenty years of persistent activism, she observed race relations deteriorate in Portland and across the country. In early 1932, she penned a weary editorial in the *Advocate* reflecting on the hardships of the past two years:

It seems that the people, not content with the trouble brought about by the economic depression, insist on the cultivation of race prejudice. And as the colored race is the target, it is made to suffer more in addition to all its other troubles. It seems that away out here in Oregon—God's country—there should not be any such thing as race antipathy. But there is, and lots of it. Nearly every colored person who has sought to buy a home has had to fight in the courts and out of them in order to occupy them; there are many public places of accommodation, resort and amusement which draw color lines in different ways. Why all this meanness? [...] As

¹¹⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 37.

¹¹⁷ "A Community's Greatest Asset," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 8, 1929.

¹¹⁸ "Race Relations in the 1930s and 1940s," *Library of Congress*, accessed June 25, 2023, at <https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/great-depression-and-world-war-ii-1929-1945/race-relations-in-1930s-and-1940s/>.

¹¹⁹ "We wonder what...", *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 22, 1930.

¹²⁰ "Where Do You Spend Your Money?" *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 17, 1930; "Several colored men...", *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 20, 1930.

¹²¹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 183.

¹²² Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 182.

¹²³ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 183.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

citizens, colored people deserve all the rights and privileges and the protection as any other citizen has.¹²⁴

As she steeled herself to continue advocating for equal rights and improved race relations, Cannady may have felt the need to seek out a more powerful platform. On April 2, 1932, she announced her candidacy for Oregon state representative from Multnomah County's fifth district. The announcement was a historic one: according to the *Advocate*, Cannady was the first Black Oregonian to run for any state representative position. News of her candidacy spread quickly among Black journalists, and she received endorsements from W.J. Wheaton of the *San Francisco Spokesman* and Clifford C. Mitchell, whose columns were carried in at least sixty Black newspapers across the country.¹²⁵ She reprinted these statements in the *Advocate* alongside her own political advertisements (Figure 9), urging local readers to cast their votes in her favor at the upcoming primary.¹²⁶ While she emphasized her activism on behalf of the Black community in many of these articles, she was also aware that she could not afford to "wage her campaign on racial appeal" alone; as one of her supporters observed, there were "not enough colored votes in all of Oregon, and particularly not in the 5th district" for her to discount white voters. To this end, she consciously advanced a fairly generic platform, promising to "support all honest, sane legislation," to develop "Oregon's natural resources and industries," and to work to "improve the economic and social welfare" of all Oregonians.¹²⁷

Despite positive endorsements from various local groups, colleagues, friends, and community leaders, Cannady's candidacy was not supported by the mainstream white media. Neither the *Oregonian* newspaper nor the *Oregon Voter*, a local public affairs journal, supported her candidacy. The latter described her as "a brilliant leader of the Afro-American community," "a crusader for her race," and "of advanced social views"—possibly a euphemism for Cannady's stance on civil rights and outspoken disdain for segregation.¹²⁸ Ultimately, the *Oregon Voter* advised voters that "we do not believe that she would be a stabilizing force if elected."¹²⁹ With this statement, the publication's editors may have been implying that Cannady's activism threatened the status quo, and that having a Black woman in the state capitol would disrupt the power dynamics of white, male supremacy that dominated early twentieth-century state politics and social order.¹³⁰

On the eve of the primary, the *Advocate* issued Cannady's final appeal to voters: "If my work in the interest of mankind for the past 18 years or more is not sufficient to inform you as to my qualifications and as to my sincerity," she wrote, "nothing I can say now will convince you."¹³¹ In the following day's election, she received 7,668 votes—an impressive feat, considering that there were just 1,243 African Americans recorded in Portland during the 1930 census. However, the final count placed her forty-second out of forty-nine candidates, and she did not advance to the general election. Many of her supporters congratulated her on her "clean and dignified campaign," observing that "her defeat was a victory because she has shown that ability and courage will overcome the handicap of prejudice in whatever guise it be."¹³²

Although Cannady initially suggested that she would renew her candidacy in the next biennial election, her plans and priorities shifted over the following years.¹³³ The *Advocate* struggled to recover from the worst impacts of the Great Depression, and her schedule of speaking engagements and interracial teas was not as full as it had been in the 1920s. Her sons George and Ivan also left for college in Salem around this time,

¹²⁴ "Race Prejudice in Oregon," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 16, 1932.

¹²⁵ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 186.

¹²⁶ "Verbal Snapshots," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 23, 1932; "Beatrice Cannady-Franklin," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 14, 1932.

¹²⁷ *Oregon Voter*, April 16, 1932: 25.

¹²⁸ *Oregon Voter*, April 16, 1932: 30.

¹²⁹ *Oregon Voter*, April 16, 1932: 30.

¹³⁰ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 188.

¹³¹ "To Advocate Readers," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 14, 1932.

¹³² "Commissioner Clyde Praises Editor's Campaign," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 28, 1932; "Verbal Snapshots," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), July 2, 1932.

¹³³ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 190.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

which may have loosened Cannady's relationship with Portland and the house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue where they had been raised. By 1936 or 1937, she had discontinued the *Advocate*, and by mid-January 1938, she and Yancy Franklin had relocated to Los Angeles and subsequently sold the house where she had lived for nearly her entire time in Portland.¹³⁴ Cannady divorced Franklin sometime after 1940, and by 1950 she had married Reuben Taylor, whom she considered the love of her life.¹³⁵ The couple moved to a ranch in Perris, California, where she resumed her interracial teas—renamed “fireside meetings”—and wrote for the *Precinct Reporter*, a Black newspaper published in nearby San Bernadino.¹³⁶

Beatrice Cannady-Taylor passed away in 1974 at the age of eighty-five, having never ceased her work to support and defend the African American community. However, her significant contributions to Oregon's civil rights history were largely forgotten after she left the state around 1937. Her biographer, Kimberley Mangun, suggests that her activism may have been undervalued by historians because her strategy relied so heavily on educational outreach in schools and social and cultural events hosted in her own home. “Schools and homes are two venues that have long been associated with ‘women’s work,’” writes Mangun, “making it easy to dismiss visits with students, and the interracial teas and other gatherings she hosted, as feminized forms of labor. Unpaid, behind-the-scenes reform seldom makes it into history books.”¹³⁷ However, Cannady's civil rights activism was no less impactful for its perceived “feminized” aspect. In the twenty-five years that she lived in Portland, she made powerful contributions to the Black community of the Pacific Northwest through her work at the *Advocate*, the NAACP, and her many public lectures and interracial teas. She also struck a significant blow to racial barriers when she graduated from Northwestern College of Law in 1922, and again when she ran for state representative in 1932. Cannady's work, when viewed broadly, can be understood as a critical, Oregon-focused component of a national trend in civil rights activism in the 1910s through the 1930s.¹³⁸

Since Beatrice Cannady-Taylor's death in 1974, aspects of her life have been recounted in volumes including *A Peculiar Paradise* (1980), the first comprehensive history of the Black experience in Oregon; *The History of Portland's African American Community (1805 to the Present)* (1993), produced for the City of Portland by a team led by Black historian and city planner Kimberly Moreland; and *Cornerstones of Community: Buildings of Portland's African American History* (1995), an extensive project by the Bosco-Milligan Foundation to document buildings significant to Portland's African American history—including Cannady's former house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue. The most comprehensive account of her life and activism, however, is Kimberley Mangun's biography *A Force for Change* (2010), the research for which was also the basis for an Oregon Public Broadcasting documentary that premiered in 2007.¹³⁹ As her story has gained renewed recognition, Cannady's life has been honored through the naming of the Beatrice Morrow Cannady Elementary School, a grade school in the North Clackamas School District, and the Beatrice Morrow Building, an affordable multifamily housing project in Portland's Eliot neighborhood.¹⁴⁰ Today, Cannady is rightfully remembered as one of Oregon's most dedicated and dynamic civil rights activists.

¹³⁴ Abajian, *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West*, 392-393; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 61; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153.

¹³⁵ United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*, Los Angeles, CA, Roll m-t0627-00414, Sheet Number 4A, Enumeration District 60-563; United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950*, Los Angeles, CA, Roll 2621, Sheet Number 9, Enumeration District 66-2199.

¹³⁶ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 1.

¹³⁷ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 107.

¹³⁸ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 120.

¹³⁹ Mangun, *A Force for Change*, back cover.

¹⁴⁰ “Civil Rights Activist Beatrice Morrow Cannady Honored with Oregon Elementary School,” *School Construction News*, last modified May 18, 2018, accessed June 28, 2023, at <https://schoolconstructionnews.com/2018/05/18/cannady-elementary-school-happy-valley/>; Elliot Njus, “Affordable housing development for displaced residents opens in NE Portland,” *Oregonian* (Portland, OR), November 8, 2018.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

Comparative Analysis

Deed and census records indicate that the house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue was Beatrice Morrow Cannady's home for nearly her entire time in Portland, which spanned 1912 through 1937.¹⁴¹ Furthermore, no other property is known to be as closely associated with her civil rights activism. Though she gave lectures and presentations on race relations throughout the city, state, and occasionally as far away as Los Angeles or New York, the house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue was her base for approximately twenty-five years. Her interracial teas, which were a key component of her activism strategy, were invariably hosted on the property, and her extensive personal library of Black-authored literature was well known. No other property in Oregon is as important in communicating her history of activism.

In contrast, the *Advocate* was associated with several Portland properties over the course of its more than thirty-year run. Although early copies of the newspaper have been lost, secondary sources and later issues suggest that the paper's offices were located in the Rothchild Building at SW Washington Street and SW 4th Avenue through at least 1913, then in the Macleay Building at 414-418 SW Washington Street from approximately 1920 through 1931.¹⁴² After 1931, the *Advocate* was printed from 2516 NE 26th Avenue until the paper was discontinued in 1936 or 1937.¹⁴³ While the Rothchild Building is no longer extant, the Macleay Building and 2516 NE 26th Avenue still stand. These two buildings reflect very different periods of the paper's history, with the Macleay Building being more closely associated with E.D. Cannady's tenure as editor and publisher and with the more profitable, pre-Depression years of the paper's operation. The house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue, meanwhile, is more closely associated with Beatrice Cannady's tenure as editor and publisher (although, as mentioned previously, she may have taken on the duties of this role before she officially assumed the title in 1930) and with the financially challenging years of the Great Depression. Furthermore, the house at 2516 NE 26th Avenue has a unique association with the paper's leadership, as it was the home of E.D. Cannady from 1912 through 1930 and Beatrice Cannady from 1912 through approximately 1937.¹⁴⁴

Eligibility under the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD

The Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the auspices of the *African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973* MPD. The property meets the five general registration requirements provided in Section F of the MPD, as detailed below.

1. The nominated property is located within the 2019 City of Portland city limits.
2. The period of significance for the nominated property, which is defined as 1912 to 1937, falls within the 1851 to 1973 period of significance defined by the MPD.
3. The nominated property retains its significant association with Portland's African American history and demonstrates significance through the MPD's Context III, *Journalism*, and Context VII, *Civil Rights*.
4. The nominated property is significant under Criterion A in the *Ethnic Heritage – Black* area of significance.
5. The nominated property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and so retains the required aspects of integrity for properties nominated under Criteria A and B through this MPD.

¹⁴¹ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153.

¹⁴² "The Advocate," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 20, 1913; Galbraith et al., "African Americans in Portland," E-72 to E-73; Millner et al., *Cornerstones of Community*, 38.

¹⁴³ "Editorial Page," *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 1, 1931; Abajian, *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West*, 392-393; Mangun, *A Force for Change*, 61.

¹⁴⁴ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 226 (1931-1932): 308-309; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 246 (1933-1935): 193-194; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

- Abajian, James deT. *Blacks and Their Contributions to the American West: A Bibliography of Library Holdings through 1970*. San Francisco, CA: Friends of the San Francisco Public Library.
- Gaines, Kevin K. *Uplifting the Race: Black Leadership, Politics, and Culture in the Twentieth Century*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of California Press, 1996.
- Gibson, Campbell, and Kay Jung. *Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals by Race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, for Large Cities and Other Urban Places in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005.
- Jackson's Real Estate Directory, 1912-1913: A Directory of the Leading Real Estate Agents, Abstracters, Loan Companies and Real Estate Attorney of the United States and Canada*. Kansas City, MO: Jay M. Jackson Directory and Publishing Co., 1912.
- Mangun, Kimberley. *A Force for Change: Beatrice Morrow Cannady and the Struggle for Civil Rights in Oregon, 1912-1936*. Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2010.
- Mather, Frank Lincoln, ed. *Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of African Descent*. Chicago, IL: n.p., 1915)
- McLagan, Elizabeth. *A Peculiar Paradise: A History of Blacks in Oregon, 1788-1940*, 2nd ed. Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2022.
- Millner, Darrell Carl Abbott, Quintard Taylor, McKinley Burt, Cathy Galbraith, Kimberly Moreland, Kristen Stallman, Marianne Kadas, and Diane Awalt. *Cornerstones of Community: Buildings of Portland's African American History*. Portland, OR: Bosco-Milligan Foundation, 1995.
- Nokes, R. Gregory. *Breaking Chains: Slavery on Trial in the Oregon Territory*. Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2013.

Journal Articles

- Smith, Greta. "'Congenial Neighbors': Restrictive Covenants and Residential Segregation in Portland, Oregon." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 119, no. 3 (Fall 2018): 358-394.

Newspaper Articles

- "The Advocate." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 20, 1913.
- "The Advocate." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 2, 1936.
- "The Advocate in Every White Home in 1933." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 21, 1933.
- "Are Honored at Unusual Reception." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 9, 1924.
- "The Associate Editor of the Advocate." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 28, 1925.
- "Beatrice Cannady-Franklin." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 14, 1932.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

- "Births." *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), September 21, 1912.
- "Colored Boy, Aged 5, Helps Uncle Sam." *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), May 5, 1918.
- "Commissioner Clyde Praises Editor's Campaign." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 28, 1932.
- "A Community's Greatest Asset." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 8, 1929.
- "Editorial Page." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 1, 1931.
- "An effective and honored worker..." *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), March 10, 1928.
- "Furniture Store Says Race Don't Pay – Patronage Not Wanted." *The Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 11, 1923.
- "Hi School Students Study Race Problem: Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 24, 1926.
- "Honoring Miss Martha Root." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 7, 1931.
- "In the Realm of Society." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 23, 1930.
- "Interracial Tea for Mrs. Hunton Attended by Many Prominent People: Seven or Eight "Interracial teas..." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), February 19, 1927.
- "Different Nationalities Represented." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 25, 1926.
- "It's a Shame." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 2, 1925.
- "Klan Warns Squire—Mixed Marriage." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), August 18, 1923.
- "Ku Klux Klan Ain't after Us." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 23, 1923.
- "Local Briefs." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 24, 1928.
- Miller, Clifford L. "Oregon is the Best State in the Union, Says Mrs. E.D. Cannady, of Portland, Who Is in the East as a Delegate to the Pan-African Congress." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 10, 1927.
- "Mrs. Addie Hunton Charms Splendid Audience." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 18, 1926.
- "Mrs. Cannady Lectures." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 7, 1930.
- "Mrs. Cannady Sees End of Race Trouble." *Chicago Defender* (Chicago, IL), August 20, 1927.
- "Mrs. Cannady Speaks at Williamette [sic] Univ.: Addresses Pi Gamma Mu and F.O.R." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 13, 1926.
- "Mrs. E.D. Cannady Guest of University." *Willamette Collegian* (Salem, OR), March 10, 1926.
- "Mrs. E.D. Cannady to Address Colored People's Meeting." *Oregon Sunday Journal* (Portland, OR), March 4, 1928.
- "The N.A.A.C.P." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 2, 1923.
- "A Negro Is Just a Negro." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 1, 1926.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR

County and State

Njus, Elliot. "Affordable housing development for displaced residents opens in NE Portland." *Oregonian* (Portland, OR), November 8, 2018.

"Our Twentieth Anniversary." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 1, 1923

"Pickens Triumphs: Crowds Pack Bethel to Hear Famous Orator." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 24, 1930.

"Praises Interracial Gathering." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 27, 1926.

"R.D. Inman Will Wed Mrs. Clara Rickards." *Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, OR), January 6, 1912.

"Race Prejudice in Oregon." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 16, 1932.

"Restaurant Draws Color-Line." *Advocate*, July 26, 1930.

"Several colored men..." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 20, 1930.

"Some of the Joys of Being Colored in Portland." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), December 8, 1928.

"Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 22, 1926.

"Some Reactions of Portland High School Students to the Study of the Negro: Whites Cause Half of Race Problem." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 15, 1926.

"Striving for Her Race." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 7, 1929.

"Students Stand for Equal Justice." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 17, 1926.

"To Advocate Readers." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 14, 1932.

"To Broadcast during Negro History Week." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), January 26, 1929.

"Today the Advocate is 20 Years Old: Started with Ten Men—Several Now Dead, Others Moved to Distant Cities—One of Original Still Remains—Hardships of First Efforts Recalled." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 1, 1923.

"Trivial Prejudice Keeps Negro Down." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 24, 1926.

Trumbull, Millie R. "A Modern John of Arc." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), September 28, 1929.

"Twelve Races Represented at Afternoon Tea." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), June 5, 1926.

"Twenty-Eight Years Old." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), October 3, 1931.

"Verbal Snapshots." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), April 23, 1932

"Verbal Snapshots." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), July 2, 1932.

"We wonder what..." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), March 22, 1930.

"Week's Transfers \$271,060: Records Show Real Estate Activity Continues on Up Grade." *Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, OR), March 29, 1914.

"Where Do You Spend Your Money?" *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 17, 1930.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

"Would Educate Him Industrially and Culturally." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), May 1, 1926.

"World-Famed Teacher Welcomed in Portland." *Advocate* (Portland, OR), February 28, 1931.

Permit Records

City of Portland, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Buildings. Report of Inspection for 520 E 26th St. N (October 17, 1921). Permit No. 102829.

Deed Records

Multnomah County Deed Records. S.T. Jeffreys to I.C. Clodfelter. Deed Book 586 (1911-1912): 47-48. Recorded May 23, 1912. Multnomah County, OR.

----- I.C. Clodfelter and Rosalie Clodfelter to E.D. Cannady and Beatrice Cannady. Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284. Recorded March 24, 1914. Multnomah County, OR.

----- E.D. Cannady to Pacific Savings and Loan Association. Deed Book 226 (1931-1932): 308-309. Recorded October 3, 1933. Multnomah County, OR.

----- Pacific Savings and Loan Association to Jerome Y. Franklin. Deed Book 246 (1933-1935): 193-194. Recorded April 5, 1934. Multnomah County, OR.

----- Beatrice C. and Jerome Y. Franklin to Home Owners Loan Corporation. Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153. Recorded January 25, 1938. Multnomah County, OR.

City Directories

R.L. Polk & Company. *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1912*. Portland, OR: R.L. Polk & Company, Inc., 1912.

----- *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1913*. Portland, OR: R.L. Polk & Company, Inc., 1913.

----- *Polk's Portland (Oregon) City Directory 1937*. Portland, OR: R.L. Polk & Company, Inc., 1937.

Census Records

United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*. Los Angeles, CA. Roll m-t0627-00414, Sheet Number 4A, Enumeration District 60-563.

United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950*. Los Angeles, CA. Roll 2621, Sheet Number 9, Enumeration District 66-2199.

Birth and Death Records

Oregon State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Standard Certificate of Death: Prince Everett Cannady. Portland, Multnomah County, OR. Local Registered No. 237.

Maps

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Portland, Oregon, Including Albina and Irvington*, vol. 6 (1924-1928).

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

Historical Society and Library Collections

"Scrapbook of Beatrice Cannady [microform]." Microfilm 160. Oregon Historical Society Research Library, Portland, OR.

Historic Black Newspapers of Portland, in the Verdell Burdine and Otto G. Rutherford Family Collection. Portland State University Library Special Collections & University Archives. Portland, OR.
<https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/rutherford/>.

National Register of Historic Places Documents

Galbraith, Catherine, with Caitlyn Ewers, Kerrie Franey, Matthew Davis, and Brandon Spencer-Hartle. "African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2020.

Ranzetta, Kirk Heather Scotten, Mary Piper, and Jim Heuer. "Irvington Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010.

Oral History Interviews

Redwine, Barbara. Oral history interview with Kimberly Moreland. Virtual. April 27, 2023.

Documentaries

Nelson, Stanley, Jr. "The Black Press: Soldiers Without Swords." A Half Nelson Production. Presented by the Chicago Production Center at WTTW (1999). Transcript available at <https://www.pbs.org/blackpress/film/fulltranscript.html>.

Web Articles and Online Resources

"(1928) Beatrice Morrow Cannady Speaks to the NAACP." *BlackPast*. Last modified April 15, 2008. Accessed June 17, 2023. <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/1928-beatrice-morrow-cannady-speaks-naacp/>.

"2506 NE 26th Avenue." *PortlandMaps*. Accessed April 13, 2023. https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2506-NE-26TH-AVE/R119976_did/.

"2526 NE 26th Avenue." *PortlandMaps*. Accessed April 13, 2023. https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2526-NE-26TH-AVE/R119974_did/.

"Civil Rights Activist Beatrice Morrow Cannady Honored with Oregon Elementary School." *School Construction News*. Last modified May 18, 2018. Accessed June 28, 2023. <https://schoolconstructionnews.com/2018/05/18/cannady-elementary-school-happy-valley/>.

Historic Oregon Newspapers (online database). Oregon Digital Newspaper Program. University of Oregon. <https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/>.

"Race Relations in the 1930s and 1940s." *Library of Congress*. Accessed June 25, 2023. <https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/great-depression-and-world-war-ii-1929-1945/race-relations-in-1930s-and-1940s/>.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☒ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: University of Oregon, Oregon Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>45.540816°</u> Latitude	<u>-122.638848°</u> Longitude	3	<u></u> Latitude	<u></u> Longitude
2	<u></u> Latitude	<u></u> Longitude	4	<u></u> Latitude	<u></u> Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary of the Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House coincides with the boundary of tax lot 1N1E25CB-02700, which comprises Lots 3 and 4 of Block 5 in the Brazee Street Addition to Portland, Oregon. The western boundary of the property fronts NE 26th Avenue, and in total, the boundary area encompasses approximately 0.11 acres or 5,000 square feet.¹⁴⁵

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The tax lot is the historic boundary for the property, with which the building has been associated since at least 1911.¹⁴⁶ Deed records confirm that these boundaries remained consistent throughout the period of significance, which encompasses Beatrice Morrow Cannady's residence at the property (1912 to 1937) and the period in which the *Advocate* was published from this address (1931 to 1936 or 1937).¹⁴⁷

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Caitlyn Ewers, Kimberly Moreland, and Matthew Davis</u>	date	<u>August 7, 2023</u>
organization	<u>Architectural Resources Group (ARG) and Moreland</u> <u>Resource Consulting, LLC (MRC)</u>	telephone	<u>971-256-5314</u>
street & number	<u>720 SW Washington Street, Suite 605</u>	email	<u>c.ewers@argcreate.com</u>
city or town	<u>Portland</u>	state	<u>OR</u> zip code <u>97205</u>

¹⁴⁵ Multnomah County tax assessor data was accessed June 2023.

¹⁴⁶ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 546 (1911-1912): 123.

¹⁴⁷ Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 648 (1913-1915): 283-284; Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 434 (1938-1939): 151-153.

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Name of Property

Multnomah Co., OR
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	<u>Beatrice Morrow and E.D. Cannady House</u>		
City or Vicinity:	<u>Portland</u>		
County:	<u>Multnomah</u>	State:	<u>OR</u>
Photographer:	<u>Caitlyn Ewers, Architectural Resources Group</u>		
Date Photographed:	<u>April 11, 2023 (Photographs 1-8; 10-11); August 3, 2023 (Photographs 9; 12-25)</u>		

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Photograph 1 of 15: | OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0001
Overview of the Cannady House, view southeast. |
| Photograph 2 of 15: | OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0002
West (primary) façade, view east. |
| Photograph 3 of 15: | OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0003
North and west (primary) façades, view southeast. |
| Photograph 4 of 15: | OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0004
West (primary) and south façades, view northeast. |
| Photograph 5 of 15: | OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0005
Detail of primary entrance on west (primary) façade, view east. |
| Photograph 6 of 15: | OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0006
Detail of porch, view south. |

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House

Multnomah Co., OR

Name of Property

County and State

- Photograph 7 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0007
Detail of tripartite window in the peak of the cross gable on the west (primary) façade, view east.
- Photograph 8 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0008
Detail of areaway on north façade, view east-southeast.
- Photograph 9 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0009
East (rear) façade, view west.
- Photograph 10 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0010
Raised garden beds and prefabricated shed in rear yard, view east.
- Photograph 11 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0011
Covered patio in rear yard, view southeast.
- Photograph 12 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0012
Entrance hall, view east from primary entrance.
- Photograph 13 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0013
Dining room, view south.
- Photograph 14 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0014
Living room, view north.
- Photograph 15 of 15:** OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0015
Library, view east.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 37

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Local Location Map

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map

Figure 4: Site Plan

Figure 5: Floor Plans

Figure 6: Beatrice Morrow Cannady and E.D. Cannady at 2516 NE 26th Avenue, ca. 1912.
Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR), OrHi 638662.

Figure 7: Beatrice Morrow Cannady, 1912.
Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR), OrHi 63845.

Figure 8: Beatrice Morrow Cannady, 1926.
Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR), CN 011493.

Figure 9: Political advertisement, 1932.
Advocate (Portland OR), May 14, 1932.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

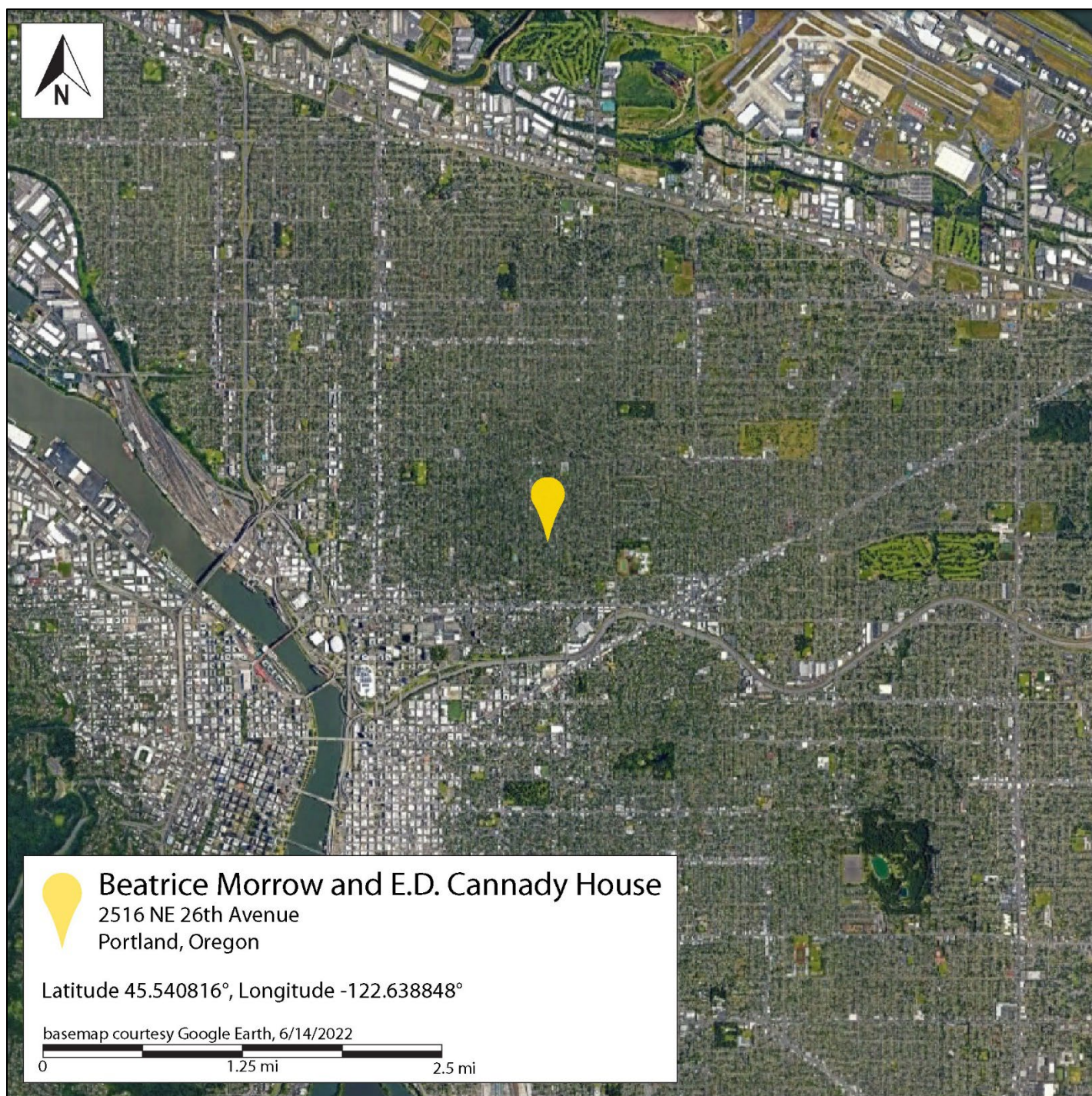
County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 38

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 39

Figure 2: Local Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 40

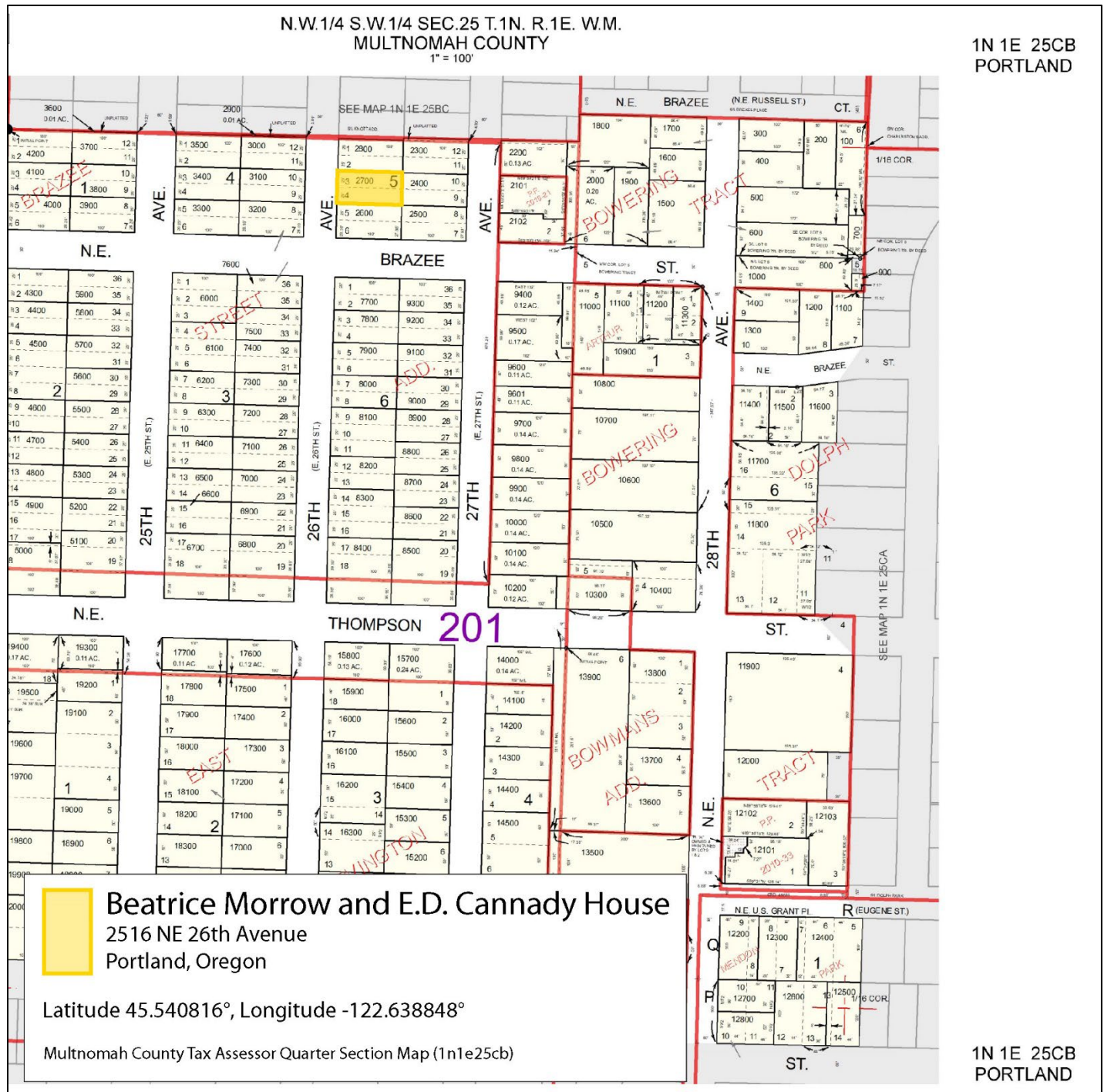
Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

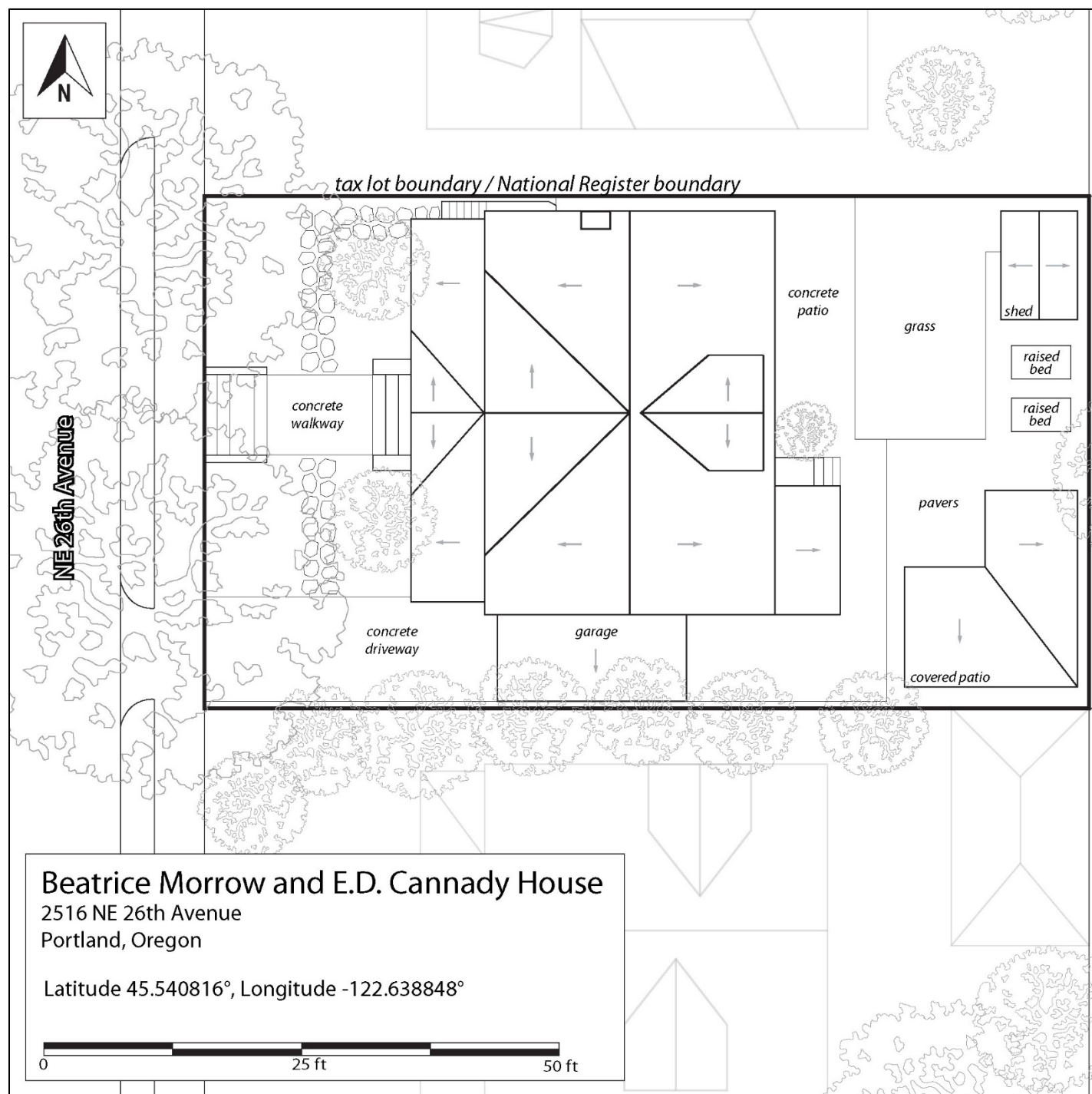
County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 41

Figure 4: Site Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

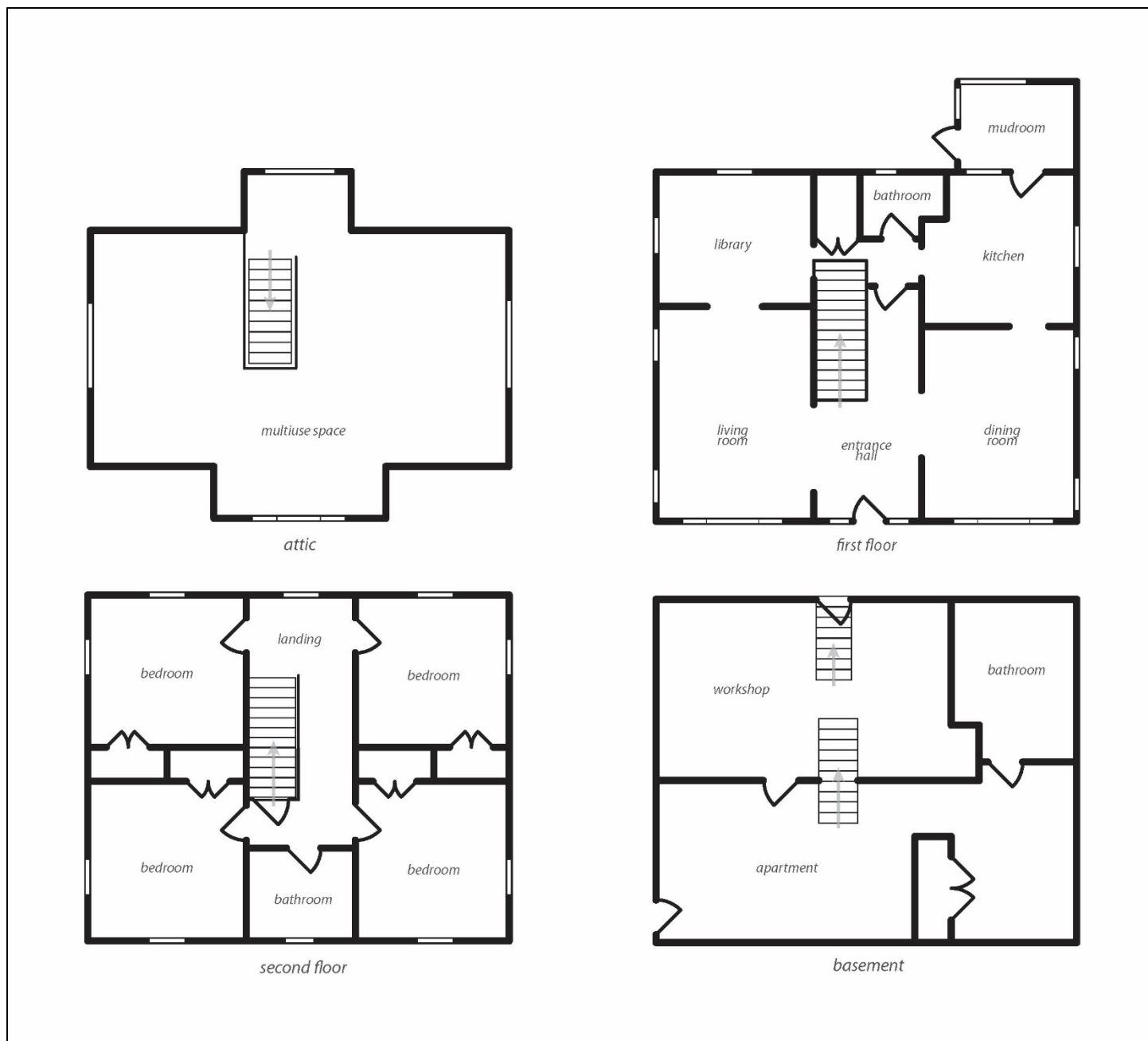
County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 42

Figure 5: Floorplans



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 43

Figure 6: Beatrice Morrow Cannady and E.D. Cannady at 2516 NE 26th Avenue, ca. 1912.
Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR), OrHi 638662.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 44

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7: Beatrice Morrow Cannady, 1912.

Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR), OrHi 63845.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 45

Figure 8: Beatrice Morrow Cannady, 1926.

Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, OR), CN 011493.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 46

Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D.,
House

Name of Property
Multnomah Co., OR

County and State
African American Resources in Portland,
Oregon, from 1851 to 1973

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9: Political advertisement, 1932.
Advocate (Portland OR), May 14, 1932.

Beatrice Cannady-Franklin

EDITOR "THE ADVOCATE"

REPUBLICAN

For

State Representative

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

*"Legislation Adequate To Meet
Present-Day Developments"*

VOTE - X - 77



**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 1 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0001
Overview of the Cannady House, view facing southeast.



Photograph 2 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0002
West (primary) façade, view facing east.

**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 3 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0003
North and west (primary) façades, view facing southeast.



Photograph 4 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0004
West (primary) and south façades, view facing northeast.

**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 5 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0005
Detail of primary entrance on west (primary) façade, view facing east.



Photograph 6 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0006
Detail of porch, view facing south.



Photograph 7 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0007
Detail of tripartite window in the peak of the cross gable on the west (primary) façade, view facing east.



Photograph 8 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0008
Detail of areaway on north façade, view facing east-southeast.

**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 9 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0009
East (rear) façade, view facing west.



Photograph 10 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0010
Raised garden beds and prefabricated shed in rear yard, view facing east.

**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 11 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0011
Covered patio in rear yard, view facing southeast.



Photograph 12 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0012
Entrance hall, view facing east from primary entrance.

**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**



Photograph 13 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0013
Dining room, view facing south.



Photograph 14 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0014

**Cannady, Beatrice Morrow and E.D., House
Multnomah County: OR**

Living room, view facing north.



Photograph 15 of 15: OR_MultnomahCounty_CannadyBeatriceMorrowandE.D.House_0015
Library, view facing east.