

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 01 1979
DATE ENTERED	JAN 11 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

SMITH, (MILTON W.) HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

MILTON W. SMITH HOUSE

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

0305 SW Curry Ave. (or, 3434 SW Kelly)

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Portland

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First District

STATE

Oregon

CODE

41

COUNTY

Multnomah

CODE

051

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Dr. and Mrs. Ivan B. Inger

STREET & NUMBER

4950 NW Saltzman Road

CITY, TOWN

Portland

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Oregon 97229

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Multnomah County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1021 SW Fourth Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Portland

STATE

Oregon 97204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Portland Historical Landmark

DATE

1970

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Portland Historical Landmarks Commission

CITY, TOWN

Portland

STATE

Oregon 97204

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Milton Wirt Smith House, built in 1891-92, occupies a 100' x 100' lot in Caruther's Addition, a fashionable residential area in southwest Portland during the years 1890-1920. The house is located on lots 5 and 6, a property consisting of one-fourth of Block No. S. 136.

The Caruther's Addition became an important residential area in southwest Portland at the end of the nineteenth century. Several large, single family structures were erected in this district in the 1890's. While Italianate and Queen Anne styles were among the most popular, the Milton W. Smith House may have inaugurated a new trend in Oregon's architecture. The building was perhaps Portland's first Colonial Revival Style residence, was certainly one of the earliest built in the state, and was possibly the first residence constructed in Portland which was wired for electricity.

By the 1920's newer neighborhoods in the Portland Heights and Dunthorpe drew many of the residents out of the older areas of southwest Portland. The large homes in the Caruther's Addition underwent many alterations with division of many of them into apartment units. For the next forty-five years the area was in general decline. In the mid-1970's, however, the neighborhood began to change again as new owners purchased old structures and began restoring them for use as single family living units.

The Smith House is a large, wood frame building of two and one-half stories set upon a brick foundation. The structure has a full basement with eight foot ceilings and concrete floor. The house has an irregular shape but is essentially rectangular with a two story, projecting window bay located on the east elevation and a long verandah extending across the full south (front) elevation and parts of the west and east elevations. An open balcony enclosed with a porch railing is located atop the verandah. The building has a hip roof broken with prominent dormers on the east, south, and west elevations. Two chimneys rise on either side of the dormer on the south (front) elevation and give the structure a feeling of height and massiveness. Two other chimneys serve the other fireplaces and stoves in the house. The building has five fireplaces.

The exterior of the house is covered with narrow weatherboard or clapboard siding. Wood lattice encloses the open areas beneath the porches. The verandah is supported with round, hollow, wood columns. The eaves are boxed and are decorated at the base of the cornice with a series of turned, wooden balls (used as dentils) which form a small band encircling the entire house. The fenestration is irregular; however, one-over-one, double hung sash windows in simple, wood surrounds are the most common window type. Six-over-one, double hung sash windows are used in the paired window bays in the dormers in the upper half story. Leaded windows, including a pair of casement windows, are located in the central stair hallway. The roof is covered with wood shakes.

This house is constructed of fir framing with wooden floor joists and wooden rafters. Oak is the secondary wood.

(see continuation sheet)

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The first floor consists of the following rooms: entry vestibule, entry hall with stairway to second floor, southwest parlor, southeast parlor, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, eating area, pantries, bathroom, and back stair hallway. These major rooms are large and well proportioned.

The vestibule and main stair hallway are panelled in oak wainscoating. A large, storage closet with built-in drawers is located beneath the main stairway. The staircase makes four turns around a large two story opening and is lighted by leaded glass windows in the west wall of the second story. The square newell posts are in-filled with turned, oak spindles in the decorative railings. All the woodwork is in its original condition and is varnished. The vestibule has been wall-papered. The southwest parlor, connected to the southeast parlor by a pair of sliding doors, probably has had the upper mantle of the fireplace removed. Remaining is a full, wood mantle surrounding a glazed tile enclosure of the exterior of the firebox. The southeast parlor is virtually as constructed, except for the parquet floors. The fireplace has a complete overmantle with bevelled mirror. The mantle is either cherry or mahogany. Brass, bracketed wall lights provide illumination and are original in this room. A large, leaded glass, grape-design lamp on chain hangs in this room but was probably originally in the dining room.

The dining room faces east and has a projecting window bay which originally gave views of Mount Hood. With the removal of the false wall this room has resumed its original appearance except for the filling-in of the doorway to the butler's pantry off the kitchen. The fireplace in this room is surrounded by a wood mantle. The original glazed tile hearth remains; the tiles have been removed from the brick surrounding the fire box. The dining room has the same, varnished oak wainscoating that appears in the stair hallway and the vestibule.

Pairs of double, oak doors (each with four panels) are located between the southwest and the southeast parlors, between the southeast parlor and the main stair hallway, and between the southwest parlor and the dining room. A single, massive, sliding oak door opens a similarly sized entry from the main stair hallway into the dining room. When all of these doors are opened a spacious and open series of public rooms exists on the main floor of this building. The arrangement was obviously one created for entertaining of large groups in this home.

In the back stair hallway the wainscoating, trim, and doorways are fir. A dumb waiter once reached from the basement to the three floors above. While the shaft for the dumb waiter remains, the doors to the waiter on the various floor open, at present, into cupboards placed in the shaft.

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The kitchen contains the original cupboards with two walk-in pantries on the west wall. In the eating area (possibly once an open, back porch) are located a set of cupboards with leaded, bevelled glass doors. These may likely have once been located in the butler's pantry off the kitchen where they were momentarily visible to guests in the adjacent dining room.

The lavatory on the first floor contains its original plumbing fixtures as does the bathroom in the basement. The basement bathroom has a shower, a toilet with oak seat, and a pair of sinks with white marble counter and splash boards. Also located in the basement in the laundry area are three original porcelain tubs with central pedestal cast iron bases.

The ceilings in the two parlors and the dining room are coved. The walls were originally wallpapered. The present owners have a book containing samples of all of the wall paper originally used in the house by the Smiths at the time the building was erected in 1891-92.

On the second floor are three main bedrooms, two with fireplaces, and a children's nursery. The southwest bedroom has a walk-in closet above the vestibule at the main entry. The southeast bedroom has a large fireplace on its south wall with original mantle and decorative glazed tiles. The east bedroom, located above the dining room, also contains a fireplace with glazed tiles with cattail designs surrounding the firebox. A walk-through closet is attached to this room and leads to a nursery with walk-in closet on the north side of the house.

Each the three main bedrooms and the upper stair hallway have had parquet floors laid down over the original fir boards. The same is true of the parlors, dining room, vestibule, and stair hallway on the first floor. Drop ceilings have been installed in the three main bedrooms on the second floor.

The bathroom on the second floor consists of a lavatory room with white marble floor and a tub room. The oversize, cast iron and porcelain tub is presently located in the upper half story. The tub room and back stair hallway have fir wainscoating.

A single stairway leads to the upper half story and opens into a large servants' sitting room. Bedrooms are located on the south and east sides of the house with dormer windows providing lighting. The windows on the east bedroom open onto a small, enclosed balcony above the projecting two story bay in the dining room and master bedroom on the floors below. A small bathroom is located off the east bedroom. Its cast iron tub is, at present, stored in the servant's sitting room along with the bathtub from the second floor tub room.

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The original lighting fixtures for this structure--possibly the first in Portland with domestic electrical systems included as part of its design--are virtually all present. While the ceiling lights have been removed from the three main bedrooms on the second floor, they are stored in the servants' bedrooms on the floor above. The large brass lamp with its frosted glass shades hanging in the main stair hallway is an original. So too is the stained glass, leaded lamp with grape designs (probably from the dining room) which now hangs in the southeast parlor.

The house was built with a hot water heating system. Each room has steam radiators. This system is yet in use throughout the structure. To conform to city code the furnace in the basement has been enclosed in a furnace room.

The landscaping of the Smith House is probably very close to the original. A massive rhododendron of perhaps eighty or more years growth is located in front of the house on Curry Street. The rhododendron is flanked by two large holly trees. Wisteria vines trail across the verandah.

Physically the Smith House is remarkably as it was built. The alterations have been minimal.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1891-92 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Whidden and Lewis

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Milton W. Smith House, erected in 1891-92, has been identified by George McMath and Thomas Vaughan in A Century of Portland Architecture (1969) as perhaps the earliest example of Colonial Revival architecture in Portland. Clearly by its design, quality construction, and good state of preservation, this house is a significant building in Portland and in Oregon. Its design by the firm of Whidden and Lewis and its early place in their designs further set it apart. The use of residential electricity in this structure may be the first such use in Portland.

Milton Wirt Smith, first owner and long resident, was born on July 15, 1855, in Aurora, Oregon, where his father, David Smith, owned a sawmill and grist mill. The elder Smith had emigrated overland to Oregon in 1851 with his wife, the former Ann Maria White. Shortly after the birth of Milton Smith, the family sold out to Wilhelm Keil and his Aurora Colony and relocated at a sawmill on Panther Creek in Yamhill County. In 1857 the Smiths moved to a farm near Lafayette. Milton Smith was educated at the Lafayette Academy.

In 1878 Milton W. Smith earned an A.B. from Pacific University; he was awarded the M.A. in 1881. On November 16, 1878, he began reading law with Judge Matthew Paul Deady in Portland, Oregon. His close association with Deady brought Smith into contact with many of the most prominent families in Portland. Apparently Deady served as a social patron of his law clerks and mentioned in his diary taking them, including Smith, to several social events. In March, 1881, Smith gained admittance to the bar and began a long career in law practice in Portland (he died in 1950). In 1881 he married Alice Sweek, daughter of John and Maria Sweek who had emigrated to Oregon in 1852 from Missouri.

From the opening of his practice in August, 1881, Smith played an active role in his community. By the 1890's he was an officer in the Portland Library Association, a Director and several times President of the Multnomah Law Library, a trustee of Pacific University, and the Vice-President of the Free Kindergarten Association. Undoubtedly the presence of his three daughters--Ruth, Josephine, and Marian--fostered that latter interest. Smith was also a member of the Portland Rowing Association as early as 1890 and was a member of the Arlington Club, the University Club, and the Waverly Golf Club.

The Smiths moved in Portland's socially elite set from the 1890's until the 1920's. Smith's club memberships attested to his financial and social connections in the city. At least one of his daughters, Marian, attended Miss Catlin's School. From the 1890's onward the Smiths were listed in Portland's Blue Book.

(see continuation sheet)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(see continuation sheet)

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 100' x 100' (lots 5 & 6)

UTM REFERENCES

A	[1,0]	[5,2,5,4,3,5]	[5,0,3,8,1,3,5]	B	[]	[]	[]
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	[]	[]	[]	D	[]	[]	[]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This property is the southwest corner of Block S. 136 of Caruther's Addition, lots 5 and 6, at an address variously given as 0305 SW Curry or 3434 SW Kelly, Portland, Ore. The property is in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of R1S, T1E, Sec. 10.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham

ORGANIZATION

Lewis and Clark College

DATE

23 April 1979

STREET & NUMBER

SW Palatine Hill Road

TELEPHONE

(503) 244-6161, Ext 505

CITY OR TOWN

Portland

STATE

Oregon 97219

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David G. Stalder

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE June 18, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles D. Stalder

DATE

1-11-80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

W. Ray Luce

DATE

1-4-80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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The "paste over" correction of the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Map as amended to 1895, p. 10, Block S. 136, indicates that a house formerly stood on this location. The name Smith is written on it. Possibly this pencil note was entered on the map to guide a clerk in pasting on the Smith house erected in 1891-92. The notation may also indicate that an earlier structure occupied the corner of the block. In all events, the Smiths moved to this house, then known as 135 Curry Street, in 1892. In 1891 they had resided at 48 Sherman. Milton and Alice Smith remained the occupants of this house until 1925 when they moved to 269 Eleventh Street.

The Smith House was designed by the firm of Whidden and Lewis, a leading architectural firm in Portland at the end of the nineteenth century. William M. Whidden, a graduate of M. I. T., had studied for four years in the Ecole Beaux Arts in Paris prior to his association in the East with Charles F. McKim of the firm of McKim, Mead & White. This connection with this firm has led to the erroneous conclusion that Stanford White designed the Smith House. Whidden came to Portland in 1883 with Charles McKim to examine lands owned by Henry Villard's Northern Pacific Railroad for potential structures. Whidden participated in 1883 in the original design of the Portland Hotel and resumed his involvement in that building when new investors took over the project in 1888-90. Ion Lewis, also a graduate of M. I. T., served in the firm of Clark and Lewis in Boston prior to moving to Oregon and joining William Whidden. This firm designed several of Portland's most notable buildings: Portland Hotel (1888-90), McKenzie House (1892), Hamilton Building (1893), Portland City Hall (1895), the general architecture of the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905-06, the Multnomah County Courthouse, and the Lipman-Wolfe Building.

Notably, the Smith House was one of the earlier residential structures designed by the firm of Whidden and Lewis. The structure reflected their association with the then popular Colonial Revival Style of the East Coast. Almost two decades were to pass before this style became widespread in Oregon.

The history of the house between 1925 and 1962 remains obscure. In the latter year, however, Mrs. W. M. Heacock began conversion of the building from residential to commercial use for her son-in-law Richard C. Kneeland. A Certified Public Accountant, Kneeland moved his offices from the Public Service Building to this structure. The most substantial change made during this period of alteration in use was the laying of parquet floors over the floors on the first and second stories of the house. Kneeland also had two floor-to-ceiling bookcases installed in the parlor on the southeast corner of the house. In May, 1974, the building became the headquarters for the Visiting Nurse Association and housed a number of staff workers in offices on the first two floors. Minor alterations included the installation of telephones, the construction of a false wall in the dining room (since removed), and the placing of overhead lights in the dining room. On the

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second floor the ceilings in the southwest, southeast, and east bedrooms were altered by installing false or drop ceilings--metal frames with accoustical tiles.

The present owners use this structure as a complex of consultation rooms for patients seeking counselling and psychiatric help. To the best of their knowledge the first alteration in the use of the building from single family residence to commercial use occurred in 1962. The present use of the building creates an atmosphere very much like that of a residence. Each of the "offices" is furnished with sofas and chairs. The feeling of warmth and home stated by the building is matched in the present furnishing and use.

The present owners are very seriously interested in this building's unique history. They plan to continue to restore the structure and to maintain its integrity and design. For these reasons they have sought to have it placed on the National Register.

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Anonymous.

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- 1892 Portland City Directory: 1892. Portland, Ore.: R. L. Polk & Co.
- 1893 The Portland Blue Book. Portland, Ore.: Portland Publishing Co.
- 1894 The Portland Blue Book for 1894. Portland, Ore.: Portland Publishing Co.
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- 1902 Notable Lawyers of the West. Chicago: Inter Ocean Newspaper Co.
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- 1903b Men of the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Calif.: The Pacific Art Co.
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- 1910 History of the Bench and Bar of Oregon. Portland, Ore.: Historical Publishing Co.
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- 1914 The Portland Society Annual, 1914-15. Portland, Ore.: Lawson & Co.
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- 1925 The Blue Book and Social Register of Portland. Portland, Ore.: The Blue Book Co.

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