

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **MAR 30 1987**

date entered **MAY 7 1987**

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

**1. Name**

historic Honeyman, David T. and Nan Wood, House No. of contributing features: 2

and/or common Same No. of non-contributing features: 0

**2. Location**

street & number 1728 SW Prospect Drive N/A not for publication

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of First Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Helen Huntington Wall

street & number 1728 Prospect Drive

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97201

**5. 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 City of Portland  
Historical Landmarks has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date July 30, 1986  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW 5th Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

## 7. Description

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

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

The Nan Wood Honeyman residence in Portland, Oregon overlooks the city from its elevated setting in Portland Heights. The grand formal residence was designed in the Colonial Revival style by local architect David C. Lewis. The classical elements of the design are finely detailed, and chief among them is the full-length two-story portico supported by six colossal columns of the Composite order. The entablature includes architrave, frieze and cornice and is crowned with an attic balustrade over the portico. The residence is two stories in height with a finished daylight attic and a full basement. The main volume is rectangular in mass with a low-pitched truncated hip roof. It is of wood frame construction, and the exterior walls are clad with narrow weatherboards. Construction was commenced in 1907, and while the house was ready for occupancy in 1908, the finish work may not have been completed until later. In 1967, Portland architect Richard Marlitt designed a modest and stylistically compatible two-story library and bedroom addition to the rear (west) elevation. The residence is both sound and in an excellent state of preservation.

Oriented to the east/northeast, the residence overlooks the greater Portland area. A Giant Sequoia (*sequoia gigantea*) is located at the southeast corner of the property. In the 1880s the City of Portland planted Redwood and/or Sequoia trees to serve as corner markers for the city limits. This tree, believed to be one of the cornermarkers, was incorporated into the landscape scheme when the area was platted. The single-story, wood frame, hip roofed garage located behind the house, at the northwest corner of the property, has been standing since 1924. With its classical cornice an compatible with the house stylistically, and because it is an integral feature, it is counted as a contributing resource. It replaced an earlier carriage house.

The grounds contain many ornamental plants common to the urban landscape of the Pacific Northwest. A large Kwanzan flowering cherry is sited on the southwest corner of the property. A large English Holly tree is planted near the southeast corner of the house. The understory consists of various azaleas, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, dogwoods, boxwood, skimmias and camellias.

The residence is sited in the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The nominated area encompasses 16,700 square feet, or 0.38 of an acre, and is legally described as Lot 1 of Block 60, Carter's Addition to Portland. The first house on Prospect Drive was built in 1906, and the Honeyman House was the second. According to the Sanborn fire insurance rating maps, there were nine houses on Prospect Drive by 1926. The neighborhood setting remains one of houses and well-tended gardens of the affluent.

The Honeyman House embodies the distinctive characteristics of Classical Revival architecture. Its facade is dominated by a colossal portico consisting of columns of the Composite order set on three-foot square plinths, a fully rendered entablature and attic balustrade. The balustrade is composed of turned vasiform balusters and boxed posts with sunken panels. The main entrance centered in the principal facade, is distinguished by sidelights and an elliptical archway, the tympanum of which is filled with Adamesque tracery in the form of a fan or sunburst. Tripartite, multipaned window groupings with central French doors are

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arranged on either side of the front entrance and give access to the porch from the living room and dining room, respectively. All ground story window openings have classical architrave molding. Typical second story windows are double-hung sash with twelve-over-twelve lights. The outer corners of the facade are trimmed with colossal fluted shadow pilasters. The floor of the portico is paved.

The main volume has a two-story ell off the south end of the rear, or west elevation. A basement with servants' quarters is contained under the original volume. The daylight attic rising above the entablature serves as bedroom and storage space. An unusual feature is the staircase enclosure which projects from the rear elevation of the residence and is lighted on the north and west elevation by two and three window bays, respectively. The windows are glazed with art glass. Light pours into the enclosure and lights the central hall and grand staircase. Originally, the stair landing opened onto a second story piazza or porch, subsequently enclosed for use as a sleeping porch. The porch was subsumed by the library addition of 1967.

The wood frame building is set on a basement foundation of poured concrete. The original volume is supported by 6" x 8" posts set on 22" x 10" footings. The posts carry 6" x 8" girders and 2" x 12" joists on 16" centers. The low pitched hip roof is truncated and is presently covered with composition shingles. There are four substantial brick chimneys with corbelled caps, one of which serves the kitchen; the other three vent two fireplaces each.

The major alterations recorded by the City of Portland Buildings Bureau microfilm files include a 1924 alteration of the stairway to the attic, and the installation of new bathroom fixtures to one of the bathrooms on the second floor. The two-car garage was constructed at this time to replace the original carriage house. The next major remodel occurred in 1961 when the kitchen was updated. In 1967 a two-story ell was added to the west, or rear elevation. This contains a library on the first floor, bedroom in the second story, and a basement space which serves as a game room. The addition subsumed the original back piazza and was designed to reflect the original structure in style and materials. On its south elevation, a projecting polygonal window bay lights the first floor library. At this time (1967) two windows on the south elevation of the original portion were replaced with larger multipane, double-hung sash windows in order to provide more light to the living room and to the bedroom in the southwest corner of the second floor. The mantel of the fireplace in the living room was lowered at this time as well.

Interior spatial organization and finishes are original with the exceptions noted above. The vestibule gives into the central entry hall which contains a fireplace with an elaborately molded surround and the grand staircase, the balustrade of which is composed of fine, turned posts which are placed three to a tread. The newel post is elaborately paneled, and the carved hand rail is varnished mahogany. The central entry hall also features high base moldings, and a jig-sawn frieze board embellishment above the staircase. A bathroom is situated under the stairs.

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The dining room and the living room on either side of the hall are reached through sliding paneled doors. The dining room, on the north side, features 6-foot paneled wainscot with a mahogany finish. The ceiling has a plaster coved cornice, and at the north end of the dining room is a fireplace which is flanked by leaded glass windows. The butler's pantry is situated between the dining room and the kitchen, which occupies the northwest corner of the ground story. The pantry is in original condition and well appointed with four banks of glass-fronted cupboards, built-in drawers, a sink, and wainscot. The modern kitchen is spacious and well organized. The cabinets are constructed with an exotic South American hardwood.

The living room, which occupies the full south side of the ground story, features a high baseboard, wood cornice and boxed beams supported by pilasters. The beams effectively divide the room into three sections. Bookcases line the walls, and French doors open out to the porch on the east elevation and to the garden on the south elevation. A fireplace centered on the west wall is framed by a classical mantelpiece and ceramic tile surround.

The 1967 library addition is reached through a door at the west end of the central cross hall. The room is distinguished by a beamed ceiling, a large brick fireplace, and a window bay in the south wall. The wood for the beamed ceiling is a rare and exotic South American variety called virola. It was imported by the father of the current owner.

There are five large bed chambers on the second floor; one in each quarter of the main volume and one in the addition. The two rooms in the front (east) portion of the house have fireplaces, and they have a dressing room between them. They share bathrooms with the easterly bed chambers. The master bedroom in the southeast corner was used by Eleanor Roosevelt during her visits to the house. Originally, the room in the southwest quarter opened onto a small piazza, or balcony, but it now opens into the 1967 bedroom addition. The northerly master bedroom shares a second dressing room with the northwest bedroom which, in turn, shares a bathroom and a walk-in closet with the bedroom to the southeast.

The attic contains three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a playroom, trunkroom, and a cedar lined closet.

The basement contained a room that was called "The Jap's Room" in the original specifications. The Honeymans had a Japanese servant, and these were his quarters. His main duty was to stoke the coal burning furnace. The basement also contained a laundry room with a built-in ironing table, a wine cellar, a preserve cellar, a fruit cellar, and a coal bin. During Prohibition, a still was in operation in the basement. A sauna was installed in the 1970s.

## 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1908–1938 **Builder/Architect** David C. Lewis, Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The house built in 1908 for David Taylor Honeyman and his wife, the former Nan Wood, on SW Prospect Drive in the Portland Heights area of Portland, Oregon was designed by the client's brother-in-law, David C. Lewis. It is one of the city's outstanding examples of Colonial Revival architecture by a native-born and Columbia University-trained architect noted for his residential work in this vein.

The three-story house is a massive rectangular volume with full classical entablature, hip-roofed attic story and a two-story portico extending the length of the facade. It is this portico with its attic balustrade, shadow pilasters and six colossal columns of the Composite order which is the most imposing feature of the house and makes it exceptional locally. Regular fenestration and placement of the front entrance with its sidelight and semi-elliptical fanlight in the center of the east facade reflect the formal arrangement of rooms around a central stairhall. The house is little altered, but was enlarged by a minor two-story library and bedroom rear addition in 1967.

Register-eligible under Criterion C, the house is equally significant under Criterion "B" as the property most importantly associated with Nan Wood Honeyman (1881–1970), local and national leader of the Democratic party and of Prohibition reform. Mrs. Honeyman occupied the house until 1959. During the period of her occupancy prior to 1937 (50 years ago), she presided over the Constitutional Convention which ratified the Twenty-first Amendment repealing Prohibition (1933), and was elected to the Oregon House of Representatives (1934). In 1936 she was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives and became the first woman to represent Oregon in the Congress of the United States. A finishing school classmate and life-long friend of Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Honeyman played a prominent role in New Deal politics which resulted in support for Bonneville Dam and development of the Port of Portland. She was the daughter of Charles Erskin Scott Wood, well-known military figure and lawyer of progressive bent.

The Honeyman House has been declared a City of Portland Historical Landmark. Its nomination to the National Register under Criterion B at the national level of significance is prompted by the current women's history landmark project sponsored by the National Park Service in cooperation with other groups. The house is significant as the fundamental base and backdrop for Mrs. Honeyman's social and political work from the 1920s to 1953. At a minimum, the property's historic period of significance may be said to extend from the time the house was opened for use in 1908 to the end of Nan Wood Honeyman's term in Congress, thirty years later.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.38 acres

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	0	5	2	3	7	0	0	5	0	4	0	2	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The nominated area is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 4, T.1S., R.1E., Willamette Meridian, and is legally described as Tax Lot 1, Block 60, Carter's Addition to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Cole Darby

organization N/A date May 1, 1986

street & number 3327 NE Simpson telephone (503) 281-0204

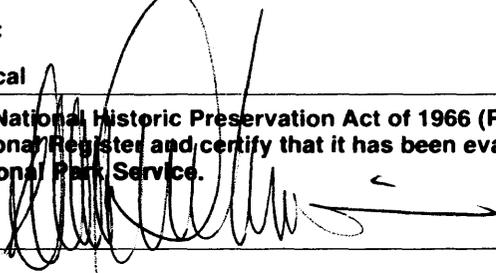
city or town Portland state Oregon 97211

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

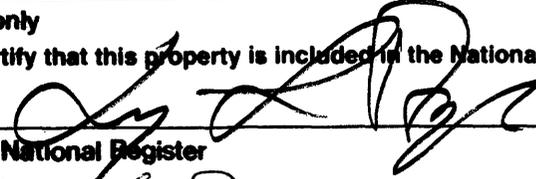
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date February 24, 1987

### For NPS use only

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

 date 5/13/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Beth L. Savage date 5/7/87

Chief of Registration

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Nan Wood Honeyman was a progressive leader and a reformer. In the 1920s she served as president of the League of Women Voters, both state and national committeewoman for the Democratic party, and in 1928 she was elected president of the Oregon Division of the Woman's National Organization for Prohibition Reform. The group sought an end to prohibition in opposition to their vocal and powerful rival, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In 1933 Nan was elected president of the Constitutional Convention which ratified the Twenty-first Amendment to the United States Constitution repealing prohibition (the Eighteenth Amendment). She was elected to the lower house of the Oregon Legislature from the 13th district in 1934. In 1936 she was elected to the United States Congress as a Representative from Oregon's third district. She was a strong supporter of the New Deal, as well as a personal friend to the President and Eleanor Roosevelt. She served on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee and the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Nan Wood Honeyman was the daughter of Charles Erskin Scott Wood, celebrated soldier, lawyer, explorer, poet and artist. Her mother, Nanny Moale Smith, raised in the genteel society of the nation's capital was known as the "belle of Washington, the life of private theatricals, fancy dress balls and those charity fairs in which girls preside over booths and the net proceeds, if there were any, went to the poor. (Erskin Wood, The Life of Erskin Scott Wood, Erskin Wood, 1978, pg. 29.) Nan was the oldest of the Woodses' five children. She was born July 15, 1881 at West Point, New York, where her father was stationed as adjutant to the military academy. C. E. S. Wood was a graduate of West Point and was a Colonel in the Army. He was a friend of Jim Bridger, General Custer, Kit Carson and Nez Perce Chief Joseph.

C. E. S. Wood was celebrated, among other things, for his association with Chief Joseph. During the Nez Perce campaign he was aide de camp to General Howard and recorded an eloquent speech as Chief Joseph's statement of surrender much as it was spoken. He conducted the Chief and his band to a reservation. The treaty that was negotiated in the field was broken by higher authority, and Chief Joseph and his people were sent to the malaria stricken bottoms of Indian Territory where they remained for eight years until they were moved to their preferred homeland through the efforts of General Howard, C. E. S. Wood and General Miles. (Ibid, pg. 22.) C. E. S. Wood greatly respected the Chief and the Indian way of life, and sent his twelve year old son Erksin to live with Chief Joseph. Erskin spent two summers in Chief Joseph's camp, sleeping in his tepee, being mothered by Chief Joseph's wives, and hunting at the side of the great Chief.

Nan learned progressive politics from her father. He had studied law at Columbia and became a leading authority on maritime law on the Pacific coast. He was also the "champion of strikers, labor leaders, progressives and others interested in the redistribution of wealth and power." (The Oregonian, February 7, 1937.) He defended the right of free speech for Emma Goldman, the anarchist; influenced John Reed, and defended Margaret Sanger when she was arrested for lecturing in Portland about birth

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control. He counseled the I. W. W. and helped draft laws that protected labor unions. He represented Dr. Marie Equi, who was arrested and jailed for speaking out against the First World War and for demonstrating in the front of a patriotic parade. His clients included James Hill, the builder of the Great Northern, wealthy Chinese merchants, banks, corporations, steamship owners, and ship captains. (The Life of Erskin Scott Wood, Erskin Wood, 1978, pg. 82.)

Nan was educated at St. Helen's Hall in Portland and went to Finch School in New York to study music. There she met Eleanor Roosevelt. Nan and Eleanor became good friends. They made their social debut together, and were members of the wedding party of Franklin Roosevelt's half niece. The wedding picture taken in 1904 shows Eleanor and Nan standing next to each other, and Franklin standing behind Eleanor. Franklin and Eleanor were secretly engaged at the time. (OHS Ms. 193B, Nan Wood Honeyman Scrapbook.) Eleanor was Nan's guest at the house on Prospect Drive in Portland on several occasions. David Honeyman, Jr. remembers that when Eleanor arrived she would turn the dining room into her office, and set up her typewriter on the dining room table so she could write her regular newspaper column, "My Day." (David Honeyman, interview April 25, 1986.)

On February 12, 1907 Nan married David Honeyman (1880-1946). This was about one month after David had purchased the property for the house. David's family owned the largest hardware store in Portland, The Honeyman Hardware Company, and David was vice-president and treasurer. He was also director of the Portland Gas and Coke Company, and an officer of the Electric Products Corporation. The couple raised three children: Nancy, Judith and David. David, Jr. was born in the house in 1911. (David Honeyman, Jr. personal interview April 25, 1986.)

Nan was very active in the community during the 1920s. She was on the board of the Doernbecher Childrens Hospital, vice president of the Doernbecher Childrens Guild, vice president of the Waverly Baby Home, president of the League of Women Voters, and director of the Red Cross. She was vice-chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and committeewoman for the national Democratic party. (OHS Ms. 193.)

One of her biggest political fights was as the chairman of the Oregon Division of the Women's National Organization for Prohibition Reform. Though she didn't drink herself, she advocated Prohibition reform. The vocal and powerful Women's Christian Temperance Union was the main rival. In 1933 Nan was honored to be elected president of the Constitutional Convention which ratified the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution, repealing Prohibition. (Ibid., S.B. 1.)

Mrs. Honeyman ran for election to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1934, and won. "It was her observance of the failure of prohibition and public sentiment against presidential candidate Al Smith because of his religion that impelled her to try the political field herself." (Oregonian, December 11, 1970.)

In 1936 she campaigned for a seat in the United States House of Representatives. She ran on the New Deal platform and she had the support of labor. Her father came

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to Portland to deliver a vigorous speech on behalf of her campaign. Nan won the election and took her daughter Judith with her to Washington. Her husband David stayed home and took care of the family business.

Nan supported the New Deal reforms of President Franklin Roosevelt. She served on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, which was considered an important committee to the Pacific Northwest because it handled the Bonneville Legislation. During her two-year term in Washinton she supported the completion of the Bonneville Dam, and was an outspoken advocate of the construction of transmission lines to carry the power throughout the Pacific Northwest. From her position on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, she promoted the development of Portland as a port, and the development of the Columbia River as a major waterway. She worked to control pollution of the Columbia River and to protect the salmon fishing industry. She was interested in the enactment of the Federal Old Age Pension Plan, and in veteran's legislation. The other Congresssional committees on which she served were the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee, and the Committee of Indian Affairs. (Oregonian, June 13, 1937.)

Nan lost the election in 1938, and again in 1940 despite the backing of labor. In 1941 she was sworn in to fill a vacancy in the State Senate. She resigned four months later to take a position in the U. S. Office of Price Administration. In December, 1941 President Roosevelt nominated her for District 29 Customs Collector at Portland, a post which she held for twelve years (1942-1953). Following her husband's death in 1946, she continued to occupy the nominated property until 1959, at which time the house was sold to its current owner.

Nan Wood Honeyman died December 11, 1970 in Woodacre, California, where she had resided for several years. She was 89 years old. She was the first woman from Oregon to serve in Congress. She had considerable charm, and was known for her boundless energy. She was described in her day as "endowed with a fine personality, unpretentious and magnetic, a woman of distinction whose interest in the problems of the day is sincere and friendly, who brings a fine intelligence to their consideration." (The Oregon Democrat, January 21, 1935.)

Construction on the Honeyman residence began early in 1907, and the family had moved in by 1908, though there is some question whether the finish work had been completed by that time. Mule-drawn wagons hauled the bricks for the four massive chimneys, the lumber, the fixtures for the seven original bathrooms, and the cement for the poured concrete basement up the steep hill, over unpaved roads to the building site. In the early years, the family generally walked up the hill from Nan's father's residence near the Vista Bridge (then called the Ford Street Bridge), and avoided driving on the steep road altogether.

The building design was one of the outstanding works of architect David Chambers Lewis (1871-1918), who was a brother-in-law of David Honeyman. Lewis was educated at Princeton University and trained in architecture at Columbia University, New York. He designed a number of noteworthy buildings in Portland, including Trinity Episcopal Church (1906), the Board of Trade Building (1908), and the Railway Exchange Building (1910). (Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Henry F. Withey, A.I.A. Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970, pg. 370.)

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Continuation Sheet**

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City of Portland Buildings Bureau microfilm and card files.

Tyler Cole, notes on the landscape of the Nan Wood Honeyman residence, 1986.

Gazette Times, Corvallis, Oct. 1, 1949.

Historic Resource Inventory, City of Portland, Oregon.

Multnomah County Tax Assessor records.

Oregon Historical Society Manuscripts 193B, scrapbooks 1-8 compiled by Nan Wood Honeyman; letters, newspaper clippings, telegrams, misc.

The Oregon Democrat, January 21, 1935.

The Oregon Journal, December 14, 1970. Obituary article.

The Daily Oregonian, January 21, 1937, biography.

The Sunday Oregonian, February 7, 1937. C. E. S. Wood.

The Oregonian, July 28, 1946. David T. Honeyman. Obituary article.

Oregon Journal, February 28, 1938.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1926, 1969.

Seattle Sunday Times, November 15, 1936.

Washington Post, January 18, 1937.

Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Dictionary of American Architects, Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970, pg. 370.

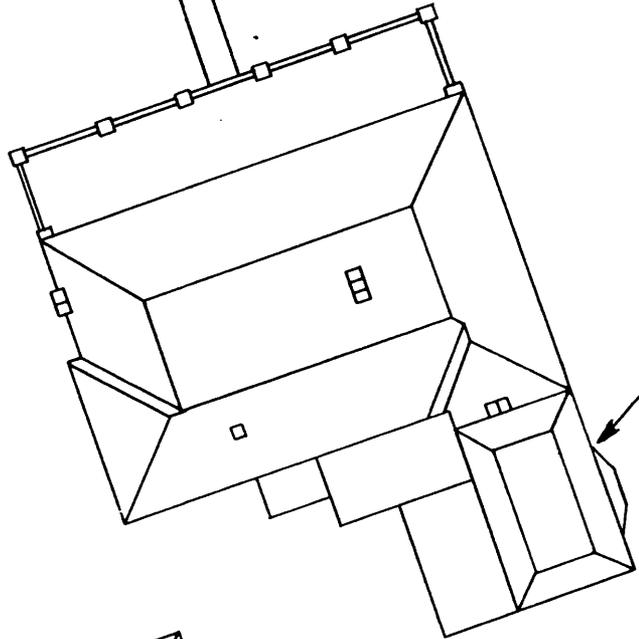
Erskin Wood, The Life of Erskin Scott Wood, by His Son Erskin Wood, published by Erskin Wood, 1978.

Interview, April 25, 1986; David Honeyman, Jr.

Interviews, March and April, 1986; Helen Huntington Wall.



110' 0" 0" 0" 0"



ADDITION

PROSPECT DRIVE



Sanborn-Portland  
1926 Vol 2  
Map 129

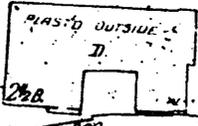
THESE HOUSES ARE NOW  
ON ADDITIONAL SHEET No. 134.

MARKEY ST (STEVENS DR)  
671  
670

2492

VISTA AV.

2491

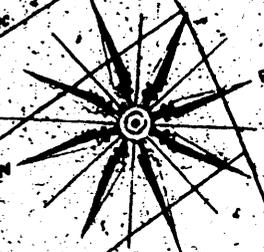


2860

PROSPECT

2859

DEEP



2861

DEEP DRIV.

WOODDED

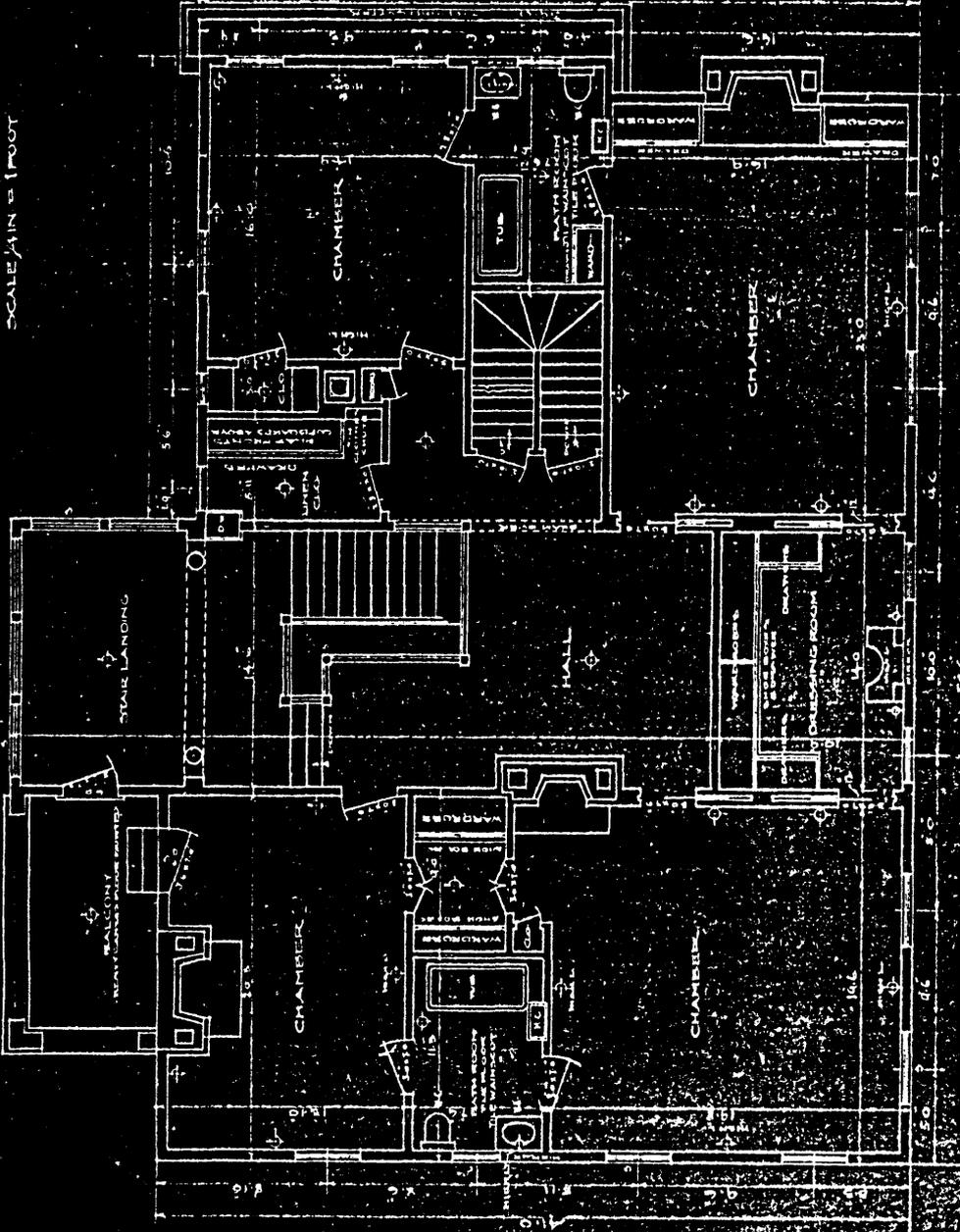
HOUSES NOW SHOWN ON  
ADDITIONAL SHEET No. 134



1908

RESIDENCE ON PORTLAND HEIGHTS  
FOR MR. D. THOMAS  
DAVID C. LEWIS  
ARCHITECT

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

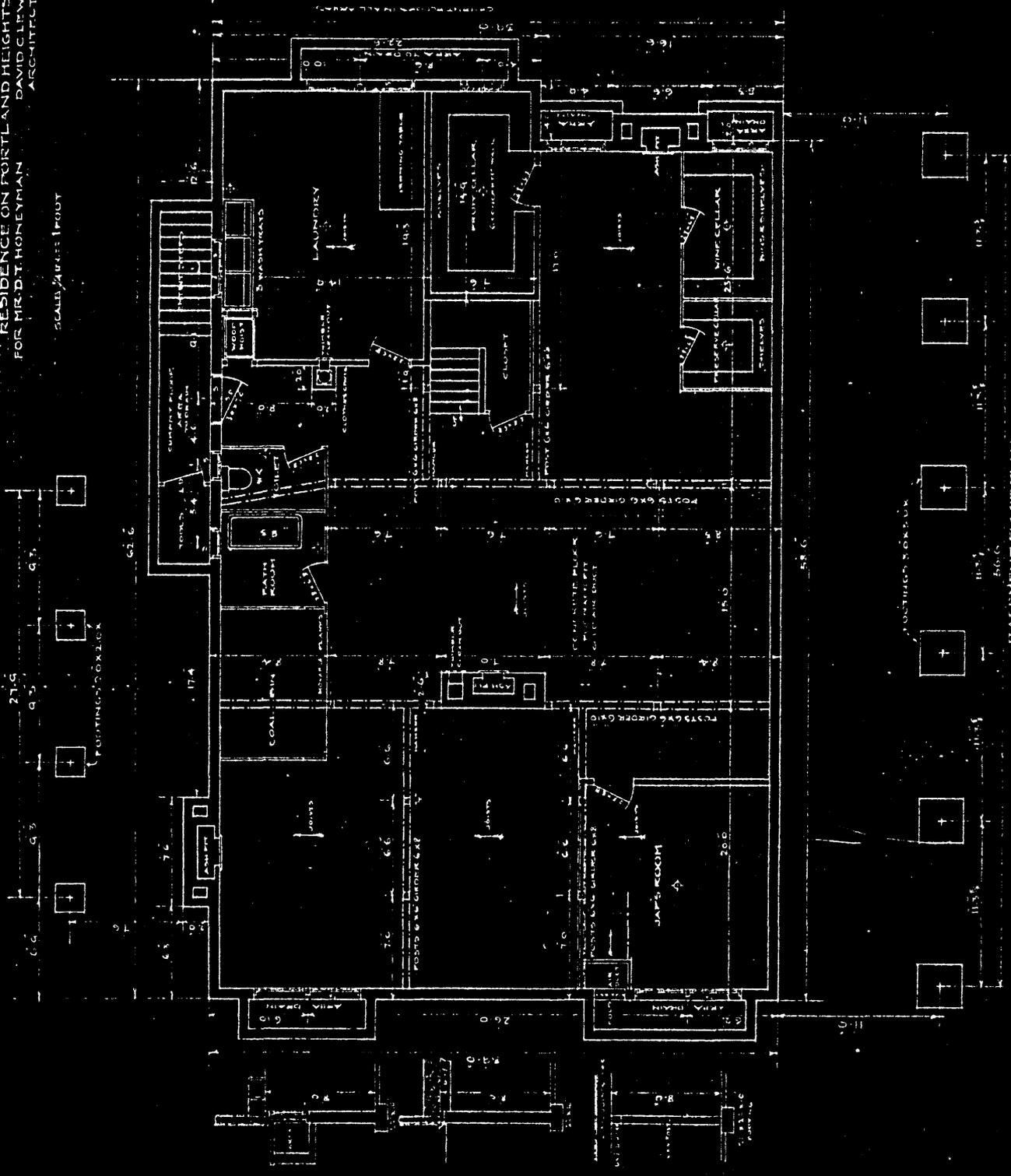


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1908

RESIDENCE ON FORT LINDSEY HEIGHTS  
FOR MR. J. HONEYMAN  
DAVID CLEWIS  
ARCHITECT

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN