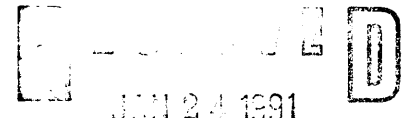


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sheffield, John and Sarah, House
other names/site number Paraside Springs Farm

2. Location

street & number 4272 SE Washington Street not for publication
city, town Portland vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97215

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
James M. Hamrick January 3, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Patrick W. Andrews 3/1/91
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian:

Mixed: Italianate/Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood: weatherboard

roof wood: shingle

other windows: glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Paradise Springs Farm House was constructed as the detached family residence of John P. and Sarah Sheffield. It was erected on a ten acre plot which they purchased from Dr. and Mrs. Perry Prettyman on February 6, 1866. It is basically in the Classic Revival style, and has Italianate decorative features. The architect/builder is not known and the date of construction of 1866 has been estimated. Its present condition is excellent: its basic construction has remained sound. The house was reroofed with cedar shingles in 1989, after the chimneys had been cleaned, repaired, and reflashed. The post and pier foundation is being restored by a firm suggested by the Historic Preservation League of Oregon. The house is presently not occupied; however, all utilities are functioning and daily visits are made by the owners.

The Paradise Springs Farm House is located on its original site, Section 6, T 1 S. R2 E, the southwest corner of the intersection of S.E. Washington Street and 43rd Avenue, Portland. The level surroundings consist of lot 8 and the east 25 feet of lot 7, block 2, Clare Addition. The house faces north, and is one block south of Stark Street (Base Line Road).

Paradise Springs Farm House is located on the western slope of Mt. Tabor. The neighborhood is almost exclusively residential: all the surrounding homes are one or two story, single family residences on lots with yards. Most homes were built in the period 1920-1940. The single exception is a large building located directly north, across Washington Street, presently in use as a Masonic Temple.

This area was part of the Donation Land Claim of Dr. Perry Prettyman and his wife, Elizabeth, who received it in 1849, Certificate #1536. The 620 acre and 90/100 of an acre claim was bounded by Baseline Road to the north, Division Street to the south, 60th Avenue to the east, and 39th Avenue to the west. The Prettyman Family built first a log cabin and later a Classic Revival mansion at the site of the present Western Baptist Seminary, S.E. 55th and Hawthorne Streets. At the time of the Prettyman arrival, Clinton Kelly and J.B. Stevens were the only residents of East Portland.

In June, 1871, Dr. Prettyman caused part of his claim to be surveyed. This plat was registered in the Multnomah County records, and

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Section number 7 Page 2

shows 19 individual 5-acre plots whose northern boundary is Base Line Road and southern boundary is the now Belmont Street. The entire area was named "Paradise Springs Farm". Previous to this time, though, on February 6, 1866, Parry and Elizabeth Prettyman had sold lots 5 and 6 of Paradise Springs Farm to John P. and Sarah Sheffield. The price for the ten acres of land was \$250.00. On March 13, 1872, this sale was reaffirmed, and on the same date John P. and Sarah Sheffield sold the property to Polly L. Price. Although the amount of land remained the same, the price had risen to \$3,200.00.

The 1870 census of Multnomah County shows John P. and Sarah Sheffield living in residence #317, East Portland, between Daniel Prettyman, residence #316, and Henry Prettyman, residence #318. Daniel and Henry Prettyman were the sons of Parry and Elizabeth.

Dr. Prettyman died March 27, 1872, just two weeks after the sale to the Sheffields had been reaffirmed. His widow survived him only one year.

On the basis of this evidence, and of the traits exhibited by the Paradise Springs House itself, the assumption has been made that the Sheffields, having purchased the land from Dr. and Mrs. Prettyman, proceeded that year to build their house, giving it the construction date of 1866. The Sheffields are known to have lived in the area in 1870, and when they sold their property in 1872, the value of their holdings had increased by \$2,950.00, a sum consistent with the fact that a house had been added in the intervening time. The date of 1866 is also consistent with the house's appearance, materials, and method of construction. The Paradise Springs Farm House resembles the Early City type of structure that was being built in Oregon at that time, and several details have been identified which are identical to those of the historic houses of the Willamette Valley.

The Paradise Springs Farm House is a two-story structure with two single-story additions, which date from the 1900 era, to the rear. The plan of the house is two gables: the larger is 16' by 31' and is oriented north-south; the smaller is 12' by 16' and is oriented east-west. The east-west gable is set back at the north elevation from the west gable end about 2 1/2'.

In approximately 1900, an addition was made to the south of the east-west gable. This one-story structure was fit directly against the existing walls and the original doorways were retained as access. It does not cover any earlier windows, and contains one window to the east and one to the south, a kitchen sink, and a stove. There is a rear door leading

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3

to a lean-to utility porch and storage shed. The condition of these structure is poor and extensive alterations are being planned. In addition, at approximately the same time as the other, a bathroom addition was constructed to the south of the north-south gable and using the original rear door for its access. This one-story add-on is also in poor condition and will require extensive repair.

The house is constructed of heavy timbers and is balloon framed. The foundation consists of post and pier supports. The corners and the area beneath the entrance door have brick columns, and the interior areas have columns of varying materials. All of the supports will be inspected by a professional and repairs and replacements will be made.

The shiplap siding is original and is nailed with square nails. There is no evidence of any problems with rot or buckling of the boards. The roof is flattened gable. There is substantial overhang of the eaves. There are two chimneys, one in each gable.

The house originally had no porch, but a lean-to rear porch was added in approximately 1900. At about that time a porch was also added to the north elevation. A former owner has contributed a photograph of the house showing that structure, which was removed in approximately 1960 and replaced with a small over-door porch and a cement slab floor. Ridges in the paint clearly reveal the shape of the earlier and earliest structures. The present owners have removed the most recent porch, and have had made architectural consoles which duplicate the remaining original ones. These replacements have been installed over the two windows and the door in the north elevation. The decision to follow this plan was based upon the evidence of the remaining consoles and the traces of the originals left in the paint.

The arrangement of the windows on the north-south gable is: east elevation, two on the first floor only, one to each room. There are no windows in the upper story. South elevation: one in the gable end, second story. This window has a simple molding above it. North elevation: two windows, one directly above the other. Both have architectural consoles. East-west gable: one window in the north elevation, with architectural console. East gable elevation, two windows, one directly above the other. The upper has the architectural console and the lower has a simple molding over it. Each segment of the added-on areas has its own window, all of the 1900 type.

The original windows are sliding sash, four over four, with narrow muntins and, in nearly every instance, old wavy glass with many air bubbles.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4

The front door, located in the north elevation, in the north-south gable, is original. It is 84" tall and has two panels 3'8" high over two panels 1'6" high. Each panel is outlined in molding. The transom increases the overall height of the entrance and raises the architectural console to the same height as that of the consoles over the windows in this elevation. The other original exterior door presently leads to the addition bathroom. Like the front door, it retains its original hinges, and has a transom. It has no decorative moldings. The present rear door is located in the addition kitchen and leads to the lean-to utility porch.

The chimney in the north-south gable was built as part of the house, and a timbered chase surrounds it from below the first floor and through the attic. It is entirely concealed within the walls and no trace of a fireplace has been found. It contains two flues and has three points of entrance for stovepipes. Since the bricks above the roof line had been replaced with cement blocks, the present owners found it necessary to have the bricks replaced as well as to have a thorough cleaning and inspection. At that time, a rain cap was installed.

The chimney in the east-west gable was installed to the south of the exterior walls. It is now enclosed only to the roof line of the addition kitchen. It also contains two flues: there are two points of entrance for stovepipes and no evidence of a fireplace. This chimney has also been cleaned and inspected, but since all the brickwork remained, it was only necessary to replace those bricks which had been damaged by the retention of water by inappropriate roof flashing. A rain cap was installed to complete the rehabilitation and to match the other chimney.

The eaves overhang several inches, and there is a wide board with moldings in each gable end. Matched pairs of brackets are arranged within each gable, and they are shaped to the angle. Wooden pilasters form each vertical edge, and each is topped with a small trim/molding suggestive of a capital. A rain board was originally installed in a continuous line around the house.

When it was acquired by the present owners in 1989, the house had a worn-out roof consisting of 5-7 layers of asphalt shingles. After the chimney repairs were made, it was apparent that the original roof had been cedar shingle. A professional roofer specializing in these roofs was found to instal a replacement. When all the roofing had been removed, photographs were taken. The rough original lumber was approximately 5" wide, 1 3/4" thick, and spaced nearly 3" apart. There

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was no filler of any kind between the roof and the lath of the ceiling below. The attic space was at the maximum 18".

Half-round galvanized steel gutters were professionally installed as the roof was being completed.

All of the interior spaces are original. The walls are finished in rough, heavy lath covered with three layers of plaster. The middle layer contains animal hair. Two upstairs closets provide clear views of the arrangement and the lath, and a small portion of a wall has broken down and the technique is revealed there. All of the plaster is otherwise in very good condition, having only a few small cracks and surface problems. The only wallpaper is in an upstairs closet.

Four doors downstairs and four upstairs are original, and are of the 4-panel vertical style with the upper pair of panels 3'9" and the lower pair 1'2". The overall height of each is 81"; all doorframes are the originals. The original hardware was rimlock with brown marbelized ceramic (Bennington) doorknobs, and one complete set remains. Several downstairs doors were modified to mortise hardware of the 1910 era, but paint ridges indicate the position of the rimlock hardware. Old, replacement parts have been collected by the owners, who plan to instal them as part of the restoration.

All windows and windowframes are original and are in good condition although painted shut. All were constructed without ropes or props, and are held in several open positions by means of a spring pin which fits into the frame through the stile, holes having been drilled into each part. The downstairs windows are 81" and the frame is directly below the ceiling. The sills are 26" above the floor. The upstairs windows are, in the east-west gable, actually floor to ceiling, and in the north-south gable reach from the floor to within 8" of the ceiling. They are very important in contributing to the overall effect of the rooms.

All the original floors are softwood and those which are presently uncarpeted are of 3" boards. Linoleum has covered the upstairs floors and they are not badly worn. The room on the first floor in the east-west gable is also in good condition for the same reason.

The staircase is directly in line with the front door, and 6' from it. It ascends in a straight line 12 steps to a very small landing from which two sets of steps lead to the bedrooms, which have doors directly opening from them. The handrail has been painted and then stripped. It is maple. The balusters and newel post were also painted, and most of this remains, except at the top of the newel post. Chips in this paint reveal that

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

the balusters and newel post are also maple. The condition of the entire staircase is excellent.

The addition bathroom measures 5'9" by 9'2". It is poorly supported and is also located in a position which makes it impossible to use the original back door for its intended purpose. Repairs and revisions will have to be made before it is functional.

The addition kitchen is well located and it is planned to remodel it for modern use. It is 10'2" by 17'4". The utility porch is 4'0" by 8'4", and the shed measures 7'0" by 15'0". The shed will require extensive repair before it can function.

No outbuildings now exist, and it is probable that all landscaping features are of a much more recent date than the house.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1866

Significant Dates

1866

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.15 acres Portland, Washington-Oregon 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	0
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5	2	9	9	2	5
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5	0	4	0	4	2	5
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Lot 8 and the east 25 feet of Lot 7, Block 2, Clare Addition to the Portland Plat, Multnomah County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area reflects the legally-recorded lots lines associated with the historic Sheffield House since the Clare Addition was platted in 1911-1913 and the holding was enlarged by the neighboring half lot c. 1940. The entire parcel, thus, measures 75 x 90 feet.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia A. McAllister and Donald M. McAllister, property owners
organization _____ date August 13, 1990
street & number 134 SE 76th Avenue telephone (503) 252-4014
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97215

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The two-story balloon frame house on SE Washington Street at 43rd Avenue that was built for John and Sarah Sheffield about 1866 is locally significant under Criterion C as a rare, intact example of vernacular architecture in the Italian bracketed style in the Sunnyside neighborhood of southeast Portland, Oregon. Its development antedated the platting of Paradise Springs Farm in 1871, and thus it is one of the oldest residences standing in the neighborhood. It illustrates the pattern of suburban farm use on the river plain east of Portland before urbanization progressed to envelop Mt. Tabor after the turn of the century.

The Sheffield House was overlooked in the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory of 1982. Yet, no comparable properties standing in southeast Portland are recorded, with the exception of the Italian Villa built on the east bank of the Willamette River for James and Elizabeth Stephens in 1862. The Stephens House was moved to its present location on SE Twelfth Avenue in 1902.

The Sheffield House represents an interesting application of mass produced high style decorative elements to a small-scale vernacular plan type exhibiting fine proportions. The gable-roofed core volume of the house is T-shaped in plan, resting on a post and pier foundation. It has a gable-end facade entry facing north onto Washington Street. The front door, offset to the east side of the narrow facade, has four octagonal molded panels and a transom. Elongated window openings centered in the gable ends of the core at first and second stories are fitted with double-hung sash with four lights over four. All openings are trimmed with surrounds surmounted by hooded lintels on brackets. The exterior is clad with drop siding trimmed with plain corner boards having delicate cap molding. The wide frieze board under the boxed cornice is elaborated by bed molding and by raked scroll-sawn brackets at gable ends. The central chimney, which once had a flared cap, was rebuilt in the course of a rehabilitation project by the present owners in 1989. At one time the house was fronted by a Craftsman style porch with square columns and balustered railing. Other historic alterations dating from the turn of the century are two single story additions to the rear elevation.

The interior is characterized by high-ceilinged compartments having original baseboards with crown molding, four-panel doors, door and window trim, and picture molding. The staircase with banister and turned newel post is unaltered.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2

The simple, well-proportioned and well constructed farmhouse built in 1866 by or for John P. Sheffield, gardner, and Sarah, his wife, is locally significant under Criterion C as a rare, intact example of vernacular Italianate architecture in urban southeast Portland. The six original rooms, three on the first floor and three on the second, retain the original roof, the shiplap siding held by square iron nails, the windows, the plaster, the exterior doors, and almost all the interior doors and woodwork. When the Sheffields purchased the land from Perry Prettyman, pioneer, herbal doctor, and nurseryman, on February 6, 1866, they became the first to purchase the property. At that time, East Portland was at the point of first settlement, and was very sparsely inhabited except for a narrow band of businesses next to the Willamette. Most of the populace worked in agriculture and lived either in the small cabins which were the first homes, or were just beginning to build houses of substance. By 1871, the Paradise Springs Farm tract was surveyed and portions began to be separated out, following the general trend toward ever smaller plots of land and ever greater building and development. The house, however, has remained virtually the same through all the changes which have occurred around it, including the introduction of neighboring structures, streets, paving, utilities, and street numbers. Several Willamette Valley structures of the period which remain have architectural elements and construction features which are similar, but there are no other houses in the vicinity to compare it with. Any local structures which were similar have been lost.

Donation Land Claim Certificate #1536 granted to Dr. Perry and Elizabeth Prettyman 620 acres and 90/100 of an acre in the year 1849. They immediately established themselves on their land, building a cabin, clearing trees, setting out roads, and growing food. They soon began introducing other species of plants and trees, and Dr. Prettyman, who believed that the dandelion made a medicine which was helpful in cases of tuberculosis and dropsy, grew the plant deliberately, although he was perhaps the only one to do so. Henry W. Prettyman, the couple's son, became a noted nurseryman and perfected a new variety of apple. At the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

time of his retirement, it was said he owned 200,000 trees. During the lifetime of the elder Prettymans they made gifts of parcels of land to their four sons and sold other plots, and thus they actively participated in the process of change. Their holdings soon ceased to be a pioneer outpost, evolving into an area of settlement. Before their deaths, his in 1872 and hers in 1873, the former wilderness was rapidly developing into a new city. The Sheffields, whose land purchase and house building took place in 1866, were early participants in the change and growth of East Portland.

The plan of the Paradise Springs Farm House is essentially that of the late Classic Revival. Its north-south portion is approximately twice the length of the east-west section, which is at right angles to it. The wide frieze boards in the flattened gable ends and the pilasters with capital-like molding at the tops also indicate this style. These elements are found in many Oregon structures built in the 1850's and 1860's. In addition, Italianate details are present in the matched brackets in each gable, the overdoor and overwindow architectural consoles, and the moldings surrounding the entrance door panels. The tall, narrow windows and the transoms are both characteristic of houses of the 19th century and earlier. The foundation expert who examined the area beneath the house stated that its construction was of the 1850-1860 era. The roofers stated they found the rafters and sheathing to be the oldest they had ever encountered. The style, materials, and method of construction are entirely consistent with the estimated date of 1866.

The house was built on its present site on a post and pier foundation comprised of brick columns and timbers which rest on bricks and stones. It is made entirely of wood, which remains in good condition. The staircase and chimney chase are framed in heavy, rough timbers, which are also visible in the upstairs closets. The stair handrail, balusters, and newel post are maple and of a design dating to 1840-1870. The height of the downstairs ceilings is 107", and that of the upstairs is 103". The narrow, 83" windows are placed next to the ceiling in most rooms and very slightly below in others. The combination of height, the narrow muntins, and the wavy glass gives the rooms a very different feel from that of modern rooms. The doors with their vertical panels also contribute to the style and complete the architectural unity of design.

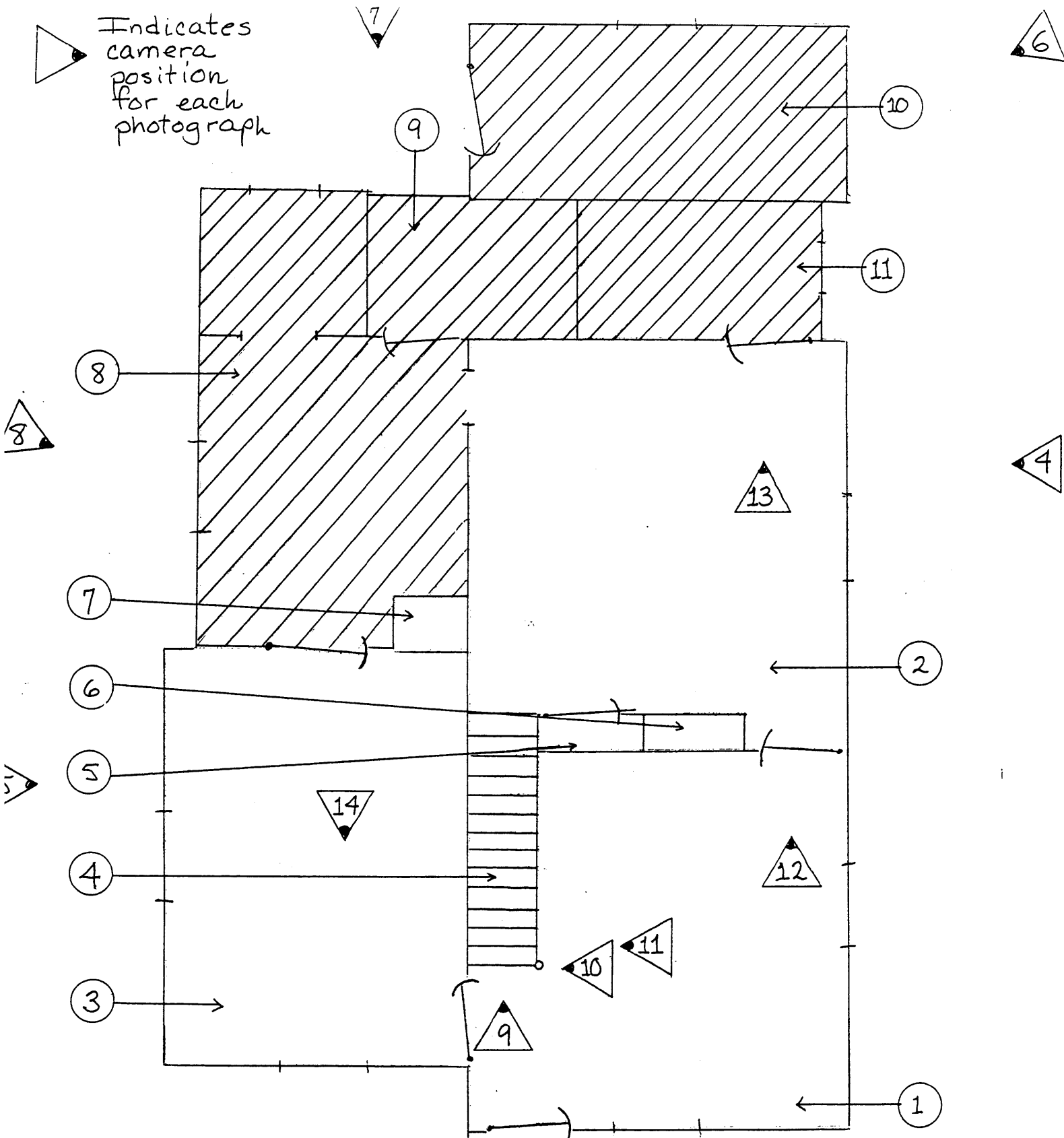
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Multnomah County Tax Assessor's Office, Portland, Oregon
Records of deeds and conveyances, 1866-1989.
Abstract Title Company, 324 S.W. Stark Street, Portland, Ore.
Abstract of title, 13 Feb 1945.
U.S. Census, Multnomah County, Oregon, 1870.
Rehab Oregon Right (Portland: the Historic Preservation League of Oregon,
1985)
Blumenson, John J-G., Identifying American Architecture (Nashville: American
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Snyder, Eugene, We Claimed this Land: Portland's Pioneer Settlers (Portland:
Binford & Mort, 1989)
Snyder, Eugene, Portland Names and Neighborhoods (Portland: Binford & Mort,
1979)


Indicates camera position for each photograph

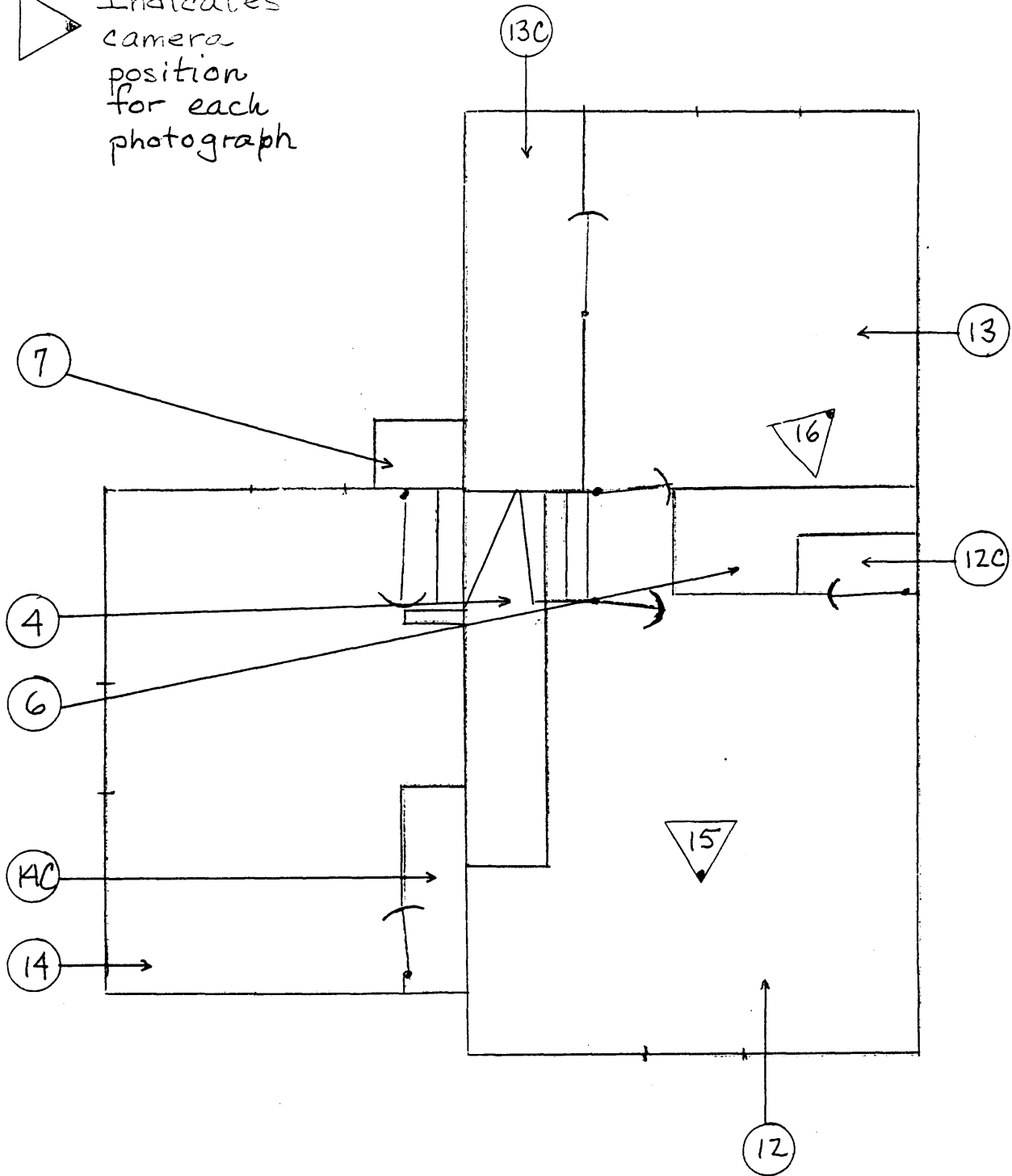


- 1. Living Room 12'7" x 15'0"
- 2. Dining Room 15'0" x 16'0"
- 3. Parlor 11'4" x 15'10"
- 4. Stair 2'8" x 10'0"
- 5. Closet
- 6. Chimney in chase
- 7. Chimney

- 8. Kitchen addition 10'2" x 17'4"
- 9. Porch addition 4'0" x 8'4"
- 10. Shed addition 7'0" x 15'0"
- 11. Bathroom addition 5'9" x 9'2"

Paradise Springs Farm House
First floor

 Indicates camera position for each photograph



- 12. North bedroom 12'4" x 15'4"
- 12C. Closet
- 13. South bedroom 9'10" x 15'0"
- 13C. Closet
- 14 East bedroom 11'8" x 11'8"
- 14C Closet

- 4. Stair
- 6. Chimney in chase
- 7. Chimney

Paradise Springs Farm House
Second floor

Historic
Resource
Inventory
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON



9-012-01825

1825 S.E. Twelfth Avenue

Stephens, Block 124, Lots 5, 6
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 3231
Hosford-Abernethy

PREVIOUS LOCATION: East bank of Willamette River now east end of Marquam
Bridge; moved 1902

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence
OTHER FUNCTIONS: Apartment House

DATE BUILT: ca. 1862

STYLE: Italianate

ORIGINAL OWNER: Stephens, James B. and Elizabeth

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-79401-5360
ZONING: R1

DESIGNATION: Landmark

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Low-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, paired brackets and deep
plain frieze board. Tall one-over-one, double-hung windows with pronounced
cornices. Bevel siding, corner boards and water table.

SPECIAL F/M - ORIGINAL REMOVED:

Balvedere. Porches.

SPECIAL F/M- SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION:

Front porch replaced.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Development, Commerce in association with James B. Stephens

Development, Commerce, in association with James B. Stephens: Stephens (1806-1889) was born in Brook County, Virginia. He came to Oregon in 1844 and took a 640 acre land claim on the east bank of the Willamette River opposite the Portland town site in 1845. At that location he operated the first ferry in Multnomah County. After returning from the California gold fields, he developed his property. In 1850-51 Stephens laid out East Portland from Glisan to Hawthorne Streets, and from the river to East First Street. He was one of the organizers of the Pacific Telegraph Company in 1855 and managed the East Portland Savings and Loan Bank from 1861 to 1873.

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Snyder, Eugene, *EARLY PORTLAND: STUMP TOWN TRIUMPHANT* (Portland, 1970).

Present owner as of May 1981: LeRoy E. and Hilda E. Boland
MAILING ADDRESS: c/o H.H. Arnold, P.O. Box 15187, Portland 97215

No Preservation Funding

Negative: 114-16, 112-5