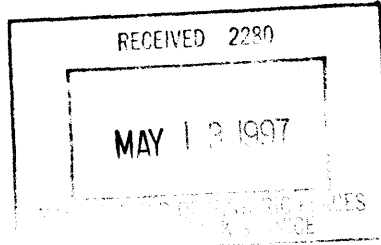


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



587

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Nelson, Carl E., House

other names/site number Cottonwood Cottage Bed & Breakfast

2. Location

street & number 960 E Street Northeast  not for publication

city or town Salem  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97301-1225

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick April 30, 1997  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  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:)

Edson W. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6-13-97

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   3   Page   1  

---

**NELSON, CARL E., HOUSE (1924)**  
960 E Street NE  
Salem, Marion County, Oregon

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

The one and a half story English Cottage built for Salem businessman Carl Nelson and his wife in 1924 stands on E Street in the cohesive residential area of traditional period houses north of the Oregon statehouse. It was designed by noted Portland architect Jamieson Parker, who, in the years before the Depression, designed several other fashionable houses for clients in the capital city. The Nelson House faces north onto E Street at the center of a block bounded on east and west by main arterials (Summer and Capitol Streets) leading to and from the state government center. Plans in possession of the owners show that the architect designed as a complement to the house an 18 x 20-foot garage at the southwest corner of the lot which is accessible from intersecting alleyways.

The garage, like the house, is clad with shingle siding in regular courses having 10 inches exposed to the weather. The garage has square attic lights turned on point in either end gable and side elevation multi-light windows. In 1992, a garden shed attachment was added to the east elevation at a right angle. The attachment is subordinate and distinguishable from original construction and does not prevent the garage from being counted a separately contributing feature. The garage bay originally was filled with a paneled door of three sections with multiple toplights. It has been replaced by an overhead door.

The Nelson House is a rectangular volume of one and a half stories with basement and attic. Its main ground plan measurement is 34 x 32 feet. A sizeable single-story polygonal livingroom window bay projects six feet from the west elevation.

Following the Arts and Crafts aesthetic based on picturesque archetypes of English vernacular architecture of the 16 and 17th centuries, the house is composed as an irregular mass enclosed by high, jerkin-head cross gables with crockets and a variety of hip and shed roofed dormers. The roof, originally clad with shingles, was recovered in 1976 with shakes, which are inconsistent with the building's stylistic character but ultimately reversible. The shingle exterior siding makes a continuous surface uninterrupted by jetties or string courses. Primary windows are multi-light casements and fixed windows, grouped in banks for the most part. The street facade is composed

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 3 Page 2

---

with projecting gabled entrance and breakfast room section offset to the east side. The front stoop is sheltered by a braced hood.

The interior is laid out on a cross axial plan in which the central entry stairhall axis is opposed by a long perpendicular axis of the livingroom with its west end window bay extension. A conventional focal point is the hearth and fireplace, although here it is a Modernistic feature consisting of a generous firebox with brick surround and simple oak slab pediment -- all flush with the south wall plane. The breakfast room and kitchen occupy the east side of the house. Across the original rear, or garden elevation were the diningroom in the southeast corner and sunroom opening from the livingroom into the southwest corner. In recent years, the south elevation was modified by the addition of a 13 x 20' hip-roofed sunroom extension faced with floor to ceiling plate glass panels. Above it, on the upper story, rests a 9 x 19-foot hip roofed sewing room and bathroom addition. These modifications were intended to integrate with the original volume in scale and detailing through the use of matching shingle siding, multi-light casements in the upper story, shingled roof hips, and, on the ground story, the sunroom was given beveled corners that recall the plan of the livingroom's polygonal window bay.

Interior finish work is of the first quality in the modern Arts and Crafts tradition. Noteworthy features include, in addition to the fireplace treatment, paneled diningroom cabinetry and a short section of stair banister with Moderne oversized turned balusters. The architect's plans show attention to accessory items that was customary for the time. Parker detailed a short section of shingle-clad exterior wing wall with an ornamental gate that allowed passage on the east side of the house from front to back lawn. The original gate was a swinging type with curvilinear top and bottom rails holding a panel of square spindles.

Enclosure of a small side porch off the kitchen is the last of three or four non-historic alterations. The deck and gazebo added to the southeast corner of the back yard in 1992 is counted a non-historic, non-contributing feature. The house is being maintained by the present owners as "Cottonwood Cottage," a bed and breakfast inn which takes its name from a mature cottonwood tree in the back yard.

The Nelson House meets National Register Criterion C as a rare documented work in Salem by the noted Oregon architect Jamieson Parker (1895-1939). This is the only house in north Salem known to have been designed by Parker, a talented exponent of the Arts and Crafts as well as the Colonial style. Parker was trained in the office of A. E. Doyle and at the University of Pennsylvania. He worked for a time in association with Folger Johnson before entering independent practice in 1921. Like most of his contemporaries, Parker was well grounded in the

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   3   Page   3  

---

historic period styles which his clients preferred for their residences in the 1920s. As is pointed out in the application, Parker's houses were distinguished by careful attention to detail and proportion, historical accuracy and skillful integration of house to landscape through advantageous use of the site and generous natural lighting. The prominent livingroom bay in the Nelson House is an example of how Parker accommodated these values on a conventional urban tax lot.

In Salem, there are only two other domestic works attributed to Parker with certainty. They are the Curtis Cross House (1924) at 1635 Fairmount Boulevard S, a Mediterranean-style house which was begun by Clarence Smith, Salem's leading designer of period houses, and the Daniel Fry House of the early 1930s, a Georgian-style residence at 565 Leffelle Street S. The Carl Nelson House, then, rounds out the local representation of popular historic period houses from the hand of a talented designer. Parker's body of work encompassed 70 to 75 projects in Portland, including two outstanding churches. This application shows that of 41 Parker-designed houses in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 12 are classified as English Cottages, or modern versions of the English Arts and Crafts style. His career was cut short by his untimely death at the age of 44 in 1939. During the Depression, he commenced the civil service work which claimed his full attention for the last five years of his life. Parker was a leader in the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, district director of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and was state director of the Federal Housing Administration at the time of his death. He was a advisor to state government in Salem when he headed the State Planning Board at the time the Capitol reconstruction project was launched following a disastrous statehouse fire in 1935.

Carl Nelson (1889-1951), a resident of Salem from about 1920, was engaged in the securities business at the time he commissioned the house for his family. After 1929, he entered into the brokerage business for wool and hops, key agricultural commodities of Marion County. He remarried after the death of his first wife in 1944. The house was sold shortly thereafter, thus ending the Nelson family occupation of twenty years.

Nelson, Carl E., House  
Name of Property

Marion 047, Oregon  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NA

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Domestic/Bed & Breakfast Inn

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century

**Revivals:** \_\_\_\_\_

English Cottage Style (English Arts and Crafts)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: Shingle

roof Wood: Shake

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

### SUMMARY

The Nelson House, built in 1924 and designed by the distinguished Portland architect Jamieson Parker, is a modest sized, but fine example of the English Cottage style. Some of the elements typical to the style and incorporated into this house are the fairly steeply-pitched gable roof with minimal eaves, asymmetrical plan, irregular, multi-light window configuration with dormers and picturesque details. The wood shingle cladding adds a note of informality that is further heightened by the naturally landscaped setting.

### SETTING

The Carl Nelson House is located at 960 E Street Northeast, in Salem. The house faces North on a 57' by 142' lot, the long axis running north and south. A brick sidewalk leads to the house. Mature shrubs, including such native plants as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and ferns surround the house. A large Cottonwood tree and a large Fir tree in the rear tower over the house giving it a forested ambiance. The house occupies most of the width of the lot with a narrow sidewalk leading to the east side of the house. This sidewalk terminates in a concrete patio running the length of the east side. The quiet, residential neighborhood consists of residences of similar size and age in a variety of styles. A major through street to the State capitol is located on the west end of the block. Outbuildings in the rear include a garage designed by the architect.

### EXTERIOR

The Nelson House is a one and one-half story nearly rectangular building with a large one-story bay on the west side. Cladding is the original painted wood shingle. The roof configuration is a clipped gable or jerkinhead with clipped cross gable; the roofing material is wood shakes. There is one interior brick chimney.

#### North facade

The Nelson House is approached from the north side by a brick walkway. The 41 inch wide entry door is sheltered from the weather by a small roof supported by substantial carved wooden brackets on either side. The entry door has a square light with leaded diamond-shaped panes in the upper one-third of the door. This window is set into a beaded board panel which is also the material of the four lower panels. The door surround is heavy wood imparting a massive quality to the door which is painted. The original brass door hardware is in place. The original wrought iron porch light fixture is to the left of the door and features a shield-shaped plate with a spear and heraldic shield holding an opaque glass shade.

Windows are multi-pane, fixed, and casement. To the right of the front door a grouping of three windows, each with 10 lights in configuration, 2 lights wide and 5 lights tall, illuminates the living room. The window surround is a simple trim board. A clipped gable dormer with two multi-light panes is directly above the living room windows. On the left side of the entry door a single multi-light window and a pair of multi-light windows illuminate the first floor bathroom and breakfast nook. A grouping of three multi-light windows on the second floor is located just below the clipped gable; two brackets support a window box directly below the window.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

---

East facade

The east facade of the Nelson House is punctuated by the back door of the house opening into the kitchen. To the left of the door is a double multi-light window with six lights each and just to the right of this window are two square, screened openings, apparently openings to the "California cooler" and perhaps another food storage area on the original back porch. In addition, below these vented openings is the original "Milk door", a passageway access to the back porch floor for milk delivery. Neither of these are operable in the present kitchen. A multi-light double hung window illuminating the dining room is also on this side as two upstairs windows, one multi-light in the gable end and a double hung window directly above the dining room.

South facade

The south side of the Nelson House shows the addition of the Sun Room with full length windows which run the entire width of the house, opening up the back yard. Multi-light windows in the second story also extend the full width of the house. The third story of the house has a bedroom; the double hung multi-light windows in this room are at the very top of the house at this elevation.

West facade

The west facade of the Nelson house features a large one-story three-sided bay which forms one side of the nearly octagonal living room. Multi-light fixed pane windows are present on all three sides of the bay. A door from the study/office opens onto this elevation. Second floor windows are multi-paned casement and open onto the master bedroom.

INTERIOR

Entrance Hall

The entrance hall into the Nelson House gives access to the living room to the right, the staircase almost directly ahead and to a half bath and breakfast nook on the left. The original ceiling light fixture is in place. The woodwork in the hall and throughout the house is simple one by four trim board; there is a small crown molding at ceiling height. Ceilings are 8' high; a simple 6 and 3/4" baseboard is in all rooms. All woodwork is painted. The original brass hardware is in place and good condition; this consists of a simple brass doorknob, no escutcheon, and brass keyhole place. The hardware is the same throughout the house with glass door knobs on the second floor. With the exception of the entrance door, all doors are two panel and painted. The floor covering is vinyl.

Living Room

The living room of the Carl Nelson House is roughly octagonal, the angles are formed by an alcove on the north side, a large bay on the west side of the room, the fireplace wall to the south and diagonal entrances to the dining room and entrance hall on the east side. Windows on the north and west sides illuminate the room. The most commanding feature of the room is the fireplace with a simple, stained wooden surround described in the architectural plans as an "oak slab" measuring almost six feet across. It rises in a gradual slope from each side of the fireplace to a peak of 4' and is stained dark brown. A single row of bricks laid horizontally edges the fireplace on each side; a brass fireplace with glass doors covers the very large firebox opening. Open shelves on each side of the fireplace are set into the back of the surround perpendicular to the fireplace itself.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

---

To the left of the fireplace a louvered door covers an earlier doorway into the downstairs office. The diagonal entrance to the dining room is at the southeast corner of the living room. From the northeast end of the living room the staircase ascends to the second and third floors; it is open for the first few steps and has flat, carved balusters, two to each step. The balusters are painted; the railing is stained a dark brown. Heavy 10 inch by 10 inch beams accentuate the alcove and entrance hall. The original radiators are still in use although the heating source is now gas rather than the original coal, as evidenced by the coal chute in the basement.

#### Dining Room

The dining room is rectangular in shape with French doors and side lights with leaded glass opening onto the sun-room to the south. A multi-light double hung window is on the east side. There is an original corner dish cupboard. A replacement light fixture lights this room. The living room and dining room are carpeted.

#### Downstairs Office

Adjacent to the living room, to the west, is a small office which was originally used as a sun room. A French door opens from that room onto the side yard to the west.

#### Kitchen and Breakfast Nook

The kitchen has been enlarged by the enclosure of a back porch on the east side. It has multi-light windows facing south, east and also on the north side of the breakfast nook. A door from the kitchen opens onto the east side of the house. In addition, there is a door to the basement and the original swinging door to the dining room.

#### Downstairs Bathroom

A half-bath is located between the entrance hall and the breakfast nook. It features the original corner wash basin.

#### Downstairs Sun Room

The rear downstairs sun room features floor to ceiling windows across the width of the entire house. It is two steps lower than the rest of the house.

#### Upstairs

At the north end of the upstairs hallway a large original linen and storage closet, still with the original brass hardware is in use. It features paneled doors and many drawers. There are three bedrooms, a sewing room and two bathrooms. The master bedroom features two original wall sconces. A guest bedroom has one original wall sconce. Windows are multi-pane, both casement and double-hung. The original brass door hardware with glass door knobs is in place. Floor covering is wall to wall carpet. A small third floor bedroom has the original narrow tongue and groove edge grain fir flooring. This room looks out over the rear yard to the south. There is an attic room on this floor as well.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   7   Page   4  

---

### Basement

The full basement of the Nelson House serves as a storage, utility and furnace area. It also features the original fruit storage room and is accessed by both a stairway from the kitchen and an outside stairwell. The original coal chute is no longer in use. The basement has five-panel doors.

### Alterations

Alterations include the enclosure of a small back porch into the kitchen area; no square footage was added. The date of this alteration is unknown. A second story sleeping porch was added to the rear of the house. This was built about 1938-39. In the early 1940's, another owner enclosed the area below the 2d floor sleeping porch. A concrete slab was poured, a brick wall was added on the west end of this new room, and large windows installed on the south and east sides, fully enclosing the space which has become a Sun Room. French doors open into the dining room and a door on the southeast corner onto the side patio. The French doors were added to what was merely an opening between the dining and sun rooms . in 1980.

### Outbuildings

The original garage is still used; it is situated in the rear southwest corner of the lot and is accessed from the alley. It has diamond shaped windows in both the north and south gable ends. The three original panel doors have been replaced with an overhead door. There are multi-light windows on the other three sides of the garage. A small storage shed has been added to the east side of the garage. A non historic deck and gazebo are situated on the east side of the rear yard. Both the shed and the deck/gaxebo were added in 1992.

### Additional Items of Interest

The Cottonwood tree, standing in the back yard, has been there since the lot was a portion of an orchard, prior to the time that the Nelson house was built. The house was sold by Nelson in 1944, for \$7500, the original cost in 1924.

Nelson, Carl E., House  
Name of Property

Marion 047, Oregon  
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:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheets

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1924

**Significant Dates**

1924

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Jamieson Parker, Architect

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

---

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Carl Nelson house in Salem, Oregon, designed by notable 1920s Portland architect Jamieson Parker, is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of the one and one-half story English Cottage as interpreted by Parker. The Nelson house is a medium-sized cottage illustrating Parker's earlier interpretation of the English Cottage style with asymmetrical massing, steep roof, minimal eaves, multi-pane windows and shingle siding. Jamieson Parker's active architectural career of designing buildings spanned only a brief 11 years, from 1920 through 1931 when his last design was constructed. During that time he designed over 70 buildings, mostly residences, and two outstanding churches, the First Unitarian Church (1924), which is listed on the National Register and St. Mark's Catholic Church (1925). Through the 1920s the "period style" house was in its heyday and Parker was adept at designing such styles as Colonial Revival, Georgian, Federal, Cape Cod, and the English Cottage. Parker had traveled in England and on the Continent in the early 1920s and had a first-hand familiarity with the scale, setting, and details of fine European construction. He seemed particularly influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement which was also detailed in Portland by Wade Hampton Pipes through his long career and Ellis Lawrence who moved comfortably through several historic styles. Of the 41 houses designed by Jamieson Parker and listed in the City of Portland Historic Building Inventory, 12 are designated as "English Cottage". The earlier structures, from 1920-24, are generally shingle clad, smaller, and more informal than the later larger two-story versions which utilize stucco or a combination of stucco and wood cladding. The Nelson house (1924) falls into the earlier category with its smaller scale and rustic shingle siding. It is also less formal than similar sized houses of the period in Salem which often feature brick in combination with stucco or wood siding. According to lecturer and art historian Earl Drais Layman, Parker's houses exhibit an unusual openness and freedom of plan with a lavish use of daylight, a feature of the English approach. Parker's houses show a clear appreciation of fine detail and are carefully sited to take advantage of sunlight, views, and surroundings. The Nelson house is generally modest, showing how, in the hands of a master craftsman, a few well-chosen elements can impart a timeless sense of style and refinement.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

---

Jamieson Parker

Jamieson Parker, a prominent Portland, Oregon architect, was born in that city on 28 January, 1895. His father was an Englishman, and a well known Portland attorney, Horatio H. Parker. His mother was an Alabama resident, Chalotte Boykin Parker.

While a teenager, and in his after school hours, Jamieson Parker went to work for a leading Portland Architect, A. E. Doyle. While employed by Doyle's firm Parker laid out the inscriptions to be carved on the exterior of the Central Library (in Portland) and the benches outside the library as well. He graduated from the Portland Academy in 1912.

He continued with A.E. Doyle until 1914 when he entered the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture. After graduating (in two years) he was asked by the faculty to stay on as an architecture instructor but chose to go to New York City and work for another architect, H. VanBuren Magonigle. Toward the end of the First World War, in 1918, he entered the Coast Artillery and served as a Second Lieutenant until the war's end. In 1919 he returned to Portland and back to work with E.A.Doyle. In 1920 he joined with the office of Folger Johnson and Carl Wallwork as an associate. In 1921 he opened his own firm.

Jamieson Parker's career was a brilliant career, but a short one. He designed homes approximately 70 homes. Many were for well known Portlanders, two churches (The First Unitarian and Saint Mark's Episcopal) and other homes throughout Oregon. Examples of his homes can be found in the Hood River Valley, Klamath Falls, Neskowin, Oakgrove and Salem as well as Portland. According to his spouse, his first architectural work was to remodel his parents beach cottage in Seaview, Washington while he was still in High School.

His first Portland house was the Piper House in Portland's East Moreland district. His last was in this district as well. His productive years ended with the stock market crash in 1929. Parker's last house was designed and built in 1931.

In 1923 he was married to Margaret Biddle and together they raised three children. He designed their house in Waverly Heights, Portland. He was an excellent violinist even taking his instrument to play around the campfire while on outings with his hiking group. Jamieson Parker was known as a humorist and creator of limericks. He was a consummate reader and had been quoted as saying "a day without reading 2 hours was a day lost". He was a good father and in addition to being a fine architect, he was a landscape gardener as well.

The 1929 crash was a crushing event and his architectural business went steadily down hill. No new homes were being built and for a time the Parker's were living on savings alone. In 1934 he was offered the position as the Regional Director for the Historic American Buildings Survey. He spent most of that year recording pioneer houses built prior to 1860. Photographs of this work still exist. In 1935, Parker was appointed State Director for the Federal Housing Authority.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

---

Jamieson Parker was active in several professional groups and civic affairs in Portland. In 1928, 1929 and 1934 he was the president of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). He was a member of the Portland Arts Commission in 1932, and the State Planning Board frbetween 1934 and 1939. He was a Trustee of the Portland Art Museum; Recorder for the Portland Society of the Archeological Institute; active in Columbia Gorge conservation; in preservation of Portland's Pioneer Courthouse and the Roadside Council of Oregon.

Jamieson Parker suffered from Hypertension and Bright's Disease (a liver ailment) and died in Portland , Oregon 8 December 1939 at the age of 44.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

---

Carl E. Nelson

Carl E. Nelson was born on 30 October 1889 in Chicago, IL. His parents were Alfred and Emma Nelson, Swedish emigrants. He left Chicago schools after the Eighth grade to work and support his mother. He completed high school via correspondence courses.

Carl worked for a construction company in Southern Idaho after leaving Chicago and until he was accepted into college.

In 1916 he entered the University of Oregon. He lettered in football and graduated in 1920. He gained the nickname of "The Pope" while in college.

Carl Nelson married Genevieve Dickey shortly after graduation. They were married until 1944 when she died. They had three children; Reed, W. Stuart and Janice. After becoming a widower, Carl was remarried to a Margaret Nelson (No relation) in 1946.

Following his graduation from college he entered into the securities business, dealing primarily in municipal bonds. This lasted until 1929. Through a stroke of luck he left the brokerage business prior to the crash and went to work for Mrs. Clifford Brown in the Clifford Brown Warehouse. Their business involved brokering wool and mohair and selling hop supplies. Carl Nelson left the warehouse several years later when Chandler Brown, the late Clifford Brown's son, came into the business.

Carl then formed a competing company with Mr. Bob Fitzmaurice who had also been employed by the Brown warehouse. They were expanding into the fertilizer business (Fitzmaurice Fertilizer continues today) when Carl Nelson died on 29 November 1951. Carl Nelson sold his home in 1944.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page   1  

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Clark, Rosalind. Architecture Oregon Style. Portland, Oregon, Professional Book Center, 1983

Taped interviews of Margaret Biddle Parker, 1974 and 1984, from the Oregon Historical Society

Transcription of The Margaret Biddle Parker interviews, Charles Digregorio, Interviewer, Al Staehli, Architect and Elisabeth Walton Potter Architectural Historian for the State of Oregon Historic Preservation Office.

Jamieson Parker's original blueprints For the Nelson house, maintained by the current owner

Jamieson Parker's 38 page plan book for the Nelson house, maintained by the current owner

Interviews with: Reed Nelson, son of the original owner, Carl E. Nelson, who as a child lived in the Nelson house.

Jayne English, former neighbor of the Nelson house.

Robert Gormsem, owner of Salem home that Carl E. Nelson moved into in 1944.

Jack Fitzmaurice, son of Robert Fitzmaurice, business partner of Carl E. Nelson.





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

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number   10   Page   1  

---

## **Boundary Description**

The nominated area is located in the NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 23, T.7S., R.3W., Willamette Meridian, and is legally identified as Lot 17 and the East 6 feet of Lot 16, Block 8, The Oaks Addition to the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

## **Boundary Justification**

The property, otherwise identified as Tax Lot 9200, encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the historic house and garage built for Carl E. Nelson in 1924.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

**Photographs**

---

Nelson, Carl E., House (19224)  
960 E Street NE  
Salem, Marion County, Oregon

Photographs, November 1996

Negatives: Bill Wickman  
960 E Street NE  
Salem OR 97301

- 1 of 15 North (front) elevation
- 2 of 15 North and west elevations
- 3 of 15 West elevation, looking north from rear yard
- 4 of 15 South elevation, showing rear additions
- 5 of 15 West elevation, looking north from rear yard
- 6 of 15 Historic garage, south and east elevations, from lateral alleyway, showing recent shed attachment
- 7 of 15 Interior view of living room, looking west
- 8 of 15 Interior view of living room, looking south to chimneypiece detailed in architect's plans
- 9 of 15 Interior view of dining room
- 10 of 15 Looking north from kitchen to breakfast room
- 11 of 15 Moderne stairway banister detailed in architect's plans
- 12 of 15 Built-in linen cabinetry, upstairs hallway
- 13 of 15 Built-in cabinetry in corner of bedroom
- 14 of 15 One of three original wall sconces in upstairs bedrooms
- 15 of 15 Upstairs bedroom with added skylight