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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JAN 26 1990

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 Kingsley, Edward D., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2132 SW Montgomery Drive N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97201

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>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>3</u>	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		_____ objects
			<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.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date January 10, 1990
State or Federal agency and bureau Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. [Signature] 2/23/90
 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 [Signature] Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood

roof asphalt: composition shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Setting

The Edward D. Kingsley residence is located on a 100' x 100' lot in the Portland Heights Neighborhood. Situated on the southwest corner of Block 74 on Lots 5 and 6, the house fronts Montgomery Street to the west and Myrtle to the south. The surrounding neighborhood is very stable and has changed little since construction of the Kingsley residence in 1927. Most of the nearby houses are contemporary or somewhat older than the Kingsley residence. In general, all of the houses and their grounds are well cared for.

Carter's Addition is part of the Donation Land Claim of Thomas J. Carter who came to Oregon in 1847 and settled on his claim in 1850. Carter's Addition was platted c.1868 and developed around the same time.

Tyler Woodard developed Council Crest in 1870. As a result of the development of these areas, the Portland Street Railway Company was organized in 1889 and a cable car line ran from the bottom of Southwest Eighth Avenue (then Chapman Street) and Mill Street up to Portland Heights.

Exterior

The residence was designed by Architect Jamieson K. Parker in 1926 for Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Kingsley, and was completed in 1927. Except for the growth of the street trees, it looks today almost exactly the same as it did when completed. The house has been occupied by the Kingsley family ever since constructed, the present occupant being the granddaughter of the original owners.

Designed in the late 19th and 20th century Revival-Colonial Revival style, the Kingsley residence consists of a two-story and attic main block, 30' x 50' in size, facing on Montgomery Street, with a 20' x 22' kitchen and servants' wing to the north side of the main block of the house. The house is sited about 10 feet from the property line on Montgomery Drive. Around the corner, facing Myrtle Street at the southeast corner of the property, is a detached garage for two cars. Montgomery Drive has a downward slope from the corner, and Myrtle Street slopes upward from the corner a little more steeply.

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The entire property is enclosed at the two street fronts with a white picket fence, stepped up the slope atop a low, stepped, red brick wall. This fence is a remarkable work of architecture in its own right, being carefully designed and detailed by the architect with square posts surmounted by gracefully turned post caps, and with turned pickets set in molded top and bottom rails. At the northwest corner of the property the service yard is enclosed by a higher fence, charmingly detailed with a full height gate and incorporating lattice work with the turned and molded work.

The main block of the house is sited about four feet above the sidewalk with the approach to its central entrance by a short flight of broad brick steps leading to a small brick porch with a classically detailed portico supported on a pair of Doric columns. The front door has six raised panels with a brass knocker at its center and a leaded fan light above the door. The scale of the door is large, in keeping with the high ceilings inside. The fenestration on the Montgomery elevation is symmetrical about the entrance with four windows at the first floor and five at the second floor. There are no attic dormers on this side. Windows are all doublehung wood sash, with 6 lights over 6 at the second floor, and 6 lights over 9 lights at the first floor. A wide molded cornice surmounts the first floor windows. Louvered shutters, painted green, are installed at all windows. The siding is 8-inch beveled lap siding painted white. The low pitched roof terminates in boxed eaves.

At the kitchen and servants' wing, which has lower ceilings than the main block of the house, there are two windows at both the first and second floors facing Montgomery Street.

The south elevation of the house, facing Myrtle Street, has two windows at each floor located near the corners, with a wide space at the center of the wall blank where the fireplace chimney rises behind the wall. At the attic the boxed eaves return across the gabled end, and a pair of small windows are located near the center at either side of the concealed chimney.

At the rear of the house fenestration of the main block of the house is symmetrical. Here the windows at the first floor are different, having pairs of french doors set between the pairs of windows, and a pair of french doors in the center opening from the hallway. Here again the wide cornice is installed at the head of the window-door groupings. At the second floor the windows are a

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repetition of the front elevation. At the attic a wide central dormer having three windows is flanked by two small gabled dormers with one window at each dormer.

The fenestration at the rear of the kitchen and servants' wing is the same as at the front. At the north wall of this wing there are also two windows at the second floor. At the first floor are a window and a door. At the attic is a fan light. A second chimney, serving the furnace and the library fireplace, is located at the north end of the main block of the house, carrying out the symmetry.

Interior

Inside the main block of the house there is a feeling of spaciousness and light which is enhanced by the beautiful paneling and woodwork which was all detailed full size by the architect. In the living room the walls are divided into flat panels defined by the moldings, cornice and a low wainscot of raised paneling, all painted. The fireplace is flanked by bookshelves set at either side of the two windows. The fireplace front and hearth are polished black marble.

The hallway again has the wainscot and cornice, and the stair is beautifully detailed with turned balusters surmounted by a molded hardwood banister. The entire wall beneath the stair has raised wood paneling and all the woodwork is painted.

Across the hall from the living room is the library which is reached through a short vestibule, flanked on either side by a coat closet and a lavatory. The library is in complete contrast to the rest of the first floor, being paneled in dark, vertical grain Douglas Fir with a natural finish, the boards all running vertically. Here the fireplace has a comfortable look with a red brick front and a hearth of square, tan-colored tiles.

In the dining room there is again a raised panel wainscot which here is surmounted by a large figured, pictorial wallpaper, which is the original paper, having been purchased by Mrs. Kingsley in New York City when the house was built. The floors in the dining room, and throughout the main part of the house, are 8-inch wide quarter-sawn oak. The dining room table and one of the sideboards are original, and many of the pieces of furniture throughout the house were brought to the house by the Kingsleys when they moved

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into the house in 1927. There have been no changes made to the main part of the first floor except the paint color of the living room, where the walls were originally painted green.

In the kitchen wing changes have been made to some of the cabinets and counters, but in the pantry they are original. The former maids' dining room has been converted to a family breakfast room and the wall opened up to the kitchen. The entry has been converted to a laundry. Remodeling of the kitchen area was done about 20 years ago.

On the second floor the changes have been minimal. The master bedroom is a beautiful square room with a fireplace set diagonally in one corner. In the dressing room the wardrobe closets have been altered, and in the bathroom a counter lavatory has replaced the original pedestal lavatory. At the third floor finished rooms and attic spaces remain exactly as built.

In the basement the original fruit room enclosure has been removed and its area combined with the former laundry to make a finished playroom area. The original hot water boiler has been replaced by a new oil-fired boiler. The large area originally needed for wood storage is now mostly unused. The original hot water radiators remain throughout the house.

In the garage the three panel sliding doors have been replaced by a single, automatic, overhead door.

A number of changes have been made in the garden at the rear of the house. A playhouse was added about 30 years ago, and the original fish pond was removed in 1971 and replaced by a swimming pool. The playhouse now houses the pool filter and pump equipment.

This house was a major opus for Architect Jamieson Parker. It is one of his largest, and an outstanding example of his work in the Mid-Atlantic Colonial style. Parker designed houses in several other traditional styles: English cottages, French Provincial country houses, New England colonial houses, as well as a few in a rustic style somewhere between "Craftsman" and the "Northwest" style. In all of his work Parker gave great attention to function of plan, proportion and scale of rooms and exterior, and extraordinary care with moldings and detail. In the principal rooms of the Kingsley house every molding was developed by him especially for the house and detailed at full-size on the

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construction drawings, from which the planing mill took the profiles to grind the planer knives which shaped the moldings. Parker's moldings are all in perfect keeping with the tradition and feeling appropriate to the style in which the house was designed.

The fence surrounding the house is itself deserving of a eulogy to its beauty and perfect relationship to the street, site and house. It is an integral part of the house design.

The condition of the house is generally excellent inside and out, although unused room on the third floor and in the servants' wing at the second floor have not been painted for many years. A new roof of composition shingles has been applied recently over the wood shingles, but detracts little from the general appearance because it is hardly seen.

In summary, the Kingsley residence is a superior example of its type and period and of Jamieson Parker's work. It is in excellent condition, in a very stable neighborhood, and very nearly in its original state. It is still in the ownership of the family of the original owners, who were of great importance in the history of the lumber industry in the Portland area.

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

1926-1927

Significant Dates

1927

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jamieson Parker, architect

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

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 0.23 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	3	5	4	0
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5	0	3	9	6	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is legally described as Lots 5 and 6 of Block 74, Carter's Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is the entire urban tax lot historically associated with the house built for Edward D. Kingsley in 1927. Contributing features are the Colonial house and its compatibly styled detached garage and the perimeter fence of palings and classically-detailed posts.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President and Richard E. Ritz, FAIA

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date August 15, 1989

street & number 123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

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SUMMARY

The handsome Colonial style house at SW Montgomery and Myrtle streets in the Portland Heights neighborhood of Portland, Oregon, was built for lumberman Edward D. Kingsley in 1927. The house, its compatible garage and "Colonial" picket fence with classical posts and urn finials were designed by Jamieson Parker, a noted Portland architect whose career was cut short by his untimely death at the age of 44 in 1939.

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 historic period styles which his clients preferred for their residences in the 1920s. As is pointed out in the following, Parker's houses were distinguished by careful attention to detail and proportion, historical accuracy and skillful integration of the house with site and garden.

With the onset of the Depression, Parker supplemented his practice with the civil service work which eventually claimed his full attention. In 1934 he was named Area Director for the Historic American Buildings Survey, and in 1935 he entered the Federal Housing Administration, where he rose to the position of State Director. Consequently, the body of his work, encompassing 75 important residences for prominent Portlanders and two outstanding churches (the First Unitarian Church of 1924 and St. Mark's Episcopal Church of 1925), was produced in the span of scarcely 15 years.

The finely-finished two-story house on SW Montgomery Drive meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent representative of the Georgian Colonial type which predominated in Parker's residential work. Its full Doric entablature and pedimented portico with columns and antae show the quality of detail which Park had observed at first hand in the Colonial archetypes during his student days in Philadelphia.

Edward D. Kingsley, a leading figure in the Oregon lumber industry, occupied the house from 1927 to the time of his death in 1940.

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Jamieson Parker

Jamieson Parker was a Portland, Oregon architect who gained prominence for his designs of churches and houses in the 1920s, despite his relatively brief professional practice.

Parker was born in Portland on January 28, 1895, the son of Horatio H. Parker, a Portland attorney, and Charlotte Boykin Parker. He attended the Portland Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in Architecture in 1916 after only two years.

In the summer of 1912, when only 17 years old, Parker went to work in the office of Portland's leading architect, A.E. Doyle, at the busiest time of Doyle's career. While in Doyle's office Parker laid out the lettering for the inscriptions to be incised in the exterior limestone of the new Central Library, then under construction. He continued in Doyle's office until 1914, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture.

After graduation from the University he was asked to stay on in a teaching position but elected instead to go to New York, where he worked for about two years in the office of the prominent architect H. VanBuren Magonigle. In 1918 Parker entered the U.S. Army, serving as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. In 1919 he returned to Portland, working again for a short time in Doyle's office. In 1920 Parker entered the office of Portland architect Folger Johnson as an associate. He worked with Johnson for about two years, and then in 1921 opened his own office.

Jamieson Parker's practice spanned a period of barely 10 years, but in that time he designed about 75 important houses for prominent Portlanders, and two outstanding churches, the First Unitarian (1924) and St. Mark's Episcopal (1925). The First Unitarian Church is on the National Register.

Parker's houses were mostly Colonial Revival in style because, as Parker himself said, that was what most of his clients wanted. However, Parker also designed houses in the style of 17th century New England, Cape Cod, and in the English style. His houses all had in common their careful attention to detail and proportion, historical accuracy and skillful integration of the house with the site and the garden.

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In 1923 Parker was married to Margaret Biddle and soon afterward built a charming small house for themselves in Waverly Heights. His wife's family connections and friends were helpful to Parker in obtaining many of his commissions, but Parker soon came into demand as one of the most popular house architects in Portland.

In 1928 Parker went to Europe, traveling for three months in England and on the continent. Much of the time was spent in Italy, and Venice was his favorite place.

Parker was an excellent violinist, and had at one time thought of becoming a professional musician. He loved the out of doors and loved to read. He once said that a day without reading for two hours was a wasted day. The Parkers had three children, two girls and a boy, and he was very fond of them.

From the beginning of his practice in 1921, Parker maintained his office in the U.S. National Bank Building. In 1929 just before the stock market crash, he designed new offices for himself in the Spalding Building with a beautiful library housing his fine collection of architectural books.

With the stock market crash and the subsequent depression, Parker's practice dried up, and the last house he designed was constructed in 1931. In 1934 Parker became Regional Director for the Historic American Buildings Survey under the Civil Works Administration. However, the funding for the survey was cut off that same year before the work was completed. In 1935 Parker entered the employ of the Federal Housing Administration, work which he held until his death in 1939. He had risen quickly to the post of State Director.

Jamieson Parker died in Portland on December 8, 1939 at the age of 44, after suffering for some time from hypertension and Bright's disease, leaving his widow with three young children aged 8 to 12.

Jamieson Parker was active in professional and civic affairs. He served as President of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1928 and 1929 and again in 1934. He was a member of the Portland Art Commission, 1932; the State Planning Board, 1934-39; and a Trustee of the Portland Art Museum. He was Recorder for the Portland Society of the Archeological Institute; active in Columbia Gorge conservation; in preservation of the Pioneer Courthouse; and in the Roadside Council of Oregon.

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Kingsley Family

Edward Daniel Kingsley, who built the beautiful house at 2132 S.W. Montgomery Drive in Portland, was a prominent figure in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest. Born on June 12, 1868 at Freeport, Illinois, he was the son of Dr. George Pomeroy Kingsley and Harriet Swift Kingsley. George Kingsley, who was a dentist and a banker, had settled in Freeport in the 1850s. Edward Kingsley's grandparents were Daniel and Betsy Pomeroy Kingsley. Daniel Kingsley was a merchant in Northampton, Massachusetts, and his wife was a descendant of General Seth Pomeroy of Northampton (b.1706, d.1777), who was the first Brigadier General appointment in the American Revolutionary Army. Pomeroy's ancestors had come to Massachusetts from Lancashire, England in 1630.

Edward Daniel Kingsley was educated in the public schools of Freeport and finished his schooling at Smith Academy, a department of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. Kingsley married Charlotte Wright of Freeport on October 7, 1891 and they had two children, a daughter Rosalind, born in 1893 and a son George Archibald, born October 8, 1896.

Kingsley engaged in the grain business in Nebraska for several years but in 1898 came west, going through Portland on his way to the gold fields in the Yukon. He soon returned to Freeport and brought his family to Oregon in 1900. For about a year he was the general manager of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Co. at Bridal Veil, Oregon. In 1902 he organized the West Oregon Lumber company, first located near Clatskanie, Oregon. This first mill was situated four miles from town and produced 10,000 board feet of lumber a day in a ten-hour day and flumed the lumber to its planing mill in Clatskanie.

In 1909 the mill was moved to a 70-acre site on the Willamette River at Linnton north of Portland. Here it operated until 1955 when it was liquidated. Edward Kingsley was president of West Oregon Lumber Co. until 1935 when he organized his own company, the Kingsley Lumber Company, with a mill adjacent to the West Oregon Lumber Mill at Linnton. Edward Kingsley was chairman of the board of the new company.

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In 1926 the Kingsleys engaged the prominent Portland architect Jamieson Parker to design a house for them on Portland Heights, and in 1927 they moved into the house.

Edward Kingsley was very active in the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, serving as its president with distinction, and made journeys to foreign countries to broaden the markets for west coast lumber. He was also for many years a director of the Douglas Fir Export Company. He was one of the founders of the Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association, organized in Portland in 1905. He served as vice-regent in the Order of Hoo-Hoo, a lumbermen's organization. In all his service with industry associations, as in his own business, he showed indomitable courage and faith in the future of the industry and worked with tremendous energy in everything he did. In Portland he was a member of the Arlington, Waverly, University and Multnomah clubs. In Linnton, Kingsley donated land to the city for a park which was named Kingsley Park in his memory.

Edward Kingsley died at Portland Medical Hospital on September 4, 1940 at the age of 72 after a three-month illness with uremic poisoning. He was survived by his wife, daughter and son.

Edward Kingsley's son, George Archibald (Arch) Kingsley, was born October 8, 1896 at Freeport, Illinois and came to Oregon with his parents in 1900. He attended the Portland Academy and the University of Oregon and graduated from Williams College in 1918. After graduation from Williams he served in the U.S. Army in France during World War I as a First Lieutenant.

Arch Kingsley worked up from the ranks at West Oregon Lumber Co. Starting in 1921 he worked in turn as a laborer, yard foreman, purchasing agent, vice president and general manager. In 1933 he was elected president. In 1935 when Kingsley Lumber Co. was formed, he became president of the new company.

Arch Kingsley married Jane Powers of Portland in 1931 and their three children were Charlotte, Daniel and Ann.

Kingsley had a lifelong interest in baseball, having played freshman baseball at the University of Oregon, and was varsity catcher at Williams College. About 1954, together with Clay Brown and Cal Souther, he bought the Portland Beavers along with the

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Vaughan Street ballpark. Kingsley was vice president of the ball club in 1954 and became president in 1957, serving until 1966. He carried the club financially for many years after 1960 and served as chairman of the board of directors until 1969. Kingsley was given a meritorious award at the 1965 Hayward Banquet of Champions in recognition of his efforts to save and restore baseball in Portland.

Kingsley also served on the board of directors of Catlin-Hillside School, was a past president of the Douglas Fir Association and an officer of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Columbia Valley Lumbermen's Association. He was president of the Waverly Country Club in 1948 and a member of the University, Racquet and Multnomah clubs.

George Archibald Kingsley died at Portland on July 30, 1976 at the age of 79. He was survived by his widow Mary, his three children, and four stepchildren.

Daniel T. Kingsley, son of Arch Kingsley, was born in Portland in 1933. He graduated from Princeton University. In 1956 he went to work for the Kingsley Lumber Co., eventually becoming sales manager, and from 1962 to 1968 was president of the company.

In 1968 he was a presidential advance man for Richard Nixon and from 1969 to 1979 was a commissioner of the Property Management and Disposal Service of the General Services Administration. In 1971 he became a special assistant to President Nixon. In 1974 he was nominated by President Nixon to a seat on the Federal Power Commission, but after Nixon's resignation that nomination was withdrawn by President Ford. In 1977 Kingsley became executive vice president and general manager of the Washington office of the Los Angeles public relations firm of Deaver and Hannaford.

Charlotte, daughter of Arch Kingsley, grew up in the house on Montgomery Drive, and with her husband Richard Stanton has lived in the house and raised their children there.

The Kingsley family has been very important since 1900 in the northwest lumber industry, Portland civic affairs, the Portland Beaver Baseball Club and in President Nixon's administration. Their house on S.W. Montgomery Drive has been occupied by four generations of the Kingsley family since its construction in 1927.

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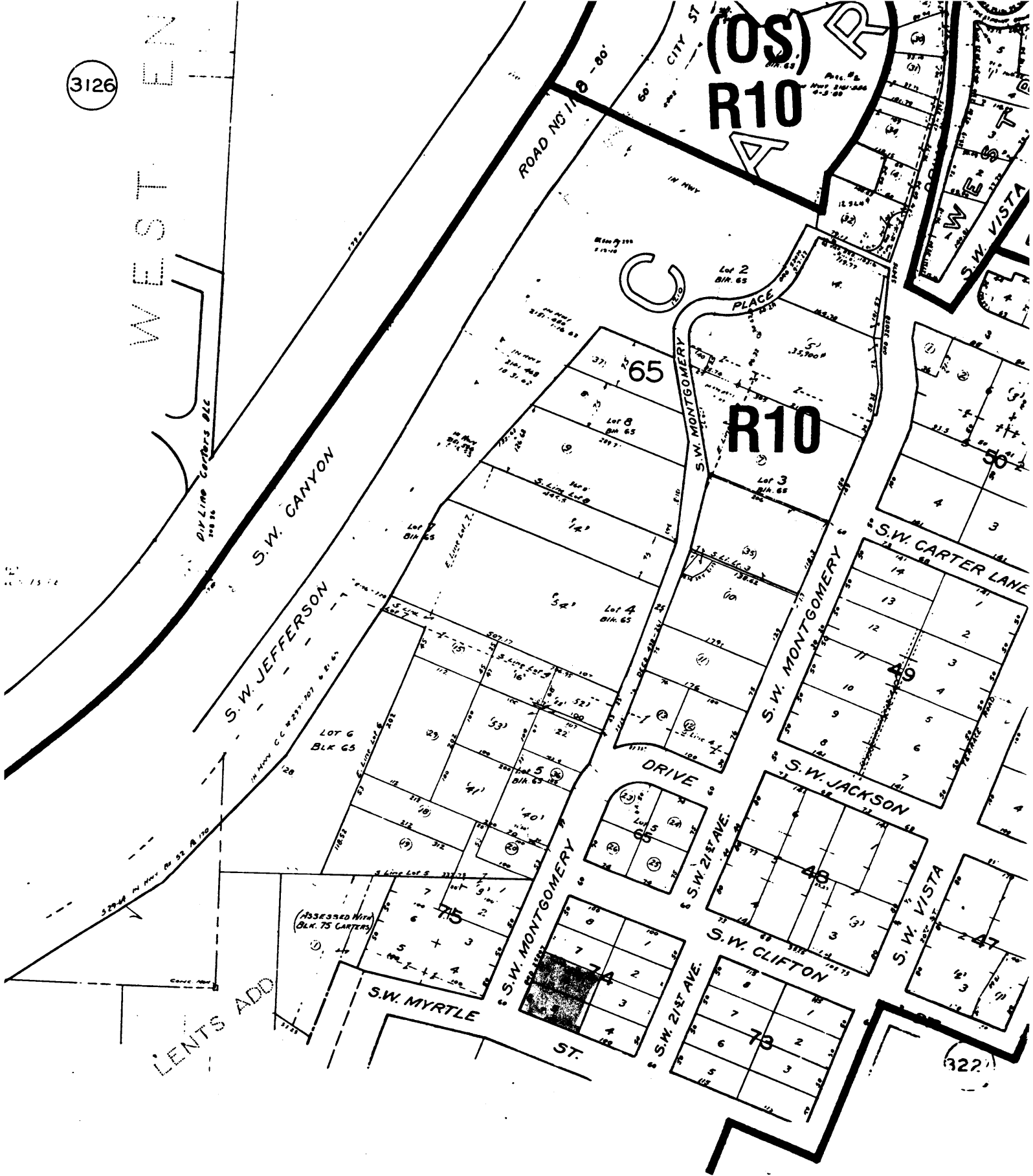
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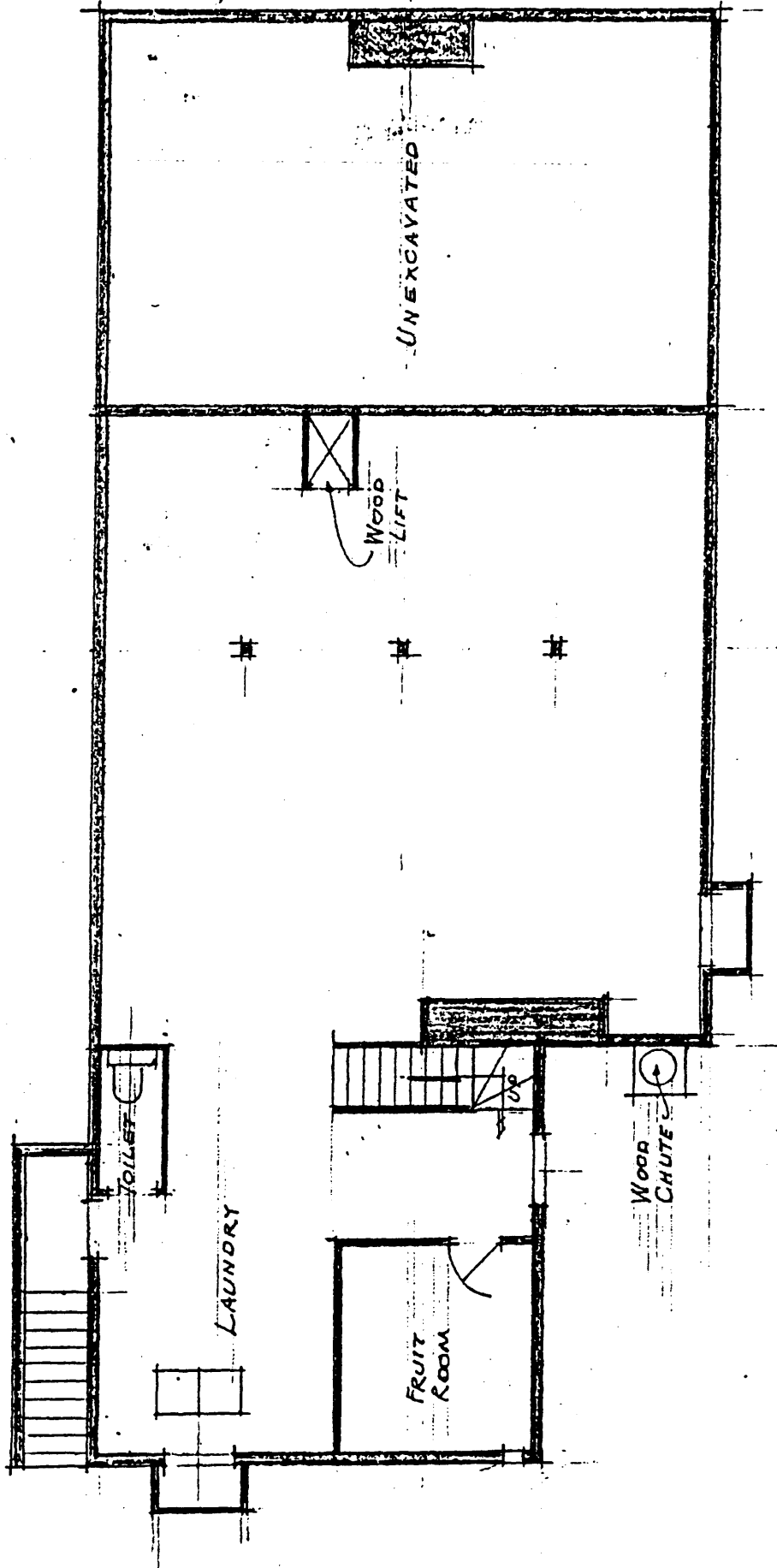
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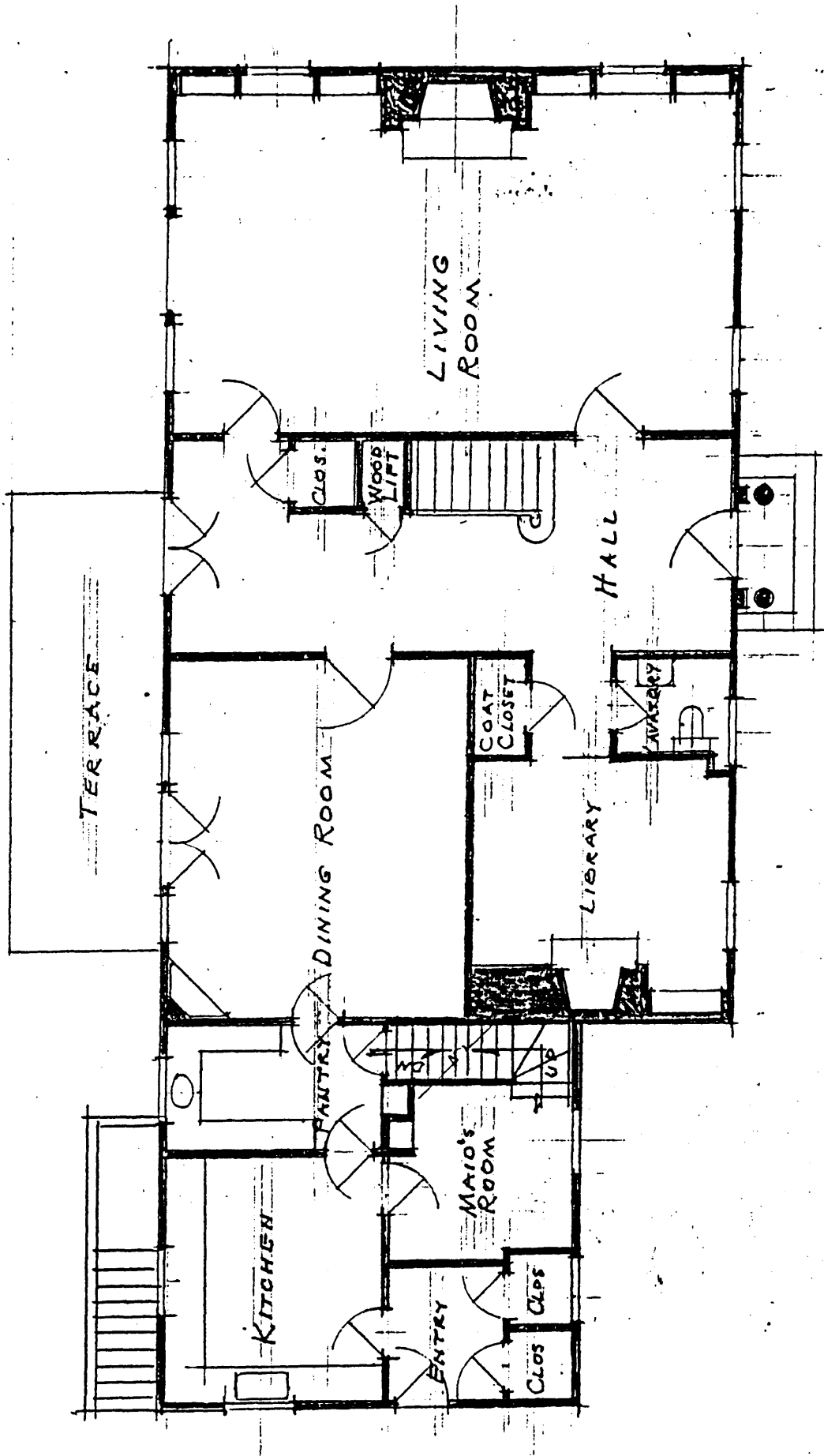


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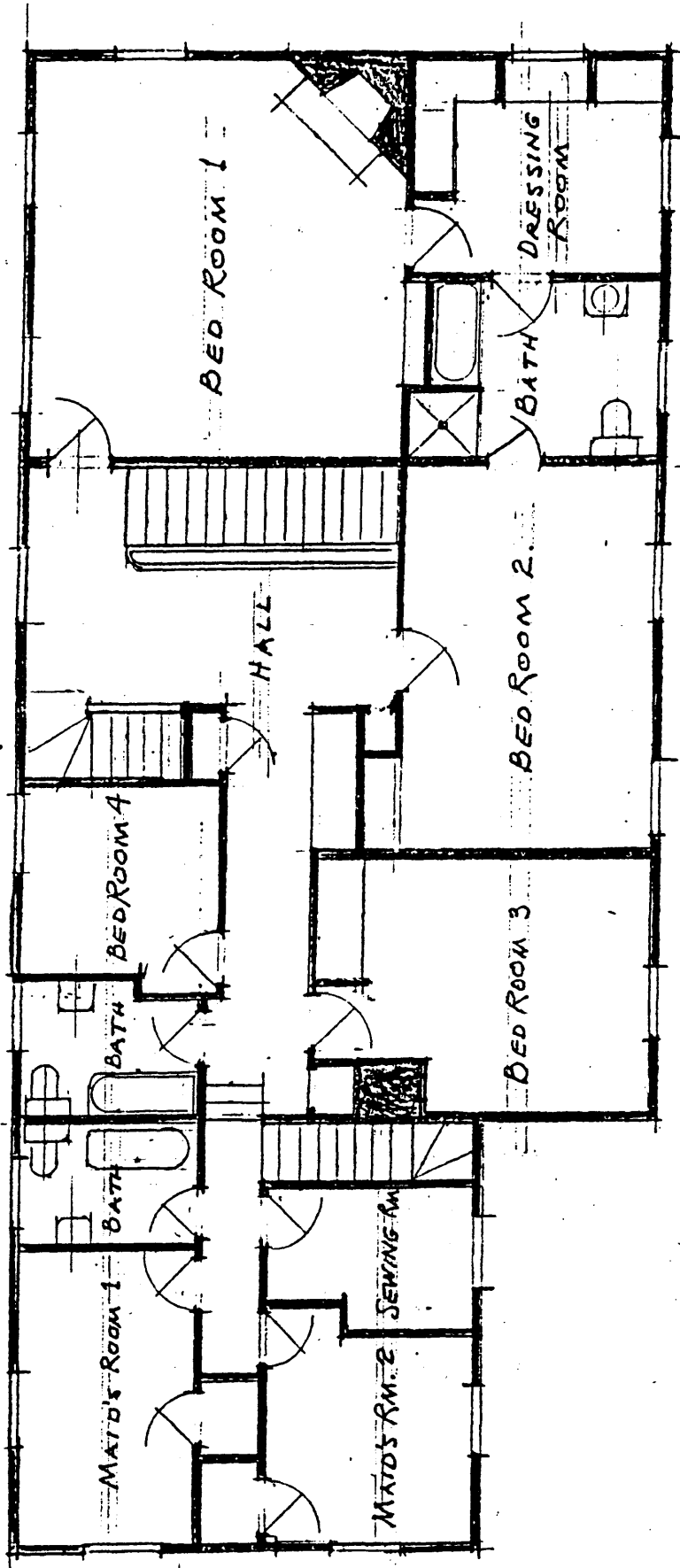
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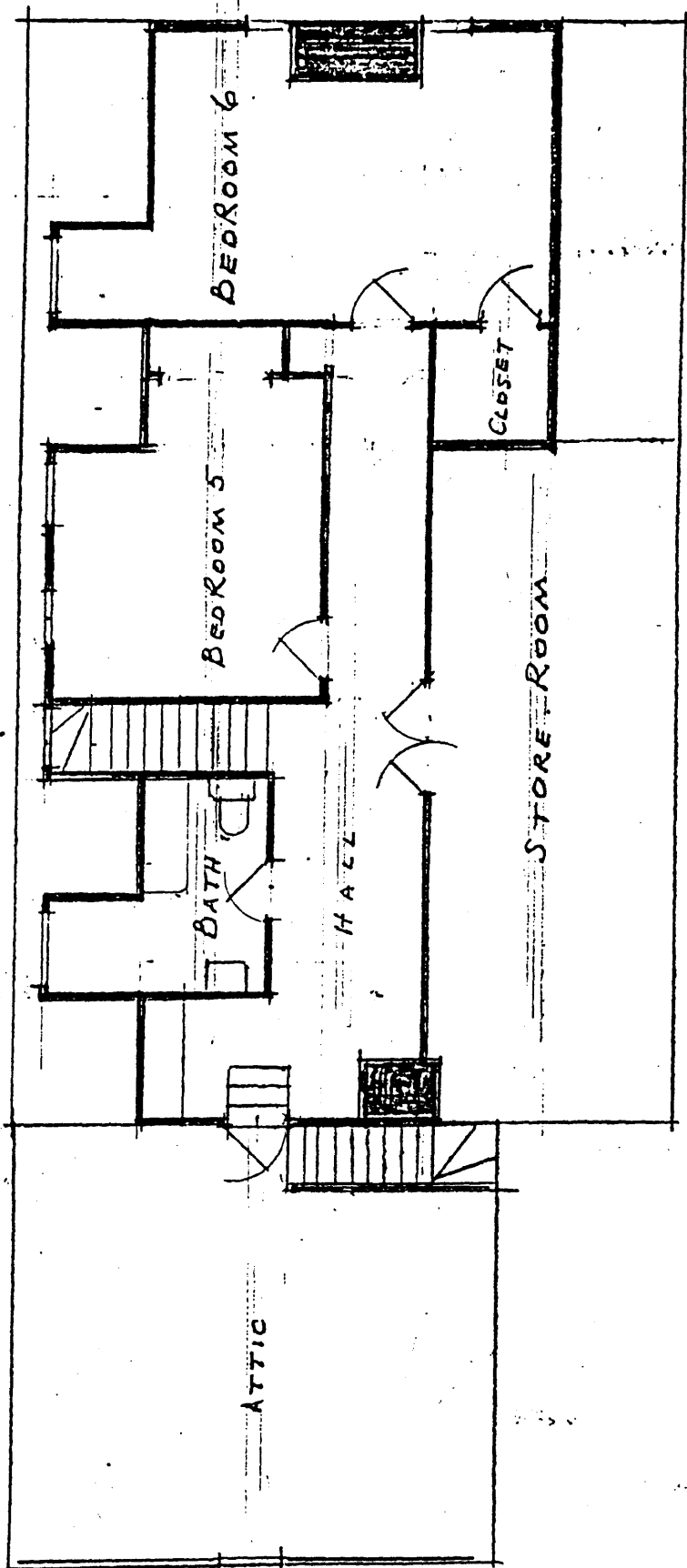
BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN