

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

For NPS use only

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

received PLB 5 1987
date entered MAR 6 1987

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

1. Name

historic Town Club, The Number of contributing resources: 3
and/or common Same Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 2115 SW Salmon Street N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of First Congressional District
state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Private Club

4. Owner of Property

name The Town Club
street & number 2115 SW Salmon Street
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97205

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse
street & number 1021 SW 4th Avenue
city, town Portland state Org on 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Portland Historical Landmark has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date July 1, 1970 federal state county local
depository for survey records Portland Historical Landmarks Commission, 1120 SW 5th Avenue
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Town Club, completed in 1931, is a three-story, split level structure designed in a "Mediterranean" style by Johnson-Wallwork & Johnston. Located at the eastern edge of historic King's Hill, the brick faced structure with hipped tile roof is set in an elegant one-acre garden.

SITE/BACKGROUND HISTORY

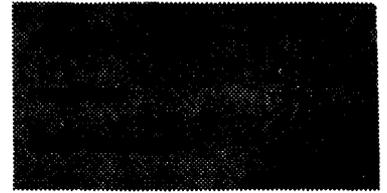
The Town Club, at SW 21st and Salmon Streets, is sited midway up a steep incline which rises above the city center, approximately one mile to the east. It is part of a neighborhood commonly known as King's Hill, an area which was not developed until the late 1800s because of its hilly nature, inaccessibility and distance from the city's core. At the crest of the hill is Portland's most celebrated public park, Washington (formerly City) Park. At the foot of the hill are the Multnomah Athletic Club and the Civic Stadium. Buildings in the vicinity of The Town Club are primarily spacious two and three-story residences constructed for well-to-do citizens at the turn of the century. While most of them remain single family homes, some along Salmon Street have become offices. In spite of being used for commercial purposes, they retain their residential qualities. There are, as well, a few high and low-rise apartment structures and clubhouses for organizations such as the Portland Garden Club and Oregon Society of Artists. Because of its understated architectural style, siting and adjacent garden, The Town Club is very much in harmony with its neighbors.

BUILDING - GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The clubhouse is situated on the southeast corner of the parallelogram-shaped block bounded by Salmon Street on the south, SW King Avenue on the west, SW Taylor Street on the north and SW 21st Avenue on the east. Including the terrace and garden, the complex occupies 1.08 acres, approximately three-fourths of Block 2316. The lot slopes sharply downhill to the east, towards 21st Avenue, and north towards Taylor Street. Consequently, the building, which has three floors throughout (in reality, six half or split levels), appears to be only two stories in height on its primary facade, which faces Salmon, the busiest of the three surrounding streets. In addition, there is minimal setback; only a narrow strip of ivy under the window separates the building from Salmon Street.

The building itself is roughly U-shaped with the arms of the U partially enclosing the terrace and reaching west towards King Avenue. The primary facade and main entrance faces Salmon Street and is 87 feet long. The eastern elevation, half concealed by a low brick wall and plantings, stretches almost 120 feet along SW 21st Avenue. The northern side of the clubhouse, which contains the kitchen and faces the detached garage, is 53 feet long including a 13-foot kitchen addition (1940). The west side of the building is screened from King Avenue by a five foot brick wall detailed with an open cross pattern. Between the building and the garden wall is a buffer of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, trees and lawn.

To the north of The Town Club, fronting 21st Avenue, is a detached two-car garage with living quarters above. It formerly served as carriage house and apartment for Mrs. T. B. Wilcox's chauffeur. During Mrs. Wilcox's lifetime it continued to be used for that purpose; it now serves as lodging for the Club's resident manager. Slightly set back from the right-of-way, it is a one and one-half story, gable-roofed building with shingle siding and a two-bay, shed-roofed dormer having double-hung, multi-paned windows. The car bays have paneled and multi-light, double-leaf doors. As adapted by the architects, the garage has the general character of Cape Cod architecture so typical of 1930s period design. It is visually integrated further by being joined by a gate to the perimeter wall.

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BUILDING - EXTERIOR

The two-story main facade which fronts on Salmon Street is divided into six bays. With the exception of the entry bay each of the six ground floor bays contains a pair of four pane wood casement windows. Each square headed window is surmounted with a raised, rounded, blind arch with infilled tympanum of bricks in fan-shape pattern. Second floor windows are also arranged in pairs of four pane wood casement windows but are flanked by louvered shutters and have plain, square heads which lie directly under a projecting stretcher course. The brick frieze is plain above the windows but has two diamond pattern courses between windows. Above the copper gutters, the low, hipped roof is covered with red clay tiles. The pattern of the simpler, shuttered windows on the top floor, and more complex windows at ground level is repeated on the other three sides of the building with the exception of the 1940 kitchen addition, which has only plain unshuttered windows.

Primary brick is "Willamina Red" laid in an unusual pattern of random headers and stretchers at each course. Each ninth course is a one inch high by twelve inches long roman split brick. At most corners the primary brick projects one inch from the main body, creating a rusticated effect. Brick joints are rodded.

The recessed doorway is located in the second bay from the east corner of the building. It is elevated from the sidewalk by two broad shallow brick steps laid on a radius. The door is set within three recessed brick pilasters and arches. Pilasters have corbeled capitals and the arches feature modified dentil courses. The fanlight over the door is covered with a lacy, wrought iron grille and a single wrought iron light fixture is centered over the entry way. The paired white oak doors are enriched with three square, raised panels. Door panels are further embellished with a raised, octagonal molding and a center rosette. On either side of the door is a tall yew protected by a short, curved, wrought iron railing. Original renderings of the grille and light fixtures, designed by Fred Baker, are on display in the second floor card rooms.

INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR

As mentioned earlier, in plan The Town Club has three floors: ground floor, first floor and second floor. However, due to the steeply sloping lot, the architects divided each floor of the building into three half or "split" levels.

The short entry hall with its vaulted ceiling is crossed transversely by a hall which runs west to the lounge and culminates at its east end in a travertine faced fireplace in a shallow, arched niche. Framing the fireplace are engaged salmonica columns with modified Corinthian capitals. Acanthus brackets support the decorated frieze and mantel. Entry hall flooring is quarry tile laid in a pattern of square surrounded by elongated hexagons. The entry hall is flanked by two small sitting rooms known as the "White Room" and the "Red Room", the latter originally used as an office. Also

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on the first floor, north of the entry hall, are a powder room, coat room, and stairs which lead a half level down to the dining room. The pantry is situated at the north end of the dining room: beyond is the kitchen which runs east and west at right angles to the dining room.

The brick terrace is readily accessible from the dining room through any of five pairs of casement doors. Each four pane door has an equally divided sidelight. Above are segmented fanlights with operable transoms. The lower sections of the dining room doors may be entirely covered with hinged, upholstered screens which fold back into window arches when not in use. They were painted in 1930 by Prudence Abbot to "simulate the out-of-doors." Arched openings between the terrace and dining room feature pressed brick capitals. The ceiling beams with dentil courses are of oiled hemlock and rest on brick corbels. The original plaster ceiling has been covered with acoustical tile but the ceiling fixtures of pierced metal are original. Interior lighting fixtures throughout The Town Club were designed by Fred Baker. Floors in the dining room are 12 inch square of quarry tile. Walls are painted plaster; door and window trim is simple oiled hemlock.

The lounge is the most richly detailed room in The Town Club. It has a coffered cast plaster ceiling with a symmetrical leaf pattern and central rosette painted in blue and gold. Wood ceiling beams rest on decorated brackets at the north and south walls, and fit to the architrave at the paneled east and west walls. The architrave features egg and dart and dentil courses and is supported by plain pilasters with cast plaster capitals in a modified Corinthian form. Paneling and trim is oiled hemlock. A pair of glazed doors in the lounge provide access via an exterior brick stairway to the terrace below. The fireplace with a richly decorated travertine frame and mantel is located at the west end of the room. The dark oak floors are covered with a large, blue, patterned carpet. Blue and white draperies set against cream-colored plastered walls continue the blue, white and gold motif established in the ceiling colors. Upholstered furniture is covered in pink, blue and white materials. Much of the other furniture in the lounge is dark wood of 17th-19th century English and American origin. Lighting fixtures are wall scones supplemented with numerous table lamps.

SECOND FLOOR

The second floor contains a library, six card rooms (three were formerly bedrooms), and one extant bedroom. The northern wing (parallel to 21st) is a half floor lower than the library and card rooms and contains various offices, storage and utility rooms. The library walls and fireplace are paneled in oiled hemlock. The fireplace has a simple marble surround and hearth. Above the mantel is an oil painting of unknown origin built into the paneling. Plaster ceilings are intact, as are the original chandeliers. In one corner is a plaster relief of Nellie Stevens (Mrs. T. B.) Wilcox who donated the land for The Club. The hemlock floor is for the most part, covered with a large Turkish rug.

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GROUND FLOOR

The main feature of the ground floor is the Garden Room, which lies beneath the first floor lounge. In spite of being below grade, the Garden Room is light and airy; its appearance belies its subterranean location. The walls are covered with murals executed 55 years ago by Lance Hart of Seattle. The somewhat impressionistic style features open, rustic vistas and a plentitude of trees, water and shrubbery. The lower fourth of the walls is paneled with painted wood wainscoting. A fireplace at the west end of the room is of travertine with a similar hearth; set flush with the wall, it is trimmed by a simple band of painted wood molding. On either side of the fireplace are sets of casement doors: one set is fixed, and the operable pair leads to a flight of stairs rising to the terrace above. The oak floor is almost entirely covered with light-colored, contemporary carpeting; furniture is rattan. Ceiling light fixtures are not original, nor is the acoustical ceiling tile. The bar and men's lounge are adjacent to the east.

The remainder of the ground floor is occupied by the basement, one half-level lower than the Garden Room. It contains a number of storage and utility rooms, boiler room, maids lounge and laundry.

TERRACE AND GARDEN

In 1929 when Mrs. T. B. Wilcox donated the property for The Town Club, the parcel was described in Club minutes as "having been maintained for many years in lawn, flowers and shrubbery." No pre-construction site plans or photographs exist which show the lot when it was "the sunken garden" of the grand Wilcox home, a City landmark designed by Whidden & Lewis in 1893, and located across King Avenue to the west. Neither are there records which indicate that a landscape architect was involved with any design of plantings until the terrace was expanded in 1968. It is probable that at least some of the rhododendrons as well as several tall evergreens remain from the Wilcox garden.

The original terrace was designed by Johnson-Wallwork & Johnston and was completed simultaneously with the Club building. According to an article written by member Mrs. Ralph Stratford (n.d.), "an out of town member gave the money for the original terrace. She also suggested the terrace have a focal point of interest." Subsequently, on a trip to Europe, two members located a Della Robbia angel in a monastery near Florence, Italy. A glazed terra cotta copy was obtained and placed on the kitchen wall at the north end of the terrace.

The original dimensions of the terrace were 34' x 13'. In 1968 the terrace was increased by 30 feet to the west and now measures 34' x 43'. Design of the expansion was by Landscape Architect Wallace K. Huntington. The terrace is on grade outside the dining room, but steps down to accommodate the slope of the lot to the north, via

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flights of steps with wrought iron railings. A low, plain wrought iron fence delineates the edge of the terrace, separating it from the grass and garden beyond. In fair weather, chairs and tables with umbrellas are placed on the terrace.

In general, the heaviest plants are placed around the perimeter of the garden on the western and northern edges of the property. A partial list of shrubs includes enormous (20' tall) rhododendrons, several types of holly, viburnum and Oregon grape, underplanted with ivy and ferns. Trees include maples, hawthorne, birch, oak, magnolia, ornamental plum and cherry, hemlock and douglas fir. On the east side of the Club house, where the building is close to the street, there are thick, mixed plantings of pine, privet, Oregon grape and juniper, among other plants. Under the windows on Salmon Street is a narrow border of ivy. Just to the west of the front door in the Salmon Street sidewalk are three large horse chestnuts.

ALTERATIONS

Exterior changes since completion of initial construction in 1931 include the kitchen enlargement (1940), expansion of the terrace (1968), and replacement of the red tile roof (1981). Except for the addition of acoustical ceiling tile in some rooms, interior changes have been equally insignificant.

PROPOSED ADDITION

To serve the handicapped, The Town Club is proposing to add an elevator on the exterior of the building at the juncture of the north and west wings. Due to the "split levels" this is the only location where the elevator can provide access to all club rooms.

The design of the elevator tower (see attached drawing) will be compatible with the original building. Brick, roof tiles and other materials will match original materials as closely as possible.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1931 **Builder/Architect** Johnson-Wallwork & Johnston

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Town Club occupies a one-acre, sloping site on SW Salmon Street in Portland's fashionable King's Hill neighborhood near the central business district. Built in 1931 from a design by Johnson-Wallwork & Johnston, it is locally distinctive under National Register Criterion C as an exceptionally well-preserved and handsomely appointed example of historic period architecture in the Mediterranean style. Essentially U-shaped in plan and three stories in height, the building is formally organized in its main volume and characterized by finely-detailed brickwork, mission style roofing tiles, and casement windows which, on the ground story, are framed by round-headed relieving arches. In the interior of the U is a brick-paved terrace which gives onto the lawn and garden spreading down the slope to the north which was first developed as part of the T. B. Wilcox estate. Especially fine interior features include paneled woodwork, beamed and coffered ceilings, and quarry tile floors. The Town Club was expressly designed on an intimate and home-like scale, with the drawing room, dining room and garden room making up the public spaces of the ground and first floors; and the private guest rooms, card rooms and library on the second floor.

The building is significant also under Criterion A as the ultimate home of Portland's most prominent women's club, one whose members were leaders in the arts, education and social welfare. Formed in 1928, the club's declared purpose reflected the emerging role of women outside the home and the increasingly informal style of entertaining following the First World War. In this period, similar women's organizations had been established elsewhere on the West Coast, in San Francisco and Seattle.

The clubhouse, the detached garage, and the garden with its fine brick perimeter wall and terrace are each counted as contributing features. The garden wall and terrace were designed by the architects Johnson-Wallwork & Johnston as an integral part of the 1931 project, just as the former carriage house of the Wilcox estate was adapted for the resident manager's use and integrated into the whole. The nominated area thus contains three contributing features in all.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN CLUB

At the end of January, 1928, nine women met at the home of one of the group, "for the purpose of formally organizing a society to be known as The Town Club." All nine women were married to well-known and successful men and themselves were from prominent families. The purpose of the Club was to "promote and develop the physical and mental capacities of its members and to provide and maintain suitable opportunities, accommodations and facilities for social, recreational, educational, civic and charitable enterprises, movements and undertakings." The reasons for the establishment of a club where like-minded women could meet and interact with each other are worthy of consideration.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.08

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	3	9	1	0	5	0	4	0	7	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property, including clubhouse, garage and garden, occupies Tax Lot 17, Block 2316, Amos N. King's Addition to the City of Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title George A. McMath, FAIA, and Eileen G. Fitzsimons

organization McMath-Hawkins-Dortignacq Architects date August 18, 1986

street & number 213 SW Ash Street telephone (503) 228-5154

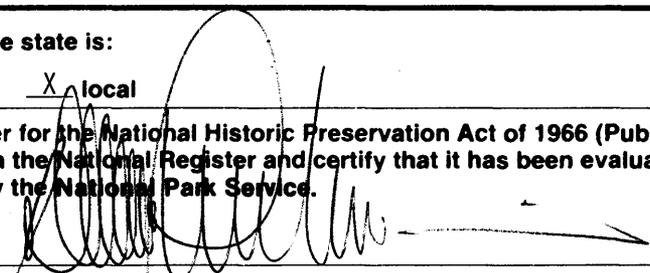
city or town Portland state Oregon 97204

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

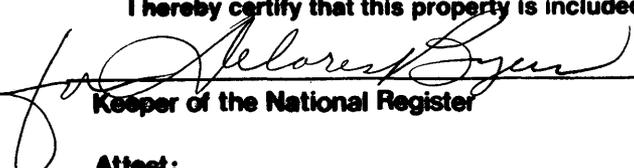
title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date January 22, 1987

For NPS use only

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

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

date 3-6-87

for 
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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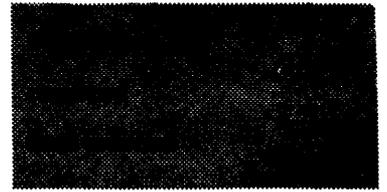


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Portland's male business and social leaders had had their own meeting place, The Arlington Club, since 1881. There were already women's social clubs founded for reasons similar to those outlined by The Town Club in Seattle and San Francisco. Finally, in the decade following the end of World War I, patterns of social interaction and entertainment had become less formal. Previously, women invited friends to their homes, on a more formal basis for tea or luncheon. With mobility provided by the private automobile, one could "go out" to meet friends more casually. By establishing The Town Club, members could be assured of having the convenience of meeting other women with similar backgrounds and interests for lunch, conversation, a game of bridge or a stroll on the terrace. The Club also provided an intimate, home-like atmosphere for members returning to Portland for a visit, who preferred staying at The Club rather than an impersonal hotel. For the members, The Town Club became an extension of the living room.

Requirements for membership in The Town Club, originally limited to 250 were few: an applicant had to be at least 21 years of age and had to live within 25 miles of Portland at least six months of the year. Membership was by invitation only and approval was by secret vote of the Board of Governors. By January, 1930, membership was increased to 350 and later, to 400, where it remains today. Men were, and are still, allowed into The Town Club on a very restricted basis.

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On May 16, 1928, The Club officially opened at the former home of Mrs. Fred Jacobs, 632 Salmon Street, situated directly south of the present building, with a tea hosted by Mrs. T. B. Wilcox. The club was available for lunch, Thursday dinner and a Sunday buffet.

In September, 1929, it was reported that one of The Town Club members, Mrs. T. B. Wilcox, had offered to donate a tract of land on the north side of Salmon between 21st and King for a clubhouse. The offer was accepted and at the annual meeting in December, 1929, several committees were formed to organize all aspects of planning, constructing and furnishing the new headquarters. Managing the financing of the new structure was Cameron Squires, whose official title was Vice Chairman of the Advisory Finance Committee. His wife was a Club member and Mr. Squires himself was a son-in-law of Mrs. Wilcox.

In January, 1930, Mrs. Wilcox gave the report of the Building Committee. While they had considered holding a design competition, this idea was found "impractical" and Folger Johnson had been selected as architect. Mr. Johnson, whose wife was a charter member of The Town Club was a partner in the firm of Johnson-Wallwork. Although the firm was instructed that building construction and fees "should not exceed \$75,000", when the Finance Committee gave its report in July, 1930, cost estimates were \$101,240 for the building and \$35,000 for furnishing. In the end, construction cost was reported to be \$125,000. Financing was by a mortgage loan and ten year gold notes purchased by club members in \$500 and \$1000 denominations.

Furnishing the Club was accomplished through donations of carpets, chairs, drapes, etc. by members. Acquisition of remaining items was accomplished through the generosity of members who could pledge their purchase of specific furnishings listed in an attractive booklet describing, room-by-room, the exact articles needed for that space. It is a tribute to the quality of the furniture and the decorum of the members that much of the original furniture is still in use 55 years later.

Work commenced on the Club on August 17, 1930. When it was opened on July 5, 1931 the style was described in the Journal as "Northern Italian Renaissance." Folger Johnson stated that they had attempted "to secure the freedom of modern thought without modern innovations, since departure from tradition or precedent would tend to crush romantic appeal."

While Johnson had studied in Europe for several years, and was doubtless familiar with classical architectural styles, both he and his partner Carl Wallwork had worked in Florida during its building boom. Familiarity with Italian residences and their adjoining terraces, coupled with experience designing homes in Florida with patios surely influenced the design of The Town Club, with its important terrace and adjacent garden.

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THE ARCHITECTS

Folger Johnson, born in Columbus, Georgia in 1862, received a B.S. from Georgia Institute of Technology and a B. Architecture from Columbia University. He then studied in Europe for several years and arrived in Portland in 1911. He teamed up with Carl Wallwork in 1915, an association which lasted for 31 years, until Wallwork's death in 1946. In January, 1940, Johnson was named state director of the Federal Housing Administration, a job he assumed upon the death of his former architectural partner, Jamieson Parker. He retained this position for ten years, retiring at age 68. In 1914 he had married Edith Waldo, granddaughter of Daniel Waldo, pioneer merchant and lumberman. Johnson was a member of the Portland Planning Commission and the Portland Art Association.

Carl H. Wallwork arrived in Portland in 1910. Born in 1879 in Topeka, Kansas, he left military school in the middle of his senior year and traveled to Boston, where he designed monuments for a granite and marble firm. He also began to study architecture and after a year of study went to Kansas City where he worked in an architect's office for approximately six years. After spending a short time in Colorado, he continued west to Seattle for a year before moving on to Portland. During WWI, Wallwork aided in designing the shipyard for the wartime emergency fleet in Alameda, California. He then returned to Portland, becoming a partner of Folger Johnson and Jamieson Parker in 1925. Wallwork also served on the Portland Planning Commission and was active in the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

At the time of Wallwork's death, the firm was credited with the design of the following buildings: Albertina Kerr Nursery, Juvenile Hospital, libraries at St. John, Arlets, South Portland, Rose City, Pendleton, Hermiston and Gresham; nurses home at the Salem State Tuberculosis Hospital, associate architect (Wallwork) for the Christian Science Church, 1331 S. W. Park and "other Oregon Christian Science Churches."

Hollis Johnson, who associated with Wallwork-Johnson in 1930-31, also participated in The Town Club design. Though his name appears on the architectural drawings his role in the design was a minor one. Born in Wallace, Idaho in 1894, Johnston lived in Portland most of his life. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1921 and worked for the firms of Lawrence & Holford and Sutton & Whitney until opening his own firm in 1932. Among other work, his obituary (1966) credited him with the designs of Lincoln High School, Kah-nee-tah Indian Recreational Center, Holladay Park Hospital, Stadium Branch of U. S. National Bank, and serving as chief consulting architect, Bonneville Dam, between 1933-35.

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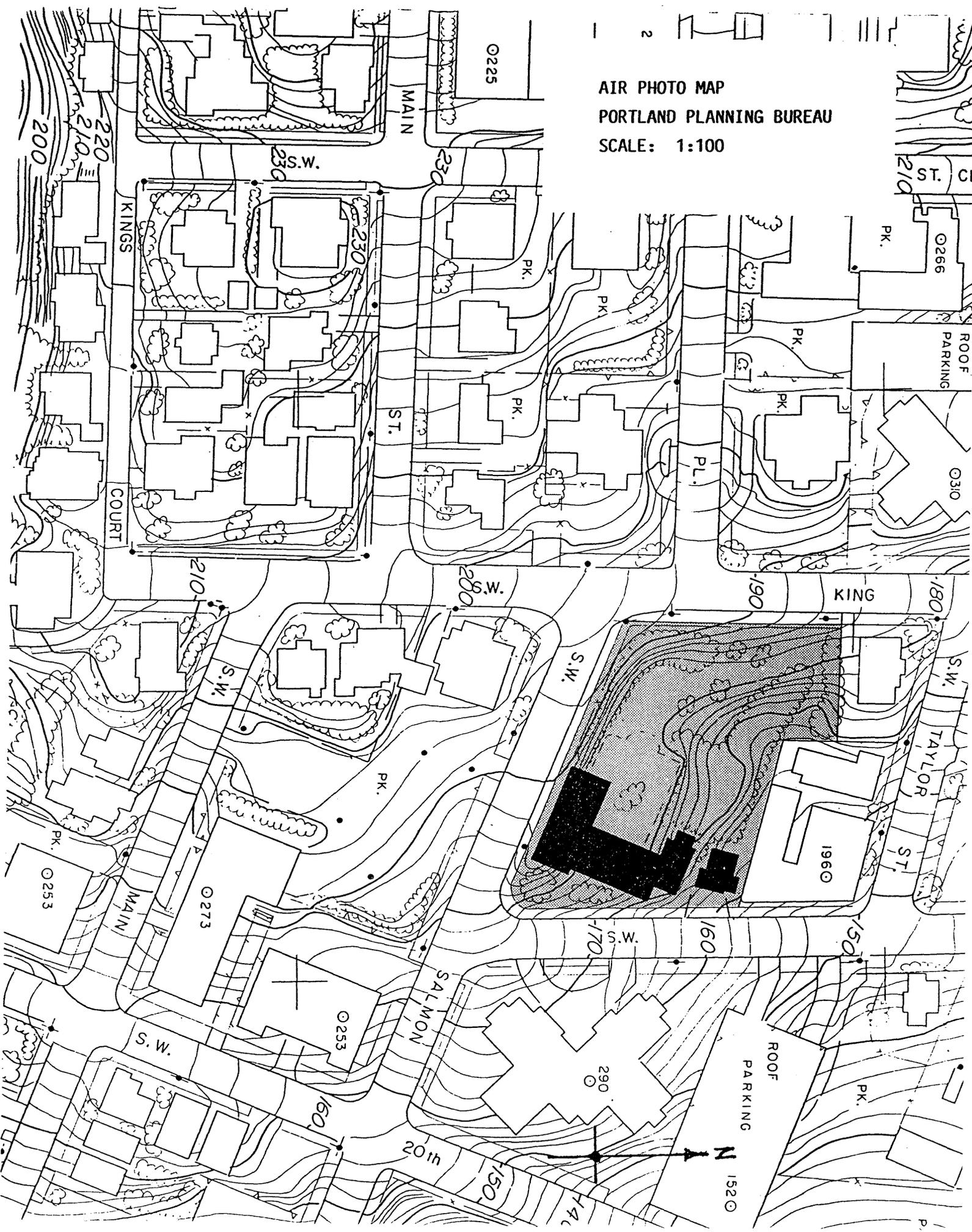
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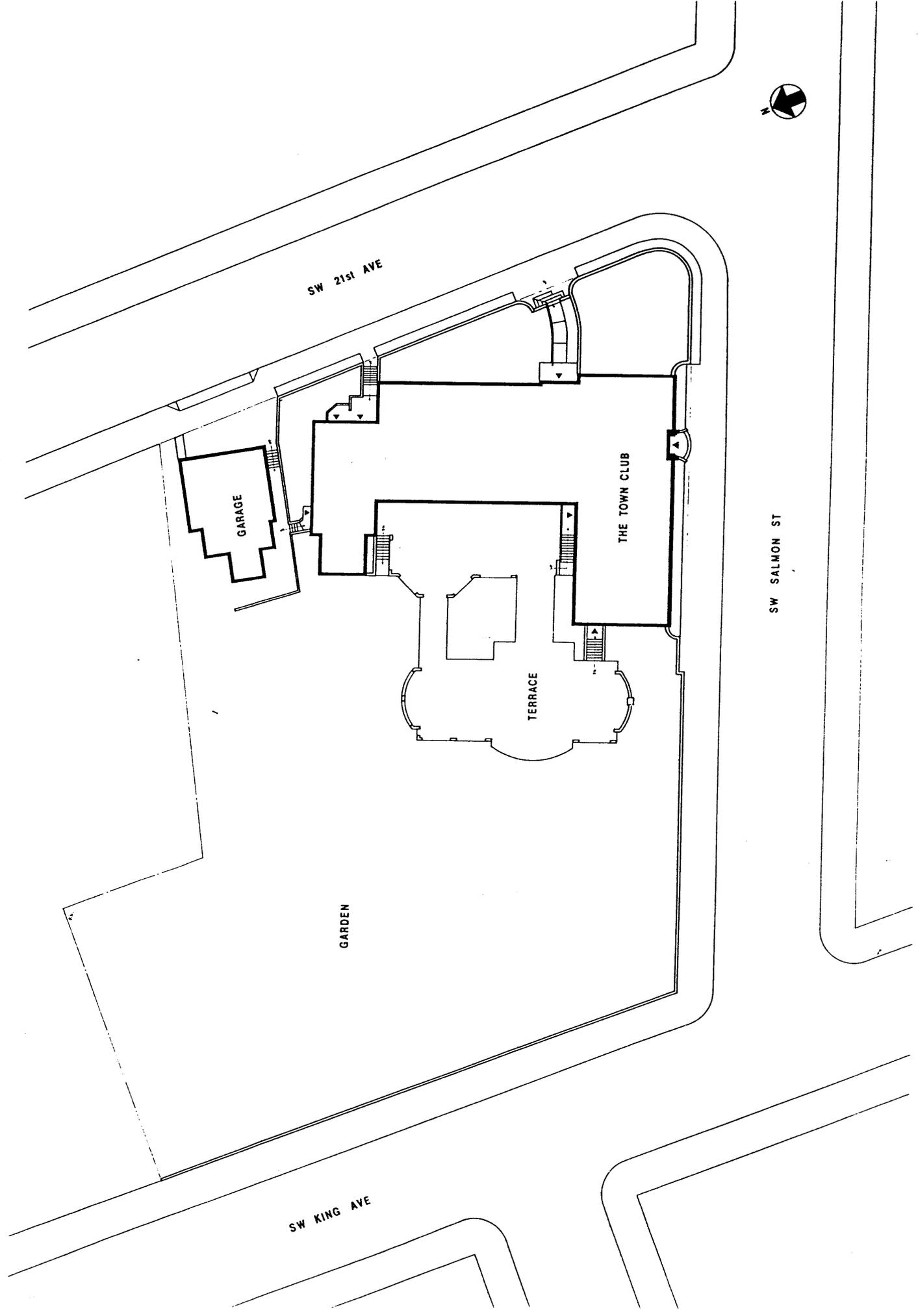
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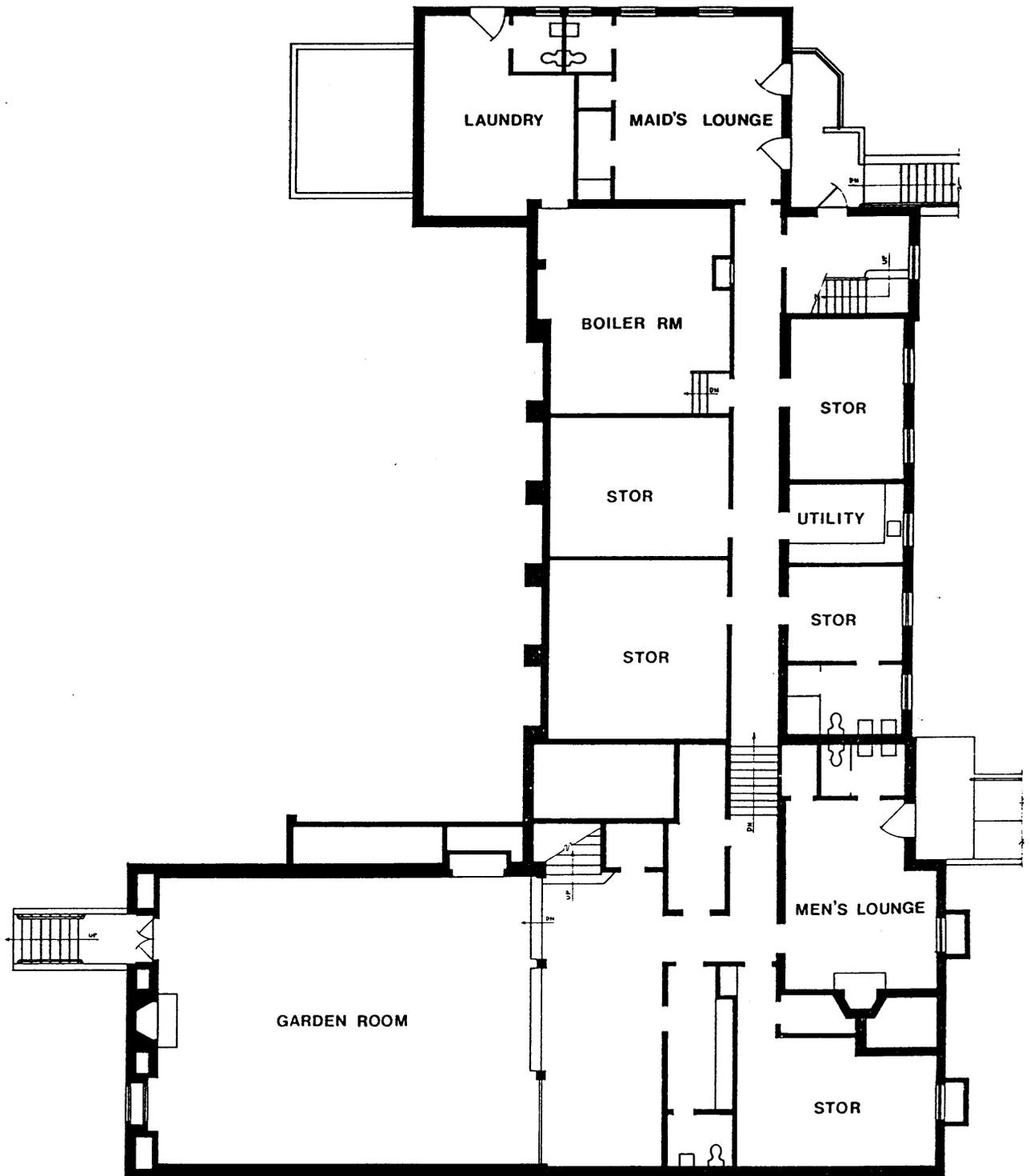
Bibliography

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- Oregonian, 4 January 1977.
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- Oregon Journal, 12 September 1939.
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- Oregonian, 30 December 1930.
- Oregonian, 22 December 1946.
- Oregon Journal, 5 November 1970.
- Oregonian, 20 September 1931.
- Oregonian, 23 August 1966.
- Oregon Journal, 23 August 1966.
- Oregonian, 21 January 1940.

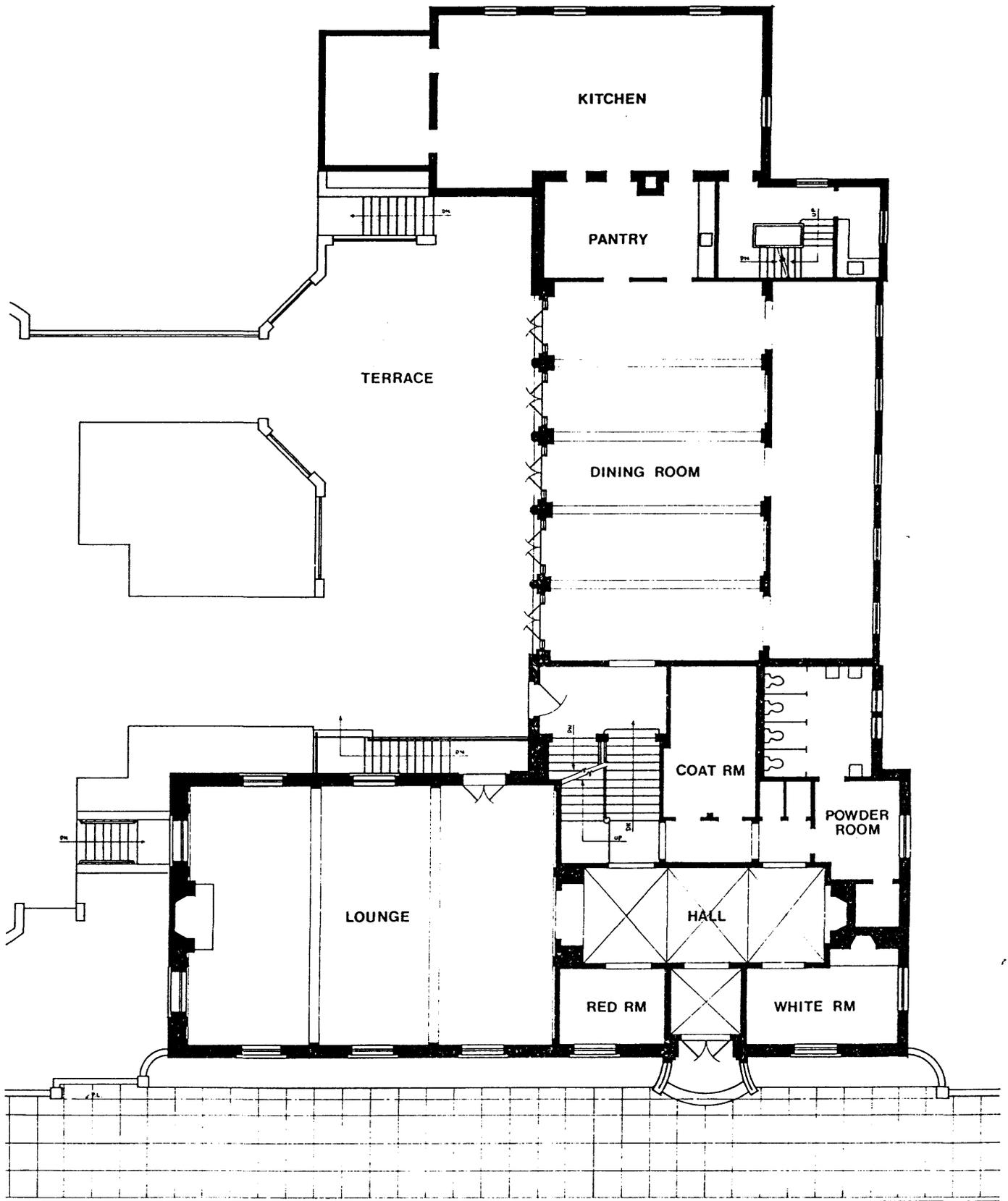
AIR PHOTO MAP
PORTLAND PLANNING BUREAU
SCALE: 1:100



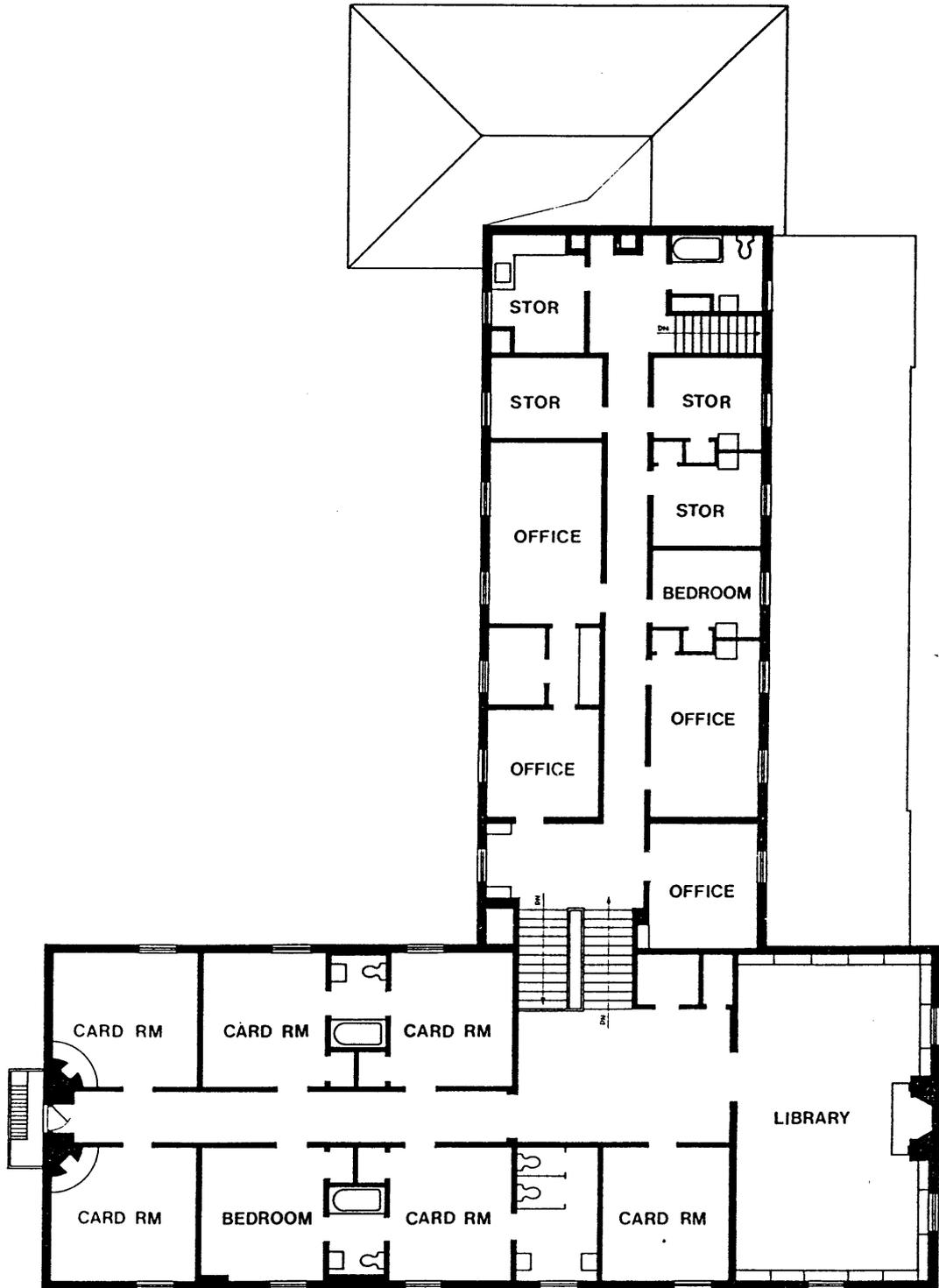




BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

