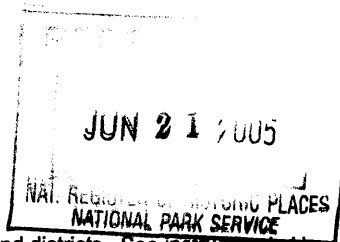


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 classifications, 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 Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1717 SW Elm Street not for publication

city or town Portland vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.

James M. Hammick

14 June 2005

Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
Action

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 Beall
Signature of the Keeper
Date of 8/4/05

Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many 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	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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 Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: shingle
roof: ASPHALT
Other: _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets.

Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, 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).

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

INDUSTRY
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1934-1950

Significant Dates

1934

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

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Malarkey, Herbert

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Miller, Edward Allen
Malarkey and Kallander, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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

Name of repository: _____

Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth, House
Name of Property

Multnomah, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 523828 5039378
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

4 _____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy McFeeters-Krone, architectural historian

organization Building History, Inc. date April 2004

street & number 1831 NE Thompson Street telephone 503-493-1926

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Peter Beatty and Maria Pope

street & number 1717 SW Elm Street telephone 503-223-1717

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Number 7 Page 1

Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Herbert and Elizabeth Malarkey House is located at 1717 SW Elm Street in the Portland Heights neighborhood of Portland. It is set on a flag shaped lot which has a view over the valley below and the Cascade mountains to the east. The house was designed by architect Edward Allen Miller. The Colonial Revival style house is two and one half stories, with a daylight basement and 6567 square feet of finished living space. It is wood frame, with a concrete block foundation, cedar shingled siding and a hipped roof.

Designed in 1934 specifically to meet the needs of the Malarkey family and owned by them until 1995, the house retains remarkable integrity, having changed little since it was constructed. The most significant changes to the house occurred in 1957, after a fire damaged the northeast portion of the house. The current owner purchased the house from the Malarkey family, and has preserved its integrity by making only modest, sensitive alterations.

Setting

The Malarkey House is located in the established and affluent Portland Heights neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. The neighborhood is set on a steeply sloping hill overlooking the city and the Willamette River to the north and east. The Malarkey House is set at about 560 feet elevation, with the neighborhood sloping down to the north and east and up to about 900 feet at the peak of the hill to the south. This setting affords many of the houses a stunning view of the valley below and the Cascade mountains in the distance.

The house is set on a flag shaped lot located on the corner of SW Elm Street and 17th Avenue, with a narrow section of the lot extending along Elm to 18th Avenue. Elm Street slopes gently downward from 17th to 18th Avenues. 17th Avenue is a very steeply sloping street, known as the sledding hill for the neighborhood. High cut stone retaining walls flank the garage along this street.

The Malarkey lot has two level terraces. The upper portion of the lot, along Elm Street, is retained by the foundation of the house. The lower terrace, which is to the northeast of the house, is at the basement level, and is retained by a high retaining wall bordering the property to the northeast. The Malarkey lot is surrounded along Elm and 17th by a high privacy hedge.

The main façade of the house faces northwest toward the interior of the block. Primary entrance is gained from the long driveway entering from the corner of Elm and 18th, or by a pedestrian entrance located on Elm Street about midway along the block. A garage enters from 17th Avenue.

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

When the house was purchased by the current owners, the lot to the northeast, now occupied by 2317 SW 17th Avenue, was a part of the Malarkey property. The lot sloped gently down from the house to the northeast side of Laurel Street, and contained established fruit trees and shrubs as well as gardens. At the time of the sale in 1995, the lots were divided and a house was constructed on the northeast portion.

In 1959, the Malarkeys purchased the house at the corner of Elm Street and 18th Avenue (Lot 5, Block 84, Carter's Addition) and demolished it in order to construct the driveway leading to the front of their house. At the time, it appears that they exchanged some land with their neighbor, M.E. Reed, at 2328 SW 18th Avenue (Lot 6, Block 84, Carter's Addition), giving Reed the northeast 15 feet of Lot 5 and acquiring the southeast 20 feet of Lot 6. The result is the flag shaped lot of the Malarkey property today.

The driveway was designed in 1959 by George H. Otten and Son, Landscape Engineers. This driveway, one of the few in the neighborhood, is flanked by tall hedges and terminates in a parking court in front of the house. The original pedestrian entrance still exists, located midway along the block on Elm Street.

The existing gardens around the Malarkey House were designed by Wallace Kay Huntington of the firm of Huntington & Roth in 1966. The southwest garden has a large, formal, concrete and brick patio with raised planters and hedges around the perimeter. Several statues and a fountain are set here. A large steel arbor covers the patio against the house and supports a massive wisteria. An apple tree on the edge of the patio predates the house. A beech tree was planted by Herbert Malarkey's daughter, Elizabeth.

The patio continues around the southeast side of the house, where it extends over the garage roof. A cast iron circular staircase leads from the patio to the lower garden terrace. This staircase was purchased at auction by Mrs. Malarkey in 1949 from the City of Portland. It, and the circular staircase at the northeast end of the garden, were from Portland City Hall. Mrs. Malarkey paid \$85 for both (City's Antique Stairway...).

The lower terrace is comprised mostly of lawn with some perimeter beds. It has sweeping views of the city and Cascade Mountains to the east and north. At the northwest edge of the garden, another cast iron circular staircase leads back to the upper terrace and a wood deck. Beyond this deck is a cutting garden on the site of a former greenhouse. This greenhouse, apparently constructed after the new driveway was added in 1959, was removed well before the current owners purchased the house, but the foundation is still visible. Beyond the cutting garden is a gate returning to the parking court and the front of the house.

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

Plan

The Malarkey House is two and a half stories with a daylight basement opening to the northeast. It contains 6,567 square feet of finished living space on four floors. The plan consists of a roughly rectangular two story volume with an attached two story rectangular volume extending from the southeast.

The primary elevation of the house faces northwest toward the interior of the block, and is accessible from the parking court. The house has a hipped room with hipped dormers on the northeast, northwest, and southwest sides. The northeast wing also has a hipped roof.

Exterior

The exterior of the Malarkey house is sheathed in cedar shingles. The windows are primarily divided light, double-hung sash with wide moldings and a decorative drip cap. There is a deep frieze below the roofline with chunky mutules.

The main elevation is six bays wide. The main entrance is in the third bay from the south. It consists of a portico in the Doric order, with fluted columns and a frieze of triglyphs and mutules. The eight paneled door is flanked by sidelights. A balustrade originally topped this portico, but it is now gone. Above the portico, the second floor is marked by a projecting bay, which is surmounted by a hipped dormer above the roofline. The remainder of the windows are irregularly spaced. They consist of a single 8/8 window to the south, a smaller paired window to the north, and 6/6 windows on the upper story.

The southwest elevation consists of the main block of the house and the two story rear wing. The main block is three bays wide and has an octagonal two-story bay in the westernmost bay. A tall chimney rises from the central portion of this bay. The easternmost bay has a large three-part window on the second floor marking the stair hall. It consists of 18 fixed lights flanked by 12 fixed lights, and separated by decorative mullions.

The rear wing is simply detailed with 12/12 sash windows on the first floor and 6/6 sash on the upper floors. A door from the SE side of the main body of the house opens onto the terrace, which is covered with a cast iron arbor and wisteria vines. A cameo window with keystone elements marks the second floor near the corner.

The southeast end of the rear wing is marked by French doors on the first floor and a ten light fixed sash on the second floor. The two-car garage extends out beneath the patio to 17th Avenue.

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

On the northeast elevation of the house, the basement level is exposed. It is sheathed in wood shingles over concrete. The rear wing has a massive chimney flanked by windows and a door in to the basement level. The northeast end of the main body of the house was the location of a fire on Christmas Eve of 1956. After the fire, the house was rebuilt with some modifications. Notably, the second story of this portion of the house was extended to encompass a balcony which originally existed over the dining room and kitchen. The original frieze and mutules are still present over the first story. In addition, a service entrance in the northern corner of the building was extended to meet the main façade of the house. A six panel door with a transom, a mail door and a garbage door are located in this addition.

Interior

The interior of the Malarkey house is marked by spacious rooms suitable for entertaining. The main entrance opens onto a small vestibule, which contains a coat closet and a door into the study. The vestibule enters into the reception hall, which in turn opens into the stair hall at the center of the house. These areas all have paneled walls and richly detailed crown molding and fluted pilasters. The six-panel doors throughout the house all have their original brass hardware. The floor is black and white linoleum tile, which was most likely added when the renovations occurred after the fire. The original plans called for hardwood floors in these areas. A cabinet near the stairs was designed to hold Mrs. Malarkey's bridge cards.

The staircase extends to the south from the stair hall. It has simple round tapered balusters. Around the staircase, a powder room and the stairs to the basement are located beneath the main staircase.

The stair hall is the access point for all of the rooms on the first floor. To the southeast is the large living room, which has windows on both the north and south sides. It contains a fireplace centered on the north wall and French doors on the east wall which access the terrace. The 24-light, fixed windows flanking the fireplace have small, single light casements, called cigar windows, which Mr. Malarkey specified so that he could enjoy his cigars. Similar windows exist in the master bedroom.

To the north of the stair hall is the spacious dining room, which has its original chandelier and hidden wall panels to hold china and glassware.

To the north of the reception hall is the kitchen, which was renovated after the fire in 1956. It contains all the latest amenities of the time, including two of all the major appliances, a woodstove in case of a power outage, a special cabinet for crackers behind the warm stove chimney, and a silver cabinet lined with silvercloth. Another high tech gadget the Malarkeys used was the operator answering service unit located in the kitchen. By flipping a switch, the operator would know to take a message for the Malarkeys when they were not home. Off of the kitchen to the northeast is the breakfast room and the service entrance.

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To the southwest of the reception hall is the library. The library has a fireplace, built-in book cases, a hidden door to the vestibule, and a hidden cabinet for Mr. Malarkey's cocktail glasses. This room is paneled in English walnut, another addition after the fire. Originally this room was Herbert Malarkey's office and personal retreat. While their house was being remodeled after the fire, the Malarkeys rented the house of a neighbor, Nanny Warren, which had a similar library paneled in English walnut. The Malarkey family used this room as a family gathering space, and after returning to their own house, persuaded Herbert to move his office upstairs and panel the library for family use. The family was so fond of the room that the children, when they moved to their own houses, had similar paneled rooms built.

The staircase landing has a large window and its original Fortuny fabric draperies. At the top of the staircase, the stair hall curves before entering the private bedroom area. To the south east from the hall is the master bedroom, which encompasses the entire rear wing of the house. It contains a fireplace, bathroom with original fixtures, small closet and dressing closet.

Across the hall to the northwest are two more bedrooms, each with its own bath. The southern most bedroom has a fireplace with a cast iron insert. The center bedroom has a bay window overlooking the front entrance.

Down the hall to the northwest are two more rooms. The southwest bedroom is entirely paneled in clear, fine grained, unpainted fir, most likely installed after the fire in 1956, when the room was expanded. This room also has a private bath.

To the north of this room is the room that became Mr. Malarkey's study after the fire. The walls have painted panels. The room contains the original Malarkey safe, a large and beautifully decorated cast iron safe that was moved to the room after the fire. It had to be hoisted into the room by crane through the window. It has its own oriental rug inside and is painted to match the china that Mrs. Malarkey had used to decorate the walls in the room when it was her husband's study.

A service staircase from the north end of the hall accesses the third floor. This level was the servants quarters, and contains two bedrooms and a bathroom, as well as several large unfinished attic areas. The finished areas are paneled with clear fir plywood on the walls and ceilings.

The daylight basement of the house is accessible from a staircase beneath the main staircase. This space is dominated by a very large family room located in the rear wing of the house. This room has an enormous brick fireplace and high ceilings supported by chamfered beams. A series of columns with cabinetry divides the space. Hooks on the ceiling mark where the Malarkeys had a swing for rainy day play. A door from this room leads to the garage. Another leads to the lower terrace of the lawn.

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The remainder of the basement is devoted to service areas. A large laundry and catering kitchen is located to the north of the main staircase, and was used when the Malarkeys entertained. To the north end of this room is a small room which was used for ironing. It contains a large built in ironing board specifically for tablecloths. Another small room along the north wall of the house is the bulb room, which Mrs. Malarkey used for storing her many bulbs. It contains cabinets which are vented to the outside for cold storage. The utility area of the basement contains the huge boiler, which still provides heat to the house. The house has a state of the art radiant baseboard heat system, which still functions perfectly. It also has a recirculating hot water system, so hot water is always available everywhere in the house.

Another basement room is Mrs. Malarkey's wrapping room, where she wrapped gifts. She was known to give small gifts to each of her guests at her many dinner parties.

An unusual feature of the basement is the hidden bomb shelter. It is located in the northwest wall of the house under the entrance portico. It is a tiny, elliptical shaped room with a reinforced ceiling. It is accessed from a cantilevered concrete block section of the wall, which is opened by pulling on a nearly invisible wire latch.

Alterations

The Malarkey House has a very high level of integrity, having had only two owners. The most significant alterations occurred in 1957, after a fire damaged the northeast portion of the house on Christmas Eve of 1956. The changes that occurred at that time included extending the second floor over the kitchen and dining room where there was originally a balcony, enlarging the service entrance area off of the kitchen, remodeling the kitchen, adding linoleum tile to the vestibule, reception hall and stair hall, and paneling the library with English walnut.

Outside the house, the driveway was added in 1959, and the landscaping was changed in 1966.

The current owners respect the integrity of the house and plan some sensitive changes, including updating the kitchen and bathrooms, removing the linoleum in the hall, and changing two windows in the living room to French doors for better access to the terrace.

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Section Number 8 Page 1

Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

Summary

The Herbert and Elizabeth Malarkey House is significant under criterion B for its association with Herbert Malarkey, a lifelong executive of the M & M Wood Working Company and its subsidiaries, the family business started by his father, James A. Malarkey. Herbert was an instrumental member of the executive management team of the company, along with his father and brother. He was a visionary responsible for the long-range timber acquisition policies for the company, which were vitally important to the ongoing success of M & M Wood Working. His acquisition strategy protected M & M from financial hardship during periods of high demand and high prices for timber, such as during World War II. He was president of the company from 1946-50, and remained on the board after his retirement. During his presidency, the company grew substantially, became the first to manufacture redwood plywood, issued its first public stock, and was listed on the New York Stock Exchange for the first time. Herbert Malarkey was a vital leader of one of the largest plywood companies in the country, in an industry that was one of the foundations of Portland's development.

The period of significance is 1934-1950, the date of construction to the end of Herbert Malarkey's tenure as president of M & M Wood Working. The house was owned and occupied by Herbert Malarkey for the entire period of significance. Herbert Malarkey lived in the house until his death in 1975. His widow continued to live in the house. The house was sold to the current owners in 1995 by Herbert and Elizabeth Malarkey's heirs.

The Door and Plywood Industry

Portland was the birthplace of the plywood industry. The first plywood was made for an exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905, by the Portland Manufacturing Company, located in the Kenton area of Portland along the Columbia River. The company used its large lathe to peel sheets of veneer from a "peeler" log. These veneers, usually used for baskets, crates, and drums, were glued together to make a three ply sheet. Plywood production was a time consuming and messy process, all done by hand with animal glue and a wood press. The manufacture process became more efficient as uses were found for the product and demand grew. By 1907 the plant was producing 420 panels a day of three ply, 3/8 inch plywood (Cour).

The first orders for plywood were placed by door manufacturers, who used the plywood for their panel doors. The plywood door panels were stronger and cheaper to make than the solid wood panels. There were abundant door manufacturing companies in the northwest, crating a ready demand for the panels. This was the primary use of plywood for the first fifteen years of production, and many door manufacturers built plywood plants as adjuncts to their businesses. In the 1920s, the automobile industry became the next large market for plywood, using it for running boards, floor boards and miscellaneous parts (Cour).

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Early plywood was laminated with animal or vegetable glues, and was not tolerant of moisture. This severely limited the uses of plywood, which could not be used outdoors or for structural purposes. A water resistant glue was perfected in 1927, which was acceptable for interior uses. In 1935, Pierre (Mike) Pasquier developed a hot-press resin glue which was waterproof. Pasquier joined M & M a year later and founded the glue research laboratory in 1939 (*Fir Plywood's First 50 Years*).

From that point on, the plywood industry has grown enormously, as new uses for the material were discovered. World War II provided another boom for the industry, as the military bought an enormous amount of plywood. Plywood was inexpensive and accessible to the general public, which gradually embraced it as a versatile building material. Entire showcase houses were constructed using plywood, making the public aware of its various uses (*Fir Plywood's First 50 Years*).

M & M Wood Working Company

The M & M Wood Working Company was incorporated as a general millwork business in June 1918 by James A. Malarkey, who invested \$600 in its founding (*Woodworking Firm Owner, James A Malarkey, Dies*). The company's first plant was acquired at that time, and was located in Sullivan's Gulch (*History of the Columbia River Valley*). This first plant (no longer extant) was converted into a door factory in 1920 when the company began to manufacture Douglas fir stock doors (*Vertical Files*).

In 1925, the company purchased a plant in the Kenton area of Portland where they manufactured fir garage doors. In 1926, M & M acquired the National Tank and Pipe Company, which was located next to the Kenton door plant, and began to operate it as a division of M & M (*Vertical Files*). National Tank and Pipe Company, founded in 1904, began operating at the site in 1908 and manufactured wood tanks and pipes (*50th Year Celebrated*). This company was the largest wooden pipe and tank manufacturer in the western United States, shipping products throughout the US, as well as Canada, Mexico, south America, and the Philippines. Its products were used by the railroad, pickling, meat packing, lumber, fish packing, and mining industries. National products were known as the industry leader in wood pipe and tanks (*A Great Industry of Oregon*). National Tank and Pipe company kept M & M Wood Working profitable during the depression, when the other company divisions waned (*Plywood Pilot Summons Strangers to Help Steer*). This company, now independent and called International Tank and Pipe, is located in Clackamas, Oregon.

By 1928, M & M Wood Working Co. was one of the largest companies in its industry, employing more than 450 people and producing over one million doors a year. M & M products were sold throughout the country as well as internationally (*History of the Columbia River Valley*).

In 1929, it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a reliable source of plywood for door panels, so M & M entered into the manufacture of plywood. James Malarkey was a pioneer in plywood manufacture, and his experimentation in this area contributed greatly to his success (*J.A. Malarkey, Genius*

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

in Plywood Field, Dies). M & M Plywood Corporation was formed in July of 1929 and began constructing a plywood plant in Longview Washington. In 1936, this separate corporation was merged with M & M Wood Working and became a division of the company (Vertical Files).

M & M Wood Working organized a wholly-owned subsidiary named the Plylock Corporation in 1931 and entered into a lease with the Portland Manufacturing Company for a plywood plant located in the St. John's area of Portland. Subsequently, the Plylock Corporation was dissolved and the lease assumed by M & M, which operated the plant as a separate division (Vertical Files). This plant, built in 1905, produced the first Douglas fir plywood for the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition (*The Mill That Gave Us Plywood*). It operated until 1963, when Simpson Lumber declared it obsolete and closed it (Ferschweiler).

M & M was a pioneering company in the field of waterproof glue bonding, founding its own glue laboratory in 1939 under the direction of Pierre (Mike) Pasquier. The development of waterproof and marine grade plywood was essential for the expansion of the plywood industry, and opened up entirely new markets for the material (*Fir Plywood's First 50 years*).

During World War II, M & M Lumber Company produced scarf-jointed plywood for the military. Its marine grade plywood was used in the construction of the high-speed PT boats used by the Navy to patrol the Pacific (Spector). The company received the Army-Navy "E" Award for excellence in production for its wartime contributions (Brook). Nationwide, only 3% of war industries received this award.

A sawmill adjacent to the Kenton door plant was acquired in 1944 and is operated as another separate division of the company. In 1945, the C.W. Guerrier Lumber company was formed in cooperation with the Portland Manufacturing Company. This new firm purchased the assets of a company by the same name which owned and operated a sawmill in Springfield Oregon (Vertical Files).

In 1946, M & M, and a competitor, Vancouver Plywood Company, formed a new company, V-M Timber Company. This company purchased and logged state-owned timber and other timber purchased jointly (Vertical Files).

M & M constructed a new plywood plant in Eureka, California in 1948 (Vertical Files). This plant was groundbreaking in that it was the first plant in the country to make redwood plywood, which was considered more beautiful and versatile than fir, but was very difficult to make (*Now Redwood*).

By the time of James A. Malarkey's death in 1948, M & M had interests in Washington, Oregon and California, with eight plant locations and 15 operating divisions (*Woodworking Firm Owner, James A Malarkey, Dies*). The firm had over 1600 employees. The company owned the largest radio frequency pressing equipment in the world, ten times larger than the largest radio station, making plywood panels up to nine inches thick. M & M also operated the largest hot plate presses, capable of producing plywood

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

eight feet wide and fifty feet in length (Who's Who for Oregon, 1948-1949).

In 1952, Business Week magazine described M & M Wood Working as the top manufacturer of doors in the nation, and the third biggest plywood maker, behind Georgia-Pacific and U. S. Plywood (*Business Week Magazine Publishes M & M Article*). Plywood accounted for 75% of its sales at that time, doors about 15%, and the remainder in other wood products. The company produced one million square feet of plywood a day, or 7% of the domestic market, and produced two million doors a year, or 10% of the national market. It was the only company still making 100% vertical grain fir doors in the Pacific Northwest (*Craftsmanship of yesteryear still part of today's door manufacture*). It had 2360 employees and one of the highest payrolls in the Pacific Northwest. Through constant research and development, M & M kept its competitive edge in the plywood field and secured its place among the industry leaders (*M & M Ranks among best after more than 32 years...*).

M & M Wood Working, like many family owned companies, was tightly controlled by the Malarkey family, which made up the ranks of its executive staff and board, with few outsiders included. This was up until 1952, when Thomas B. Malarkey took over the presidency from Herbert Malarkey. Thomas Malarkey recruited four new vice presidents from other industries to head up his management team. By December of 1953, however, all four vice presidents had resigned, along with Thomas B. Malarkey, and were replaced by Malarkey family members, headed by Eberly Thompson (a Malarkey) as president. The outsiders reportedly resigned because they were not given sufficient authority or autonomy by the Malarkey family to conduct their jobs (*Out of Step With the Trend*).

In 1956, M & M Wood Working was liquidated and its assets bought by Simpson Timber Co., another family controlled company, for almost \$50 million. This signaled the end of the M & M Wood Working name. Simpson purchased the company primarily to gain control of M & M's vast Northern California timber reserves, and had little interest in operating its manufacturing plants (Spector). Today, Simpson, headquartered in Washington, owns no facilities in Oregon. The company no longer manufactures plywood, and only operates six sawmills, consisting of two in Shelton and one in Tacoma, Washington, and three in Eureka, California.

Herbert Malarkey

Herbert Malarkey was born on June 20, 1900, in Portland Oregon, the son of James A. and Fannie Emma Holman Malarkey. He was raised in the family home on SW Hawthorne Terrace. He was educated in the public schools, and attended Reed College and Stanford University, where he was a member of Chi Psi. He married Elizabeth Boschke, the daughter of railroad engineer George Boschke, on June 25, 1924. They had three children, Elizabeth, George and Michael (Who's Who for Oregon, 1960-1961).

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

Herbert Malarkey joined his father in the family business in 1924. He began at M & M Woodworking Co. at a plant, working his way up to buyer and then manager at a division of M & M, National Pipe and Tank Co. He also was president for a time of the Idanha Veneer Company, which produced green veneers. This company merged with M & M and became the ninth operating division (*Idanha Veneer Company Merged With M and M*).

James Malarkey and his sons, Herbert and Huntington worked closely as a strong and effective executive team to make the company a success. From the beginning, Herbert, along with his father and brother, implemented a program of gradual expansion for the company (*M & M Ranks among best after more than 32 years...*).

Herbert was instrumental in the success of M & M. He had the vital role of planning and supervising the purchase of timber lands until 1946. His vision and foresight allowed M & M to succeed when other companies struggled. Herbert Malarkey saw the importance of M & M owning their own forests and being able to produce their own timber without relying on an outside supplier. He was responsible for the long term timber acquisition policy which allowed the company to expand its product line. While many plywood companies bought their logs on the open market, Herbert made sure that M & M had a ready supply of its own logs. Other companies competing with M & M generally purchased their logs from suppliers who owned the forests. They did not feel the need to own their own standing timber, because there appeared to be a steady supply of it from outside sources. Herbert Malarkey foresaw a time when timber would be difficult and expensive to acquire. Through his program of standing timber acquisition, he assured that the company had enough logs for 20 years. This policy made M & M virtually immune to price fluctuations in the open market. During World War II, the value of this policy became apparent, as log demand, and prices, rose abruptly (*Now Redwood*). Eventually, other timber companies saw the wisdom in Herbert Malarkey's policy of forest ownership and followed suit.

Upon his father's retirement, Herbert became the president and general manager of M & M Wood Working Company from 1946-1950 (*Out of Step With the Trend*). During his tenure as president, M & M Wood Working expanded sharply. The company bought millions of feet of uncut timber, and made the first commercial forays into redwood plywood production. This led to M & M becoming the first volume maker of redwood plywood. Under Herbert Malarkey, M & M had its most profitable year to date, making \$5 million in 1948. Herbert also engineered the first public stock issue for the company, and got it listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 1949 (*Plywood Pilot Summons Strangers to Help Steer*). Finally, he hired a Portland advertising agency to embark on a sales promotion and advertising campaign for M & M products (*Now Redwood*).

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Thomas Malarkey, Herbert Malarkey's successor as President of the M & M Wood Working Company, praised Herbert Malarkey upon his retirement. He states that the "Corporation is primarily indebted to Mr. Herbert Malarkey for long-range thinking and foresightedness in developing 10 years ago and activating since, the timber acquisition policy which has left us in our present fortunate position." He was referring to the ten years of timber reserve acquisitions that secured the economic stability of the company. During that time, timber reserves totaled two and one half billion feet, which tripled in value over that period. Thomas Malarkey continued, "But let us not permit his achievements in the field of raw materials to divert us from his accomplishments in other areas of management. For many years he operated the National Tank and Pipe Company with notable success; for 14 years prior to his retirement he was the head of the Timber Department and, of course, during his entire executive career with the Company, he was high in the executive councils of the Corporation." (Malarkey).

Herbert Malarkey remained on the Board of Directors after his retirement. When the M & M Wood Working Company was sold to Simpson Lumber in 1956, Herbert Malarkey was one of the largest, if not the largest, shareholder in the company (Ferguson).

Herbert Malarkey was extremely detail oriented, signing every check for M & M during his presidency, and keeping meticulous records of the expenditures on his new home. He was known as a homebody, like his father, and preferred to spend time at the home he had built for his family rather than travel. He and his wife were well known in society circles and entertained regularly. It was not uncommon for them to have a formal sit-down dinner for fifty at their home, which was built to accommodate their entertaining habits, with grand sized rooms and a kitchen equipped with two of each appliance, as well as a separate catering kitchen in the basement.

On snowy days, when sledders came to the steep hill of SW 18th Avenue by their home, the Malarkeys would open up their garage and basement level family room and direct their servants to serve cocoa and warm chocolate chip cookies to all comers. This is a beloved traditions still remembered today by long time residents.

Despite his genial and neighborly nature, Herbert Malarkey was apparently quite security conscious. All the accessible windows in his home were equipped with a security system, and many had bars. There were numerous hidden cabinets in the paneled walls of the house to hold valuables. Malarkey kept a large safe in his office, even having it lifted by crane to the second floor when he relocated his office there. In the basement, Malarkey had a small secure bomb shelter built into one of the walls. With a cantilevered door constructed of the same block as the walls, it is nearly undetectable when closed.

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

At the time of his death at age 75, Herbert Malarkey was the president of Malarkey Roofing Company, which makes roofing shingles and still exists today in Portland (*President of firm dies*). Asphalt shingles are made on a base or mat, which, before World War II, was made of rag pulp. After the war, man-made materials, such as polyester, began to find their way into rags. These fibers did not absorb asphalt. The roofing industry replaced this material with wood pulp, or thick paper, called felt (Malarkey, Greg). Malarkey started his roofing company, which originally was called Malarkey Paper Company, to capitalize on this new market for wood products.

Herbert Malarkey was a member of the Arlington Club, the Racquet Club, the University Club, and the Aero Club. He was the president of the Lang Syne Society (a business and professional men's organization), a member of the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers and the Oregon Historical Society (*Malarkey Rites Set Thursday*). He was also a vestryman at Trinity Episcopal Parish, and a trustee of Reed College. He was very generous, and bought the organ for Calvary Church in Seaside, Oregon (Brooke) He was a Republican (*Who's Who for Oregon, 1960-1961*).

The Malarkey Family

The Malarkey family was prominent in the business and social affairs of Portland from the time of their arrival. Charles and Catherine Malarkey moved to Portland from New York City in 1873 to join Charles' brother, Daniel J. Malarkey, who had arrived earlier and become a successful wholesale grocer (Downs). Charles also became successful as a founder of the Columbia River Paper Company and also the owner of the Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company. He acquired large real estate interests and was involved in public affairs, including serving a term as treasurer of Multnomah County (*History of the Columbia River Valley*).

James A. Malarkey, one of nine children of Charles and Catherine, began his career in the Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company as treasurer. He then worked as manager of the sash and door department of the Central Door and Lumber company. In 1918, he founded M & M Wood Working Company, which quickly became a major enterprise under his direction (*History of the Columbia River Valley*). He was called a "modest man" who refrained from much public involvement, instead focusing on his business and his family (*J.A. Malarkey, Genius in Plywood Field, Dies*). He was married to Fannie Emma Holman, a daughter of Charles Holman, who started one of the first transportation companies in the northwest (*Obituary: Daughter of Pioneer Succumbs*). They raised their family at 1708 SW Hawthorne Terrace, a house constructed in 1913.

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Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

The extended Malarkey family were largely successful and became prominent in many Portland social circles. The family seemed to live for the most part in Portland Heights, the affluent neighborhood where they built houses within blocks of one another, raised their children and frequently socialized together. Daniel J. Malarkey, a prominent attorney and cousin of Herbert, lived at 2611 SW Ravensview Drive, a National Register listed house built in 1907. Thomas B. Malarkey, another cousin who took over the presidency of M & M after Herbert, lived at 2528 SW 18th Avenue, in a house built in 1898. Many other family members lived in close proximity.

The Malarkey House

The Malarkeys bought the vacant property where their new house would be built from Mrs. Emelie Cerf Koshland in June of 1933, for the sum of \$3500. They had already hired Edward Allen Miller to design their new home. They hired the firm of Malarkey and Kallander, general contractors, to build the house. The firm was owned by Herbert Malarkey's cousin, Daniel J. Malarkey Jr. Most of the lumber for the house came from Herbert Malarkey's own company, M & M Woodworking. Although most of the interior finishes are painted, the heavy use of wood, in the paneled walls, paneled doors, clear fir plywood paneled rooms, and the seemingly overbuilt framing of the structure, all reflect Herbert Malarkey's taking advantage of his own company's products.

Mr. Malarkey also kept meticulous records of expenditures made during the construction of the house, maintaining a book of receipts from the various suppliers and contractors he used. He had itemized receipts which detailed everything, including each piece of finish hardware purchased from Honeyman Hardware Company. He paid the bills through his business office in Kenton. It appears that the total expenditures were \$19,807.50 (Malarkey Family Papers).

Edward Allen Miller

Not much is known about the architect of the Malarkey House, Edward Allen Miller. He apparently arrived in Portland about 1909, and nothing of his earlier years is known. He worked for Bennes, Hendricks & Tobey fin 1909 and Emil Schacht & son in 1910. From 1911-1918 he worked with Bennes & Hendricks. After leaving there, he worked briefly for the Commission of Public Docks. Finally in 1919 or 1920 he established his own office, and practiced until about 1941. Few of his commissions are known. He designed the Hermiston Irrigation District Office, built in 1915, and the Panida Theater in Sand Point, Idaho, constructed in 1927 (Ritz). The Malarkey House can be identified as his work from the original blueprints, which are in the possession of the current owner (Blueprints).

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Section Number 9 Page 1

Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number 9 Page 2

Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

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Section Number 9 Page 3

Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

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Section Number 10 Page 1

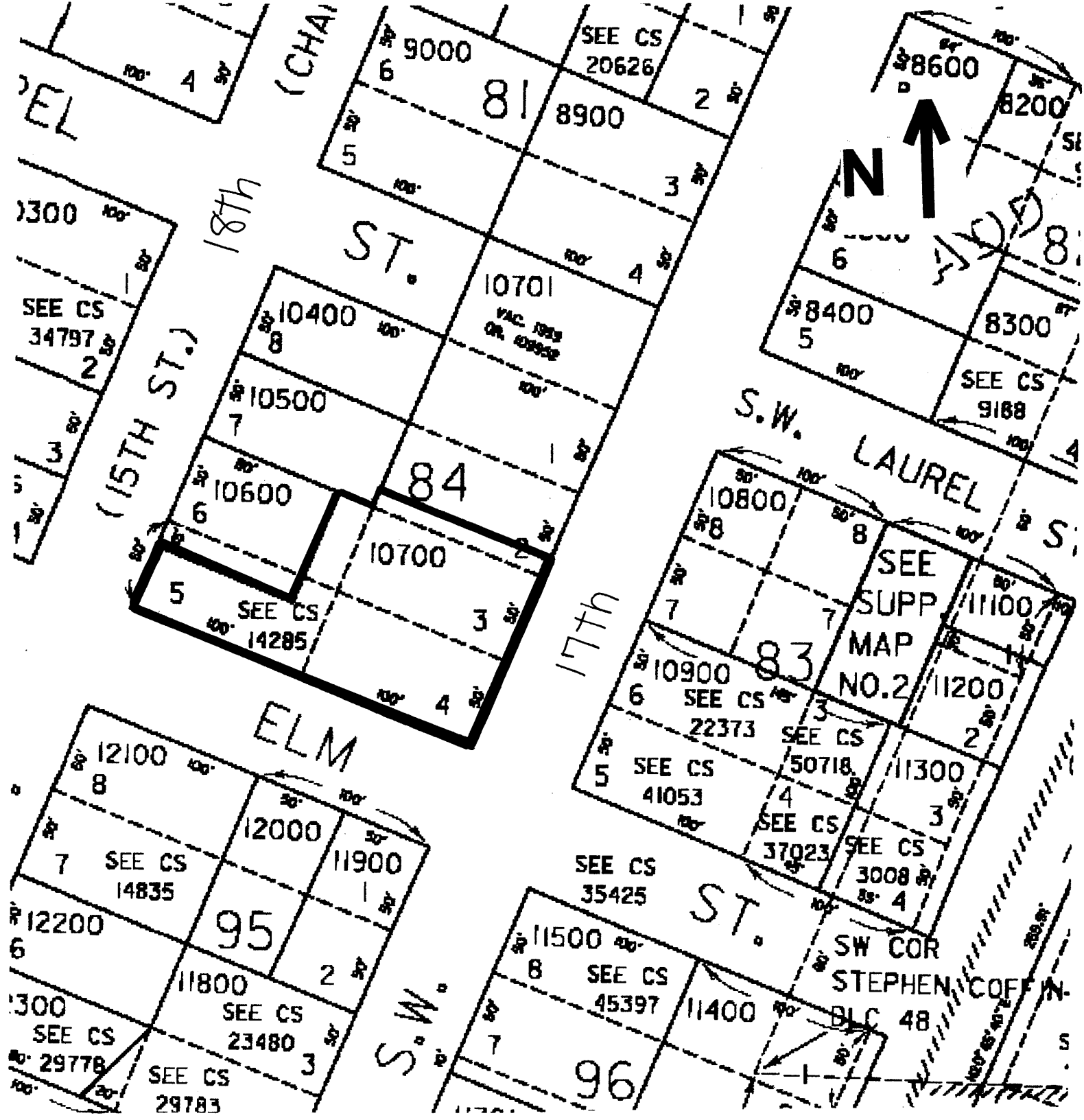
Property Name Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House County and State Multnomah, OR

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Malarkey House is located on lots 3 and 4, as well as portions of lots 2, 5, and 6, of block 84 of Carter's Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

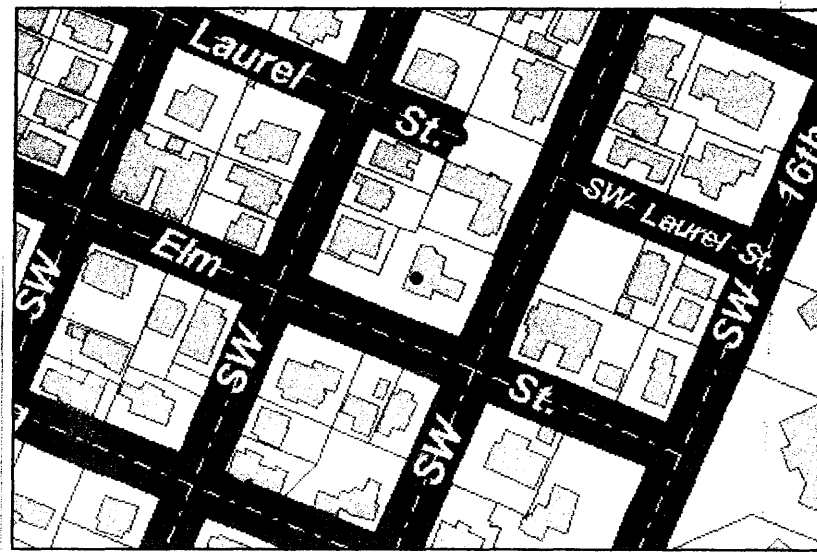
The boundary encompasses the entire urban tax lot, and is the legally recorded boundary for 1717 SW Elm Street.



Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Multnomah Co., Oregon

Multnomah County Assessor's Map

IS IE 4CA
PORTLAND



Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Multnomah Co., Oregon

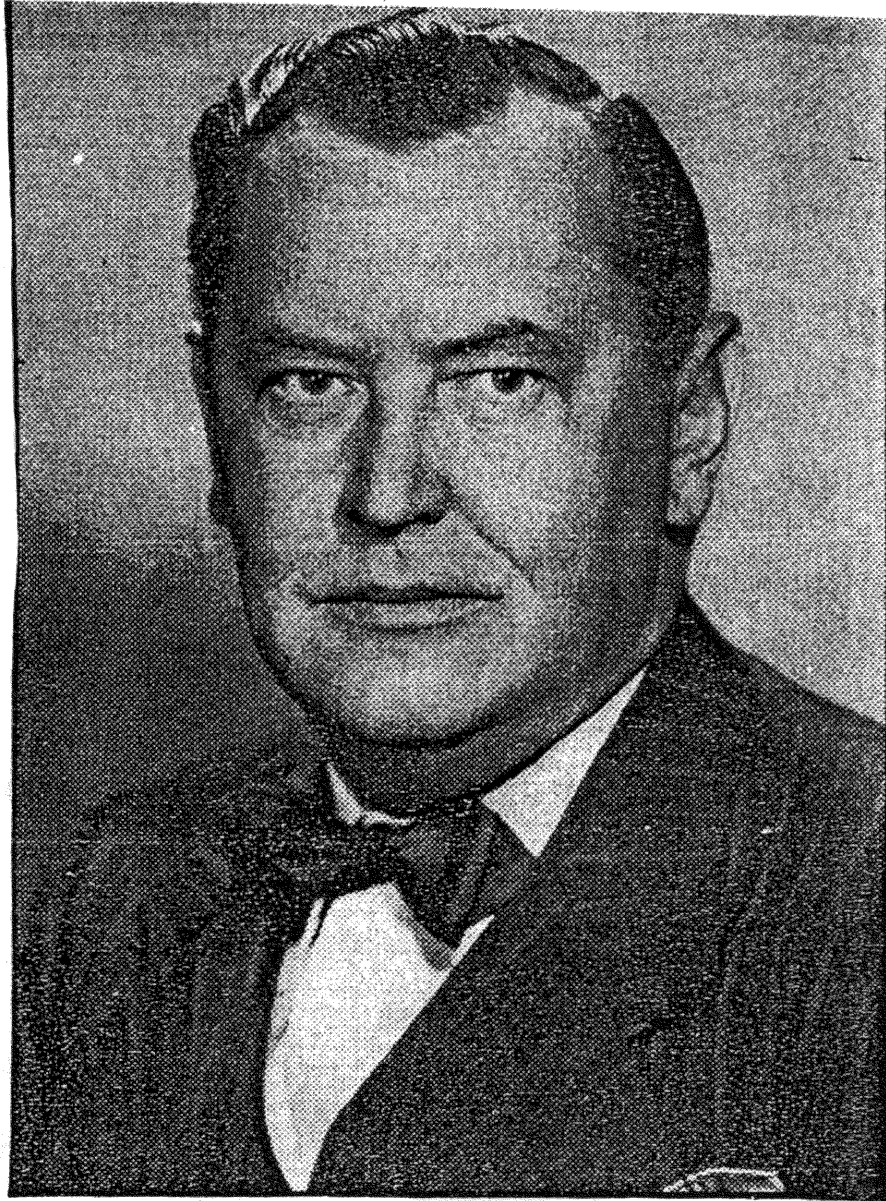
Site Plan
Not to scale



0 |-----| 87 FT

Aerial Photo, 2002

Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Multnomah Co., Oregon

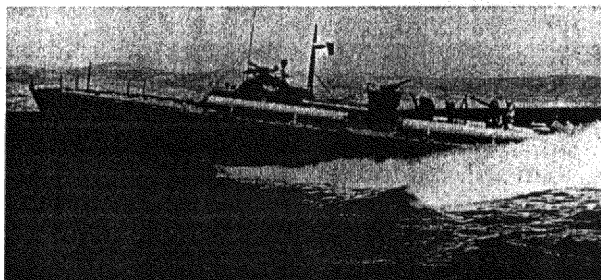
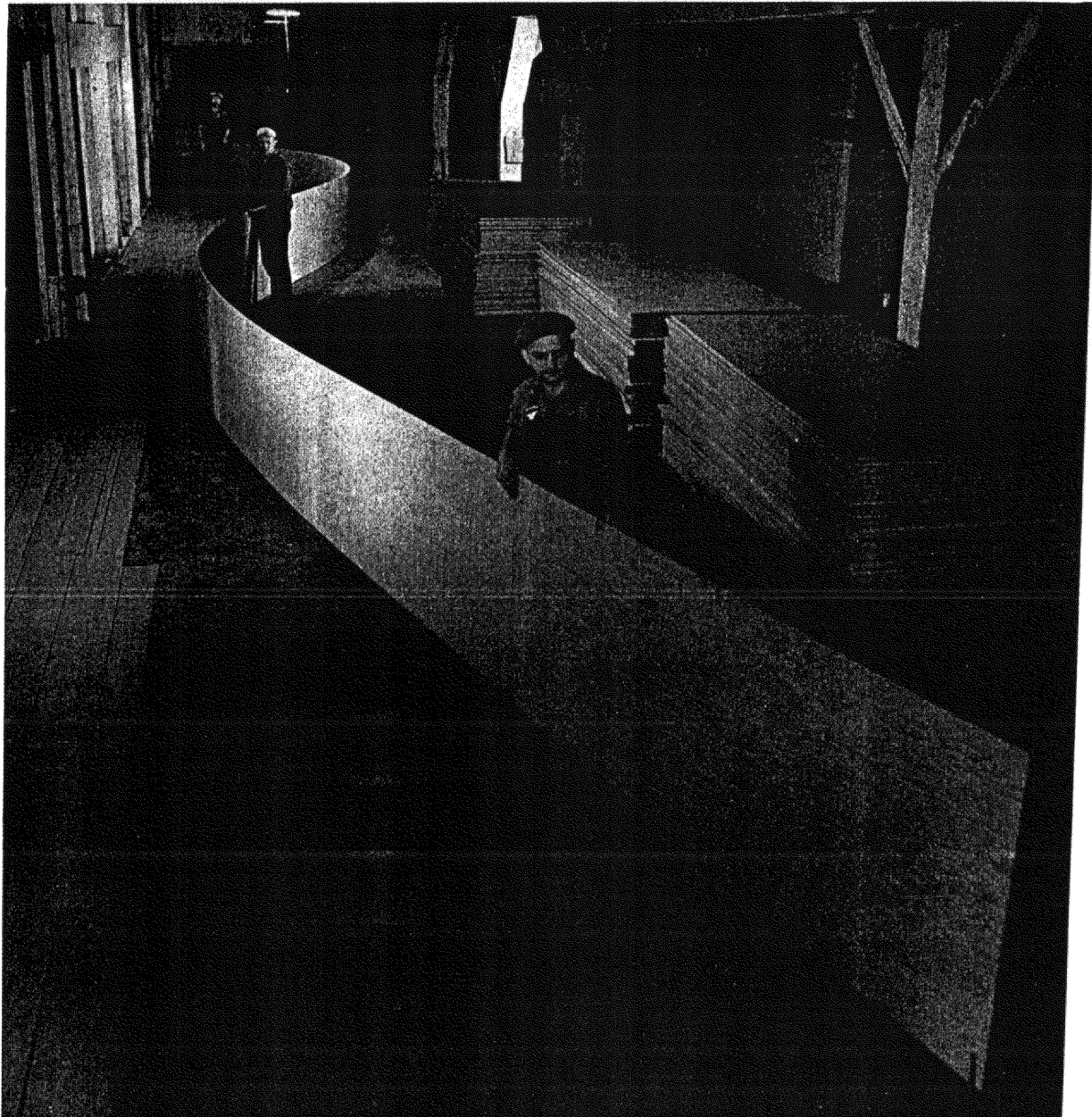


PRESIDENT Herbert Malarkey, son of M. & M.'s founder, has hedged against violent price rises in logs

Portrait of Herbert Malarkey, 1949

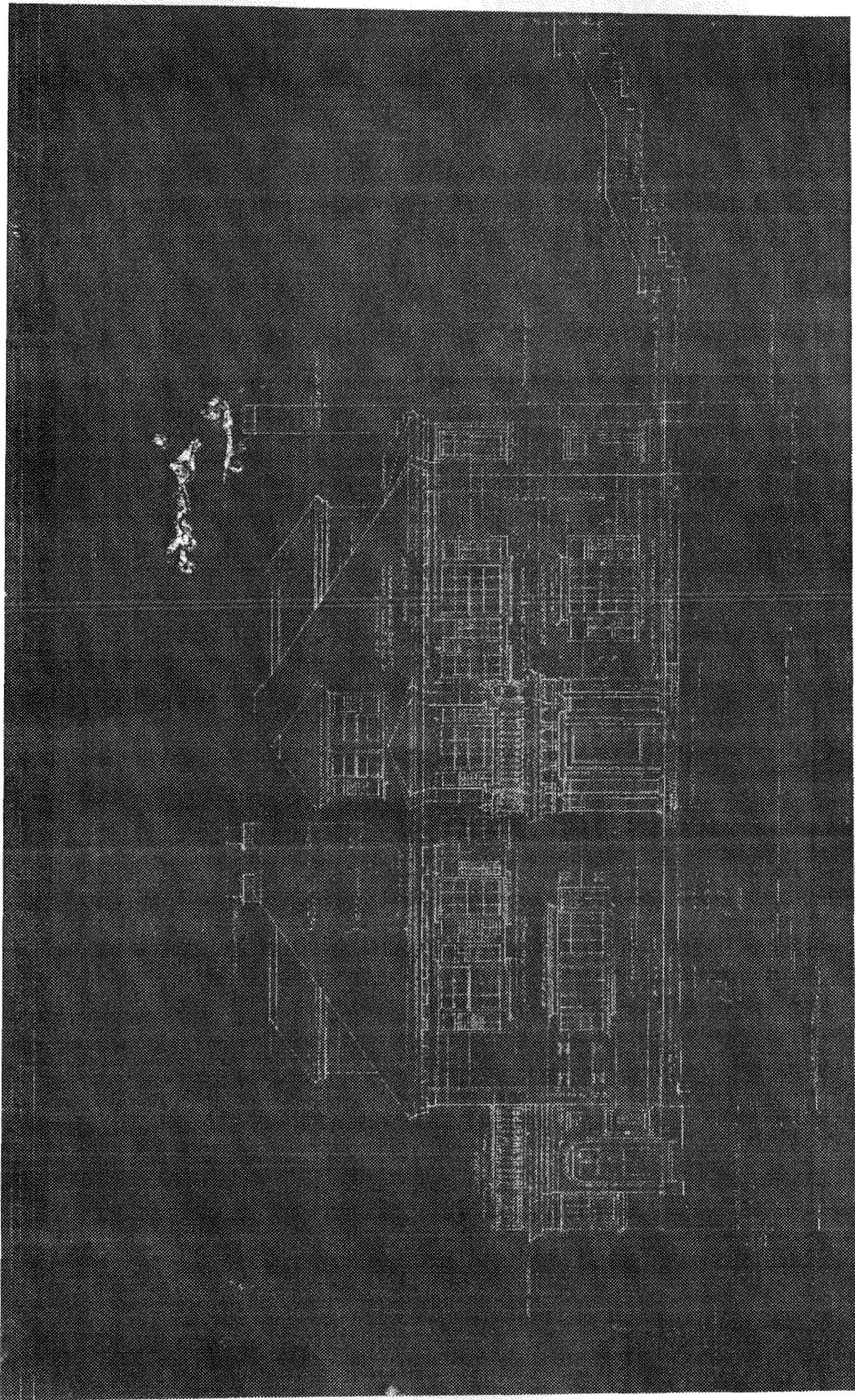
Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Multnomah Co., Oregon

M&M was one of the first companies in the U.S. to perfect the manufacture of marine-grade plywood. During World War II, it produced scarf-jointed plywood for military use, including construction of the high-speed PT boats used by the U.S. Navy for patrol in the Pacific. The Albany Mill, acquired by Simpson as part of the M&M purchase, continued to produce marine-grade plywood until it was closed in 1989, due to insufficient sources for peeler logs for plywood manufacturing.

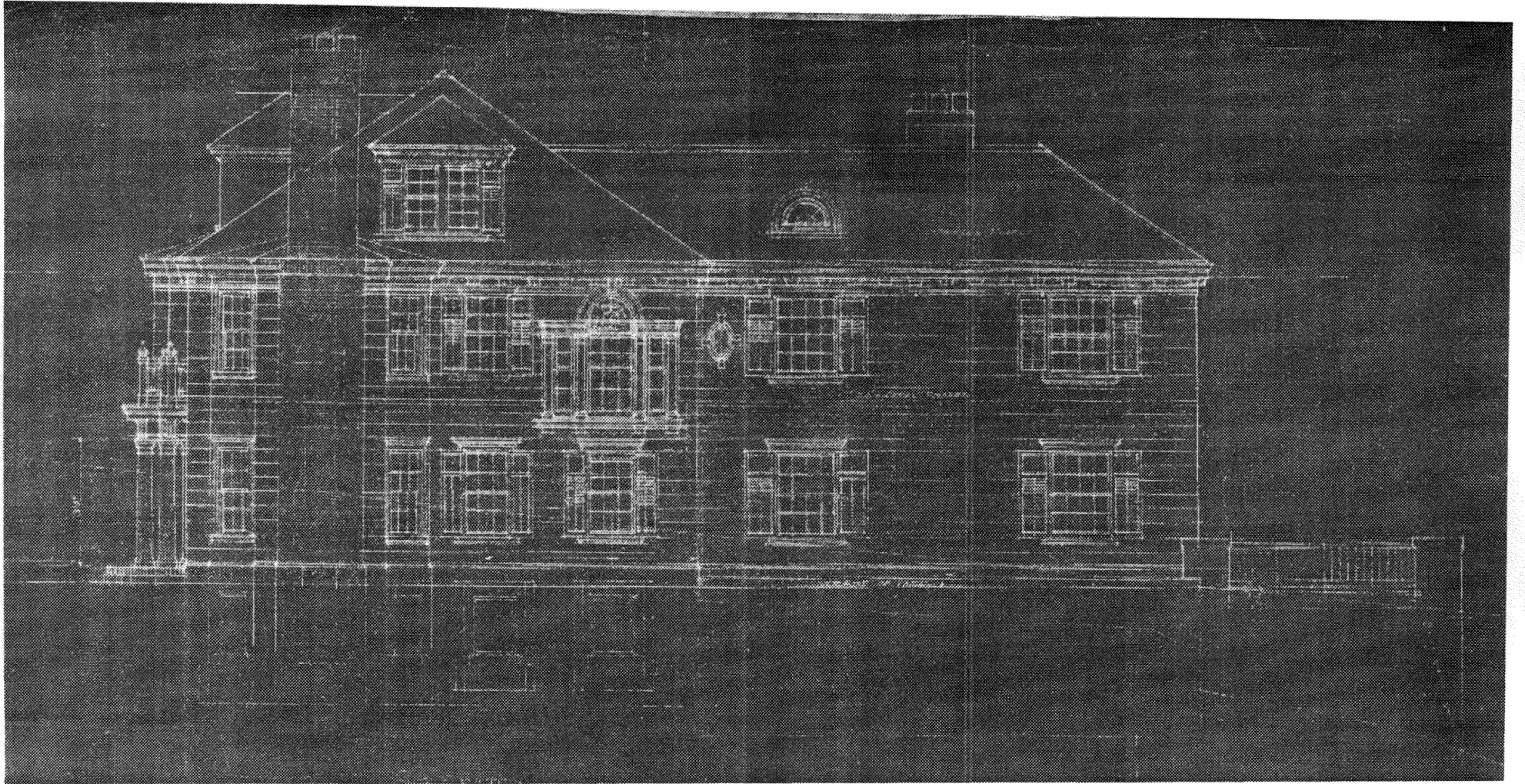


From: Family Trees: Simpson's Centennial Story by Robert Spector, 1990

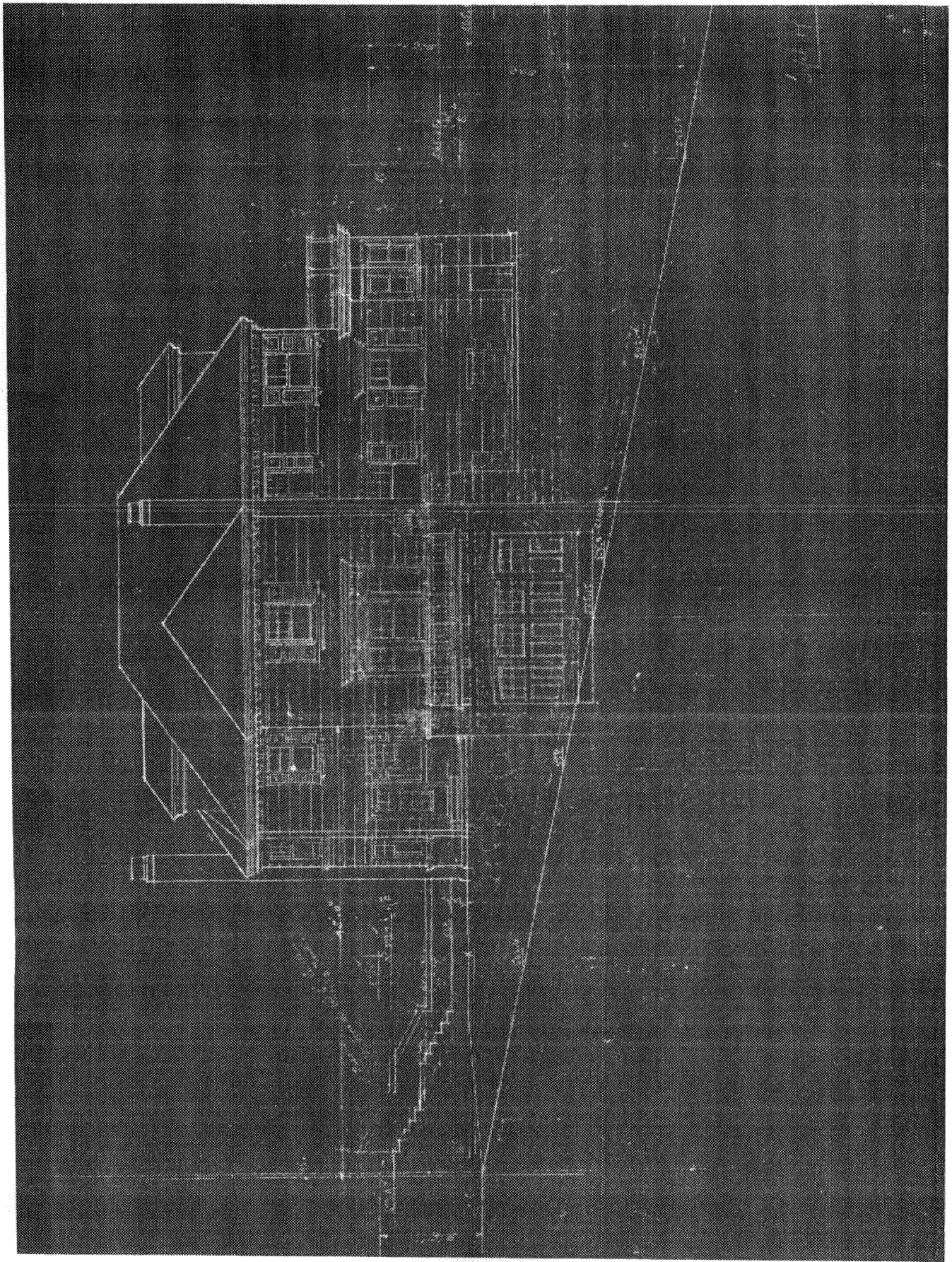
Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Multnomah Co., Oregon



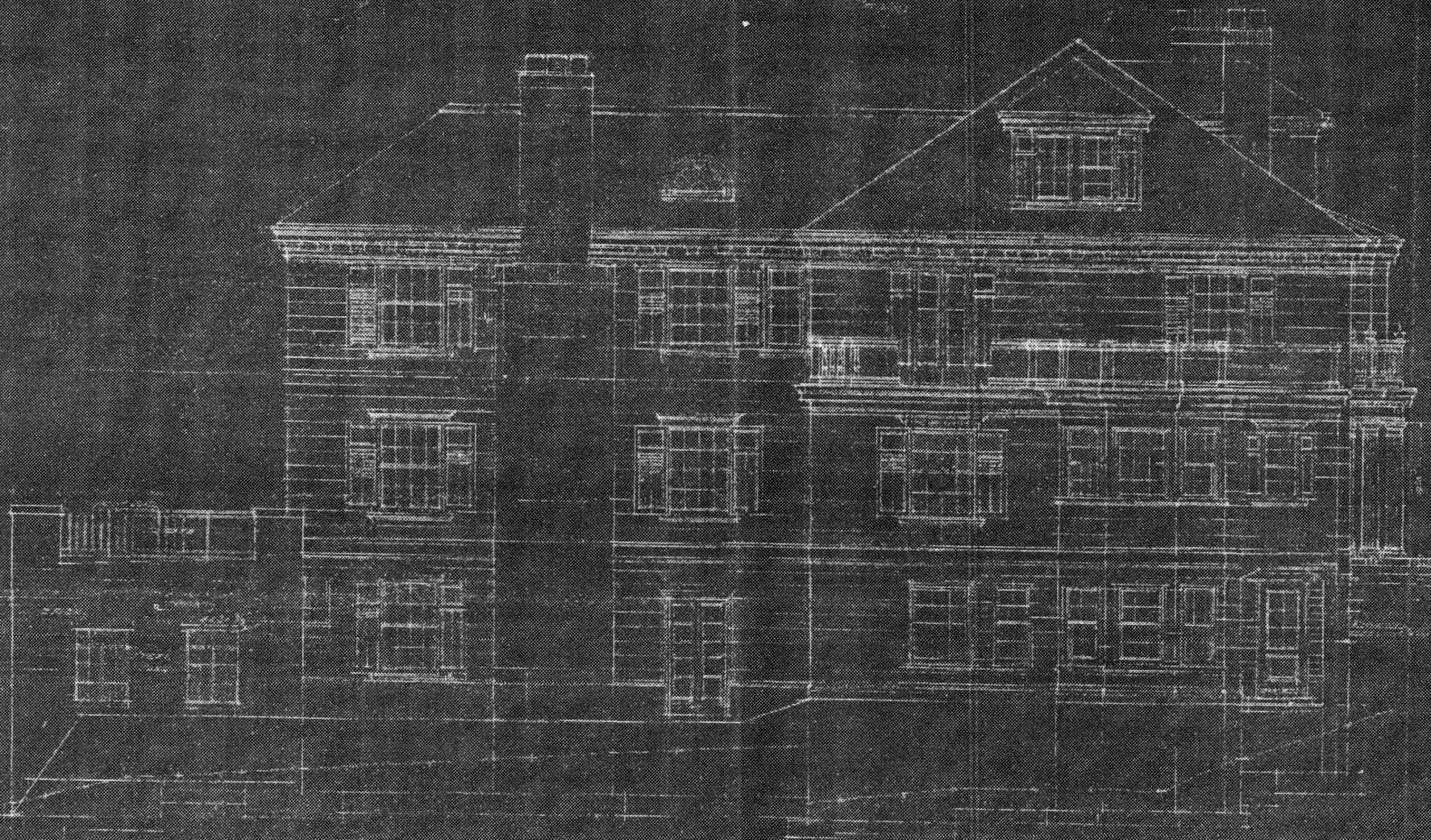
Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Northwest Elevation, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale



Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Southwest Elevation, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale

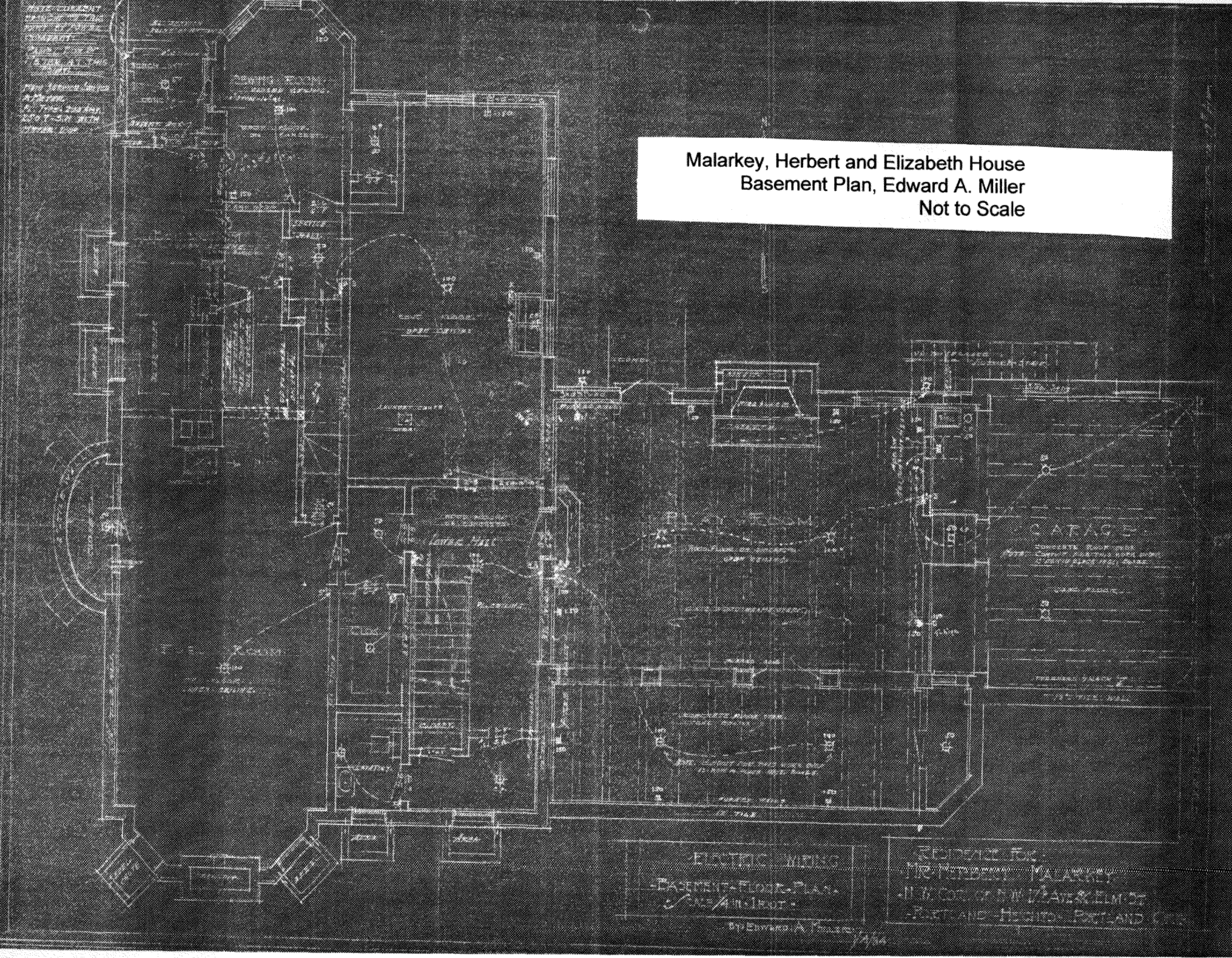


Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Southeast Elevation, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale



Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Southeast Elevation, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale

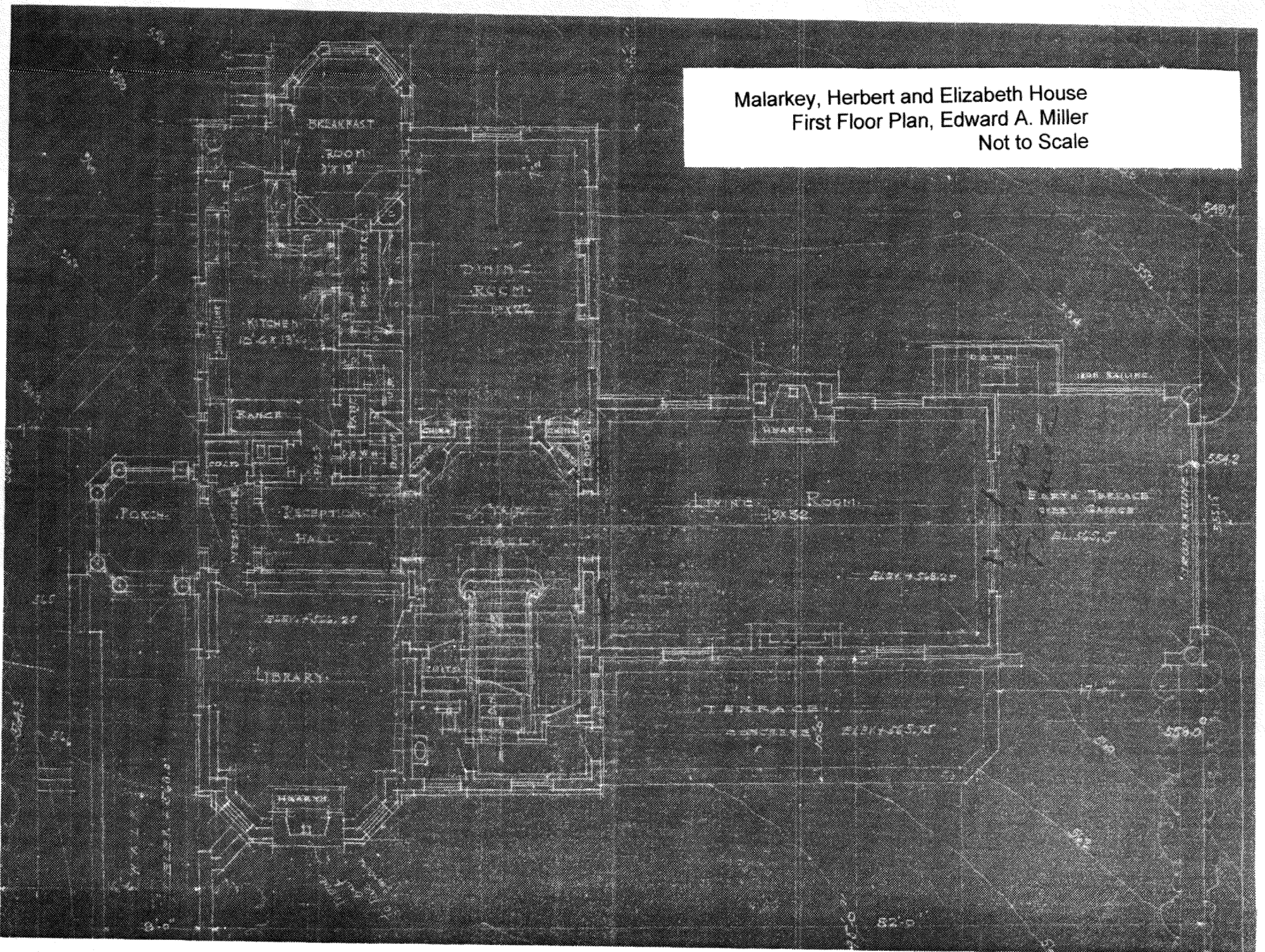
Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Basement Plan, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale

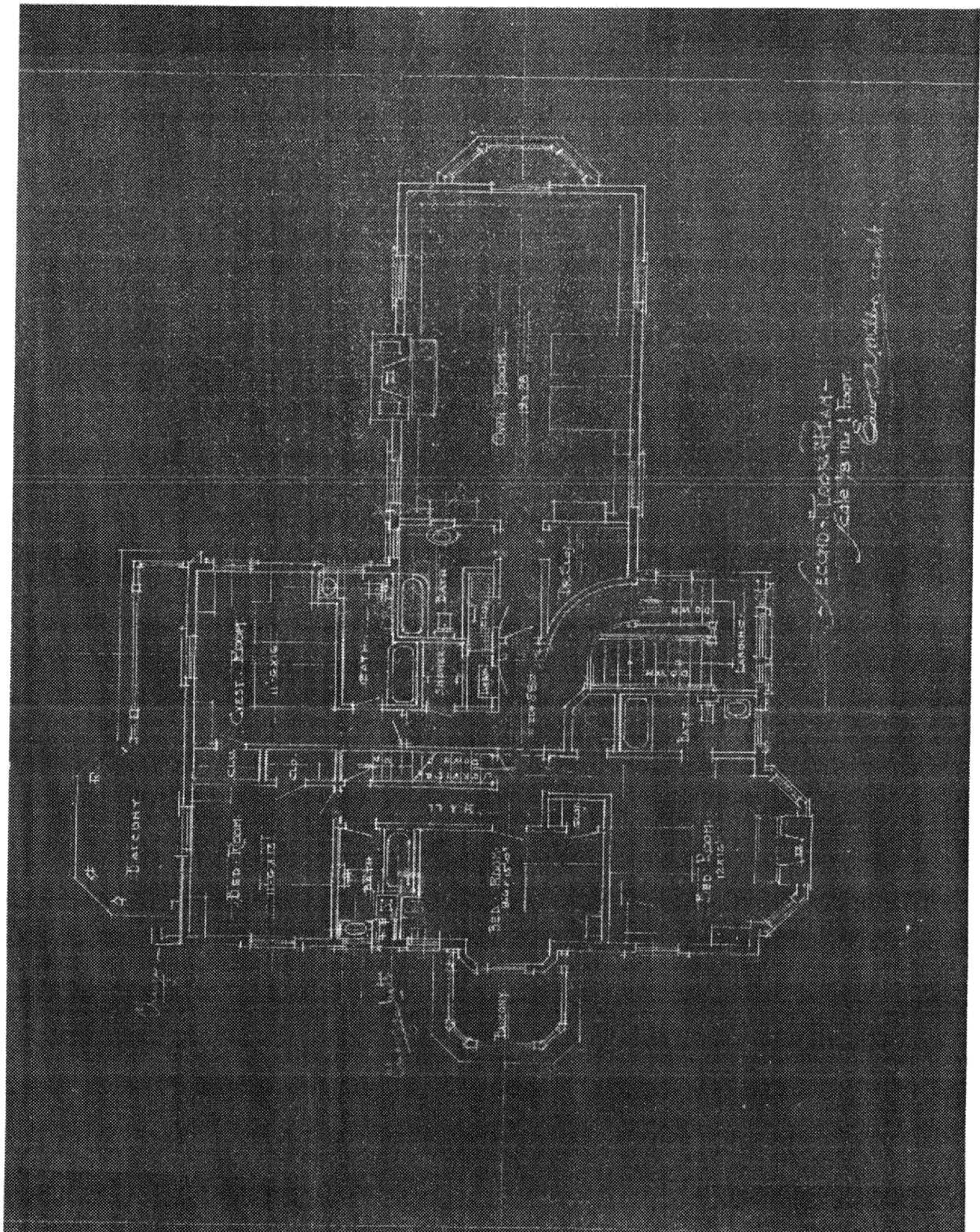


ELECTRIC WING
-BASEMENT-FLOOR-PLAN-
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
By Edward A. Miller

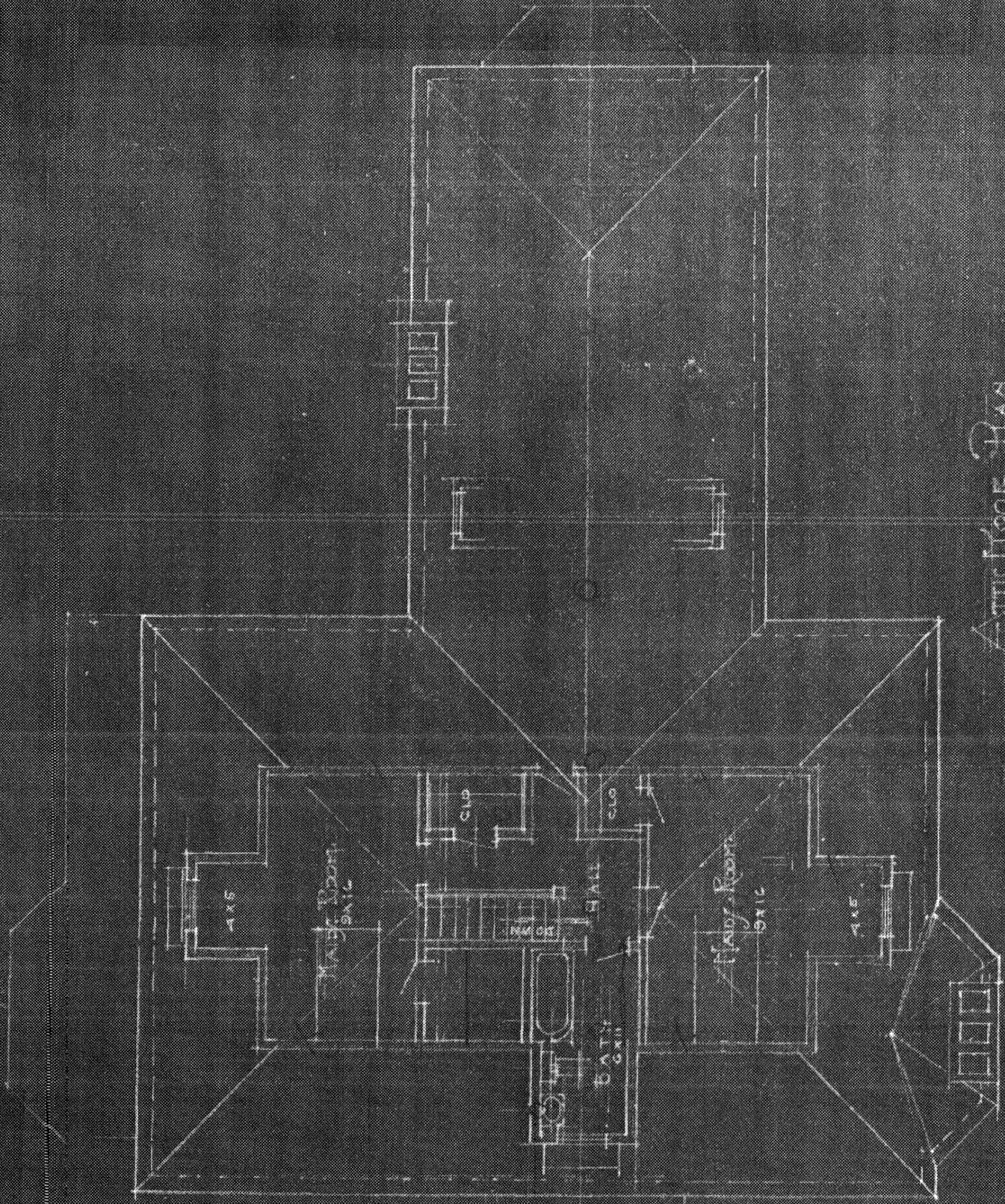
RESIDENCE PORCH
THE MALARKEY PALATKA
11 W. Cor. of 5th W. Ave. & Elm St.
-PORTLAND-HEIGHTS- PORTLAND ORE.

Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
First Floor Plan, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale





Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Second Floor Plan, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale



Attic Floor Plan
Scale 1/8" = 1 Foot

Chas. E. Smith and
1927

Malarkey, Herbert and Elizabeth House
Attic Plan, Edward A. Miller
Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

MALARKEY, HERBERT AND ELIZABETH, HOUSE, MULTNOMAH CO., OREGON

PHOTOGRAPHER: Amy McFeeters-Krone

NEGATIVES HELD BY: Amy McFeeters-Krone
1831 NE Thompson St.
Portland, OR 97212

DATE TAKEN: 3/15/2004

1. Main (NW) facade, facing E
2. Entrance portico, facing SE
3. SW facade, northern half
4. SE facade, southern half, showing wisteria arbor
5. East side of house, facing W from 17th Ave., showing garage and retaining wall
6. NE facade, showing top floor addition above original cornice
7. S corner, facing N
8. Detail of cast iron staircase originally from Portland City Hall
9. Interior front door, vestibule and receiving hall, facing NW
10. View from front hall into receiving hall, stair hall and living room
11. Living room, facing NE; note cigar windows in center of windows
12. English walnut paneled library, facing SW
13. Library, facing N; corner panel is hidden door to vestibule
14. Kitchen, facing N
15. Detail of original brass light fixture in living room
16. Main staircase, facing SW
17. Stair hall, upstairs, facing SW
18. Original Malarkey cast iron safe, relocated from library to upstairs office
19. North bedroom, paneled in clear fine-grain fir
20. Basement playroom, facing N; note terrace level doors and high ceilings
21. Basement ceiling; note original chamfered beams