

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 31 1985

date entered

DL 35  
DEC 2 1985

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

1. Name

historic Rockey, Dr. A. E. and Phila Jane, House Number of contributing resources: 1  
and/or common "Rockholm" Number of non-contributing resources: 0

2. Location

street & number 10263 SW Riverside Drive N/A not for publication  
city, town Portland X vicinity of First Congressional District  
state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Nadine Finch  
street & number 10263 SW Riverside Drive  
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97219

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Recorder  
street & number 319 SW Washington Street  
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1985  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade St. SE  
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

"Rockholm," the Mediterranean style estate house of Dr. Alpha Eugene Rockey and his wife, Phila Jane Rockey, was built in 1913. It is located off SW Riverside Drive, immediately south of the Portland city limits. The main block of the house is two-stories high and has a hip roof. To the east, south and west are two-story wings. The walls are stuccoed. There are numerous porches and an expansive terrace. Its style could most appropriately be termed Mediterranean. Folger Johnson was the architect.

Although converted to apartments in 1943, the house retains its original character. With the exception of the terrace balustrades, which are badly deteriorated, the condition, both inside and outside, is excellent.

### Setting

Rockholm was originally a "country estate" on eight acres of property fronting the Willamette River. Riverdale, the development in which it is located, was conceived as an area for large houses on large parcels of land and, in spite of the subsequent division of many parcels, it retains much of its original semi-rural character.

The Rockey House is situated on the south edge of its lot, adjacent to SW Riverdale Road (also, at one time, known as Riverside Avenue). The lot slopes gently north from the house to a wooded ravine at the north edge. From the terraces there are distant vistas over the Willamette River to east Portland and beyond. The historic approach was along a driveway off Riverside Drive, so that the first view of the house was of the north, principal, facade. Although this drive remains, a newer drive circling the house from Riverdale has, because of heavy traffic on Riverside, become the usual means of access.

Most of the site is an open lawn with numerous old fir and cedar trees. Foundation plantings along the north side of the house include andromeda and rhododendron. English ivy and ferns grow along the ravine and among the foundation shrubbery.

### Exterior - General

The present composition roof was probably laid over the original wood shingle roof. The rough-textured stucco walls, originally left unpainted are now painted a medium gray. Wood window frames and trim are also painted gray. Exposed rafters are scroll-cut. Concrete terraces are scored to resemble large tiles. Terrace balustrades are cast stone.

### North (Principal) Elevation

The primary facade faces away from the street. A terrace, with broad steps leading to the lawn, runs the entire length of this facade. There are paneled, cast-stone pedestals, with urn and box-shaped planters, at the corners of the terrace. Cast-stone balustrades run between pedestals.

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Five round-arched openings with fanlights and multi-light French doors open from the main body of the house onto the terrace. A sixth, larger, opening into the east wing has French doors and a fanlight surrounded by multi-light windows. At the second opening from the west, originally a main entrance to the house, is an ornamental marquee with cast-iron cresting, wrought-iron brackets, glass skirt, glass roof panels, and heavy chain supports. At each side of the entrance are wrought-iron lanterns. An identical lantern hangs at the east end of the east wing.

At the second floor, above each of the five arched openings, is an eight-over-one, double-hung window. There are three wrought-iron balconettes at these windows, one for each of the end windows and a longer one for the central three windows. These balconettes are supported by console brackets.

At the second floor of the east wing there is a sleeping porch with single-light casement windows. This, and the other sleeping porches, may have been open originally, as they were on at least one other similar house in Portland of the same date. It seems, however, that most sleeping porches in Portland were either enclosed during the original construction or very soon thereafter.

To the right of the north elevation is a porte-cochere with a sleeping porch above. There are plain segmental arches at the porte-cochere. One of the sleeping porch windows has been replaced by a panel of tongue-and-groove boards.

### East Elevation

This elevation consists of two projecting wings with a covered terrace between. The terrace extends, uncovered, in front of the two wings, connecting to the north terrace. The terrace roof consists of plexiglass panels on wooden rafters. The panels originally were glass. The rafters are supported by a boxed beam, which rests, in turn, on two massive plain, cylindrical, stuccoed columns. Ends of the rafters are scroll-cut. Decorative wood grillwork fills the spaces between the rafters. Wrought-iron lanterns like those in the north facade are placed on either side of the covered terrace.

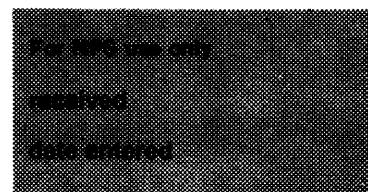
Three sets of French doors with fanlights lead from the covered terrace to what was originally the dining room. At the second floor are two eight-over-one, double-hung windows.

There was originally a recessed covered porch in the southeast wing. Its segmental-arched openings have been infilled with stuccoed walls, slightly recessed so that the arch still "reads." Single-light casement windows are set into the infill walls. At the second floor of the southeast wing is a sleeping porch like the one in the northeast wing.

At the first floor on both the south and east facades of the northeast wing are segmental-arched openings with French doors and fanlights surrounded by multi-light windows like the one on the north facade.

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South (Street) Elevation

The south facade is freely composed. Second-story windows are generally eight-over-one, double-hung--like those on other elevations. First-floor windows are casements with multi-light transom windows. There are a pent roof and end-wall chimney at the east end of this elevation.

West Elevation

The west elevation is dominated by the porte-cochere. Some of the single-light casements in the sleeping porch above the porte-cochere have been replaced by panels of tongue-and-groove boards. Other second-floor windows are eight-over-one, double-hung. There is a rectangular projecting bay at the second floor.

First-floor windows are transomed, like those on the south elevation. What was originally a recessed screened porch has been enclosed with horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and single-light windows. There is an entrance door with bracketed hood at the south end. Wood shingles on the hood are original.

Interior - General

Floors throughout are oak. Walls and ceilings are plastered. Woodwork is generally classical in concept. There are numerous original lighting fixtures, of brass and silver. Most of the original hardware--simple, but of a very fine texture--remains. Radiators are enclosed and have woven metal grills.

FIRST FLOOR

Foyer

The floor is paved with ceramic tile--a field of six-inch by six-inch red tiles and a border of black and white tiles. Walls and ceilings are paneled and there is a built-in seat over the radiator at the south wall. The doorway in the north wall has been covered over.

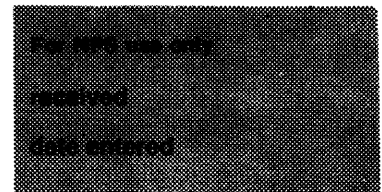
Main Stair Hall

Dominating the interior of Rockholm is a large stairhall with a leaded opalescent glass skylight. The hall originally could be entered either from the foyer by the porte-cochere or from the north entrance hall. During the 1934 conversion the north entrance hall was incorporated into an apartment.

The stair has painted, turned banisters, mahogany newel posts and mahogany hand rails. There is a deep crown molding at the first floor hall ceiling. This molding continues into the room to the west of the stair, which was originally a part of the stairhall and was evidently furnished as a sitting area. This portion of the stair hall was enclosed to create a studio apartment. The lavatory for a small powder room, originally located along the west wall, was incorporated in the studio apartment bathroom.

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At the second floor the stairwell is completely encircled by a wide passageway, giving access to bedrooms (now apartments) on all four sides. A built-in seat, with scroll-shaped ends, runs along the north side of the stairwell. The ceiling is coved down from the skylight to an unusually deep Doric frieze and cornice, complete with mutules, triglyphs, metopes and guttae.

The stairhall, both in overall configuration and in detailing, is reminiscent of those found in many Southern mansions through the early years of the 20th century, a sign, no doubt, of architect Johnson's Southern upbringing.

Living Room

The living room has been partitioned to create two smaller living rooms, two small kitchens and two bathrooms. The marble fireplace is intact, as are the doors to the sunporch.

Sunporch

The sunporch has been partitioned down the middle. In doing this it was necessary to close off the fireplace. The fireplace quarry tiles appear, however, to all be intact. The floor is paved with nine-and-one-half inch square red quarry tiles.

Dining Room

The southwest corner has been partitioned off to create a small kitchen. There is a large fireplace, with Ionic columns, dentil course at mantle, marble surround and marble hearth. Round-arched cupboards with mirrored backs and multi-light doors flank what was originally the doorway to the living room. A deep crown molding encircles the room.

Breakfast Room

There are six-inch square, mottled green and gold ceramic tiles at the fireplace and hearth. The mantle rests on fluted brackets. French doors to what was originally the recessed porch remain. The ceiling is coved. There is a built-in sideboard on the west wall.

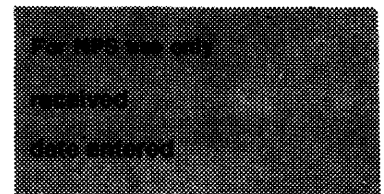
Butler's Pantry

Original base and wall cabinets at the south end are intact. A small kitchen and bath were added at the north end.

Kitchen

Although the room configuration has not been altered, none of the original cabinets or fixtures remain.

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Screened Porch

The screened porch was enclosed to create an office.

Servants' Dining Room

This room is essentially intact.

SECOND FLOOR

Northwest Sleeping Porch

This sleeping porch has been partitioned to create a bedroom and kitchen.

Bedroom No. 1

This room, which was not altered at all, has built-in drawers all along the east wall.

Bedroom No. 2

This simple room may have been used as a dressing room.

Library

The fireplace, on the east wall, has paneled pilasters, block modillions at the mantle and quarry-tile surround and hearth. There are built-in bookcases on the north wall, between the windows. A picture rail runs all around the room. Two small kitchens were created in the southwest corner.

Northeast Sleeping Porch

This porch, which has a coved ceiling, as partitioned to create an office and a bedroom.

Bedroom No. 3

Except for the opening created in the northwall, this room is unchanged.

Southeast Sleeping Porch

Except for a few closed-off windows, this room is unchanged. It has a coved ceiling and built-in storage cabinets.

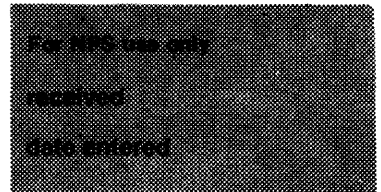
Son's Sitting Room

The fireplace has fluted brackets at the mantle and four-inch square tiles glazed a mottled green at the hearth and around the opening. There is a window seat on the right side of the fireplace and a radiator enclosure on the left. A picture rail encircles the room. There are built-in bookcases on the north wall.

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Bedroom No. 4

This simple room is unchanged except for the opening to the kitchen in the west wall.

Servants' Quarters

With the exception of a small kitchen along the north wall of the north room, the servants' quarters are apparently unchanged.

Bathrooms

There are four original baths on the second floor. All have white ceramic tile wainscoting and floors. The fixtures, including claw-foot bathrugs and pedestal lavatories are original. Over the lavatories are original lighting fixtures--glass-shaded single bulbs suspended on metal tubes.

Basement

The basement, which is divided into numerous storage rooms, has a concrete floor. Wood posts and wood beams support the floor above. Three ceramic laundry tubs are mounted on the west wall. There is a concrete ramp to the outside on the south wall.

# 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 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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) medicine
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1913-1935 **Builder/Architect** Folger Johnson, Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

"Rockholm," the country estate of Dr. A. E. and Phila Jane Rockey off Riverside Drive on the southerly outskirts of Portland, Oregon, was developed on eight acres, originally, and was readied for occupancy in 1913. The house, a well-preserved example of period architecture in the Mediterranean style, was designed by noted Oregon architect, Folger Johnson. The holding now consists of little over one acre, the whole of which is proposed for nomination in consideration of the landscaped grounds. The property is primarily significant under criterion "b" for its association with the Rockeys, though it is secondarily significant under criterion "c" as a noteworthy example of its architectural style. Alpha Eugene Rockey was a leading surgeon in Portland who followed a distinguished career teaching at the University of Oregon Medical School and assuming leadership roles in numerous medical societies. Phila Jane Rockey was outstanding among the women of her generation who, as organized volunteers, campaigned for social and humanitarian causes. At Rockholm, the Rockeys created a place of culture and prodigious hospitality. Dr. Rockey resided at Rockholm to the time of his death in 1927. Mrs. Rockey lived on the estate to 1935, at which time she moved to the city. Following the historic period of significance, which ended with Mrs. Rockey's departure, the house was leased for emergency housing during the Second World War. Twelve apartments were devised in the interior. Subdivision of interior space was intended to be reversible, and while non-historic partitions have remained to the present day, they do not diminish the essential period character of the house.

In addition to his popularity as a local physician specializing in surgery, Dr. Alpha Eugene Rockey (1857-1927) enjoyed a national reputation as an eminent medical authority. Trained at Hanneman and Rush medical colleges in Chicago, he often went abroad "to study with celebrated surgeons in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Cairo." In October of 1891, Rockey, his wife, and two sons moved from the Midwest to Portland where the doctor quickly established himself as one of the leading surgeons in the area.

The family flourished in their new environment; both Rockey sons followed in their father's profession and became surgeons--Paul in 1908 and Eugene in 1912. Eugene, the youngest, reportedly completed his surgical internship under his father at St. Vincent's Hospital. The new graduates and their mentor formed a partnership, with their practice located in the Electric Building in Portland. During World War I the practice was disbanded when Dr. Rockey and both his children joined the war effort. The senior Dr. Rockey, already commissioned in 1911 as a lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, entered active duty at Camp Lewis, Washington, where he was surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel at the time of his discharge in 1919. The younger Rockeys served in the military as medical doctors in Europe.



# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.02 acres

Quadrangle name Lake Oswego, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	0	5	2	6	6	4	0	5	0	3	2	8	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

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D 

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H 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The nominated property, encompassing 1.02 acres, is legally described as Tax Lot 17, Section 26, T. 1S., R. 1E., W.M., in Multnomah County, Oregon.

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

state None code county code

state None code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Guest Ferriday, Architect, AIA

organization N/A date April 1, 1985

street & number 122 SW Marconi Avenue telephone (503) 223-9634

city or town Portland state Oregon 97201

# 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 

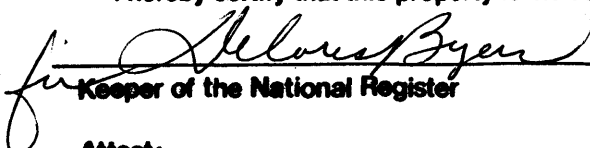
title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date October 25, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 12/2/85

  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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In Portland Dr. Rockey enjoyed a brilliant career. For nineteen years he was chief surgeon for the street railways, first with Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, and later with the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. He joined the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, then Good Samaritan Hospital, and was affiliated with the Multnomah County Hospital. At his death, Dr. Richard B. Dillehunt, dean of the University of Oregon Medical School, said:

I . . . have known him as one of the most skillful surgeons on the Pacific coast and, I may say, in the United States. He performed perhaps as large a volume of surgical work as any single surgeon in the country. He was exceptional in that he was equally skilled in all branches of surgical work. In addition to his surgical skill he was possessed of wide learning in the fundamental practice of medicine. He was an unusual teacher and for a number of years has been clinical professor of surgery in the University of Oregon Medical School. His teaching has always been one of the most valuable assets of the school.

In addition to his connection with the medical school, Dr. Rockey enjoyed many other affiliations. He was a fellow in the American Medical Association; the American College of Surgeons; the North Pacific Surgical Association; honorary member of the Pacific Coast Surgical Association; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and author of various journal articles on the topic surgery. His peers elected him president of the city, county and state medical societies, and he served enthusiastically on the Traffic Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The Arlington, Waverley and Multnomah Amateur Athletic clubs all listed him in their membership.

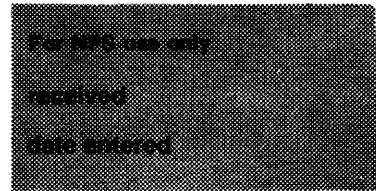
When Dr. Rockey died in 1927, his funeral service was held at Rockholm. He was memorialized again at a tree planting rite held in his honor at the U. S. Veterans Hospital in 1929.

Like her husband, Phila Jane Rockey (1857-1943) was an "indefatigable worker." Her career of volunteerism--in community affairs and in the settlement movement--leaves a lasting impression in Portland. She was an early leader in the preservation movement in Oregon, serving as original board member of the McLoughlin Association, a group formed in 1909 to save the deteriorating Classic Revival Style residence (now a National Historic Site) of Dr. John McLoughlin. She was also involved in the attempt to save the historic Battleship Oregon, and worked in one of the efforts to rescue the Federal Courthouse (now the Pioneer Courthouse, a National Historic Site). In beautification, another of her interests, Mrs. Rockey was honorary president of the Oregon Roadside Council and chairman of its billboard committee.

Phila Rockey epitomized the emerging role of women who, released by the industrial revolution and changing mores from household duties, began to participate in social and cultural causes through activism and volunteerism. As early as 1905 she organized the YMCA dining room at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and she was an advocate of domestic science (homemaking) instruction, bringing teachers from

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the East coast to teach courses at a YMCA sponsored school. Mrs. Rockey was honorary chairman of the Salvation Army White Shield Home; Oregon regent for Magna Carta Dames; a member of the board of managers of the Colonial Dames of America; a charter member of the Oregon branch of the Garden Clubs of America; and a leader in the cause of ensuring pure milk for the citizens of Oregon. She was also known in the state capitol as a frequent lobbyist for causes in which she believed.

In 1904 Mrs. Rockey became a charter member of the executive board of the People's Institute, a settlement-like operation focused on social concerns in Portland. For twenty-seven years she served as chairwoman of the children's committee of the People's Institute Free Dispensary, which later evolved into the People's Institute Auxiliary of the University of Oregon Medical School. The purpose of the Institute was "to extend educational, industrial, social, religious and friendly aid to women and children," although men were included, and medical services were soon provided by students and staff of the University of Oregon Medical School. The Institute's clinic eventually became the clinic of the university.

A granddaughter of Phila Rockey, Selma Jane Rockey Denecke, recalls that her grandmother was an energetic woman who had a sense of style, and who was a gracious hostess. But she was evidently also very practical. Her daughter-in-law, Alice Carey Rockey reported in a recorded oral history:

You had to dress for tea. She would always be there all dressed up. I remember Mrs. Rockey saying this was done by all the ladies. You dressed up for the occasion in a tea gown. She said she gave it up when her young son Gene had to be chased down the street after a fire wagon one day when she was wearing her best tea gown.

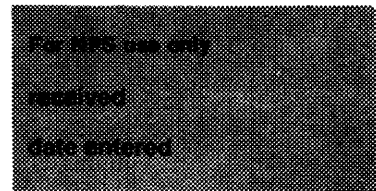
The Rockeys acquired the land for Rockholm in 1909. At that time they were living in northwest Portland in a house (no longer extant) on Flanders between 23rd Avenue and Westover Road. Between 1909 and 1913, when they moved into Rockholm, the Rockeys made frequent excursions to the site to picnic. (A granddaughter remembers seeing snapshots taken in these outings which showed a telephone mounted on a tree near the picnic table.)

The stretch of wooded hillsides along the Willamette River from Riverview Cemetery, just north of Rockholm, south to Lake Oswego, had for many years been a favorite recreational area for Portlanders. Early access was by way of Macadam Avenue. Known to have been a trail used by Indians and trappers in the 1830s, it was in 1862 graded, straightened and hard-surfaced (or "Macadamized," hence its name.) During the late 1807s, 1880s and 1890s Macadam was known colloquially as "White House Road," in recognition of a roadhouse, "The White House," near the south end of Macadam, which had by 1885 become popular as a course for sport and pleasure driving. Today the stretch of Macadam in the vicinity of Rockholm is officially named SW Riverside Drive.

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Riverview Cemetery, established in 1882, was a popular place for family visits during the Victorian era. An illustration in The West Shore, 1886, shows the cemetery with several carriages circling the drives and groups of ladies, gentlemen and children dressed in what appears to be their Sunday best.

In 1888 a narrow gauge steam train was constructed parallel to Macadam, between it and the Willamette River. That same year the plat for the original portion of Riverdale (the blocks directly south of Rockholm) was recorded. Southern Pacific acquired this narrow guage line in 1890 and began electrifying it. By 1908 this electric line ran all the way from Portland to Eugene. Known as the "Red Electric Railway," because the cars were painted red, it spurred development of Riverdale, and the other neighborhoods to the south along the river. The first address for Rockholm in a Portland City Directory was given as "Ewahwe," the name of the nearest electric railway station.

The grounds for Rockholm were originally much more extensive than they are today, comprising a total of approximately eight acres, and including land along the river on the east side of Macadam. The parcels of land along the river were sold in 1929 and 1940. In the 1950s the remainder of the site was subdivided and five building lots sold, leaving the present 1.02 acre site for Rockholm. It was at this time that the carriage house, just west of the main house, was sold.

According to family descendents, Dr. Rockey was intimately involved in the design and construction of Rockholm, suggesting many changes and overseeing every detail to make sure that everything was of the best quality. Rockholm was designed to house, not only Dr. and Mrs. Rockey and their sons, but their sons' families as well. Only one of the son's families ever lived n the house, however, and they were there for only a year and a half.

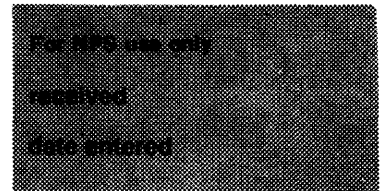
The Rockeys entertained frequently and on a large scale. According to a granddaughter, Mrs. Rockey was a good organizer and a good cook herself so, with the large household staff, she did not mind preparing meals for the numerous guests. The living room and dining room were unusually spacious, even for the time, and the kitchen, enormous. A walk-in refrigerator and extensive basement storage gave plenty of room for provision. There were quarters for three servants in the main house and a caretaker's apartment in the carriage house. Other conveniences, such as a built-in vacuum cleaner (one of the first in Portland), also facilitated housekeeping.

The grounds at Rockholm were apparently also a concern of Dr. Rockey's. A stream running through the site was dammed at intervals, forming a series of ponds. Next to Macadam was a little meadow and the pond there was made into a fish pond, complete with tea house and bamboo plantings.

Dr. Rockey lived at Rockholm until his death in 1927; Mrs. Rockey continued to lie there until 1935 when she moved to Portland, eventually living with her son, Paul, and his family. She died in 1943.

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In 1943, shortly before Mrs. Rockey died, Rockholm was leased to the National Housing Agency for conversion to emergency war housing. Twelve apartments were created, six up and six down. The National Housing Agency often made agreements with owners of converted buildings stipulating that all changes would be reversed at the expiration of the lease. Alterations to be reversed would have been noted on the plans and, since those for Rockholm have not been located, it is not known for certain whether there was such an agreement for Rockholm. However, a long-term tenant has said that there was, and the care with which the original architectural features were preserved during the remodeling certainly indicates the intention to restore the house. Apparently, however, when the lease expired the Binfords who bought the property after Mrs. Rockey died, saw advantages in maintaining Rockholm as an apartment house.

Folger Johnson (1882-1970), architect of Rockholm, was born in Columbus, Georgia. After graduating from the Technological Institute of Georgia, he went to Columbia University, where he received a Bachelor of Architecture. In 1908 he enrolled in the Ecole des Beaux Arts and remained there until 1910. He then returned to the U. S. and went to work for an architect in New York City. He came to Portland in 1911 and soon joined forces with architect MacDonald F. Mayer. From 1912 to 1916 the two are listed as partners in City Directorates, so Rockholm could as logically be attributed to the firm of Johnson & Mayer as to Johnson alone.

From 1917 to c. 1920, when Jamieson Parker joined him as an associate, Johnson apparently practiced alone. From 1912 to 1929 Johnson, Parker and Carl H. Wallwork worked out of the same office, though Johnson and Parker (and, perhaps, also Wallwork) each took work as individuals. From 1930 to 1936 the firm was listed as Johnson & Wallwork and from 1936 to 1945 as Johnson, Wallwork and Dukehart.

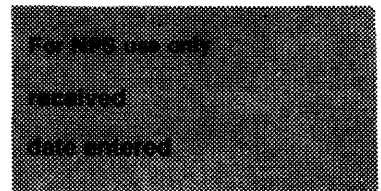
In 1940 Johnson became state director of the Federal Housing Administration, a post that had previously been filled by Jamieson Parker. A newspaper article announcing Johnson's appointment to the position stated that he had for some years been on the staff of the Federal Works Agency in Oregon. He remained as director until he retired in 1950.

Johnson was married twice, first to Edith Waldo, daughter of Judge John B. Waldo of Salem, and second to Shelby Payne. He was a member of the Portland Planning Commission, Portland Art Council, University Club and Portland Golf Club. He died at age 88.

Two buildings in Portland designed by Folger Johnson have been listed in the National Register: Albertina Kerr Nursery, 1921, by Johnson, Parker and Wallwork, and the Town Club, 1930, by Johnson, Wallwork and Hollis Johnston. Several public buildings and one residence by Johnson were identified in the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory. (Because Rockholm lies outside the city limits it was not included in the Inventory.)

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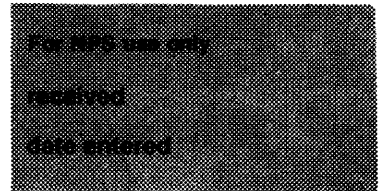


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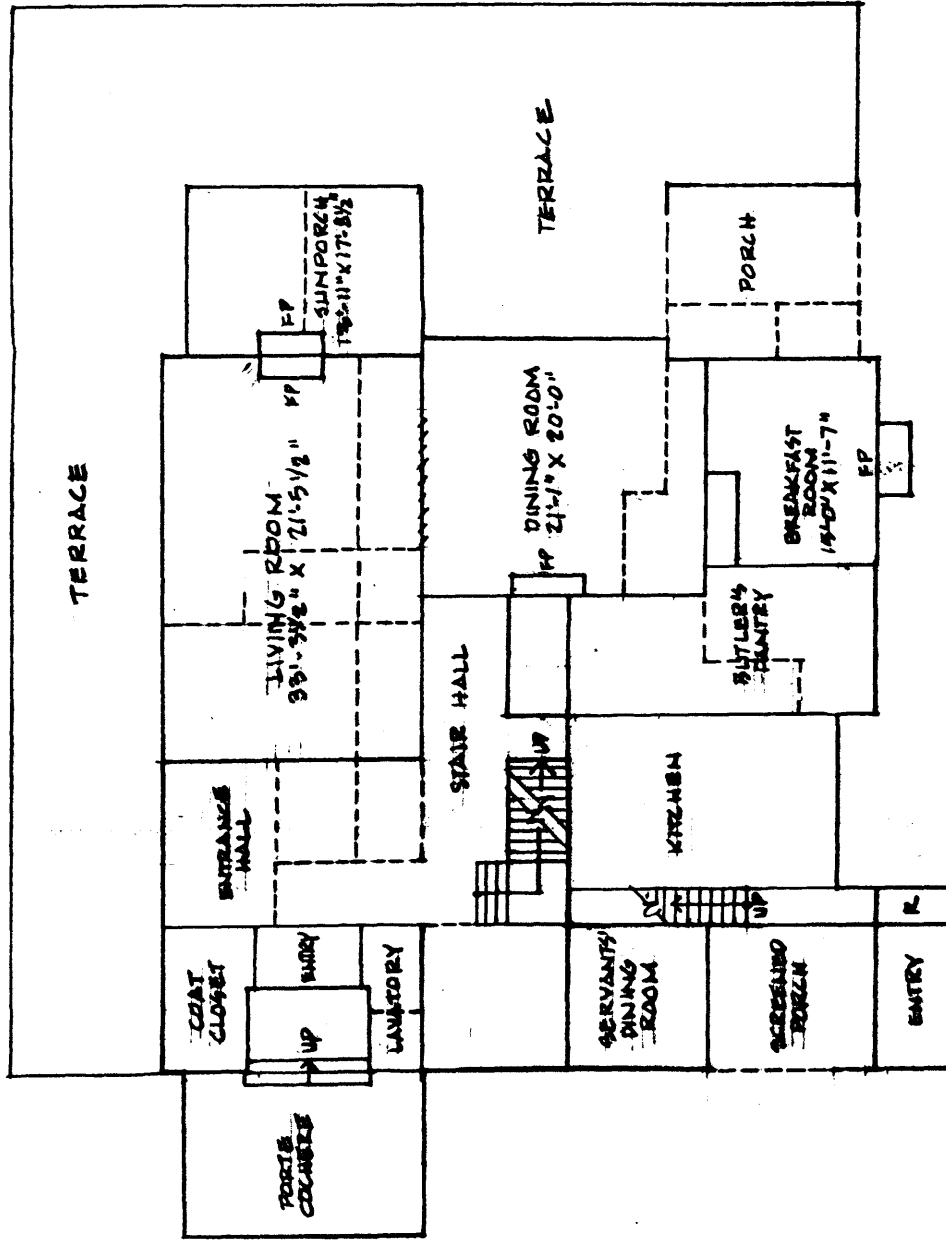
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ROCKHOLM - 10230 S.W. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, PORTLAND, OREGON

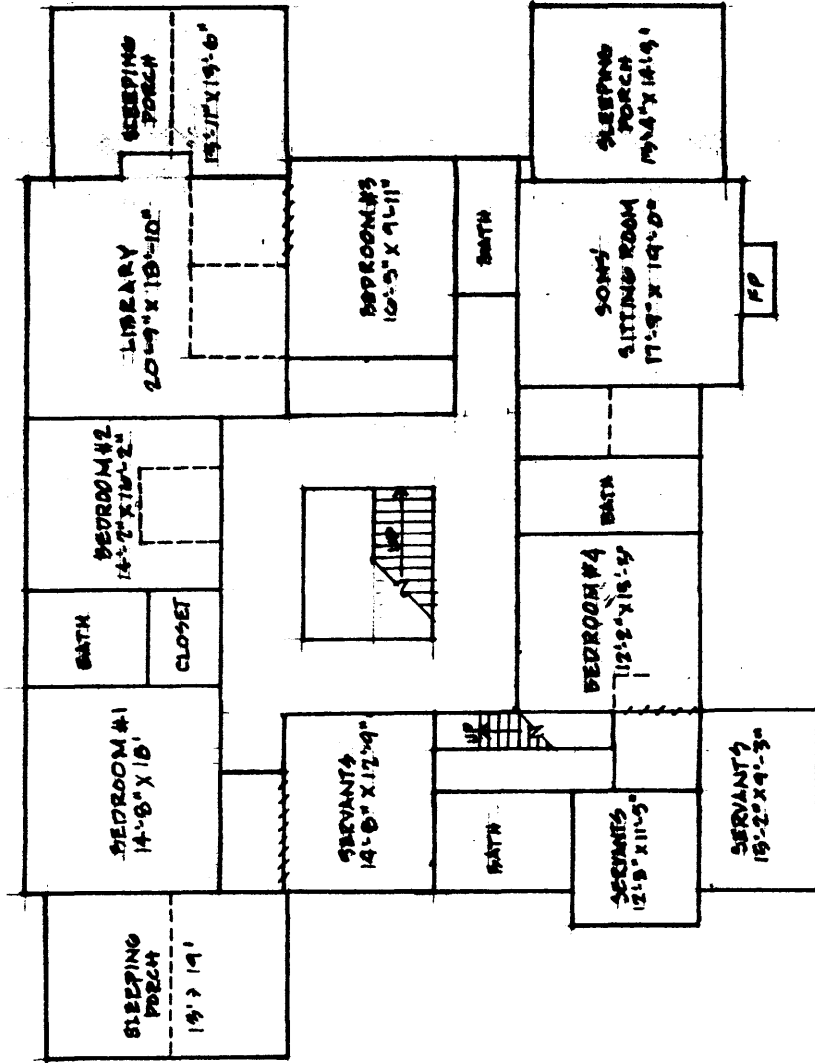


**FIRST FLOOR**  
 SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"  
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ROCKHOLM 10236 S.W. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, PORTLAND, OREGON



SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

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