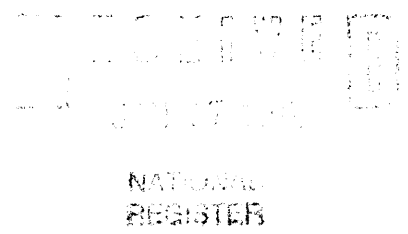


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Parkview Apartments
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1760 NE Irving Street N/A not for publication
city, town Portland N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97232

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>15</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>16</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
[Signature] January 3, 1992
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 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:)

[Signature] 3/6/92

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling, apartment
building

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling, apartment
building

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof wood: shake

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

The Parkview Apartments are located on a superblock bounded by Northeast Glisan and Irving Streets, and 16th and 18th Avenues. The site covers 4.5 acres on Blocks 185, 186, 187, and 188 of Holladay's Addition to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The site has very little slope, and the maximum variation in elevation is only three feet.

This apartment project was constructed between 1940 and 1941. It consists of nine two-story apartment building, six of which are connected in two groups of three by a "sally port", or gateway. The siting of the buildings is symmetrical about its north-south axis. The buildings are in various configurations, four being "L" shaped in plan, two "U" shaped, and three being linear in plan. These nine buildings contain a total of 92 living units on their two floors, 72 of which have one bedroom, and 20 of which have two bedrooms.

The arrangement of the nine buildings is such that none face the street, but instead face on large interior courtyards. The closest buildings adjoin at the ends 25 feet apart, but mostly the buildings are separated by 60 to 80 feet, and the large central courtyard is about 125 feet by 140 feet in extent.

At the center of the east and west sides of the site are two parking areas in which 86 cars are accommodated in individual garages arranged in four rows at each parking area. No cars penetrate the site beyond these parking areas, so that all apartments are surrounded by landscaping free of automobiles. Concrete walks of generous width connect the apartment units and the parking areas.

The apartment buildings are planned with a basic grouping of four living units, two on each floor, which share a common front entrance and stairway. These same grouping of four apartments also share a common back entrance on the opposite side of the building, and separated from the front entrance, so that each apartment unit has two separate means of egress. Each apartment grouping of four units shares a common basement area, reached by way of the common back stairway. In the basements are a washer, dryer, wash trays and clothes lines, as well as four storage cubicles, each 50 square feet in area. There is also a toilet. The majority of back entrances face on the streets or on the parking areas.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

The buildings are all faced with brick veneer, typically oversized brick with a wire-cut face. The bricks are 2 1/2 x 12 inches in size, red in color and narrow range. There is a belt course at the second floor level made with a course of the oversized brick projecting about 1/2 inch, under which is a course of split tile. At the second floor ceiling level a similar projecting brick course creates a flat frieze around the buildings under the rain gutter. The brick has been whitewashed at some time in the past, but this has mostly worn away, the trace remaining softening the appearance of the brickwork very pleasantly. Roofs are hipped with a 10 in 12 pitch, and covered with wood shakes, although the original roofs were probably sawn wood shingles.

Windows are all double-hung, six over six. The original wood sash were replaced about two years ago because of the need to provide double glazing to conserve energy. The replacement sash, of white enameled extruded aluminum, closely replicate the original sash, except that the muntins are applied over glass units which are the full size of the sash. Some upstairs windows have louvered shutters, painted white.

There are two types of front entrances, one with a standing seam metal canopy supported on a metal trellis at each side. The panelled door, with glazing in the upper half has side lights at either side. The other type of entrance has no canopy, but has an arched tympanum above the panelled door, also glazed in the upper half. The rear entrances have a simple pitched roof wood canopy supported at each side by a wood trellis.

There is a projection of the exterior wall at each entrance which is faced with split tile in place of the over-sized brick, relieving the long brick walls, and emphasizing the entrances.

The interiors of the apartments are very simply designed with custom designed wood trim and two-panelled doors. The tiled baths and the kitchens are in near original condition. The one-bedroom units have 770 square feet, and the two-bedroom units 970 square feet. Rooms are generous in size and well lighted with natural light. Each living room has a dining alcove. Sound transmission between units on the same floor is buffered by the common entrance and stair halls. Between the first and second floors sound transmission is reduced by the special floor construction in which the finished wood floor is laid over 1-1/2 inch stripping over 1/2 inch Firtex board applied over a sub-floor and wood joists.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Heating is by hot water in finned-pipe radiators supplied through underground concrete pipe trenches from a central boiler room. Everything is perfectly maintained, so the despite its 50 years the buildings and landscaping appear to be quite new. The lawns, shrubbery, trees and flowers are beautifully cared for. The complex is 100 percent occupied, speaking well for the quality of this living environment.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1941

Significant Dates

1941

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ertz & Burns

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 4.75 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	7	5	4	0	5	0	4	1	3	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

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

B

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

Zone Easting Northing

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is a super block measuring 460 x 450 feet which encompasses Block 185, 186, 187 and 188 of Holladay's Addition to the City of Portland and the intervening vacated street right-of-way, all in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The campus of the complex of nine apartment buildings is bounded on the north and south by NE Irving and NE Glisan street, and on the west and east by NE 16th and NE 18th avenues.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated area corresponds to the legally recorded lot lines of the property historically developed as the Parkview Apartments. contributing features are as follows: nine freestanding apartment buildings in various configurations, six garage buildings together with the associated shop buidlings attached to the central shelter in east and west groupings, and the formal system of paved walks that establish the circulation pattern throughout the apartment complex.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President and Richard E. Ritz, FAIA
organization Heritage Investment Corporation date March 1, 1991
street & number 123 Northwest Second Avenue, Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1A

The Parkview Apartments, designed by the firm of Ertz and Burns and completed in 1941, is a complex of nine two-story apartment buildings occupying the four-block area bounded by NE Irving and Glisan streets and Sixteenth and Eighteenth avenues in Holladay's Addition on Portland's East Side.

At the time of its opening on the eve of the country's entry into world war, the campus-style apartment complex was hailed as an innovation in multiple housing locally. Its clustered units provided privacy and intimacy of scale while at the same time affording the service features of consolidated apartment blocks. The 92-unit development and several kindred projects of the day, namely the Vista Avenue Apartments (800-864 SW Vista Avenue) and Rasmussen Village (4950 SE Barbur Boulevard), represented sizeable investments for the developers. The Parkview development was backed by Ralph B. Lloyd for the substantial sum of half a million dollars. The campus apartment concept is traceable to the New Town, or planned community movement that emanated from Great Britain and was publicized in professional journals and building trade magazines. It may also stem, in part, from the court-style tourist facilities, both detached and contiguous, that were a phenomenon of the on-rushing automobile era in America.

Briefly characterized, the Parkview campus consists of a more or less concentric arrangement of linear and angled volumes around a central quadrangle. Within each block there is regular offsetting or staggering of units to lend a sense of detachment or separateness to each. Centered on the east-west axis of the super-block, at the outer edges, are opposing sets of three single-story garage buildings with open bays on the inward facing elevations. These shelters, together with their attached shop volumes at the center of either group, account for six of the sixteen contributing features. The formal, paved circulation system of straight and curvilinear walkways also is counted a contributing feature.

Exterior elevations of the hip-roofed, brick-faced frame apartment blocks are detailed in the simplified, or modern Georgian style, with frameless window openings and sparing surface articulation limited to a high string course, a close cornice line, and small-scale porticos in varying motifs to differentiate one group of apartments from another. Portico styles vary from pedimented framements to shed porches and French Renaissance hoods. Each

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1B

group of four living units shares a common front entrance and stairway.

As the largest, well-preserved example of garden apartment architecture of the pre-War period in Portland, the Parkview complex meets National Register Criterion C. The building received a rank of II in the evaluation of Portland Historic Resource Inventory properties. Significant also is the fact that the extensive project was itself a component of yet a larger development scheme.

Ralph B. Lloyd, a Californian who prospered in the oil business and investments, arrived in the 1920s to invest in Portland real estate. His was the vision of a large development on Portland's central East Side consisting of a shopping center, hotel and garden apartments, civic center and recreational facilities. While the initial elements of his scheme, most notably the Parkview Apartments, were in place within 15 years of his arrival, Lloyd died in 1953, before the Lloyd Corporation achieved the full scope of his vision. By 1960, the Sheraton Hotel and Lloyd Shopping Center, with its outdoor ice skating rink, were in operation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

The Parkview Apartments are located in Northeast Portland, Holladay's Addition. Ben Holladay purchased the Holladay's Addition property in 1868. Holladay's Addition was platted in 1871 by George Weidler, John H. Mitchell and Samuel M. Smith under the direction of Ben Holladay. Holladay, a native of Kentucky, had moved west to California in 1856 and established a successful stagecoach company. The stagecoach company turned out to be the largest in the nation and Holladay sold it in 1866 to Wells Fargo for 1.5 million dollars. Holladay came to Portland with his fortune in 1868 and he became a prominent figure in the railroad industry. He was also involved in politics and other businesses ventures. Holladay began work in the Holladay subdivision by putting planks on Holladay street and building a bridge across Sullivan's Gulch at 16th. Holladay's objective was to move Portland's business center to the East side, but he was unable to accomplish this task. His ambitions exceeded his wealth and his empire fell. He died in 1887 at the age of 68.

Holladay Park is located at Northeast Holladay Street and 11th Avenue and covers 3 acres.

Other apartment buildings in the area include: an Apartment House built in 1924 at 1906 Northeast Thirteenth Avenue--plans by R.S. McFarland; an Apartment House built at 1530 Northeast Tenth Avenue built in 1931 and designed by Elmer Feig; the Railroad Apartments at 1901-1921 Northeast Thirteenth; the Irvington Apartments at 2238-2248 Northeast Thirteenth Avenue, built in 1917 and designed by C.A. Stever; an Apartment House at 2136 Northeast Fifteenth Avenue, built ca. 1914; an apartment house at 2420 Northeast Fifteenth built in 1925 and designed by H.R. Kibler; an Apartment house at 2525 Northeast Fifteenth Avenue built in 1925 by F.B. Turner; and an apartment house built in 1911 at 2005 Northeast Seventeenth Avenue.

HISTORY OF THE PARKVIEW APARTMENT BUILDING

Construction began in September 1940 for the 92 unit apartment complex. In April of 1941, 28 units were complete and opened for public inspection and rental. Many interested people viewed the apartments. By June, all the apartments were finished. The Parkview Apartments were built at a cost of \$500,000. They are a good example of a multiple housing trend that was taking place in Portland at the time. The move away from tall apartment buildings, with many floors, halls and units, to multiple housing is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

shown in the development of the Parkview apartments, the Vista Avenue apartments (800-864 Southwest Vista) and the Rasmussen Village (4950 Southeast Barbur Boulevard). The new style of apartment living allowed for more privacy, like a home, with the added features of apartment living. Each apartment in the Parkview Apartment complex had two separate entrances, bedrooms and bath upstairs, living and dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, and a basement. "Full floating" floor insulation was used to soundproof the second floors. Storage and garage space was also provided at the Parkview.

RALPH B. LLOYD

Ralph B. Lloyd was a wealthy oilman from California. He was born in 1875 and grew up in Southern California. He owned fruit ranches, timber land, and he founded the Ventura Avenue oilfield. With the wealth Lloyd accumulated from his oil business and property holdings in California, he came to Portland and began to invest in real estate in the 1920s. By 1927 he had spent almost 2 million dollars buying property in East Portland, from Sandy Boulevard to Kenton. He wanted to build a large development consisting of a shopping center, a hotel and garden apartments, a civic center, and recreational facilities. In 1930 Lloyd had plans drawn for a 2 million dollar hotel building.

Lloyd became involved in local city council affairs and in particular projects that concerned his East side properties. He believed that Portland was destined to become a great city and he wanted to build his own city in East Portland. His proposed project was received in Portland with mixed reviews. With the economic difficulties of the depression and the growing dissent among some Portlanders for Lloyd's building project, Lloyd began to question his decision to invest in Portland. By the end of 1931, Lloyd had spent almost a half a million dollars in his East side project. A golf course and club house were completed in 1932 and in 1933 Lloyd returned to Portland with renewed hope for his original development. Several years later Lloyd was still hopeful that he would complete his hotel on the East side, but he was unable to accomplish the project. X

The Parkview Apartments were built in 1941 and in 1952 the Lloyd Corporation started construction on a two-block long building for the Bonneville Power Company on Holladay Street. The next year Ralph Lloyd died at the age of 78, never to see his building project in Portland completed. By the late 1950s the Lloyd Corporation owned a 130 block parcel of land on the East side. In 1957 construction began on a large hotel

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

for Sheraton, now owned by the Red Lion Inn, that was not as extravagant as Lloyd's original hotel planned in 1930, but one of Portland's largest hotels. Within three years, in 1960, the Lloyd Center shopping Center was opened to the public as one of the largest shopping malls in the world. It had such unique features as an ice skating pavilion, landscaped grounds and gardens, fountains, under cover parking, and art work from various Northwest artists. On opening day the shopping mall attracted over 90,000 visitors. The Lloyd Corporation started a new project about every three to add to the site.

The Parkview Apartments were built in the early stages of Lloyd's development of the area. In 1940 Lloyd did have plans to build a hotel and commercial center, but due to labor shortages at the time and the development of World War II, those plans could not be completed.

ERTZ AND BURNS

Charles W. Ertz was an outstanding Portland architect. Ertz was a native of Crockett California, born there in 1887. In 1903 he came to Portland and was educated in Portland public schools and at the Oregon Institute of Technology. Ertz worked in the offices of several architects in town including: Joseph Jacobberger, Emile Schacht and Lewis M. Dole. He practiced architecture in Portland for nearly forty years and most of that time he was in business for himself.

In 1935 Ertz opened an office in Beverly Hills, California. He formed a partnership with Tom Burns in Portland and left Burns to manage the Portland office while Ertz moved to California to manage the office there. Ertz practiced until the 1970s. He died in Beverly Hills in 1979 at the age of 81.

THOMAS B. BURNS

Tom Burns was a prominent architect and contractor in Portland from 1933 to his death in 1961.

Burns was born at Wichita, Kansas on June 11, 1899, the son of Amos and Louise M. (Buckeridge) Burns. He came to Portland, Oregon in 1917 and attended Oregon State College and the University of Oregon Extension. In 1920 Burns went to work for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

architect Charles W. Ertz, serving successively as draftsman, superintendent and secretary-treasurer. In 1927 Burns became a licensed architect in Oregon.

In 1933 Burns was made a partner and manager of Ertz-Burns Architects, Portland office, as well as partner and manager of Ertz-Burns & Co. Contractors. these firms continued until about 1945. Important projects designed by Ertz-Burns include McMinnville High School; Lloyd Golf Course Clubhouse; Bonneville Administration Building; B.E. Maling residence, Whale Cove, Oregon; and C.C. Jantzen residence, Lake Oswego.

In 1946 Burns formed a new partnership for the practice of architecture--Burns, Bear, McNeil & Schneider--which continued to his death in 1961. Important works by this firm include the Portland International Airport Terminal; Northwest Natural Gas Building; Physics-Chemistry Building and dormitories at Oregon State University; and the Medical Research Laboratories Building at Oregon Health Sciences University.

Burns married Alma Pearl Ingram, a native of Little Rock, Arkansas on March 14, 1930. They had four sons--Tom Jr., Jere T., Todge R., and Beal I.

Other buildings designed in Portland by Charles W. Ertz or in association with Tom Burns that are listed in the Historic Resource Inventory include: A Chalet style residence at 6451 Southeast Morrison Court, 1911; a Colonial style residence at 6501 Southeast Morrison Court, 1915; a Brick Utilitarian warehouse at 605 Northwest Everett, 1920; a Mediterranean style residence at 3711 Southeast Carlton Street, 1922; a Dairy building at 207 Northwest Park Avenue, 1924; a Mediterranean style residence at 6701 Southeast Twenty-ninth Avenue, 1924; a retail/garage at 5660 North Greeley Avenue, 1925; a Mediterranean style apartment building at 1609-1611 Southwest Tenth Avenue, 1926; a Mediterranean style residence at 3900 Northeast Alameda, 1926; the Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, Byzantine style at 1218 Northeast Imperial Avenue, 1926; a garage/retail building at 624-628 Northwest Sixth Avenue, 1928; an Arts and Crafts clubhouse and restaurant at 720 Northeast Twelfth Avenue, 1932; an office building at 1061-1067 Northeast Columbia Boulevard, 1939; an office building at 811 Northeast Oregon Street, 1939; an English Cottage style residence at 4409 Southwest Carl Place, 1941; and an office building at 1735 Northeast Sandy Boulevard, 1947.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

COMPARISON WITH OTHER GARDEN APARTMENTS

Although a few apartments in Portland had landscaped gardens adjoining as early as the 1920s, the Parkview Apartments is one of the two earliest true garden apartments to be built in Portland. Its immediate predecessor in Portland, constructed at almost the same time, is the Vista Avenue Apartments development on Southwest Vista Avenue between West Burnside and Southwest Park Place. The Vista Avenue was built by a different owner and designed by a different architectural firm, although there were direct connections to the design of the Parkview through the individuals who worked on the designs.

The Vista Avenue Apartments were designed by Pietro Belluschi of the A.E. Doyle & Associates firm. Working in his office on this project were two draftsmen, Wyman K. Bear and George C. Kotchik. Bear was job captain in charge of preparing the construction drawings. Soon after completing the drawings for the Vista Avenue, these two draftsmen went to work for Ertz & Burns Co., who were the architects for the Parkview Apartments. Wyman Bear and George Kotchik produced the construction Drawings for the Parkview, working with Harold C. McNeil, who was designer for Ertz & Burns. Both Wyman Bear and Harold McNeil later became partners in the firm.

Although the Vista Avenue project is smaller, and the site quite different, there are striking similarities between the Vista Avenue and the Parkview. Construction of the two projects was completed about the same time, even though the Vista Avenue project was designed first.

The earlier ancestors of these two designs were in European new towns like Tapiola, Finland, and in garden apartments developments in the United States such as Sunnyside Garden (1924-1928), Radburn (1929), Chatham Village (1929) and Phipps Garden Apartments (1930), all in New York City; and Greenbelt (1935), in Maryland. Much of the World War II housing for shipyard workers in Portland developed in concept from the same ideas embodied in the Vista Avenue and Parkview Apartments and their ancestors; however the war housing was temporary and has now disappeared.

Following World War II a much larger development in Portland carried on these same design concepts. This was the Binford Apartments at Northeast 68th and Hancock Streets, completed in 1948. These were designed by the Portland firm of Dukehart & Kinne. The Binford is a very fine development, but does allow cars to intrude among

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

the apartments, detracting from the quality of living provided. Since the Binford development, for some reason, the quality of design and construction of developments which follow the garden apartment concept have fallen far short in their design and execution of the outstanding achievement of these three fine garden apartment developments. Of the three, The Vista Avenue and the Parkview are the finest.

Their achievement in terms of developing high quality of living for multiple housing in the city is well deserving of a place on the National Register Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Bibliography

City of Portland, Building Bureau microform and inspection cards.

City of Portland, Historic Resource Inventory, 1983.

MacColl, E. Kimbark, The Growth of a City: Power and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1915-1950, 1979.

Newspaper Articles

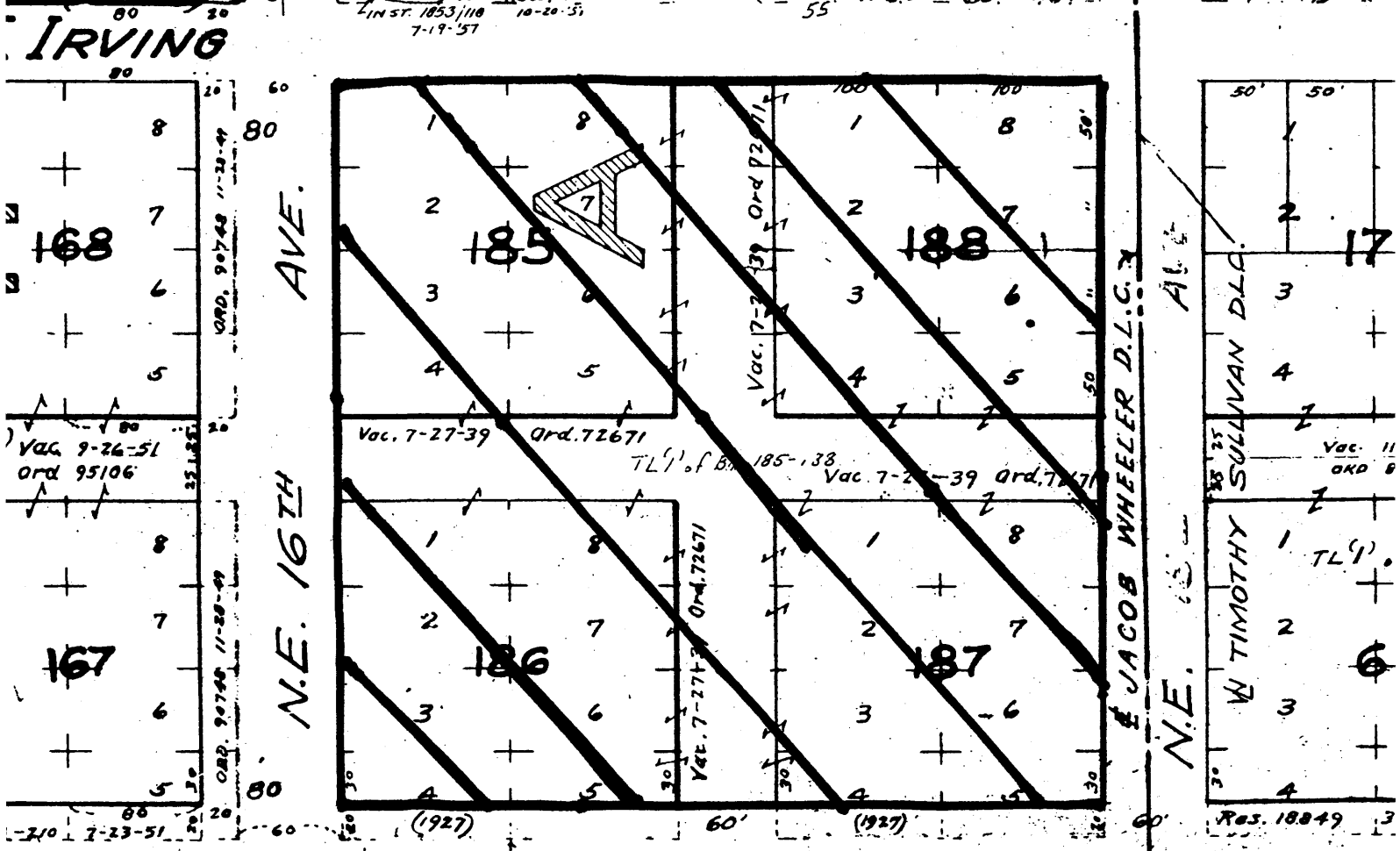
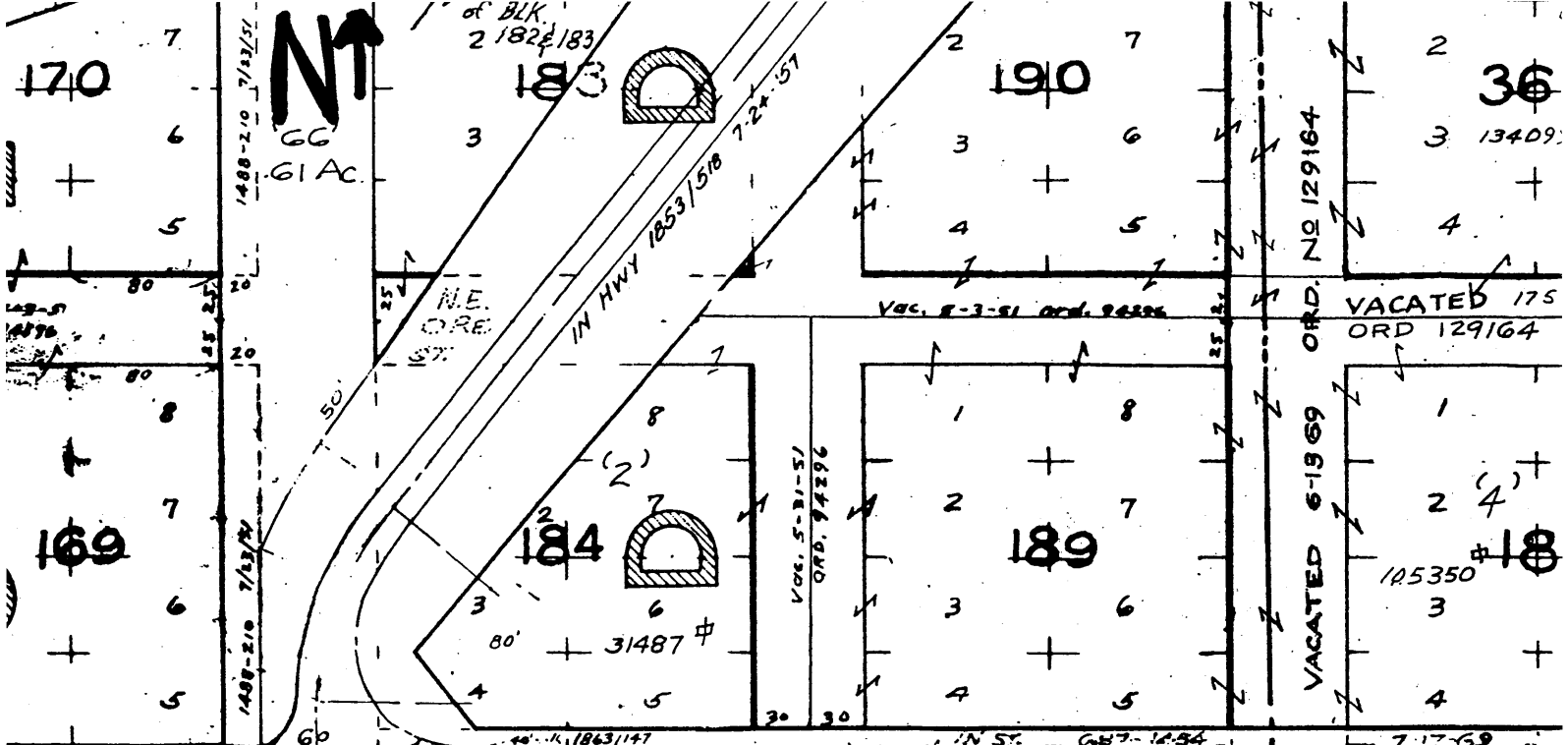
"\$500,000 Project Opens Sunday," The Oregonian (20 April 1941), p. 2, sec. 2.

"History dates from 1920s," The Oregonian (30 May 1986).

"Lloyd Center sprang from 100 years of dreams," The Oregonian (27 July 1975), p. 24.

"New apartment house project," The Oregonian (1 Sept. 1940), p. 1 sec. 2.

"Portland's New \$1,150,000 of Apartment Buildings Reflects New Trends," The Oregonian (27 April 1941), p. 1, sec. 2.



GLISAN

BUCKMAN'S ADD

187th Ave

NE IRVING ST.

NE GLISAN ST.

187th Ave

PARKVIEW
APTS

