

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1** NAMEHISTORIC Frank (M. Lloyd) Estate (~~"Fir Acres"~~)

AND/OR COMMON Lewis and Clark College, Odell Manor

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 0615 SW Palatine Hill Road

CITY, TOWN Portland

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
1st

STATE Oregon CODE 41

COUNTY Multnomah CODE 051

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Lewis and Clark College

STREET & NUMBER 0615 SW Palatine Hill Road

CITY, TOWN Portland

VICINITY OF

Oregon STATE 97219

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Multnomah County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Portland

Oregon STATE 97204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties

DATE 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN Salem Oregon STATE 97310

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

M. Lloyd Frank Estate; Exterior Description

The M. Lloyd Frank estate, presently the Lewis and Clark College campus, is situated just south of the city of Portland in Section 27 of T.1S., R.1E., W.M., on the donation land claim of William S. Torrance. The house and grounds take up the majority of lots 13, 14 and 15 in what was Riverside Addition.

Structures which survive from the original estate are the Manor House, gatehouse, garage-workshop-greenhouse complex, bath house, and four other greenhouses. The entire estate cost \$1.3 million to develop, \$65,000 for the buildings alone. Construction began in 1924. The Manor House was completed in 1926 after 18 months of work, while the grounds were not finished until 1929.

The Frank House, presently known as Odell Manor, is the focal point of the Lewis and Clark College campus. Named for Morgan S. Odell, president of the college from 1942 to 1960, the Manor House was used as a women's dormitory, business office, home economics department, cafeteria, and student union. It currently is being used exclusively for offices.

Odell Manor is a two and a half story building consisting of three rectangular volumes joined in an irregular plan. The axis of the house is directly in line with Mt. Hood. It was designed to the last detail almost entirely by Herman Brookman beginning in 1923 for M. Lloyd Frank. Construction was done by McHolland Builders, who had the reputation of being "one of the best housebuilders in the Northwest (Willamette Week, April 19, 1976).

The Manor is built upon a foundation consisting of 12 inches of crushed stone covered with a four-inch concrete slab, which, in turn, is covered by another one inch cement layer. The building has a half basement of cement construction.

On the whole, the house is constructed out of brick from the Willamina brick yard using Flemish bond. The bricks are placed with the rough side out to give texture to the exterior. Around the majority of windows and doorways are decorative quoins made of clinkers, dark Dutch bricks. On the facades of the two outward facing gables at the front of the house, the west elevation, lightly colored brick is used to form a graceful lattice design. There are two small towers included in the design of the building, one on the west elevation, the other on the east. The upper portions of both towers are constructed of brick using dark projecting headers to form decorative patterns. Header bond is used on the second story of the tower on the west elevation.

Above the living room window are several rows of tile laid in stretcher bond. Many of the house's corners are ground and moulded into shape; the bricks appear to have been smoothed and shaped after they were put in place.

On the west elevation are three squared rubble buttresses. This stone construction is also found around the small front entrance (children's entrance) and the lower portion of the tower on the west elevation.

All the wood used in the construction of the exterior, including lintels, window frames and doors, is solid white oak. Where two pieces of wood are joined, they are either pegged or put together with butterfly dowels.

Galvanized and painted wrought iron is used throughout the exterior. Covering the window on the main front door is an elegant wrought iron grill in a plant, animal and bird motif. Another grill in the same style is located over the window just to the left of the children's entrance. All the outside light fixtures are also made of delicately designed wrought iron. Most outstanding of these is the lantern hanging from the wrought iron balcony above the main entrance. Below the second floor windows, on the northeast elevation, is a long wrought iron flower box. The iron brackets supporting this planter are decorated with raised wrought iron flowers. (continued)

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The roof of the structure is a composite arrangement. The north main body of the building has a bellcast hip roof, while the remainder, with the exception of the two towers which have bellcast dome roofs, has a slightly flared, high gable roof. The roofing material is Pennsylvania slate shingles. These were placed on the roof graduating in size from one and one half inches thick at the base to three eighths of an inch at the top giving the roof the appearance of greater steepness. The roof was designed by Schanzlin Roofers of New York. There are five large brick chimneys, each with courses of slate in the cap design. Of greatest interest is the double chimney farthest to the north. All the rain gutters are made of lead, as are the four inch drainpipes. Along the roofline are four carved stone figures. In the front, on either side of the entrance, are two imposing eagles, while in the rear of the house (east elevation) are two equally picturesque owls.

There are six shed dormers, three on the east elevation of the main structure, three on the north elevation. Each has slate cheeks and lead decks.

The main entrance, or vestibule, is paved with flagstone. The ornamental oak lintel above the vestibule was carved by Roi Morin. On either side are panels of artistically set brick in three different patterns, separated by pegged oak supporting beams. On the right, recessed in the wall, is the niche, constructed of carved and doweled oak, where the scroll with the Shema was placed. To the left of the door is one of many wrought iron lanterns. The door itself is a solid, moulded rail, flush panel, oak door with wrought iron studs and hardware.

The large back door, leading from the Reception Hall, is a leaded glass casement door with full length matching windows on either side and has a decorative brick relieving arch overhead. Also on the east elevation, the Breakfast Room door is surrounded by an architrave made of ground clinkers.

The fenestration of the building is irregular, including leaded glass, casement windows, and a round bull's eye window above the west porch. First floor windows have oak lintels, while on the second floor, they have wood or stone moulding. The east elevation oriel window is made of lead and stained glass. Around the house are several irregular two story window bays. The gable with two story bay in the center of the east elevation is made of oak and has two projecting beams with carved ends in the shape of gorgon's heads.

The west elevation porch over the garage is covered by tile and is surrounded by an oak railing on the north and a short brick wall. There are two brick stairways, one on each side of the porch. The stairway leading down on the north side has a wrought iron railing.

The portico, or living room porch, is paved with flagstone and covered by a brick overhang. Its interior is constructed of oak archway supports, pegged and doweled, with a stucco ceiling. There are recessed, leaded glass, iron casement doors on either side of the outside fireplace. On the walls are two wrought iron lanterns as well as a hanging lantern in the center of the portico.

The back terrace is also paved with flagstone and is surrounded by a brick edgework. There are flower beds around the perimeter and brick steps lead down toward the reflection pond. On either side of these steps are two stone griffins, supposedly from Cambodia.

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DESCRIPTION-INTERIOR OF ODELL MANOR

The interior of the Frank House was designed almost exclusively by Harman Brookman. Brookman's meticulousness and demand for quality are evidenced by the many artistic and ornate features which the building possesses. In general, most of the floors are made of oak and are secured with pegs. The major exceptions are the pine floor strips in the bedrooms, the tile in the gallery, and the corked floor in the children's entrance hall. Ornamental wood paneling, including walnut, birch, pine and several varieties of oak, covers the walls of many of the rooms, while other rooms have walls made of plaster. Decorative, hand-carved friezes of plaster and wood, fireplaces with stone and marble architraves, and many wrought iron fixtures also beautiful the house and give it the elegance which its designer had intended. Several of the rooms on the first two floors have features which are worthy of individual mention.

The stair hall is a two story room possessing a curved staircase and many decorative features. The staircase is made of oak, has a wrought iron banister and is held in place with brackets, also of wrought iron. The hand finished plaster ceiling is vaulted and attached to it are ten archaic plaster animal shapes. On the second level two arcaded oak columns with decorative carvings partially enclose the balcony. A large tapestry, which is part of the original furnishings, hangs in the stair hall.

The library, located just opposite the stair hall, has walls of knotty white pine which are articulated by fluted pilasters of the same material. The ceiling is plaster and on each side of the door are recessed shelves highlighted by hand-carved wooden eagles. Above both sides of the door are ornamental hand-carved, wooden lentils. Also in the room is a Roman brick fireplace containing a Famoso marble architrave.

The breakfast room is octagonal-shaped and is found on the first floor adjacent to the dining room. Both the walls and the ceiling are made of walnut. The ornamental ceiling pattern is decorated with carved rosettes. The white oak floor is laid in a herringbone pattern. Ornamental hand-carved bookshelves and a decorative frieze add radiance to the room. Finally, the room has a large casement door made of Belgian glass.

The master bedroom is located on the second floor. The walls are made of clear white birch with plaster panels. Wooden fluted pilasters also add to the beauty of the room as do the entablatures over the doors and a fireplace with a marble architrave. Other second floor rooms include: guest room, sitting room, three children's bedrooms, four servant's bedrooms, playroom, and baths.

Several other rooms have noteworthy features. The spacious, sunken floor living room is paneled in oak. An ornamental bronze fireplace screen and a plaster frieze also draw attention to the room. The walnut paneled reception hall has a pegged oak floor, a Roman brick fireplace, and a decorative hand-carved wooden lintel over the doorway. The woodwork of the dining room is walnut and includes a beamed ceiling. A decorative frieze, an oak floor laid in a herringbone pattern, and a marble fireplace are also found in the room.

Today, the spatial organization of the Frank house is essentially the same as when it was constructed. The cellar, which originally consisted of four storage rooms, a laundry room, ironing room, and boiler room, is now the site of business and administration offices of Lewis and Clark College. The spatial arrangement of the first floor

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has not been changed with the exception of the placement of a removable partition in the doorway between the pantry and the breakfast room. These rooms, as well as the kitchen, library, living room, dining room, stair hall, reception hall, and various other smaller rooms, constituted the first floor arrangement. They have now become administration offices. The second floor has been altered more than any of the other floors, yet it too maintains most of its original character. Temporary partitions have been installed to facilitate the transformation of bedrooms and servants quarters into administration offices. The most prominent alteration in the entire building was the removal of one of the walls in a servants room. Other changes include the installation of several doorways and the transformation of several bathrooms into offices by removing the toilet fixtures and covering the tile with carpeting.

DESCRIPTION OF GROUNDS

There are several outbuildings in various places around the estate. The gatehouse at the main entrance is of English farm cottage style. It is a one and one half story rectangular structure constructed of squared, rubble masonry and, like the Manor House, has a slate gable roof. The exterior trim is of cedar with the exception of the main entry door and door frame. The windows are leaded glass casement type and all exterior hardware is wrought iron.

In the early years of Lewis and Clark College, the gatehouse was the home of President Odell. Later it was used as a dormitory and presently is occupied by the Career Planning and Placement office.

Northeast of the Manor House, the garage-greenhouse complex is basically three rectangular structures joined in a U-shape around a cobblestone courtyard. Adjoining the complex is an octagonal structure which was the gardener's workroom. The main structure in the complex, presently known as Albany Annex, is a two story stucco building with a red tile roof topped by a lead-faced clock tower which housed a carillon. The carillon bells, however, have been removed. The lower portion was a garage, probably used for repairs, with large double doors. Upstairs, there were rooms for the chauffeurs. In 1942, the structure was remodeled by excavating the dirt floor and replacing it with cement. Presently, it is used for offices, classrooms and the computer center.

On the south side, the main structure is connected to what was originally a greenhouse. The glass has been removed and the building was used from 1944 until 1967 as the library. Presently, it is used for offices and classrooms.

To the north, the main structure is adjoined to what was a shed. This was converted into a chapel in 1942 and now is used for classrooms.

The gardener's workroom is of squared, rubble construction with a pyramidal tile roof. The roof is topped by a large, lead dovecote and wrought iron weathervane. Its present use is offices and classrooms for the Mathematics Department.

Two other greenhouses lie parallel to the one which is part of the complex. These still have the original greenhouse glass, though it has been covered and painted. The buildings are now used as storage units.

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The roads throughout the estate are paved with Belgian cobblestones. These reportedly came from Front Street in Portland when it was being resurfaced. Southeast of the Manor House is a large cobblestone circle which was used as an open air theater.

The majority of the estate's landscaped grounds are visible from the back terrace of the Manor House, looking east toward Mt. Hood. Going in order east from the house is a large grass and tree area with rough cut stone steps leading down to a multicolored flagstone landing. All steps and walls on the grounds are of rough cut stone. More steps lead down on either side of a carved stone lion fountain covered by a wooden pergola. A few feet below is another fountain having three ornamental fish as the main feature, with a terraced waterfall flowing into the large reflection pool in which Mt. Hood can be seen on a clear day. On either side of the pool are ivy-covered stone walls.

On either side of the lower end of the reflection pool are two gazebos. They are partially built into the stone retaining wall which separates the upper portion of the grounds from the road which passes below and the lower grounds. These square, open air structures have short stone walls and flagstone floors. The tile-shingled, hip roof is supported at the four corners by stained oak columns.

From the road below the gazebos, are steps leading on either side of a reptilian head fountain onto a long grass area bordered by stone walls and shrubs. Steps lead off on both sides to a garden area to the south and a rock garden and grass area to the north. The far side of the north grass area is bound by what is left of the Conservatory which was destroyed in the Columbus Day storm in 1962. The most impressive feature left from the Conservatory is the brass "Monkey Gate," designed by Oscar Bach and built at a cost of \$3,000.

Farther on down the grounds are more steps which lead to the swimming pool area. The pool lies lengthwise across the area with grape-covered arbors at both ends made of bricks surmounted by wood beams.

The bath house, just north of the pool, is a stucco structure with the exception of brick quoins and arches around and over the windows and doors. The gabled roof is covered with handmade tile shingles. Topping the roof is a wooden cupola with a wrought iron weathervane.

Below the bath house are two tennis courts which were for lawn tennis but are now hard-surfaced.

Continuing east from the pool area are some more steps to another large grass plaza with a flagpole. It is bound by a stone wall which overlooks the rose garden several feet below and is made up of many geometrically-shaped rosebeds and several grass areas. At one time the gardens held 17,000 roses and produced grand prize Rose Festival roses in 1929 and 1930.

Throughout the years that the estate has been owned by Lewis and Clark College a conscientious effort has been made to preserve the original integrity and beauty of the structures. President John R. Howard has been instrumental in this process as he has insisted that the alterations of the buildings, especially Odell Manor, be only temporary. Thus, though the estate has been transformed into a college, the original elegance remains.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input 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"/> 900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1924-1926

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Herman Brookman, Architect

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Odell Manor is significant to Portland and Oregon as an intact example of work in the English Modern vein by Herman Brookman, an outstanding figure in the architectural history of the state. The building was constructed with quality being the ultimate goal of designer and patron alike, and no expense was spared in the pursuit of the goal. Specialists were consulted for the wrought iron work, light fixtures and wood carvings. The architect and patron imported materials from several areas of the world. The result was a structure possessing splendid examples of wood carvings, decorated lintels and entablatures, ornate fireplaces, imaginative brickwork, and other creative embellishments.

However, the house was only part of a vast, sixty-three-acre estate which included a gatehouse, conservatory, garage-workshop-greenhouse complex, bath house, and four other greenhouses. Also included were the main grounds which stretched from the manor house to a rose garden located several hundred feet to the east. The main grounds contained several gardens, a pool, a reflection pond, three fountains, and two gazebos.

The entire estate has retained most of its original character. The gardens have been well maintained, and the majority of the buildings have not been permanently altered, with the exception of the garage-workshop-greenhouse complex. The latter complex has been converted to office and classroom use. Odell Manor itself has also maintained most of its original character. Removeable partitions have been used in the transformation of the structure into administrative offices. Edna Holmes, who with her first husband built this estate, has give to Lewis and Clark College a number of original furnishings which are now in Odell Manor. These include tapestries, tables, sideboards, lamps, loveseats, and oriental carpets.

The house itself was first occupied beginning in 1925 by Mr. and Mrs. M. Lloyd Frank and their children. Frank's ancestors founded the Meier and Frank department store chain, and M. Lloyd Frank eventually became head of the furniture and interior design department. One of his dreams was to build a beautiful estate, and in 1922 he sought out Herman Brookman, a New York architect, for this purpose.

The majority of the Frank estate was designed by Brookman. Brookman's work was influenced by the English architect Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, the most successful English house builder of his time (Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, Baltimore, Md.: Penguin Books, 1958, p. 278). Lutyens' country houses were characterized by originality and careful attention to detail. From 1909 until the time he was contacted by Frank, Brookman worked with Harry L. Lindeberg. During the first six of these years Brookman was employed by the Allbro and Lindeberg Company in New York City.

The layout and design of the Frank house and estate exemplify Brookman's philosophy of architecture. Brookman believed the plan of any structure should yield comfort, convenience and pleasure, and that the relationship between the natural surroundings and the site was of the utmost importance (The Spectator, May 4, 1929). In addition, Brookman was a perfectionist. This perfectionism was often a source of friction between the architect and builders. In also induced Brookman to hire (continued)

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specialized craftsmen and designers for some of the more ornate features of the house. Oscar Bach, a New Yorker, was consulted on the design of the wrought iron work. Most notable are the monkey gate, the balcony over the main entrance, and the oriel window on the east elevation. Roi Morin was brought to Portland from the East Coast. He was Brookman's assistant and is credited with designing the wood carvings for the house. Most noteworthy is the carved oak lintel over the front door. Fred Baker, a local resident, is credited with designing, building, and installing the light fixtures for the house.

Over the years the estate has undergone some change. As the result of Mr. and Mrs. Frank's divorce, the property was left unoccupied in 1935. The grounds, left to the care of one gardener, soon became overgrown. After seven years, the acreage was purchased by Albany College in June of 1942 for the bargain price of \$46,000. The school moved in that year changing its name to Lewis and Clark College. Upon occupancy, some buildings were modified to make them functional for the college's needs and the grounds were restored to their former condition. Through the years quite a number of structures have been built on the estate. The campus contains structures designed by Stanton, Boles, McGuire, and Church, Paul Thiry, and Broome, Oringdulph, O'toole, Rudolf, and Associates. The new structures fan out to the north and south of the main axis of the original estate. The college has preserved the integrity of the landscape and the character of Brookman's original designs. Indeed, both Edna Frank Holmes and Herman Brookman continued to maintain an interest in the property since its acquisition by Lewis and Clark College, making recommendations from time to time on the design features and restoration of the grounds.

Among Brookman's other works in Oregon, perhaps the most widely known is Temple Beth Israel (1927) in Portland--a Byzantine Modernistic landmark characterized by similar richness of detail and "perfection of appointment." Brookman collaborated in the latter project with M. H. Whitehouse and Harry Herzog, but his influence on the design is apparent. Brookman's genius was his ability to personalize eclectic conventions, and his insistence upon craftsmanship extended even to the details of landscape design. The Frank Estate and Temple Beth Israel are Brookman's acknowledged masterpieces. Another of his better-known works is "Menucha," the 1930s retreat of Governor Julius Meier in the Columbia River Gorge near Corbett.

Brookman (1891-1973), a native of New York, gained his professional training after completing High School by serving an apprenticeship with Harry T. Lindeberg (Allbro and Lindeberg), who specialized in the design of estates and mansions for wealthy Long Islanders. He toured Europe in 1922. After launching his career in the Pacific Northwest with the Frank project on Palatine Hill in 1924, Brookman remained in Portland and centered his practice there for over forty years. He died in California in November, 1973. Named president of the Portland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1950, Brookman was elected a Fellow of the Institute in the same year.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 8.5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 0	5 2 5 8 9 0	5 0 3 2 8 2 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A corridor of varying width beginning at the easterly boundary of SW Palatine Hill Road at the main gateway of Lewis and Clark campus and extending southeasterly approximately 1800 feet to the terminus of the garden vista, encompassing 8.5 acres, more or less, including the core of the original estate and, in particular, the following structures and features: gatehouse, garage-greenhouse complex, manor house, garden terraces, reflecting pool, remains of conservatory and historic "Monkey Gate" as incorporated in Peebles Art Building, outdoor pool, bath house, tennis

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

courts, flagpole plaza, and rose gardens.

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jon Horn and Reed Elwyn, students

ORGANIZATION

Lewis and Clark College

DATE

April 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Lewis and Clark Box 1172 and 652

TELEPHONE

503/244-6161, Ext. 216

CITY OR TOWN

Portland

STATE

Oregon 97219

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

David G. Talbot

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE November 7, 1978

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles Adams

DATE

4-18-79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

W. Ray Luce

DATE

4/17/79

for KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography

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PAGE 1

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Folios: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, and 65. University
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Frank (Lloyd M.) Estate ("Fir Acres"), Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

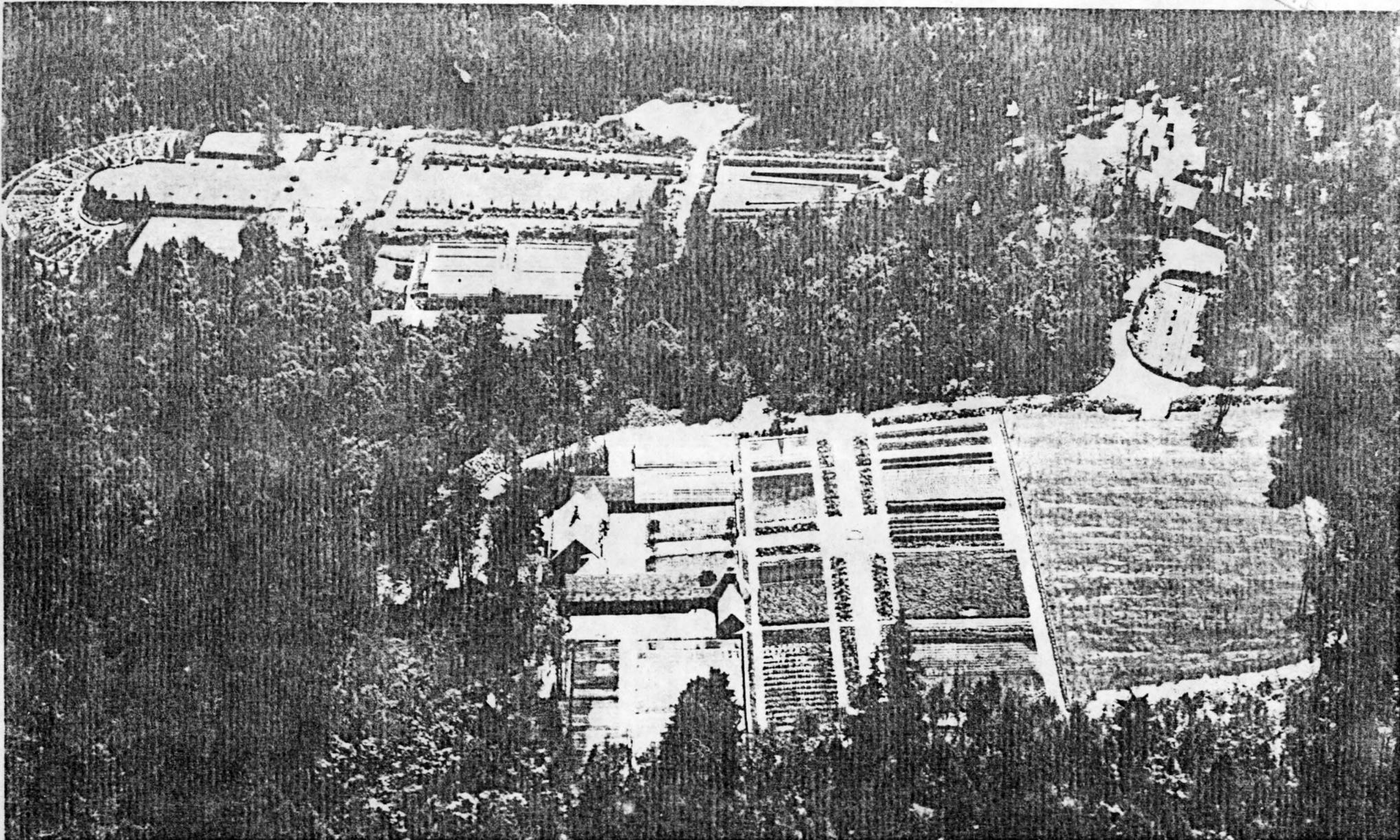
Beginning at a point on the westerly margin of S.W. Palatine Hill Road opposite the center line of the main entrance road to the Lewis and Clark College campus, thence north along said westerly margin of S.W. Palatine Hill Road approximately 45 feet to include the Gatehouse, thence easterly along a line on axis with the NW corner of the Peebles Art Building approximately 540 feet to the concourse below the Reflecting Pool, thence northerly along the westerly margin of the concourse approximately 15 feet, thence southeasterly to include the Peebles Art Building approximately 420 feet along a line which is parallel with and 112 feet northerly of the axis between the flagpole and the center of the turn-around in front of the Manor House, thence southwesterly approximately 230 feet along a line perpendicular to said axis and parallel with the Reflecting Pool concourse, thence northwesterly to include the circular cobblestone pavement at the southerly end of the concourse approximately 420 feet along a line which is parallel with and 120 feet southerly of the axis between the flagpole and the center of the turn-around in front of the Manor House, thence due north approximately 60 feet, thence northwesterly approximately 280 feet along a line parallel with and 60 feet southerly of the axis between the flagpole and the center of the turn-around in front of the Manor House, thence due north approximately 50 feet, thence due west to include the main entrance road corridor approximately 245 feet to the westerly margin of S.W. Palatine Hill Road, thence northerly along said margin of S.W. Palatine Hill Road approximately 30 feet to the point of beginning, containing in all slightly less than 4 acres and the features listed below. The Albany Quadrangle (the former garage and greenhouse complex) is excluded from the boundary thus described.

1. Gatehouse
2. Manor House
3. Garden Terraces
4. Reflecting Pool
5. Circular Cobblestone Pavement
6. Monkey Gate (Peebles Art Building)
7. Swimming Pool and Bathhouse
8. Tennis Courts
9. Flagpole Plaza and Rose Gardens

Frank (M. Lloyd) Estate ("Fir Acres")
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
ca. 1928

Aerial perspective showing relationship
of greenhouse complex to principal axis
of house and garden vista

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Buildings

- ✓ 1 Manor House
- 2 Aubrey Watzek Library
- 3 Agnes Flanagan Chapel
- ✓ 4 Gatehouse
- 5 Security
- 6 Nelson House
- 7 Blodgett House
- 8 Griswold Stadium
- 9 Tennis Courts
- 10 Pamplin Sports Center
- 11 Zehntbauer Swimming Pavilion
- 12 Appalachia II
- 13 Faculty Offices
- 14 Edmonds Classrooms
- 15 Throckmorton Classrooms
- 16 Thaxter Classrooms
- 17 BoDine Hall
- 18 Biology-Psychology
- 19 Evans Music Building
- 20 Fir Acres Theatre
- 21 Sacajawea
- ✓ 22 Albany Quadrangle
- ✓ 23 Albany Annex
- 24 Heating Plant
- 25 Special Education Hearing Impaired
- 26 Biology Annex
- 27 Art Studios
- ✓ 28 Peebles Art Building
- ✓ 29 Dressing Pavilion
- ✓ 30 Tennis Courts
- 31 To Sailing Marina
- ✓ 32 Rose Gardens
- ✓ 33 Outdoor Pool
- 34 Graduate Studies
- 35 Templeton College Center
- 36 Tri-Met Bus Stop
- 37 Sociology
- 38 Communications
- 39 Philosophy
- 40 Public Information and Publications
- 41 Development
- 42 Language Institute
- 43 Foreign Languages
- 44 Maintenance

Departments & Offices

- Admissions, 1
- Alumni, 4
- Art, 27 & 28
- Athletics, 10
- Audio-Visual Center, 2
- Biology, 18
- Biology Annex, 26
- Blodgett House, 7
- Bookstore, 35
- Business & Admin. Studies, 13
- Business Office, 1
- Career Planning & Placement, 4
- Chapel, 3
- Chemistry, 17
- College Center, 35
- Communications, 38

- Dean of Faculty, 1
- Dean of Students, 1
- Development, 41
- Economics, 13
- Edmonds Classrooms, 14
- Education, 22
- English, 12
- Field Learning Programs, 35
- Financial Aid, 1
- Foreign Languages, 43
- Foreign Student Advisor, 35
- Graduate Studies, 34

- Health & PE, 10
- History, 21
- Information Desk, 35**
- International Affairs, 13
- International Lounge, 35
- Language Institute, 42
- Library, 2
- Maintenance, 44
- Mathematics, 22
- Nelson House, 6
- Overseas Study Programs, 35

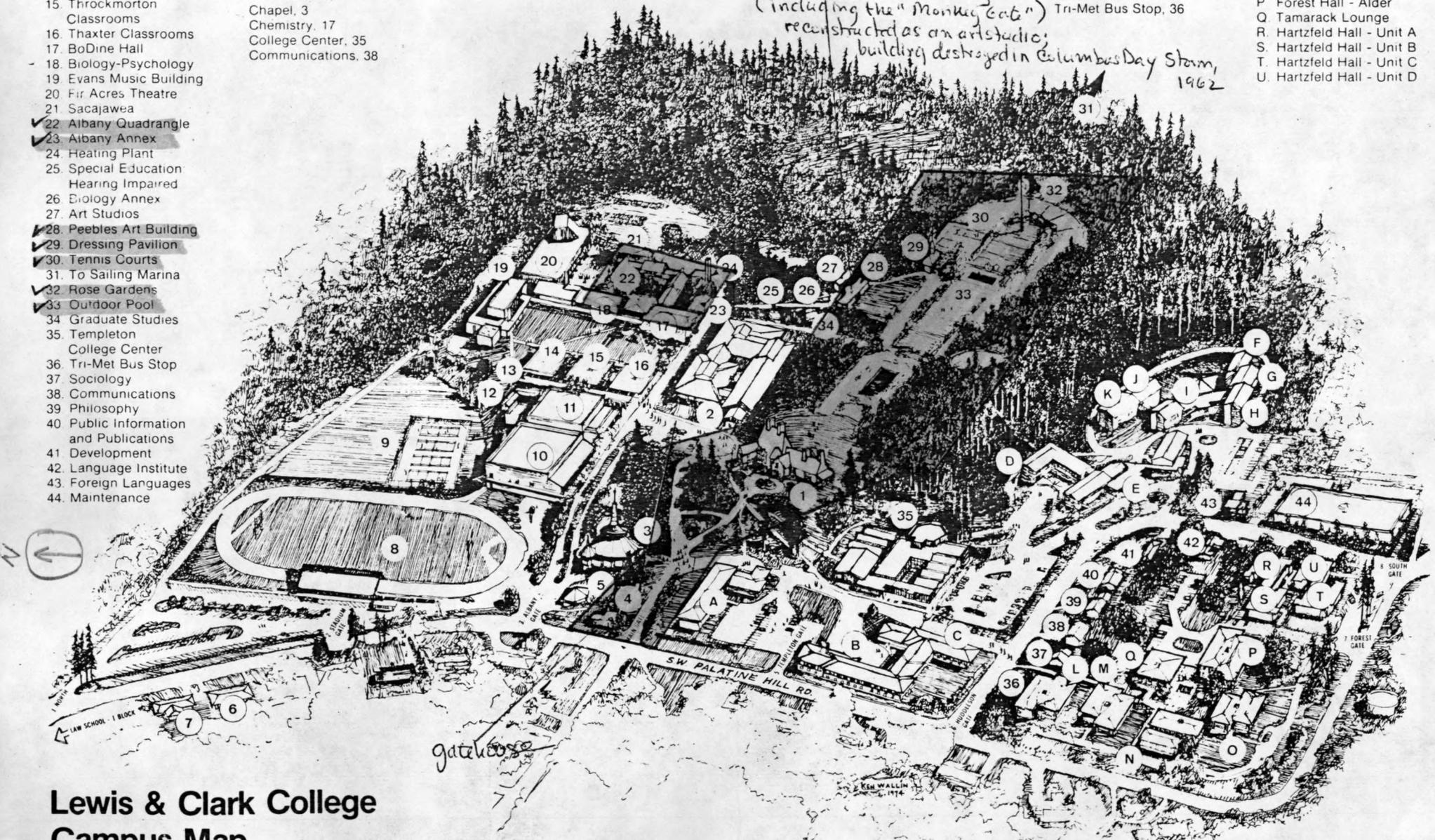
- Personnel, 1
- Philosophy, 39
- Physics, 17
- Political Science, 13
- Post Office, 35
- President's Office, 1
- Print Shop, 11
- Psychology, 18
- Public Administration, 13
- Publications, 40
- Public Information, 40
- Registrar, 1
- Religious Studies, 21
- Residence Halls Office, 1
- Rose Gardens, 32

- SAGA Food Service, 35
- Sailing Marina, 31
- Security, 5
- Sociology, 37
- Special Education: Hearing Impaired, 25
- Stadium, 8
- Student Activities, 35
- Student Counseling, 1
- Student Employment, 1
- Swimming Pools, 11 & 33
- Switchboard, 1
- Tennis Courts, 9 & 30
- Thaxter Classrooms, 16
- Theatre, 20
- Throckmorton Classrooms, 15
- Tri-Met Bus Stop, 36

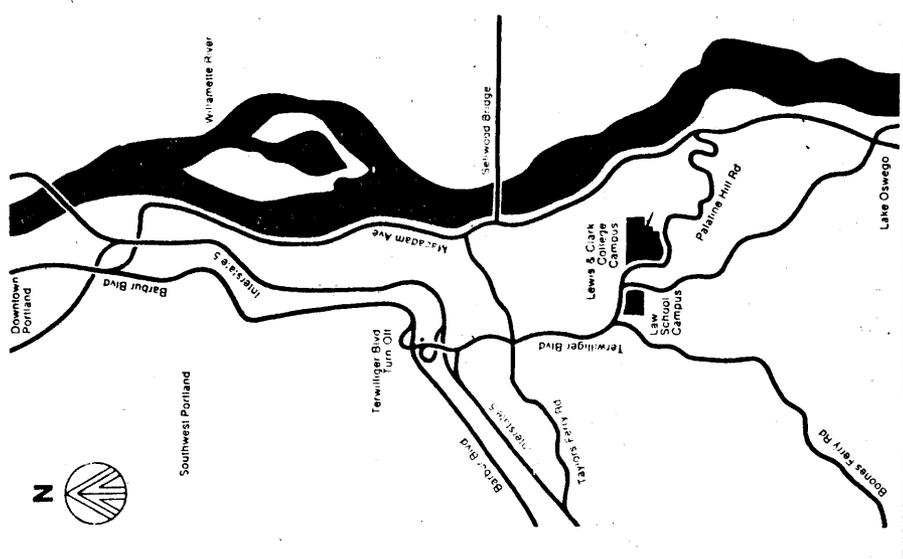
Residence Halls

- A. Akin Hall
- B. Stewart Hall
- C. Ruth Odell Hall
- D. Howard Hall
- E. Platt Hall
- F. Copeland Hall - Unit A
- G. Copeland Hall - Unit B
- H. Copeland Hall - Unit C
- I. Copeland Hall - Unit D
- J. Copeland Hall - Unit E
- K. Copeland Hall - Unit F
- L. Forest Hall - Ponderosa
- M. Forest Hall - Spruce
- N. Forest Hall - Juniper
- O. Forest Hall - Manzanita
- P. Forest Hall - Alder
- Q. Tamarack Lounge
- R. Hartzfeld Hall - Unit A
- S. Hartzfeld Hall - Unit B
- T. Hartzfeld Hall - Unit C
- U. Hartzfeld Hall - Unit D

remains of sensory (including the "Monkey Cage") reconstructed as an art studio; building destroyed in Columbus Day Storm, 1962



**Lewis & Clark College
Campus Map**

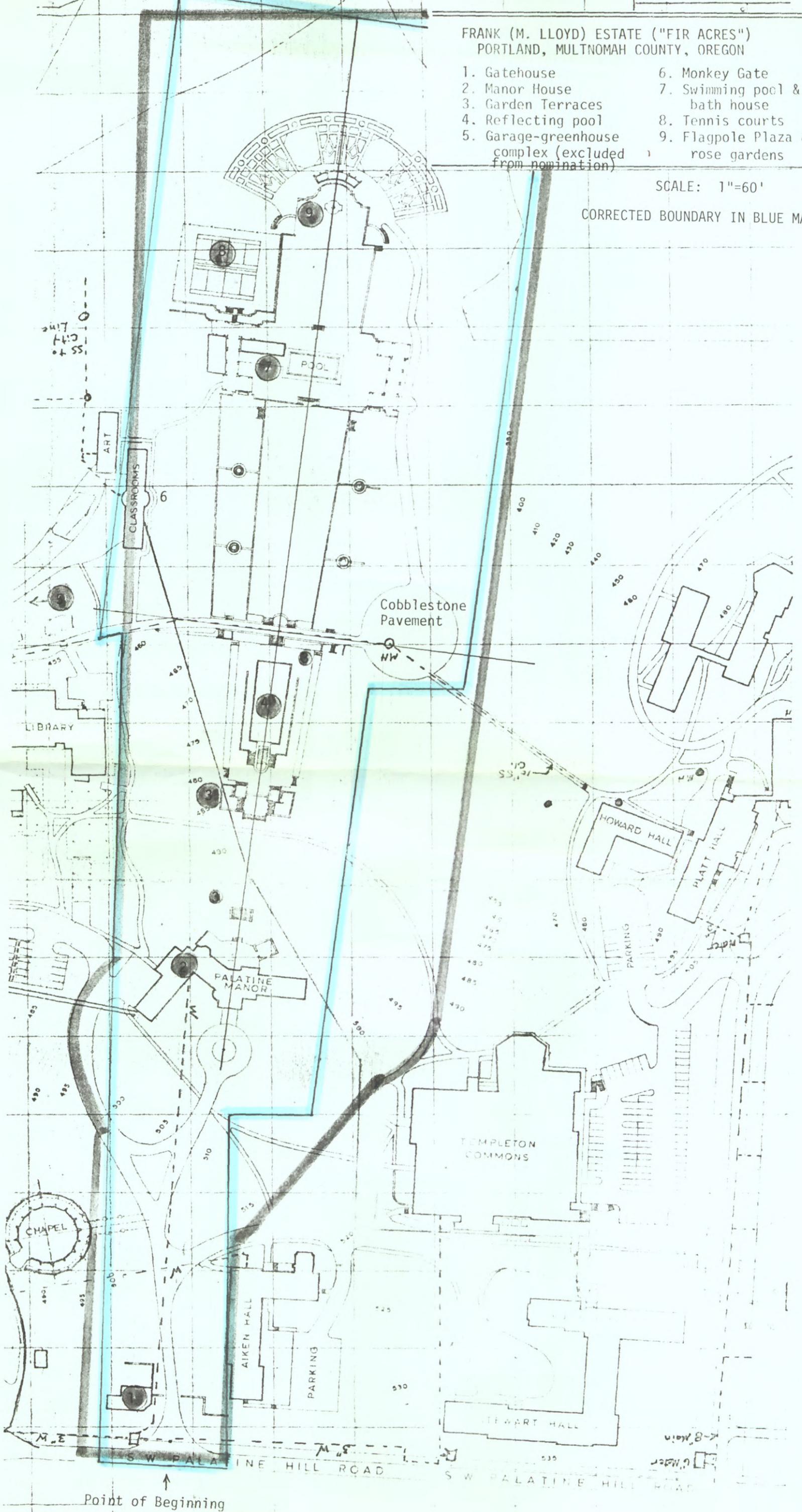


FRANK (M. LLOYD) ESTATE ("FIR ACRES")
 PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Gatehouse | 6. Monkey Gate |
| 2. Manor House | 7. Swimming pool & bath house |
| 3. Garden Terraces | 8. Tennis courts |
| 4. Reflecting pool | 9. Flagpole Plaza & rose gardens |
| 5. Garage-greenhouse complex (excluded from nomination) | |

SCALE: 1"=60'

CORRECTED BOUNDARY IN BLUE MARKER



Point of Beginning

100 10 107