



Portland LGBTQ+ Historic Resources 2024

Reconnaissance Level Survey Records

Summer 2024



THE BUREAU OF
**PLANNING &
SUSTAINABILITY**

Civil Rights and Meaningful Access Statement

The City of Portland is committed to equity, nondiscrimination, and meaningful access. It is the policy of the City that no person, on the basis of race, color, national origin, Limited English Proficiency, disability, age, sex, religion, income level, sexual orientation, gender identity, familial status, or other protected class be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise discriminated against under any of the policies, programs, services, or activities it administers, as provided by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Title II of the American with Disabilities Act, and related authorities and regulations.

The City of Portland is committed to providing meaningful access. To request translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, or other auxiliary aids or services, contact 311, Relay: 711.

Traducción e Interpretación | Biên Dịch và Thông Dịch | अनुवादन तथा व्याख्या | 口笔译服务 |

Устный и письменный перевод | Turjumaad iyo Fasiraad | Письмовий і усний переклад |

Traducere și interpretariat | Chiaku me Awewen Kapas | 翻訳または通訳 | ການແປພາສາ ຫຼື

ການອະທິບາຍ | الترجمة التحريرية أو الشفهية |

www.portland.gov/bps/accommodation

Contact

Cayla McGrail

Bureau of Planning and Sustainability Historic and Cultural Resources Program

historic.resources@portlandoregon.gov

About City of Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability

The Bureau of Planning and Sustainability (BPS) develops creative and practical solutions to enhance Portland's livability, preserve distinctive places, and plan for a resilient future.

<http://portland.gov/bps>

503-823-7700

bps@portlandoregon.gov



THE BUREAU OF
**PLANNING &
SUSTAINABILITY**

Cover images from upper left: Majestic Hotel and Club Baths, currently McMenamins' Crystal Hotel, 2023; Lownsdale Square, 1949, Oregon Historical Society; Walk for Love and Justice crossing Portland Burnside Bridge, 1992, Linda Kliewer and Western States Center No on 9 Remembered.

HIV Day Center

Ainsworth United Church of Christ

2941 NE AINSWORTH ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1936

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Late Gothic Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Tudor Revival

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Horizontal Board



LGBTQ+ USE: HIV Day Center

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1990–Present

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2941 NE Ainsworth Street is a two-story Late Gothic Revival and Tudor Revival religious building oriented west to east in the block's southeast corner. The building has a concrete foundation, cross-gable roof and is clad in red brick. The main entrance faces the southeast and has a wood door. The windows are multi-lite with a metal frame.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Ainsworth United Church of Christ established the HIV Day Center in May 1990. Located in the basement, the HIV Day Center is a first of its kind standalone community-based program that provides drop-in services and a welcoming place for people living with HIV/AIDS and related illnesses and circumstances. As of July 2024, it continues to provide meals, laundry facilities, shower facilities, and other services at this location. Ainsworth United Church of Christ is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the HIV Day Center and its role in Portland's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cascade AIDS Project Archives. "Sister Paula Nielsen." Oral Histories. Accessed October 17, 2023.

http://caparchives.org/oralhistory/video-play.php?video_id=110.

Haught, Nancy. "A Call to Arms: Oregon's AIDS Battle Not Won." *The Oregonian*, August 11, 2012.

Butler, Grant. "Day Center is a Haven for Those Living with HIV." *The Oregonian*, November 18, 2007, 19.

"About." HIV Services, HIV Day Center. Accessed October 17, 2023. <https://hivdaycenter.org/about/>.

Atkinson School

Atkinson, George H, School

5800 SE DIVISION ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1953

ORIGINAL USE: School

ARCHITECT: Belluschi/Skidmore Owings Merrill

PRIMARY STYLE: Northwest Regional

SECONDARY STYLE: International

PRIMARY SIDING: Standard Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Atkinson School

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1982–1984

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

5800 SE Division Street is a Northwest Regional school building and the primary building on the Atkinson Elementary School campus. The main entrance is in the north façade, set back from the street and flanked with plywood panels. Most of the campus' buildings are one-story with flat roofs, except for a two-story Quonset building. The primary building spans east and west with the main façade facing north. Most buildings are clad in brick and vertical wood board, while the Quonset structure has vertical and horizontal wood siding with a metal roof. The windows are broken into three parts: an opaque top, a fixed middle, and a small awning at the bottom. There are additional transom windows located around the building's entrance.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

George H. Atkinson School served as the rehearsal space for the Portland Lesbian and Gay Pride Community Band from 1982 through at least 1984, per contemporaneous reports in local LGBTQ+ newspaper *Just Out*. While this location served as the meeting place for the first iteration of a Portland-based Pride band, it has not been determined eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for LGBTQ+ history due to its brief association with the Portland Lesbian and Gay Pride Community Band.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Out About Town." *Just Out*, August 31, 1984, 8-9.

Sicular, Eve. "Band Does More Than Come Out and Play." *Just Out*, January 20, 1984, 14.

Spencer, Aaron. "Twenty Years Later Still Swingin'." *Just Out*, February 18, 2011, 17.

Dinty Moore's

Auditorium & Music Hall

920 – 928 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1894

ORIGINAL USE: Music Facility

ARCHITECT: White, Manson F

PRIMARY STYLE: Romanesque

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stone

LGBTQ+ USE: Dinty Moore's

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1940s–1970s



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

920-928 SW 3rd Avenue is a four-story Romanesque building facing west in a mid-block lot. The building features a concrete foundation and is clad in red brick on the upper levels and cast-iron columns on the first floor with terracotta capitals and a belt course with terracotta dentils. The upper levels have decorative terracotta panels and capitals with a large cast cornice with terracotta modillions. The street level wood storefronts have large, fixed divided lite windows. The main building entrance is located in the northernmost area of the west façade and has an arch with a terracotta keystone and a pair of wood and glass doors. A secondary entrance to the street level commercial space is located on the southernmost area of the west façade and has a pair of glass and wood doors. The upper windows are double-hung wood. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Auditorium and Music Hall housed Dinty Moore's in the ground floor commercial space from the early 1940s through the mid-1970s. Originally a popular sailor's bar in the 1940s and 1950s, Dinty Moore's became a gay hotspot by the 1960s. During this time, Dinty Moore's anchored an area of downtown Portland popular among LGBTQ+ clientele for its prevalence of bathhouses, such as nearby Aero Vapors, and other LGBTQ+ bars like the Harbor Club. "Mama" Bernice Norris, whose family owned the bar, became a legendary bartender and gained a reputation among Portland's LGBTQ+ communities as a strong ally while working at Dinty Moore's between 1949 and 1964. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, The Auditorium and Music Hall is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the location of Dinty Moore's. It may also be significant under Criterion B for its association with "Mama" Bernice Norris, as the location where she gained her reputation and prominence among LGBTQ+ Portlanders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boag, Peter. "Does Portland Need a Homophile Society?" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 105, no. 1 (2004).

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Horn, Don. "Dinty Moore's." The Umbrella Project. Accessed June 27, 2023.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/dinty-moores>.

Three Sisters Tavern

Belleville Hotel

310 SW 12th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1909

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Three Sisters Tavern; Scandals PDX

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980s–2006

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

310 SW 12th Avenue is a three-story 20th Century Commercial style hotel building located on the west side of the block with facades facing north, west, and south. The irregular plan building features a concrete foundation and is clad in brick with a stucco cornice and parapet wall. A brick and stucco belt separates the ground floor from the upper floors. The ground floor has multiple retail storefronts, with wood and metal storefront windows. Some of the storefronts have grooved plywood covering the bulkheads and transoms. The main building entrance faces SW 12th Avenue under a large metal canopy. The upper floors feature primarily replacement aluminum single hung windows, with a few wood windows present on the north elevation. The building has three projecting neon blade signs. Fire escape stairs are on the SW Harvey Milk, SW 12th Avenue, and West Burnside elevations.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Belleville Hotel housed Three Sisters Tavern in its ground floor commercial space from 1969 until 2006. Addressed at 1125 SW Harvey Milk Street, the tavern ownership transferred in the early 1980s from Georgia Katchis to her daughter Sotiria "Sandra" Katsavopoulos; during this time the tavern began serving more LGBTQ+ clientele. By the 1990s Three Sisters became known as one of Portland's most popular strip clubs, featuring men go-go dancers performing theatrical and acrobatic strip teases on stage. Following Three Sisters' closure in 2006, LGBTQ+ bar Scandals relocated into this space. The Belleville Hotel is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a fixture of Portland's downtown LGBTQ+ district south of West Burnside Street around SW Harvey Milk Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

"Welcome to the New Scandals." *Just Out*, February 17, 2006, 8.

Acito, Marc. "The Naked Truth." *Just Out*, August 3, 2001, 24.

"Transitions." *Just Out*, January 7, 2011, 5.

City of Portland Archives and Records Center.

Oregon Hotel

Benson, The

309 – 319 SW BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1913

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Doyle, Patterson; Jones & Helms

PRIMARY STYLE: Renaissance

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta



LGBTQ+ USE: Oregon Hotel; Variety Hall; Benson Hotel

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1930s; 1960s–1980s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

309-319 SW Broadway is a Renaissance style hotel with an older twelve-story building on the northern side of the block and a newer twelve-story building on the southern part of the block. Both buildings have a concrete foundation and face east in the eastern half of the block. They are finished with red brick, glazed tiles, and concrete panels. The older building serves as the main entrance to the hotel, with a historic wood entry door under a large metal canopy. The newer building has a secondary entrance located south of the main entrance, with two sets of aluminum glass doors under a fabric canopy. A third entry south of the secondary entry, with a wood double door with sidelights, which enters the ground-floor commercial space. The older building's windows feature fixed wood casements and six-over-one double hung. The newer building features ground-floor aluminum storefronts and fixed metal under awnings on the upper levels. The older building has a mansard metal roof with windows on the upper level while the newer building has a flat roof with a parapet wall and terracotta and concrete cornice.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Benson Hotel, formerly the Oregon Hotel, began developing LGBTQ+ connections as early as the 1930s. The basement level of the then-Oregon Hotel housed the Variety Hall, a venue offering entertainment including drag shows in the 1930s. From the 1960s through the 1980s the hotel's Trader Vic's restaurant, London Bar, and Piccadilly Room served as discreet meeting places for businessmen, often referred to as "the cufflink crowd," looking for same-sex liaisons. The hotel's Mayfair Room hosted numerous LGBTQ+ events in the mid-to-late 20th century, such as the political organization Right to Privacy's Hart Dinner fundraiser in 1985. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C, the Benson Hotel is also significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with various LGBTQ+ events, ranging from drag performances to cruising to LGBTQ+ political fundraisers, between the 1930s to the 1980s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amanda Regan and Eric Gonzaba. Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon."

<https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

Horn, Don. "Hotels." The Umbrella Project. Accessed May 20, 2023.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/oregon-hotel-benson-hotel>.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Marlowe, Kenneth. *Around the World with Kenneth Marlow*. Vol. 1, No. 1 (1966): 37.

Morehead, Elizabeth, "Public Policy and Sexual Geography in Portland, Oregon, 1970-2010" (2012). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 205. <https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.205>.

Roxy Hearts World Memorial Diner

Blackstone Hotel

1103 – 1121 SW STARK ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Whidden & Lewis

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Roxy Hearts World Memorial Diner; The Roxy

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1977–2022

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1103-1121 SW Stark Street is a four-story 20th Century Commercial style building facing south and east in a corner of an irregularly shaped block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. It has a concrete foundation and is finished with yellow brick and wood panels on the commercial ground level. The first floor has aluminum storefront systems while the upper floors have sliding vinyl windows with fixed upper panes. The building has multiple entrances to the street-level retail spaces, while the main building entrance is demarked by brick pilasters and replacement storefront door and window on SW Harvey Milk Street.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Blackstone Hotel housed Roxy Heart's World Diner (also known as Roxy Heart's World Memorial Diner) between 1977 and 2022. Addressed at 1121 SW Harvey Milk Street, Roxy Heart's was a popular, inclusive, and all-hours restaurant considered by many to be "the" restaurant in the LGBTQ+ district south of W Burnside Street along SW Harvey Milk Street. Following a period of closure between 1988 and 1993, "The Lovely" Suzanne Hale resurrected the business as The Roxy in 1994, earning the restaurant praise as "iconic" and "an institution" for its all-hours welcoming atmosphere, especially for LGBTQ+ youth. The Blackstone Hotel is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with an inclusive restaurant catering to Portland's LGBTQ+ populations in the LGBTQ+ district along SW Harvey Milk Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Stevenson, Tom. "She's De-Lovely." *Just Out*, October 5, 2001, 15.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

City of Portland Historic Resources Inventory, 1984.

Notarianni, John. "Remembering the Roxy, Portland's 24-Hour, LGBTQ-friendly diner," Oregon Public Broadcasting, March 26, 2022. <https://www.opb.org/article/2022/03/26/remembering-the-roxy-portlands-24-hour-lgbtq-friendly-diner/>.

Burnside Bridge

Burnside Bridge

Spanning the Willamette River at RM 12.7

RESOURCE TYPE: Structure

YEAR BUILT: 1924

ORIGINAL USE: TRANSPORTATION: General

ARCHITECT: Kendrick/Kremers/Lindenthal

PRIMARY STYLE: Not Applicable

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Steel

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Burnside Bridge

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980s–1990s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Spanning the Willamette River at River Mile 12.7 and connecting West and East Burnside Streets is a 1920s era steel deck truss with a central, double leaf Strauss bascule bridge. The first bascule bridge to rely upon a concrete deck for its movable span, at 5000 tons, the Burnside Bridge is one of the heaviest bascule bridges constructed in the United States. Not including the approach spans, the bridge measures 788 feet long between the abutment walls. The west approach spans Portland Harbor Wall, Tom McCall Waterfront Park, SW Naito Parkway (formerly Front Street), and Portland's Metropolitan Area Express light rail mass-transit system line. The east side approach spans three city blocks, crossing the Union Pacific Railroad's main line and Interstate 5 before ending at the intersection of East Burnside and SE Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (formerly Union Avenue). Two octagonal "operators" towers are located at the upriver interior concrete pier flanking the bascule span.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Burnside Bridge, a significant Portland landmark and geographic divider of north and south Portland spanning the Willamette River, has been the site of numerous political demonstrations dating at least to notable anti-war marches in the 1970s. In the 1980s and 1990s, activists utilized the bridge to protest statewide anti-LGBTQ+ ballot measures 8 (1988) and 9 (1992). Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation and Criterion C for Engineering, the Burnside Bridge is also locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a prominent protest site for LGBTQ+ rights.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oral history interview with Frodo Okulam, by Brisa Peters, SR 4149, Oregon Historical Society Research Library. "60 Protesters Block Bridge." *Oregonian*, November 10, 1988, F01.

"2000 March in AIDS Fundraiser." *Oregonian*, September 11, 1989, B01.

de Longpre, Clinton. "Civil Disobedience." *Just Out*, April 1, 1989, 3.

"Walk for Love & Justice." No on 9 Remembered. Accessed August 2, 2024.

<https://noon9remembered.org/stories/24-walk-for-love-justice/>.

"Thousands Protest War's Start." *Oregonian*, January 17, 1991, CO1.

Kramer, George. "Burnside Bridge." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. National Park Service, 2012.

Zorba the Greek

Calumet Hotel

620 - 626 SW PARK AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1907

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Jacobberger, Josef

PRIMARY STYLE: Renaissance

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Zorba the Greek

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1970–1979



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

620-626 SW Park Avenue is a six-and-one-half story French Renaissance style hotel building facing west in a mid-block lot. The building has a mansard half story and roof with three pedimented dormers. It features a concrete foundation and is clad in red brick; A wood ground-level commercial space occupies most of the street level of the façade. The entrance is at the northern side of the west façade under a non-original metal canopy. The upper levels include brick details, cast stone window headers, projecting wood sills with brackets, and double-hung wood windows. Window types include paired, single, and arched. A fire escape stair is attached to the building.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Calumet Hotel housed Zorba the Greek in the ground-floor commercial space between 1970 and 1979. The bar developed a LGBTQ+ clientele— particularly Portland lesbians— so much so that it was included in the 1973 edition of the gay travel guide Damron's Address Book. Zorba's hosted various LGBTQ+ political fundraisers and social events during the 1970s. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and Criterion A in the area of Development, the Calumet Hotel is also significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Zorba the Greek between 1970 and 1979.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oral history interview with Susie Shepherd, by Erin Sexton and Jamie Walton, SR 4150, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

"Ad." *The Fountain*, June 1971, 11.

"Guide to Portland Area Gay Scene." *The Fountain*, September 1972, 17.

Polk Directory. 1972.

Baker, Doug. "Unusual Ongoings at the Hoyt Hotel." *Oregon Journal*, May 4, 1971, 3.

Bartel, David. "Gay Portland." *Queen's Quarterly: The Magazine for Gay Guys Who Have No Hangups* 5, no. 1 (February 1973): 20, 42.

"Ad." *Northwest Gay Review*, 1974.

"A Guide to the Portland Court System and Its Organizations." 1976.

"Portland Listings." *Northwest Gay Review*, June 1977, 12.

Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon." <https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

Baker, Matthew. "Closeted Nightclubs: Why Doesn't Portland's 'Gay Community' Recognize the Gay Bar Culture?" March 1, 2005, 7.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

The Camp

Camp, The

**Bounded by SW 4th and 5th Avenues,
Yamhill and Morrison Streets**

RESOURCE TYPE: Site

YEAR BUILT:

ORIGINAL USE: Outdoor Recreation

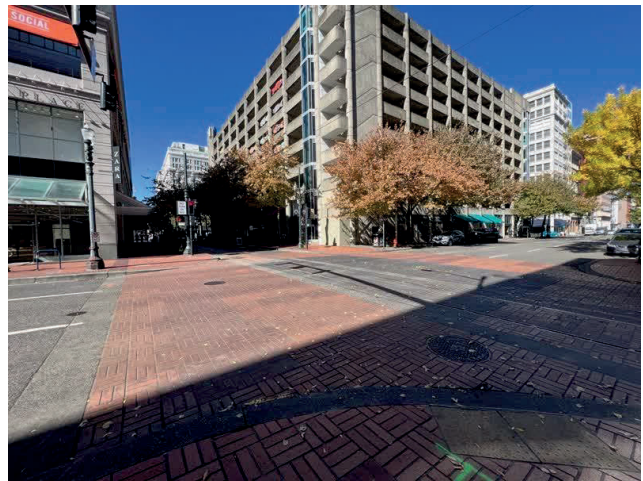
ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE:

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING:

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: The Camp

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960s–1990s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The streets and sidewalks surrounding the downtown Portland block delineated by SW 4th Ave., SW 5th Ave., SW Yamhill St., and SW Morrison St. are a site known as "The Camp." The streets are bound by different classical and modern commercial buildings placed on the block without setbacks (Pioneer Courthouse to the west being the exception). A single building (Pioneer Place Mall) occupies the center of the block. The northeast edge of the block has a sidewalk that is around 10' to 15' wide and slopes downward towards the east and contains a brick paving pattern. There are active storefronts on most of the blockface with historic light standards. The MAX light rail line runs along this edge of the block. The northwest edge sidewalk is about 20' wide with a brick pattern paving and active storefronts with awnings. The sidewalk slopes downward towards the north and there are light standards and an art piece along this edge. The southwest side of the block has a brick-paved sidewalk that is only 10' wide. The MAX light rail line runs along this edge of the block. The southeast edge of the block is roughly 20' wide, with a brick pattern and slopes downward towards the north. There are storefront windows and light standards along the street edge.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The streetscape roughly bounded by SW 4th, SW 5th, SW Yamhill, and SW Morrison streets was referred to as "The Camp" from approximately the late 1960s through the early 1990s. These streets and sidewalks became popular for people searching for and soliciting same-sex sexual encounters. Many, but not all, of those who gathered at "The Camp" were housing insecure or runaway youths involved in paid sex work to financially support themselves. "The Camp" also served as one of the few Portland places available for queer youth to gather in the 1960s and 1970s prior to the establishment of youth-oriented LGBTQ+ spaces and services. "The Camp" is historically significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history, however the phased redevelopment of the area into Pioneer Place Mall in 1990 and 1999 likely renders the site ineligible for listing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dirk, Jayden. "There is No Place in the City:" Queer Youth, the Counterculture, and Portland's Early Gay Rights Movement, 1968-1974." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last updated 2018.

<https://www.glapn.org/6067EarlyLGBTQYouth.html>.

Kohl, David. "Hiking the Camp." *Just Out*, August 2005.

Minor, Kristen. Hotel Alma National Register Nomination Amendment. National Park Service, 2024.

"Under 21." *The Fountain*, May 1971.

"Crime in the streets." *The Fountain*, June 1971.

Nicola, George. "Viewpoint." *The Fountain*, September 1971.

"Rumble on the Camp: Camp Disturbance Proves 'Fairies Can Fight.'" *The Fountain*, August 1971.

"News from the Camp." *The Fountain*, December 1971.

Patterson, Rod. "Sex For Sale: Teen-age Boys 'hustling' on Portland Streets." *Oregonian*, September 11, 1977.

The Rathskellar

Caples Hotel

722 – 724 SW TAYLOR ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Colonial Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Concrete



LGBTQ+ USE: The Rathskellar

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1933–1949

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

722-724 SW Taylor Street is a four-story Colonial Revival hotel building facing northeast on a mid-block lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall with dentils and cornice. It has a concrete foundation that extends about four feet to the main façade openings and is otherwise clad in painted brick. The building is clad in painted brick. The main entry replacement aluminum door is centrally located and is flanked by two aluminum storefronts. Upper windows are wood double hung with brick sill and lintel, topped with a brick keystone.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Caples Hotel housed the Rathskellar bar from 1933 to 1949 and the Rhumba Room in 1950. During World War II, the Rathskellar became prominent among GIs and developed a queer reputation; it closed in 1949 for "lewd behavior" under Portland Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee's anti-vice political campaign. Authorities also shut down the bar's next iteration, the Rhumba Room, in 1950. The Caples Hotel is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with an early known LGBTQ+ bar targeted during Portland Mayor Lee's anti-vice campaign.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Smith, Beka, "Gay Bars, Vice, and Reform in Portland, 1948-1965" (2002). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 2961. <https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.2963>.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Boag, Peter. "Does Portland Need a Homophile Society?" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 105, no. 1 (2004).

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

"4 Beer Taverns Cited By Board." *Oregonian*, March 13, 1937.

"Liquor Board Given Okehs." *Oregonian*, January 25, 1944.

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church

215 SE 9th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1928

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT: Kelly, Walter E

PRIMARY STYLE: Tudor Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church; 9th St. Exit; La Luna

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960s–1990s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

215 SE 9th Avenue is a three-story Tudor Revival style building oriented east-west in the northeast corner of the block. The building has a mostly flat roof with one gable on the east side. The building has a concrete foundation, and the primary exterior materials are stucco and brick. The windows are original double-hung featuring 10-over-1 on the first floor, 15-over-1 on the second floor, and 1-over-1 on the third floor. The main entrance is located on SE 9th Avenue with an additional entrance located on SE Ash Street. A paved parking lot is in the southern corner of the block (where an older building stood until it was demolished due to the 1962 Columbus Day Storm).

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church served as an important multi-purpose community space for several decades during the 20th century. Starting in the 1960s, the church building became an important place for folk/rock music, the Poor People's Alliance, the Portland chapter of National Organization for Women (NOW), anti-war groups like "The Resistance," and other counter-culture organizations. In March 1970, John Wilkinson and Holly Hart held the first meeting of the Portland chapter of Gay Liberation Front (GLF) in the building, an event generally recognized as the launch of Portland's Gay Rights Movement. The basement coffeehouse, Ninth Street Exit, was one of the first non-alcoholic venues and music spaces welcoming to LGBTQ+ youth as part of the GLF meetings through the summer of 1970. In 1974, Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church began hosting meetings of a group that evolved into Northwest Gender Alliance, and early gatherings of Portland's Metropolitan Community Church, an LGBTQ+-affirming church. The space continued to serve LGBTQ+ Portlanders through the 1980s and 1990s as the Pine Street Theater and the all-ages dance and concert venue La Luna. Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the first meeting of the Portland chapter of Gay Liberation Front and other LGBTQ+ organizing. It is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in additional areas of social history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, Valerie. "Music on the Cusp: From Folk to Acid Rock in Portland Coffeehouses, 1967-1970." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 108, no. 2 (2007).
- Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.
- Nicola, George. "How the Oregon LGBT Movement Was Born." Oregon Queer History Collective. <http://glapn.org/6130nicolagaymovement.html>.
- McBride, Charles. "A Church Filled with Living." *Oregonian's Northwest Magazine*, February 2, 1969, 116.
- Olsen, Polina. *Portland in the 1960s: Stories from the Counterculture*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2012.
- Oral history interview with Holly Hart, by Winter Drews and James Loos, SR 4145, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.
- Sorensen, Inga. "Preserving our past helps create a brighter future." *Just Out*, March 17, 1995, 12.
- Cook, Tom. "Black, White, and Lavender All Over." *Just Out*, November 7, 1997, 23.
- "Plan Erection of Community Church House." *Oregon Journal*, May 22, 1977.
- "\$100,000 Church Temple Opened for Inspection." *Oregon Journal*, April 13, 1928.
- Investigative Files. Police Historical Archives. City of Portland Archives and Records Center. Portland, Oregon.
- Horn, Don. "La Luna." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/la-luna>.
- David Davenport and John Wikinson. Interviewed by Larry Knopp and Roger Winters. Transcription by Ruth Pettis. July 23, 2003. Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6047WilkinsonInterview.html>.

Scorpio's Adult Bookstore

Chung, Leon, Company Building

831 – 837 SW 2nd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1888

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Italianate

SECONDARY STYLE: Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Scorpio's Adult Bookstore

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1972–1986



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

831-837 SW 2nd Avenue is a three-story commercial style building facing south and east on a corner lot. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof with a parapet wall, has a brick foundation, and is clad in red brick, an ornate brick cornice, belt course, and brick pilasters. The main entrance, facing SW 2nd Avenue, is marked with a brick pediment on the parapet wall flanked by pilasters. The first floor has wood storefronts with transom windows. The upper levels have double hung one-over-one arched wood windows. A fire escape stair is located on the east elevation. The entry to the upper levels is a metal replacement door at the northernmost area of the east elevation.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Leon Chung Company Building housed Scorpio's Adult Bookstore from 1972 to 1986. It was one of a group of bookstores near SW 3rd Avenue and SW Taylor Street catering to LGBTQ+ Portlanders with printed materials, videos, and potentially a place for same-sex sexual encounters. Listed as contributing to the Portland Yamhill Historic District, the Leon Chung Company Building is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as an adult-oriented bookstore offering LGBTQ+ content from 1972 to 1986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Jury Clears Book Store." *The Oregonian*, August 30, 1975, 15.

"Portland Man Denies Tax Guilt." *The Oregonian*, November 23, 1972, 47.

Horn, Don. "Scorpios." Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/scorpios>.

Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon." <https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

"Guide to Portland Area Gay Scene." *The Fountain*, September 1972, 17.

Metropolitan Community Church

Church of Good Tidings

2400 NE BROADWAY AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1900

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Craftsman

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Shingle

SECONDARY SIDING: Wood



LGBTQ+ USE: Metropolitan Community Church

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1977–2019

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2400 NE Broadway is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman style religious building oriented east to west on a corner lot. The building has a concrete foundation, irregular plan, wood shingle siding, and cross-gable roof. The main entrance faces west onto NE 24th Avenue. The main floor of the building is lifted from the street. A wide split concrete staircase leads from the sidewalk to two separate double-door entrances covered by small gabled canopies. The west facade of the building features a large gabled roof over the two smaller gabled canopies. There is a large arched, stained-glass window with two smaller stained-glass windows in the west elevation. The north side of the building features a tall church steeple and an additional entrance to the building.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The First Universalist Church of Good Tidings served as the home of Metropolitan Community Church (MCC) from 1977 to 2019. MCC is a progressive LGBTQ+-founded and affirming church, establishing itself in the early 1970s as a prominent Portland spiritual organization. Early meetings were held at existing LGBTQ+-associated venues, such as Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church (215 SE 9th Avenue), the Gay Community Center (258 SW Alder Street, demolished), the Pythian Building (918 SW Yamhill Street) and other Portland churches through the early to mid-1970s. Portland's MCC purchased the former First Universalist Church in 1977. MCC hosted numerous LGBTQ+ organizations and events here prior to selling the building and relocating in 2019. The First Universalist Church of Good Tidings is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a longstanding LGBTQ+ event space and affirming center for over 40 years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

"Church Set for City's Gay People." *Oregon Journal*, April 16, 1973, 5.

"First Portland MCC Service." *The Fountain* 3, no. 6 (June 1973): 4.

McDonough, Sandra. "Church Ministers to Gay Community." *Oregonian*, January 19, 1978, 31.

Lee-Hosteller, Jerri. "MCC Celebrates Installation of Rev. Berry." *Just Out*, February 17, 1984, 4.

"MCC Plans AIDS Vigil of Prayer." *Just Out*, September 1, 1986, 5.

"Pennsylvania Insurance Company Cancels Coverage on Portland MCC." *City Week* 2, no. 27 (April 17, 1987): 1.

Zon, Kate. "Religion and Civil Rights: Acts of Love?" *Just Out*, June 1, 1987, 10-11.

Club 927

Club 927

927 SE MORRISON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1945

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Modern Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Concrete Block

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: Club 927

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980–1990

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

927 SE Morrison Street is a one-story Modern Commercial building oriented north-south on the southeast corner lot the block. The roof is flat with a parapet. The building has a concrete foundation and is constructed primarily of concrete block with some brick. The original storefronts have been infilled and finished with stucco. The main entrance faces south, consisting of aluminum storefronts. A metal canopy above the main entrance reads "Sassy's." A secondary entrance is on the east façade. An attached wooden patio and a parking lot are located on the east side of the building.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

927 SE Morrison Street housed Club 927 between 1980 and 1990. Initially termed a "dyke cruise bar," over time it became a more mainstream queer women's bar. The bar abruptly closed in 1990 as a consequence of LGBTQ+ patrons publicly struggling with the straight male ownership of the club. Club 927 is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a relatively long-lasting and popular Portland lesbian bar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

King, Roseanne. "Club 927's Reign Ends." *Just Out*, October 1, 1990, 8.

LaChance, Renee. "Cheers for Queers." *Just Out*, April 3, 1998, 3.

King, Rosanne. "Thanks, Aleson, for a Job Well Done." *Just Out*, February 1, 1988, 3.

"Women, Full Bar, Food, Pool, Dancing." *Cityweek*, February 1986, 5.

Scandals

Clyde Hotel

1000 – 1038 SW STARK ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1912

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Macnaughton & Raymond

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta



LGBTQ+ USE: Scandals; Rainbow Gallery; C.C. Slaughters

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1979–2005

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1000-1038 SW Harvey Milk Street is a four-story 20th Century Commercial style brick building. The lower section of the building features wood storefront windows and wood doors with glass on the west, north, and east elevations. A large central entry on SW Harvey Milk Street features double doors and side lights, topped by a large metal canopy and a large neon sign above the canopy. Most of the upper floor windows of the building are wood double-hung windows; some are metal frame. There is one fire escape stair located on the SW 11th Avenue facade. There is brick relief around the fourth floor elevations and the building is topped with a large metal cornice.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Clyde Hotel housed multiple LGBTQ+ businesses between 1979 and 2005. The Rainbow Art Gallery opened at this location in 1979, followed by LGBTQ+ bar and restaurant Scandals in 1985. Scandals may have been Portland's first LGBTQ+ bar to have unblocked ground-floor picture windows allowing passersby to see inside. Advertisements in the local LGBTQ+ newspaper *Just Out* noted Scandals as "serving the gay community exclusively" as the bar hosted various block parties, pride events, and more through the late 20th century. Owner Greg Dugger contributed to the area more broadly by starting a Stark Street business owners' group in 1987. In the early 2000s, Scandals briefly became Scandals Lounge and Scandals Other Side Café before closing for building renovations to transform the Clyde Hotel into the Ace Hotel in September 2005. Scandals relocated to 1125 SW Stark Street (currently SW Harvey Milk Street) in 2006. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, the Clyde Hotel is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Scandals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Prado, Ryan. "30 Years of XXX: CC Slaughters rings in anniversary all summer long." *Just Out*, May 6, 2011, 41.

"Ad." *City Week*, February 1986, 5.

"Ad." *City Week*, June 1987.

"Welcome to the New Scandals." *Just Out*, February 17, 2006, 8.

"About." Scandals. Accessed August 2, 2024. <http://www.scandalspdx.com/aboutscandals>.

Sorensen, Inga. "Impact Zones." *Just Out*, February 3, 1995, 11.

Dougher, Sarah. "Scandals to Stay Put until Sept. 1." *Just Out*, June 3, 2005, 13.

Kohl, Dave. "Traipsing the Triangle." *Just Out*, November 18, 2005, 26.

Hector, Alley. "Stark Raving Proud." *Just Out*, May 29, 2009, 49.

Club Continental Baths

Cornelius Hotel

801 – 809 SW ALDER ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1908

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Bennes, John V; Hendricks & Tobey

PRIMARY STYLE: Renaissance

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta

LGBTQ+ USE: Club Continental Baths

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1912; 1977–1985



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

801-809 SW Alder Street is a six-and-a-half story French Renaissance style hotel building with a basement. It has a concrete foundation, a green metal mansard roof with windows inset, and faces east and south on a corner lot. It is finished with stucco and terracotta on the ground floor and brick on five upper levels. Green tiles cover the top floor above the cornice. The main entrance has a non-original metal door under a metal canopy. The ground level of the building has wood storefront windows with transoms above. All the windows appear to be one-over-one hung wood windows. In 2018, the interior of the building was connected to the neighboring Woodlark Building to the west.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Cornelius Hotel, currently the Woodlark Hotel, was a hotel turned bathhouse that is potentially significant in the area of LGBTQ+ history in 1912 and during the period 1977 to 1985. In 1912, Portland Police attempted to arrest hotel resident Herman Smith for his connection to a network of men engaging in same-sex activities referred to as the “Vice Clique” scandal. He supposedly fled his apartment, leaving behind evidence used to arrest other men associated with this “clique.” By 1977, Dick Lawson owned and operated the Club Continental Baths, a gay men’s bathhouse in the basement and potentially on part of the ground level. The name meant to evoke New York City’s Club Continental Baths, which had an iconic reputation as a disco-era social club and gay destination. Erotic black-light drawings lined the walls of the bathhouse, though there are no remaining remnants of the men’s club. The bathhouse closed in 1985, and Lawson opened a new bathhouse in the historic Hotel Alma in 1987. Individually listed on the National Register under Criterion C, Cornelius Hotel is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the 1912 Vice Clique arrests and housing Club Continental Baths between 1977-1985.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sorenson, Inga. “Out of Steam.” *Just Out*, October 18, 1996, 11.

“Ad.” *Northwest Gay Review* 4, no. 5 (June 1977): 2.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. “1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour.” Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Crone Magic

Crone Magic

1405 SW BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1909

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Foursquare

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Crone Magic

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1987–1991

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1405 NE Broadway Street is a two-and-one-half story Foursquare building facing south and west on a corner lot. Initially built in 1909 as a residential duplex or quadplex, the building was subsequently converted to commercial use. It has a concrete foundation, hipped roof with large, boxed overhangs, a brick chimney, vinyl siding, and a south-facing full-width front porch elevated from the street with concrete steps. The porch has metal fencing, a vinyl skirt, and is covered by a shed roof supported by multiple metal posts. Two centrally located non-original wood doors are on the porch. Another entry door is on the west elevation facing NE 14th Avenue. The former basement or a garage is currently a storefront with low brick walls and aluminum storefronts with a wood glass door.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

1405 NE Broadway housed Crone Magic from 1987 to 1991. Crone Magic was a specialty store, spiritual resource center, and safe space for women owned and operated by La Verne Lewis, a Black lesbian. This location was part of an LGBTQ+ enclave that developed on NE Broadway in the 1980s which also included nearby LGBTQ+ bars Judy's (1441 NE Broadway) and JOQ's (1422 NE Broadway). In 1991, Crone Magic relocated to 3240 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, tapping into a thriving lesbian enclave that had become present in that area between the 1970s and the late 1990s. Listed as contributing to the Irvington Historic District, 1405 NE Broadway is also locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a Black lesbian-owned small business catering to an LGBTQ+ clientele.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hochman, Anndee. "La Verne Lewis: Business Woman Escaping the Rules." *Just Out*, April 1, 1990, 13.

Norwood, Lee. "Local Dyke Makes Good." *Just Out*, February 18, 1994, 11.

"Ads." *Just Out*, October 1, 1990, 25; January 1, 1988, 24.

Williams, Pamela K. *The Women's Traveler*. [Damron Co.], 1991, 267.

Hardyman, Rachel Ann. "Hawthorne Boulevard: Commercial Gentrification and the Creation of an Image." Master's thesis, Portland State University, 1992.

Dahl & Penne Tavern

Dahl & Penne Card Room

121 SW MORRISON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT:

ORIGINAL USE: Restaurant

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE:

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING:

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Dahl & Penne Tavern

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960s–1983

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The two-story building occupying the northwest quarter of the block that housed the Dahl & Penne Card Room was demolished in 1983.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

121 SW Morrison Street housed Dahl & Penne's Card Room, also known as Dahl & Penne's Tavern, from the late 19th century until 1983. Dahl & Penne's Tavern originally operated as a workingman's tavern; by the early 1960s it became the heart of a downtown Portland area known among LGBTQ+ Portlanders as the "dirty triangle." Various drag events, including weekend shows and voting associated with the later-developed International Imperial Court System, were held in the bar's back room. The Ebony Kingdom, a BIPOC-led drag court formed out of the Imperial Court, performed one of their first shows at this location. Dahl & Penne's back room also served as an influential meeting site for discussions related to Portland Pride events, racism, and other LGBTQ+ concerns. While significant in Portland's LGBTQ+ history, the property's demolition in 1983 renders it ineligible for National Register of Historic Places.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Holman, W. "A Gay History: Lest We Forget." *Northwest Gay Review*, June 1977, 6.

Oral history interview with Norm Costa, by Stephanie Munly and Ruben Reynaga, SR 4143, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

"Quiet Comes to Second and Alder." *Oregonian*, April 3, 1961, 12.

City Week Publishing

Dekum Building

505 – 519 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1891

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Mccaw, Martin & White

PRIMARY STYLE: Romanesque

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stone

SECONDARY SIDING: Glazed Terra-Cotta

LGBTQ+ USE: City Week Publishing

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1985–1989



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

519 SW 3rd Avenue is an eight-story Romanesque building facing east and north on a corner lot. The building has a concrete foundation, rectangular floor plan, and is distinguished by its heavy arched cast stones on the first three stories and red brick above featuring roman arches and decorative cornices and pillars. Most of the windows are wood double hung. There are multiple storefront entrances for the ground floor commercial spaces. The main entrance is on the east elevation on the southernmost side, elevated from the street with a set of stairs and flanked and capped with stone.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Dekum Building housed LGBTQ+ newspaper City Week between 1985 and 1989. Edited by local LGBTQ+ activist Jerry Weller, the newspaper operated out of and was printed weekly on the third floor of the building. The publication changed its name to Oregon Gay News and then to Portland Monitor in the late 1980s. Individually listed on the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C, the Dekum Building is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with LGBTQ+ media.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Gerald K. Weller, Jr." [obituary]. *Oregonian*, July 15, 2018, 67.

Northwest Gay Review Publishing

Eberhardt, H, Dr Building

201 – 217 W BURNSIDE ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1926

ORIGINAL USE: Medical Business/Office

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Late 20th Century: Other

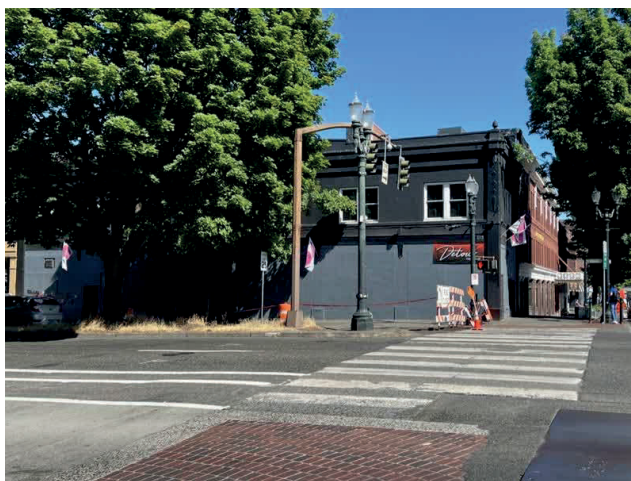
SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Concrete

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Northwest Gay Review Publishing

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1974–1978



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

201-217 W Burnside Street is a Late 20th Century commercial building facing south and east on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof, concrete foundation, and is clad in concrete and stucco, with a concrete belt, columns, and cornice as well as a decorative parapet wall with centrally located pediments on both facades. All storefronts on the street level have been removed or covered, replaced by doors and windows that are secured with metal grills. The second-floor windows have all been replaced with vinyl single hung windows.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Dr. H Eberhardt Building housed the offices of monthly LGBTQ+ publication Northwest Gay Review from 1974 to 1978. The paper, founded by Lanny Swerdlow, covered LGBTQ+ news in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia with Portland and Seattle editions. Listed as non-contributing to the Portland Skidmore/ Old Town Historic District, the Dr. H Eberhardt Building is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with one of Portland's earliest LGBTQ+-founded and focused media outlets.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Horn, Don. "Northwest Gay Review." Oregon Based Newspapers and Magazines. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/newspapers-history>.

Lee, Martin. "Your story is my story: A look at Yesteryear Gay activism." *Seattle Gay News*, June 24, 2022. <https://www.sgn.org/story.php?316772>.

Embers

Embers

110 NW BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Embers; Esther's Pantry

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1981–2007

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

110 NW Broadway is a two-and-one-half story 20th Century Commercial building facing west and south in the southwest corner of the block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet and simple cornice. It has a concrete foundation and is finished with painted brick, concrete block, stucco, and metal panels. The main entrance, facing NW Broadway, features a non-historic wood door. Windows are mostly fixed wood windows on the upper floor and most of the ground floor has been boarded up with plywood due to venue closure and expected renovation.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

110 NW Broadway housed LGBTQ+ nightclub Embers from 1981 until its closure in 2017. Owner Steve Suss first opened Embers in 1971 at 739 SW Park Avenue. After losing its lease in 1981, the venue moved to this location where it became known as Embers Avenue. At both locations, the bar held a significant place among LGBTQ+ Portlanders throughout its history by hosting numerous community-focused meetings, events, and benefit shows. In response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the bar's basement became the first location of the non-profit food bank Esther's Pantry in 1984. Esther's Pantry provided basic goods in a store-like environment. The property, initially built as a Buick showroom, is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a long-lasting gay-owned venue hosting various LGBTQ+ events and organizations, and as the first location of a food bank dedicated to people with HIV/AIDS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oral history interview with Steve Suss, by Danita Doun and Lachelle Ogden, SR 11236, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

"Nightlife." *Just Out*, February 2, 2007, 44.

Sorenson, Inga. "Holding Pattern." *Just Out*, October 1, 1999, 7-8.

_____. "Queer Cheers Has Little to Cheer About." *Just Out*, September 17, 1999, 7.

Act Up! Portland. "What Does It Take to Make You ANGRY." *Just Out*, November 1, 1990, 33.

Milwaukie Tavern

Empress Hotel

20 NW 16th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1926

ORIGINAL USE: Multiple Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Tudor Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Classical Revival

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco

LGBTQ+ USE: Milwaukie Tavern

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1963–1964



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

20 NW 16th Avenue is a five-story Tudor Revival building oriented south to north on the west side of the lot. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof. The building was constructed mostly of brick with a stucco clad basement level. Wood storefronts are present on the south elevation and a portion of the west elevation. The storefronts feature bulkheads, transom windows, and aluminum replacement doors. The basement-level and upper story windows are single hung vinyl with faux mullions.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Empress Hotel housed Milwaukie Tavern from 1963 to 1964. Milwaukie Tavern was a lesbian bar owned by Edna Jordal and staffed entirely by women. Portland's Chief of Police Donald McNamara described the tavern's patrons as women who "dress like men, act like men, and are believed to be from areas outside of Portland." While Milwaukie Tavern lasted only a year, the Empress Hotel is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with a publicly known lesbian bar in the vicinity of the "Burnside Triangle," the LGBTQ+ district around SW Harvey Milk Street that developed after the Milwaukie Tavern's closure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Boag, Peter. "Does Portland Need a Homophile Society?" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 105, no. 1 (2004).

City Council Minutes. December 3, 1964. City of Portland Archives and Records Center, Portland, Oregon.

Smith, Beka, "Gay Bars, Vice, and Reform in Portland, 1948-1965" (2002). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 2961. <https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.2963>.

Epicenter

Epicenter

4620 SE 67th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1907

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Italianate

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING: Synthetic Siding



LGBTQ+ USE: Epicenter

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1975–1976

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

4620 SE 67th Avenue is an Italianate style building oriented west on a corner lot. The building is comprised of two volumes—a two story volume on the south and a one-story volume on the north. The roof on the two-story side is flat with a parapet wall adorned with brackets, while the one-story volume has a gable roof with a false front parapet with a simple cornice. The building is clad in horizontal wood rustic lap siding covered with vinyl siding on the main façade and fiber-cement siding on the side and rear facades. The main facade has two wood storefronts with a half-glass wood door. The windows on the second floor are hung vinyl.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

4620 SE 67th Avenue housed the private, all ages, sober disco dance club Epicenter between 1975 and 1976. It was operated by the Eastwood Community Church and required a \$5 membership fee. This property is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as one of Portland's first LGBTQ+ youth-oriented venues.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"New Youth Center Opens." *Northwest Gay Review*, May-June 1976.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Horn, Don. "Epicenter." Youth. Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/new-page-36>.

Equi Residence

Equi Residence

1421 – 1423 SW HALL ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Arts & Crafts

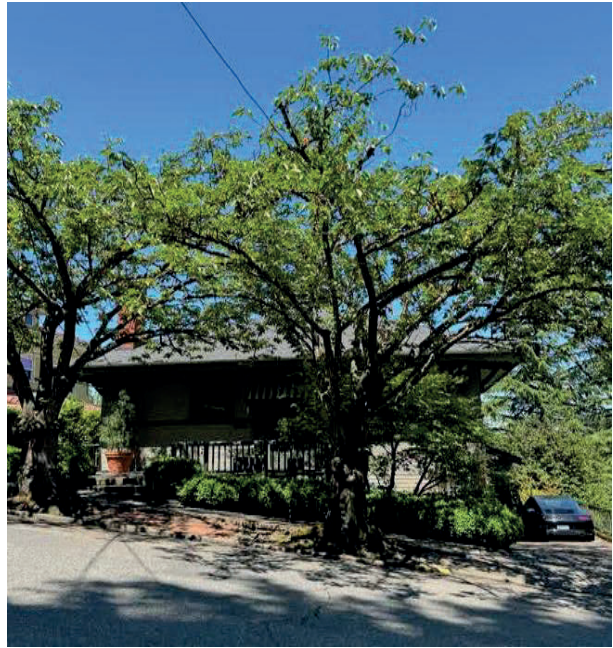
SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING: Wood

LGBTQ+ USE: Equi Residence

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1923–1952



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1423 SW Hall Street is a two-story Arts and Crafts style residential building oriented south to north on a mid-block lot. It is set back from the street on a slope with three concrete steps leading up to the front porch and main entrance. The building has a concrete foundation, hipped roof, brackets, and a projecting brick chimney near the southwest corner. The exterior materials are wood lap siding and wood shingles. The main entrance is a wooden double door with side lites and a transom that is recessed on the façade under an awning. A secondary entrance is on the lower level. Windows are mostly wood double-hung one-over-one and aluminum sliders with aluminum storm covers. The rear of the building features projecting decks.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

1423 SW Hall Street was the home of Marie Equi from 1923 until her death in 1952. Dr. Equi (1872-1952) was a prominent Portland activist and doctor who had several public same-sex relationships in the early 20th century. She purchased the home two years after her release from prison for her conviction under the Sedition Act for public criticism of US involvement in World War I. She lived here with her adopted daughter, Mary Junior, and labor activist Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. This property is significant under National Register Criterion B in association with Dr. Marie Equi as her last and longest-occupied Portland residence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Helquist, Michael. *Marie Equi: Radical Politics and Outlaw Passions*. 1st edition. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2015.

Eros Theatre

Eros Theatre

314 SW TAYLOR ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1880

ORIGINAL USE: Specialty Store

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Vernacular

SECONDARY STYLE: Utilitarian

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: Eros Theatre

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1970–1975

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

314 SW Taylor Street is a one-and-one-half story vernacular commercial building facing north in a mid-block lot. The building has a concrete foundation, a flat roof, and a parapet wall. The exterior is clad with stucco. Plywood currently covers the storefronts.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

314 SW Taylor Street housed the Eros Theatre from approximately 1970 to 1975. National LGBTQ+ publications listed it as one of two gay porn theaters in Portland in 1975, along with the Tom Kat at 425 NW Glisan Street. The Oregonian publicized numerous accounts of arrests and citations at the theater during its five-year operating history. This property is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as an early gay porn theater.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Theater Operator Acquitted of Disseminating Obscene Material." *Oregonian*, May 5, 1975, 17.

"Theater Employees Cited for Barring Vice Officer." *Oregonian*, September 26, 1970, 26.

"Contact Gay Guide." *Contact*, December 25, 1974, 30.

Horn, Don. "Eros Theatre." Theaters. Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/erosadult-theatres>.

English & Metcalf Law Office

Exchange Building

404 – 418 SW 2nd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1906

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Renaissance Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Standard Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: English & Metcalf Law Office; Cascade AIDS Project

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980s–1990s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

404-418 SW 2nd Avenue is a five-story Renaissance Revival style building facing north and west on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in brick, decorated with brick belt courses, cornice, dentils, arches, and pilasters. The street level has multiple wood storefronts with entrances. The main building entrance faces west and has a pair of glass wood doors surrounded by sidelights and a transom. All the upper windows are wood double-hung surrounded by brick lintels and keystones.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Exchange Building, also known as the Governor Building, housed the offices of multiple LGBTQ+ entities, including groundbreaking law firm English & Metcalf, during the 1980s. Portland's first openly LGBTQ+ -owned law firm, founded by Katharine English and Janet Metcalf, worked for the rights of Oregon LGBTQ+ parents by taking on custody cases in the face of judicial prejudice during the 1980s and 1990s. LGBTQ+ -led grassroots HIV/AIDS care organizations Cascade AIDS Project (CAP), Community Health and Essential Services Support (CHESS) and the Brinker Fund were also housed in the building. The Exchange Building is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with impactful LGBTQ+ legal and health services.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Furniss, Jenny. "The Right to Pride." *Just Out*, May 29, 2009, 22.

"Katharine English Appointed to Circuit Court." *Just Out*, October 26, 1984, 5.

Oregon Queer History Collective. "Katherine English." *Queer Heroes* 2016.

<https://glapn.org/6532KatharineEnglish.html>.

Burkett, Eric. "Book Details History of 1970s-Era LGBTQ Attorneys." *Bay Area Reporter*, October 6, 2022, 10-11.

Young, Pat. "And Justice for All." *Just Out*, April 19, 2002, 15.

Belge, Kathy. "Those Fabulous Dyketones." *Just Out*, March 5, 2004, 35.

Ad. *Just Out*, July 6, 1984, 5.

Phoenix Rising Failing Office Building

620 SW 5th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1907

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Whidden & Lewis/Ion Lawrence (Alt)

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta



LGBTQ+ USE: Phoenix Rising

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1991–1999

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

620 SW 5th Avenue is a twelve-story 20th Century Commercial building located in the northwest corner of the block. The building has a concrete foundation and flat roof with a parapet featuring a large decorative terracotta cornice. The primary exterior materials are brick and terracotta. The ground floor has multiple storefronts, while the upper levels have double-hung windows. The main entrance is framed in green marble and features a glass and brass doors with a transom above. There are two metal fire escape stairs, one on SW 5th Avenue and one on SW Alder Street.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Failing Office Building housed the offices of the LGBTQ+ organization Phoenix Rising from 1991 to 1999. Phoenix Rising, founded in 1979, was a branch of the LGBTQ+ organization Portland Town Council (PTC). Phoenix Rising was the first LGBTQ+ -founded counseling center in Portland, which offered various workshops, support groups, and activities to support and connect LGBTQ+ Portlanders. Phoenix Rising's counseling services and programs were incorporated into other health organizations in 1999, leading to the organization's closure. Cascade AIDS Project, an organization birthed from Phoenix Rising, continued to utilize the same office space in the early 2000s. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of commercial and community development, the Failing Office Building is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Phoenix Rising.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ads. *Just Out*, May 1, 1987, 5.; January 1, 1988, 31.; August 1, 1991, 24.; November 15, 1996, 27.

Kipp, Jonathan. "Phoenix Falling." *Just Out*, October 6, 2000.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Nicola, George. "A History of LGBTQ Oregonians and Mental Health 1970-2017." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last Updated January 15, 2018. <https://www.glapn.org/6054OregonLGBTQMentalHealth.html>.

Charix

First Unitarian Church of Portland

1011 SW 12th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1924

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT: Parker, Jamieson

PRIMARY STYLE: Georgian

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Stone

LGBTQ+ USE: Charix; First Unitarian Church of Portland

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1967–1970



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1011 SW 12th Avenue is a two-and-one-half story Georgian style religious building located on the east half of the block. It features a concrete foundation and its exterior is primarily clad in brick with terracotta accents. The windows are original wood with textured glass.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The First Unitarian Church of Portland housed Charix between June 1967 and March 1970. Charix was a coffeehouse and live music venue operated as part of the church's outreach to youth under the umbrella West Side Church Community Action Program, part of the Greater Portland Council of Churches. The Charix-Youth Ministry incorporated as Portland Youth Advocates in December 1969 and developed social service programs, including offering inexpensive meals and housing referrals. These programs were meaningful to LGBTQ+ youth, particularly as these services were some of Portland's first church programs to embrace LGBTQ+ youth. The City of Portland closed Charix in March 1970 due to suspected drug use and dealing. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and Criterion A in the area of Religion, First Unitarian Church of Portland is also significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Charix and its programming for LGBTQ+ Portlanders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, Valerie. "Music on the Cusp: From Folk to Acid Rock in Portland Coffeehouses, 1967-1970." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 108, no. 2 (2007).

Dirk, Jayden. "There is No Place in the City:" Queer Youth, the Counterculture, and Portland's Early Gay Rights Movement, 1968-1974." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last updated 2018.

<https://www.glapn.org/6067EarlyLGBTQYouth.html>.

Horowitz, Michael, "Portland Youth Advocates' contact center program (1970-79): an idiographic study" (1981). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 881.

<https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.881>.

Bosco-Milligan Residence

Fisher, Thaddeus, House

913 – 915 SE 33rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1892

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Queen Anne

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING: Shingle



LGBTQ+ USE: Bosco-Milligan Residence

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1965

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

913-915 SE 33rd Avenue is a two-and-one-half story Queen Anne residential building oriented east on a mid-block lot. The main entrance is on the south side of the building with a wood door and is set back in an alcove in a wraparound porch. At the far end of the porch is a secondary wood door entrance. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad primarily in wood drop siding with a water table, and features varieties of wood shingles including octagonal and staggered square. The building includes a variety of windows, including wood one-over-one double-hung, fixed, oval, and octagonal. The building has a bay window located in the southwest corner and an interior brick chimney. The composition shingle roof is cross-gabled with a large rectangular tower located in the northeast corner.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Thaddeus Fisher House is a residential property constructed c. 1892 and converted into a duplex in 1965 that is associated with LGBTQ+ Portlanders Jerry Bosco and Ben Milligan. Jerry Bosco and Ben Milligan purchased the property in 1965 as a major rehabilitation project and their first home as a couple. From the 1960s until their deaths in the 1980s, Bosco and Milligan were among Portland's best-known historic preservationists, founding the Bosco-Milligan Foundation in 1987 as a subsidiary of the existing nonprofit Historic Preservation League of Oregon (now Restore Oregon) to preserve their extensive collection of salvaged architectural elements. Although Milligan and Bosco died due to HIV/AIDS in 1987 and 1988, respectively, stewardship of their collection continues through the now-independent Bosco-Milligan Foundation. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, this property is also significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the work of Bosco and Milligan, and Criterion B as the first house associated with the couple.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Architectural Heritage Center. "History." About. <https://visitahc.org/history>.

Ballestrem, Val. "Reuse and Restore Movement in Portland." Oregon Encyclopedia. Last Updated May 10, 2023. <https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/reuse-and-restore-movement/#:~:text=The%20repurposing%20and%20reuse%20of,conservation%20grew%20into%20a%20movement.>

Engeman, Richard. "Bosco-Milligan Foundation." Oregon Encyclopedia. Last Updated September 12, 2022.

<https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/bosco-milligan-foundation/>.

Ettinger, Lainie. "Urban Lives, Old Spaces: A Valentine's Story." Architectural Heritage Center.

<https://visitahc.org/blog/urban-lives-old-spaces-a-valentines-story>.

Ad. *Oregonian*, October 27, 1968, 46.

Half Moon Tavern, The Franz Building

122 – 124 SW YAMHILL ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1878

ORIGINAL USE: Restaurant

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Italianate

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Iron

LGBTQ+ USE: Half Moon Tavern, The

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960–1975



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

122-124 SW Yamhill Street is a two-story Italianate style building located mid-block on the north side of the block. The building's roof is flat with a pedimented parapet wall and a cornice. The building has a brick foundation, and the façade features a stucco finish and cast-iron detailing. The building's first floor has non-original storefront windows while the upper floor has double-hung wood windows.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Franz Building housed Half Moon Tavern from November 1960 until its closure in 1975. The Half Moon Tavern, originally located at 72 Morrison Street (now demolished), developed an LGBTQ+ clientele during the 1950s. In 1958, Portlander Queen Samuel was crowned in the Half Moon Tavern as part of the West Coast's first drag court system, the precursor to the Imperial Court System. The Half Moon Tavern relocated to SW Yamhill Street in November 1960, maintaining its LGBTQ+ connections until its closure in 1975. Listed as contributing to the Portland Yamhill Historic District, the Franz Building is also potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the extant location of one of Portland's earliest LGBTQ+ bars.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boag, Peter. "Does Portland Need a Homophile Society?" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 105, no. 1 (2004).

Cook, Tom. "Portland's Gay Bars and the Rise of a Community."

<https://web.archive.org/web/20030209011538/http://home.teleport.com/~glapn/ar04024.html>.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective.

<https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Kohl, David. "Hiking the Camp: An Annotated Walk Through Time." *Just Out*, August 19, 2005, 22-25.

"Council Denies Beer Renewal to 2 'Homosexual Hangouts'." *Oregon Journal*, November 28, 1964, 2.

Holman, W. "A Gay History: Lest We Forget." *Northwest Gay Review*, June 1977.

"OLCC Overrides City, Issues Licenses to 6 Portland Taverns." *Oregonian*, December 18, 1964, 30.

A Woman's Place Bookstore

Galloway, Hester, A House

2345 SE ANKENY ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1906

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Queen Anne

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Cement Fiber Siding

SECONDARY SIDING: Shingle



LGBTQ+ USE: A Woman's Place Bookstore

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980–1985

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2349 SE Ankeny Street is a three-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style residential building that occupies a corner lot in the Buckman neighborhood. Built as a single dwelling residence, the property has been converted to multi-dwelling use with retail space in the daylight basement. It has a chamfered corner cutaway bay at the main level, with an added angled basement entry below, covered by a small gabled canopy. Asbestos lap siding on the exterior potentially covers wood lap siding. The basement retail space has wood multi-pane windows, and a hinged wood and glass garage door. Concrete steps lead up to the residential porch and entry with wood door and transom facing Ankeny Street. An addition is located on the northwest corner of the building with a terrace on the second floor and a first-floor entrance opening to the south. The building has a concrete foundation, wood windows with aluminum storms, and fish scale shingles at the front gable ends. The cross-gabled roof has boxed eaves with returns.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Hester A Galloway House housed A Woman's Place Bookstore from 1980 to 1985. A Woman's Place Bookstore was a volunteer-run women's bookstore and resource center founded in 1973 that offered the largest selection of lesbian literature in Portland until its closure in 1990. The bookstore was first located at 706 SE Grand Avenue and relocated several times during its operating history (1973-1990) due to loss of lease and growth of inventory. Located in the heart of an inner eastside Portland lesbian enclave that developed in the 1970s, the Galloway House's ground-floor commercial space served as the bookstore's third location. The Galloway House is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of LGBTQ+ history and women's history for its association with A Woman's Place Bookstore from 1980 to 1985.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"June 1981." *Big Mama Rag* 9, no. 6 (June 1981): 19.

Koehl, Sarah. "Woman's Place Just That." *Just Out*, March 2, 1984, 2.

Scott, P. M. "A New Look and a New Life for A Woman's Place Bookstore." *Just Out*, July 1, 1986, 9.

Eros Bookstore

Gilbert Building

333 – 337 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1893

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Deane, Lionel

PRIMARY STYLE: Romanesque

SECONDARY STYLE: Period Revivals: Other

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta

LGBTQ+ USE: Eros Bookstore

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1912; 1968–1976



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

333 SW Taylor Street is a four-story Romanesque Revival style building facing south and east on a corner block lot. The building has an east-west gable roof and a parapet wall featuring a terracotta wall cap and brick dentils that extend to form pilasters. It has a concrete foundation and is clad with light colored brick, with elaborate brick decorative elements including quoins, pilasters, arches, and a cornice. Terracotta elements are integrated into columns and pilasters. The first floor has wood storefronts with multiple entrances. The building's main entrance is located on the south façade on the westernmost side and has a half-globe glass canopy under a decorative terracotta arch covering the double glass wood doors.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Gilbert Building was designed in 1893 by gay architect Lionel Deane, who was later arrested in 1912 for connection with Portland's network of men engaging in same-sex sexual activities referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. By 1968 and continuing until 1976, the chain retailer Eros Bookstore operated in the building. It was listed in the gay travel guide *Damron's Address Book* in the mid-1970s and stocked a wide selection of sexually related materials. Eros' location in the Gilbert Building contributed to a concentration of sexually-related businesses near SW 3rd Avenue and SW Taylor Street, which included movie arcades, other bookstores, and massage parlors in the 1960s and 1970s. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Criterion C, the Gilbert Building is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Eros Bookstore. The property is also potentially significant under Criterion C as an example of the architectural contributions of LGBTQ+ architect Lionel Deane.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Guide to Portland Area Gay Scene." *The Foundation*, 1972, 17.

Horn, Don. "Eros Adult Books." Bookstores. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/eros-adult-books>.

"Book Store Fined \$5,000." *Oregon Journal*, July 21, 1975, 2.

"Firms Deny Smut Counts." *Oregon Journal*, May 8, 1975, 3.

"Ballot Box Test Likely for New Pornography Ban." *Oregon Journal*, July 7, 1973, 8.

"2 Big Cartels Dominate Portland Smut." *Oregon Journal*, August 8, 1972, 1, 9.

Pink Cat Bookstore and Arcade

Hamilton Building

523 – 529 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1892

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Whidden & Lewis

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta



LGBTQ+ USE: Pink Cat Bookstore and Arcade

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1972–1978

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

523-529 SW 3rd Avenue is a six-story 20th Century Commercial style building oriented east to west in a mid-block lot. It has a flat roof with an ornate parapet wall and large cornice with brackets. The building features a concrete foundation, and primary exterior materials are brick, terracotta, and red granite. The building features original wood storefronts on the ground floor and one-over-one double-hung windows on the upper floors. The entrance to the building is located on center of the façade facing SW 3rd Avenue.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Hamilton Building housed The Pink Cat Adult Bookstore and Arcade from 1972 to 1978. The Pink Cat contributed to SW 3rd Avenue's concentration of sex-related businesses during this period and was an early location for accessing LGBTQ+ reading material. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, further research is required to determine the significance of the Hamilton Building under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Smith, Dean. "Gay Bars Hold Key for Homosexuals." *Oregon Journal*, August 31, 1972, 8.

Horn, Don. "Pink Cat." Bookstores. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/pink-cat>.

"Guide to Portland Area Gay Scene." *The Fountain*, July 1972.

"Guide to Portland Area Gay Scene." *The Fountain*, September 1972.

Polk City Directories, 1972-1977.

The Happy Hare Tavern

Happy Hare Tavern, The

1730 SW TAYLOR ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1922

ORIGINAL USE: Restaurant

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Mansard

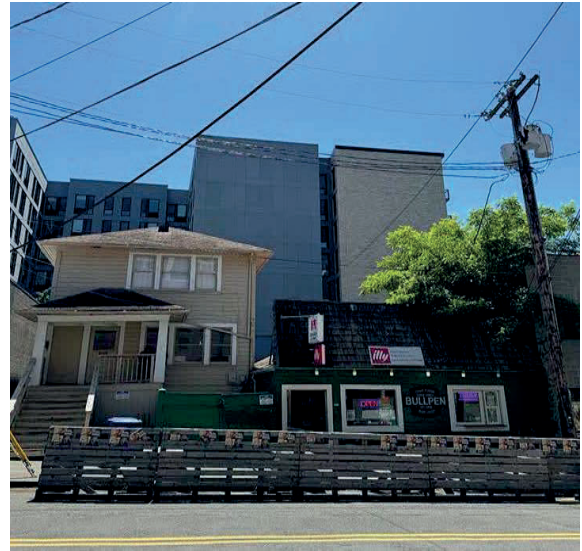
SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Wood

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: The Happy Hare Tavern

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960–1967



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1730 SW Taylor Street is a one-story Mansard style building facing north on a mid-block lot. The roof is a gable and hidden by a false-front mansard clad in wood shingles. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad with shiplap tongue and groove wood siding. The main entry is on the east end of the north elevation. Windows are hung and fixed vinyl.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

1730 SW Taylor Street housed Happy Hare Tavern between 1960 and 1967. Happy Hare Tavern was a Portland LGBTQ+ bar listed in the gay travel guide Damron's Address Book and cited in police reports for its "homosexual behavior." In c.1967, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) closed the venue. 1730 SW Taylor Street is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as one of Portland's few known LGBTQ+ bars during the 1960s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective.

<https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

"Dateline: Portland, Oregon." *Vector* 7, no 4. (April 1971).

Horn, Don. "Happy Hare." Bars, Restaurants, and Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/happy-hare>.

Hard Times Adult Center

Hard Times Adult Center

311 NW BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: c. 1930

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Vernacular

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Wood Sheet



LGBTQ+ USE: Hard Times Adult Center

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1978–1998

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

311 NW Broadway is a one-story vernacular building with a concrete foundation facing east on a mid-block lot. The building has a flat roof, a parapet, and is clad with painted brick. It has wood storefronts and a centrally located aluminum door. Wood transom windows are above the storefronts with two operable windows on each end. There is a large sign in the center of the building that reads "Taboo."

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

311 NW Broadway housed Hard Times Adult Center from c.1978 to c.1998. Hard Times was an LGBTQ+-supportive adult-oriented bookstore and movie arcade advertising the largest lesbian and gay video selection in the Pacific Northwest. This location is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Hard Times Adult Center between c.1978 to c.1998.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Horn, Don. "Hard Times Bookstore." Bookstores. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/hard-times>.

Morehead, Elizabeth, "Public Policy and Sexual Geography in Portland, Oregon, 1970-2010" (2012). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 205. <https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.205>.

Ad. *Just Out*, June 1988.

Amanda Regan and Eric Gonzaba. Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon."

<https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

Cotton Cloud Futon Company

Hayne, R, H, House

3125 E BURNSIDE ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1915

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Arts & Crafts

SECONDARY STYLE: Contemporary

PRIMARY SIDING: Concrete Block

SECONDARY SIDING: Horizontal Board



LGBTQ+ USE: Cotton Cloud Futon Company; Full Circle Temple

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1986–1994

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3125 E Burnside Street is a one-and-one-half-story Arts & Crafts style single dwelling with a basement and a concrete foundation facing south in a mid-block lot. Initially constructed for residential use, the building has since been converted to commercial use. It has a side-gable metal roof with a central shed dormer facing south. It has concrete block and new horizontal board siding. The porch is full width with concrete block columns. The windows are all fixed replacement casements and double hung metal. An exterior concrete block chimney is on the west façade.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The R. H. Hayne House housed Cotton Cloud Futon Company between 1986 and 1994, and Full Circle Temple from 1995 to 2008. Lesbian owner Terri Treat operated Cotton Cloud Futon Company on the main level and lived above the store, before moving the business to a new location on NE Broadway in 1994. The R.H. Hayne House requires further research to determine its eligibility under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history. Full Circle Temple is out of the period of significance for the Portland LGBTQ+ Resources 2024 survey but may be determined eligible in the future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Natural Bedding for 30 Years." *Portland Observer*, August 3, 2011, 4.

Davidson, Katy. "The Witches of E Burnside." *Just Out*, August 1, 2000, 38.

Ad. *Just Out*, June 17, 1994.

Davis, Marty. "Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining." *Just Out*, October 15, 2004, 16.

"Family Pride: The Class of 2000." *Just Out*, June 16, 2000, 29.

Helen's Pacific Costumers

Helen's Pacific Costumers

1036 W BURNSIDE ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1917

ORIGINAL USE: Specialty Store

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Helen's Pacific Costumers

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1964–2000

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1036 W Burnside Street is a three-story 20th Century Commercial style building oriented north to south in the northwest corner of the block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in painted brick with stucco on top of the ground level's brick. The main retail entrance is a non-historic storefront door at the corner; a secondary entrance is located at 316 SE 11th Avenue. The first floor contains aluminum storefront windows while the upper floors have wood window units with casement operation.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

1036 W Burnside Street housed Helen's Pacific Costumers from 1964 to 2000. Reportedly opened in the 1890s on SW Washington Street, by the 1960s Helen's Pacific Costumers became known as a retailer for drag performers. In 2000, the business transferred ownership and relocated to Northeast Portland. 1036 W Burnside Street is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Portland drag performers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sorensen, Inga. "Decades of Dollars: Spotlighting the Old Guard of Portland's Queer Economy." *Just Out*, June 5, 1998.

Horn, Donnie and Walter Cole. *Darcelle: Looking from My Mirror*. Oregon: Self Published, 2019.

Kohl, Dave. "Traipsing the Triangle: Walking into the past, discovering the present." *Just Out*, November 18, 2005.

Herizon Auto Repair

Herizon Auto Repair

2653 NE MLK BLVD

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1941

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Utilitarian

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Synthetic Wood Siding

SECONDARY SIDING: Corrugated Metal



LGBTQ+ USE: Herizon Auto Repair

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1984

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2653 NE Martin Luther King Blvd is a collection of utilitarian auto-related buildings, one on the southeast corner and one on the west side, both facing east and north located on a corner lot. These buildings have a mix of materials, including concrete, hardi panel, and vertical metal siding. The building at the southeast corner of the lot is L-shaped and opens to the lot; it has a flat floor, and two service bays with metal garage doors facing east. The main pedestrian entrance is an aluminum storefront with a door in the center. There are metal canopies on top of these openings. The building on the west side of the lot has a metal shed roof on the southern side and a flat roof northern side; this building has multiple bays with metal garage doors opening to the east. It is clad with stucco. A pedestrian entrance is a metal door on the east façade. A parking lot makes up the area between the buildings.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2653 NE MLK Boulevard housed Herizon Auto Repair in 1984. Herizon was an auto repair business advertised as "owned and operated by womyn." The business contributed to Portland's growing diversity of business ownership during the 1970s and 1980s— led and supported by local activists including Kristan Aspen Knapp— countering exclusivity in some professions. There is no documentation of Herizon's operation after 1984. Further research is required to determine the significance of Herizon under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ad. *Just Out*, July 1984.

Oregon Queer History Collective. "Kristan Knapp." Queer Heroes.

<https://www.glapn.org/6349KristanKnapp2013.html>.

Majestic Hotel & Club Baths

Hotel Alma

1201 – 1217 SW Stark ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Hanselman, Hans

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Stone



LGBTQ+ USE: Majestic Hotel & Club Baths; Pied Piper; Club Portland

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1969–1987

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

303 SW 12th Avenue is a four-story 20th Century Commercial Style hotel building designed by Hans Hanselman. The top of the building has a cornice with decorative medallions around the roof line. The trapezoidal building has a full basement, a concrete foundation, and is finished mostly with buff-colored brick, with stucco-finish projecting bays on the exterior. There are regular storefront bays on all three street-fronting elevations, many of them restored, with individual metal canopies over the sidewalks. The entry door facing east on SW 12th Avenue has wood storefronts with transom windows above and a wood door. The elevations feature decorative brickwork, and wood double-hung windows are mostly original. Projecting neon signs are present on south and north elevations.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Hotel Alma, currently McMenamins' Crystal Hotel, housed multiple LGBTQ+ businesses between 1969 to at least 1987. Starting with the nightclub the Pied Piper, this location developed as a multi-use anchor for the surrounding gay district south of W Burnside Street and along SW Harvey Milk Street (formerly SW Stark Street). By 1971, the Majestic Hotel and Club Baths operated a men's bathhouse and hotel in the building with other LGBTQ+ businesses in the ground-floor commercial space. These additional businesses included Kachina Lounge, The Bushes, Stark Street Station, and Flossie's. In 1987, Dick Lawson assumed ownership of the building and re-opened the bathhouse under Club Portland; the ground-floor commercial space became a men's strip club, Silverado. Hotel Alma is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Borgen, Daniel. "Crystal Visions." *Just Out*, February 4, 2011, 21.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "Club Baths & The Majestic Hotel." Bathhouses. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/club-baths-majestic-hotel>.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Spencer, Aaron. "A Different Kind of Silver Anniversary." *Just Out*, February 4, 2011, 20,21.

Minor, Kristen. "Hotel Alma." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior: National Park Service, May 20, 2024.

City Nightclub

Howard Auto Company

1313 W BURNSIDE ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1909

ORIGINAL USE: Specialty Store

ARCHITECT: Strong & Macnaughton

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Concrete

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: City Nightclub

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1989–1998

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1313 W Burnside Street is a four-story warehouse building with a concrete foundation, flat roof, and a square plan. It was constructed in 1909 with poured concrete and concrete blocks and has both T-111 and stucco siding. The ground floor contains several aluminum storefront entrances. One small storefront is in the building's northeast corner, partitioned off from the large ground floor retail space. The second-floor windows are fixed multi-lite. The top floors of the building contain metal framed multi-lite windows. The windows are mostly fixed but some of the windows contain small awning windows. There is a four-story elevator and a staircase with roof access.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Howard Auto Company building housed The City Nightclub addressed at 13 NW 13th Avenue from 1989 until its closure in 1998. The City Nightclub, first located at 624 SW 13th Avenue, was an all-ages, sober LGBTQ+ dance club featuring a light-up dance floor that attracted crowds of up to 2,000 on the weekends. When the City of Portland attempted to close the club in 1996, LGBTQ+ youth and supporters marched from the club to City Hall in protest and became the subject of an MTV documentary. The Howard Auto Company building is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the City Nightclub, Portland's preeminent all-ages LGBTQ+ dance club from the late 1980s to the late 1990s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "City Night Club- 1st Location-SW." Youth. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/city-nightclub-1st-location-sw>.

Singer, Matthew. "In the City: the Story of Portland's Original All-Ages Gay Nightclub." *Willamette Week*, August 26, 2014.

Smith, Bryan. "Nightclub for Gay Teens Will Stay Open for Now." *Oregonian*, November 2, 1996: D01.

Sorensen, Inga. "A Tale of Two 'Cities'." *Just Out*, June 7, 1996.

"City Nightclub Opens Hollyrock Lounge." *Just Out*, August 1, 1986.

VO5 Kind. "Just a Community Kid." *Just Out*, December 9, 1983.

VADER, J.E. "CITY WANTS TO CLOSE TEEN CLUB." *Oregonian*, May 27, 1996: B01.

Will, Robin. "Portland's Legendary Youth Clubs, 1977-1998: Mildred's Palace, Metropolis, The City, Rage." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last Updated August 19, 2018. <https://www.glapn.org/6058CityNightclub.html>.

Franklyn, Gregory. "The City NightClub." Youtube Video, 21:24. August 27, 2017.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gwY3SRMoT9k>.

Gay Barchives. "45- Greggor Mattson: City [Portland], Tracks[DC], WhiteHorse [Oakland], DTM [Helsinki], Garden of Allah." Youtube Video, 1:04:10. September 29, 2021.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgTGS_FOWc&t=892s.

Jamboree Room Tavern

Jamboree Room Tavern

2517 NE MLK BLVD

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1925

ORIGINAL USE: Restaurant

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Post-Modern

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Jamboree Room Tavern

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1956–1960

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2517 NE Martin Luther King Blvd is a two-story Post-Modern style building facing north and east on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof on the north and east forming an L-shape and a shallow gable roof on the southwest corner. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in stucco. The first floor has pilasters marking the building's original storefront bays. Between the pilasters are squared metal fixed windows and the second floor has mostly metal double hung. The main building entrance is on the north façade and is accessed through a large metal storefront system accented by hexagonal concrete columns and topped by a large circular stained-glass window on the second floor. A secondary entrance is located on the east façade.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2517 NE Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard housed Jamboree Room Tavern from c.1948 to 1971. Between 1956 and 1960, the bar was owned by LGBTQ+ Portlander Ric King. During this time, a diverse clientele patronized the Jamboree Room Tavern, including Black customers and late-night queer customers. Ownership changed throughout the 1960s and the building was extensively modified in the 1990s. While potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as an early example of a diverse LGBTQ+ bar located outside of downtown Portland, the loss of integrity likely renders 2517 NE MLK Jr. Boulevard ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Smith, Beka, "Gay Bars, Vice, and Reform in Portland, 1948-1965" (2002). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 2961.

"OLCC Grants 3 Licenses." *Oregonian*, February 18, 1968, 35.

"[Ad]." *Oregonian*, November 27, 1965, 27.

"[Ad]." *Oregonian*, June 14, 1956, 23.

JOQ's

JOQ's

1422 NE BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1927

ORIGINAL USE: Restaurant

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Art Deco

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: JOQ's

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1982–1993



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1422 NE Broadway is a two-story Mediterranean Revival and Art Deco style building facing north and east in the northeast corner of the block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall adorned by Spanish roof tile and a corner tower topped with a copper belfry element. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in yellow brick with decorative brickwork and cornice. Multiple commercial storefronts are on the ground floor with separate entrances in renovated storefront systems. The different bays are divided by brick columns with decorative arched transom windows.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

1422 NE Broadway housed JOQ's Tavern between 1982 and 1993. JOQ's was an LGBTQ+ bar, named for its owner Jerry Quarring, that drew "gay jocks" and contributed to NE Broadway developing an LGBTQ+ enclave during the 1980s and 1990s. The bar moved to 2512 NE Broadway in 1993. 1422 NE Broadway is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with JOQ's and NE Broadway's LGBTQ+ enclave.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Horn, Don. "JOQs." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/joqs>.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

JR's West

JR's West

300 NW 10 AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1959

ORIGINAL USE: Restaurant

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Modern Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Concrete Block

SECONDARY SIDING: Vertical Board



LGBTQ+ USE: JR's West; The Cell

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980–1984

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

300 NW 10th Avenue is a one-story Modern Commercial style building occupying the southwest corner of the block. The building is constructed of concrete block with a basement, concrete foundation, and flat roof. The primary entry door is made of wood and is located at the corner of NW 10th Avenue and Everett Street and is accessed by concrete stairs clad in stone tiles. There are two secondary entrances, one on each street-facing facade. The windows are primarily large aluminum fixed windows.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

300 NW 10th Avenue housed JR's West and The Cell from 1980-1984. JR's West was a neighborhood LGBTQ+ bar located on the building's ground floor; The Cell was an associated LGBTQ+ nightclub located in the building's basement. John Phillips and Ray Southwick owned the venues and "Raunchy" Robert Dunn managed The Cell. While The Cell occasionally hosted Tuesday women's only nights, the venue became especially well-known among participants in Portland's leather scene and for fostering sexual encounters not unlike what was experienced in bathhouses during this period. JR's West and The Cell closed in 1984 during the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The property is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with JR's West and The Cell.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective.

<https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "JR's Cell." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/jrs-cell>.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

LaChance, Renee. "Cheers for Queers." *Just Out*, April 3, 1998.

"Ray Southwick." *Just Out*, January 6, 2006.

Juniper House

Juniper House

2006 SE ANKENY ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1902

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Craftsman

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Juniper House

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1987–1989

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2006 SE Ankeny Street is a two-and-a-half story Foursquare Craftsman building facing north on a corner lot. The building has an asphalt shingle hipped roof with street facing dormers. The main entry replacement wood door is on the north façade and is accessed by a full front porch reached by two sets of stairs. The house has a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal v-notch wood siding. Most windows are replacement vinyl single-hung. There is an entry for a concrete ramp obscured by a wood fence on SE 20th Avenue.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2006 SE Ankeny Street housed Juniper House between May 1987 and late 1989. Juniper House was the first HIV/AIDS end-of-life care facility in Oregon. Founded as a grass-roots private initiative by John Trevitts, Doug Foland, and Jan Weyenth and assisted by volunteers and donors, Juniper House supported people with HIV/AIDS who were housing insecure and could not obtain treatment elsewhere during the first decade of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 1990 Juniper House became Our House and moved to another property to accommodate the ongoing expanded care, housing, and services for people with HIV/AIDS. As of July 2024, Our House continues to provide care for people living with HIV and related conditions, having merged with Cascade AIDS Project in 2022. 2006 SE Ankeny is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the first HIV/AIDS end-of-life care facility in Oregon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Our House of Portland. "History." About. <https://www.ourhouseofportland.org/history>.

Al-Najjar, Kamila. "Community Notes." *Just Out*, November 1, 1987.

Miller, Marion. "Juniper House volunteers needed." *Just Out*, May 1, 1988.

Morrocco, Jaime. Phone Interview about Juniper House. Interviewed by Ernestina Fuenmayor, December 20, 2023.

Weyenth, Jan. Phone interview about Juniper House. Interviewed by Ernestina Fuenmayor, October 20, 2023.

Terrill, John. Interviewed by Cynthia Nagata and Monica Ruiz. Oregon Historical Society Research Library, 2009.

Gage, Katharine (Kay) A. In-person interview about the Juniper House. Interviewed by Ernestina Fuenmayor, June 15, 2023.

Foland, Doug. Interviews about Juniper House. Interviewed by Ernestina Fuenmayor, September 28, 2023.

O'Neill, Patrick. "Nursing Homes Not Taking Aids Victims." *Oregonian*, November 6, 1987.

———. "For Five People Dying of AIDS, Portland's Juniper House Provides Love, Compassion, Care..." *Oregonian*, November 15, 1987.

———. "Programs to Help Families, Friends of Aids Patients." *Oregonian*, August 15, 1988.

"Juniper House: In Search of Comfort." Moving Image. Front Street Weekly Special. Portland, Oregon: Oregon Public Broadcasting, April 26, 1988. Boston, MA and Washington, DC. The Walter J. Brown Media Archives & Peabody Awards Collection at the University of Georgia, American Archive of Public Broadcasting (GBH and the Library of Congress). <https://americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip-526-r20rr1qt1x>.

Blazek, Stephen. *Juniper Rag*, 1, no 1. February 27, 1989.

Cascade AIDS Project records, Coll 859, Oregon Historical Society Research Library, Portland, Oregon.

Dillon, Lucinda. "Group Pursues Ambitious Plan for Big AIDS Hospice." *Oregonian*, March 6, 1989.

Koinonia House

Koinonia House

633 SW MONTGOMERY ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1967

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT: Fletcher & Finch

PRIMARY STYLE: Mansard

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Shingle



LGBTQ+ USE: Koinonia House; The Agora

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1967–1970; 1980s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

633 SW Montgomery Street is a one-and-a-half story Mansard building oriented east-west on a corner lot. The building has a mansard roof covered with shingles and boxed eaves, making up almost a full floor. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in brick with asbestos siding. Windows are floor-to-ceiling fixed, as well as one-over-one wood casement. The entrance is an aluminum storefront door on the south façade facing SW Montgomery Street. Previous surveys note that a chimney was removed around 1999.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Koinonia House, now Portland State University Campus Public Safety, housed The Agora coffeehouse between 1967 and 1970. Koinonia House was originally constructed as a religious space for a Portland State University Christian ministry. The Agora coffeehouse was located in the building's basement and served as one of Portland's earliest church-hosted coffeehouses and live music venues. This space became significant to Portland State students, youth, and LGBTQ+ groups. For instance, a group of Portland State University students founded the LGBTQ+ organization Second Foundation of Oregon in the building in 1970; in the years that followed Second Foundation became one of Oregon's earliest politically active LGBTQ+ organizations. Although the Agora closed in 1970, Koinonia House continued to provide social organizing space. By 1986, for instance, weekly meetings of Mass in the Time of AIDS occurred in Koinonia House to support Portlanders impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Koinonia House is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the founding of the Second Foundation of Oregon, The Agora coffeehouse, and other LGBTQ+ events.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oral history interview with George Oberg, by Heather Burmeister and Brian Aune, SR 11293, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

City of Portland Historic Resources Inventory, 1984.

Grothaus, Molly. "Koinonia Offers Friendship and Community." *Oregon Journal*, May 1, 1970, 29.

Cook, Tom. "Reclaiming Our Gay and Lesbian History." *Just Out*, May 1, 1993, 13.

Rubenstein, Sura. "AIDS Deaths Create 'Well of Pain'." *Oregonian*, May 24, 1987, 81.

A Woman's Place Bookstore

Lambert, A,W, Building

702 – 710 SE GRAND AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1907

ORIGINAL USE: Department Store

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: A Woman's Place Bookstore

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1973–1975

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

706 SE Grand Avenue is a two-story Mediterranean Revival commercial building oriented east-west on the northwest corner of the block. The building features a concrete foundation and is clad in brick and concrete blocks with some stucco. Most windows appear to be original one-over-one wood hung and some are three-over-one with decorative glass. The structure has multiple retail stores on the ground floor with aluminum storefronts and several entrances with wood and glass doors. The building features square turrets with hipped roofs with a cornice, brackets, and a parapet wall.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The A.W. Lambert Building housed the first location of A Woman's Place Bookstore between 1973 and 1975. A Woman's Place was a volunteer-run women's non-profit bookstore and resource center founded in 1973 that offered the largest selection of lesbian literature in Portland until its closure in 1990. Starting in 1975 and continuing until its final closure, the bookstore relocated several times— associated properties include 1300 SW Washington (1975-1980), 2349 SE Ankeny Street (1980-1985), and 1441 NE Broadway (1985-1990). Identified as contributing to the East Portland Grand Avenue Historic District, the A.W. Lambert Building is also locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ and women's history for its association with the first location of A Woman's Place Bookstore from 1973 to 1975.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Siemens, Cathy, and Sue Smith. "On Being Young & Lesbian." *Just Out*, November 1, 1986, 12.

Amazon Quarterly 1, no. 4 (October 1, 1973): 70.

"A Woman's Place." *The Fountain*, May 1973, 9-15.

Horn, Don. "A Woman's Place." Bookstores. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/a-womans-place>.

The Leatherworks

Leatherworks, The

2900 – 2908 SE BELMONT ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Multiple Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Queen Anne

SECONDARY STYLE: Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Vinyl Siding

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: The Leatherworks

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1976–1998



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2900-2908 SE Belmont Street is a three-story Queen Anne style building facing north on the northwest corner of the block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet and a large eave. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal vinyl siding on top of the original wood lap siding. The building has multiple entrances for two commercial spaces on the ground level. There are two door entrances on the north façade, one on the corner, and three more on the west façade facing SE 29th Avenue. Most doors appear to be original wood with half-glass and transom. The windows are replacement vinyl double-hung windows. The building has multiple upper floor bay windows along the north and west facades, supported by wood brackets.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2900-2908 SE Belmont Street housed Leatherworks between 1976 and 1998. Leatherworks was a leather store specializing in leather accessories. It advertised in local and national LGBTQ+ press, catering to LGBTQ+ customers and Portlanders in the leather scenes. 2900-2908 SE Belmont Street is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Leatherworks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ad. *Just Out*, August 1, 1986.

Polk Portland City Directory, 1976.

Ad. *Clinton Street Quarterly* 2, no 2 (Summer 1980): 32.

Lincoln High School

Lincoln High School

1620 SW PARK AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: School

ARCHITECT: Whitehouse & Fouilhoux

PRIMARY STYLE: Beaux Arts

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta



LGBTQ+ USE: Lincoln High School

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1950s–1980s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1620 SW Park Avenue is a 1910 four-story Beaux Arts style school building oriented west to east and occupying the entire block. The building has a concrete foundation, is clad in brick and terra cotta, has a flat roof, and the main entrance faces west. The main entrance door is wood with half glass. The windows are nine-over-one double hung.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Lincoln High School, known as Lincoln Hall since its transformation into a Portland State College (now Portland State University) campus building in 1955, was a meeting location for various LGBTQ+ groups and events between the 1950s and 1980s. During the 1950s and 1960s, the building's ground floor restrooms were a known meeting place for men searching for sexual encounters. Throughout the 1980s, events such as the opening of Gay Pride Week 1985 and book talks such as "Lesbian Nuns: Breaking Silence" provided opportunities for LGBTQ+ students to engage in LGBTQ+ activities. Documented for significance in architecture and women's history, Lincoln High School is also significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a noted cruising site in the 1950s and as the site of LGBTQ+ events through the 1980s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Lait, Jack and Lee Mortimer. *USA Confidential*. New York: Crown Publishers, 1952.

"Lovers, Friends, and Revolutionaries." *Just Out*, March 30, 1984.

DeMont, Lynee H. "SRO Crowd Hears Curb and Manahan." *Just Out*, July 1, 1985.

White Residence

Lownsdale Building

834 SW 15th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1924

ORIGINAL USE: Multiple Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Classical Revival; Other

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: White Residence

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: c.1938–1940



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

834 SW 15th Avenue is a three-story Classical style multi-dwelling property. The rectangular plan building is located on the southwest corner of the block and is oriented east to west with the primary facade facing west. The exterior is clad in stucco and features vinyl windows. Concrete balusters and decorative medallions top the building. The front facade is symmetrical with a recessed, central entry with small tiles leading to a wooden door. A fire escape stair is located on the west façade over the entry. On the north side of the building is a driveway extending from the front of the building to the back and is surrounded by a black metal fence and metal gate at the front.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Lownsdale Building was a residence of photographer Minor Martin White (1908–1976), a highly regarded contemporary of Ansel Adams, Dorothea Lange, and Edward Weston whose work is included in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., and the Art Institute of Chicago. As a relatively inexperienced photographer in 1938, White was hired by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) under the expanded Federal Art Project to document Portland's cast iron buildings in the city's historic business district, most of which were soon to be demolished. Around this time, White resided at 834 SW 15th Avenue with Jack Owen, a man listed as his partner at the time of the 1940 U.S. Census. White was private about his sexuality throughout most of his life for fears of losing employment but explored and expressed the subject in some of his later photography. By June 1940, White relocated to LaGrande to produce a series of rural Oregon prints for the WPA, but regularly returned to Portland to teach workshops and show his work at the Portland Art Museum through the 1950s and 1960s. 834 SW 15th Avenue is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion B for association with photographer Minor White as the only extant Portland residence associated with him. It is also potentially significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with an early gay artist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

U.S. Census, 1940.

Brown, Jay. "Minor White: The Eye that Shapes." *Just Out*, October 1, 1989, 23.

Hawkins, Kenneth. "Minor White." Oregon Encyclopedia. Last Updated April 4, 2023.

<https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/white-minor/>.

Moore, Kevin. "Cruising and Transcendence in the Photographs of Minor White." *Record of the Art Museum, Princeton University* 67 (2008): 66-79.

Robinson, Gerald H. "Minor White in Oregon: A Personal Recollection." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 101, no. 4 (Fall 2000): 508-519.

McMahon's Baths

Macleay Building

404 – 418 SW WASHINGTON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1898

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Tourtellotte & Phillips (1936)

PRIMARY STYLE: American Movements

SECONDARY STYLE: Modern Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Stone



LGBTQ+ USE: McMahon's Baths; Olympic Downtown Sauna & Baths

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: c.1912–1977; 1979–1995

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

404-418 SW Washington Street is a six-story American Revival and 20th Century Commercial style hotel building oriented east to west in the northeast corner of the block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall, a concrete foundation, and is clad in stucco. It is decorated with stucco pilasters, a belt course, and cornice. The windows are aluminum single-hung with concrete sill. The building's main entrance is at the north façade and is boarded up with plywood.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Macleay Building, also known as the Pearson Building, housed McMahon's Baths from c.1912 until c.1977 and Olympic Sauna & Baths Downtown from 1979 to 1995. McMahon's Baths was among the oldest men's bathhouses in the city at the time of its closure. Another bathhouse, Olympic Downtown, occupied McMahon's previous bathhouse space from 1979 to 1995. As with other downtown Portland men's bathhouses of the period, both McMahon's and the Olympic were associated with an LGBTQ+ clientele. The Macleay Building is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the location of two long-standing men's bathhouses.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Ad. *Oregonian*, December 1, 1967, 74.

Horn, Don. "Mahon & Olympic Baths (Downtown)." Bathhouses. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/mahon-olympic-baths-downtown>.

Regan, Amanda and Eric Gonzaba. Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon."

<https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

Polk Portland City Directory.

Marv's Inn

Marv's Inn

2216 NE MLK BLVD

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1900

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Vernacular

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Marv's Inn

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1981–1994

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2216 NE Martin Luther King Blvd is a two-story Vernacular style building in a mid-block lot facing west. This rectangular building has a front gable roof with small, boxed eaves and is clad in asbestos siding in the upper level in west, south and east facades, and wood drop siding on the north elevation. The first floor has T-111 siding. Two non-historic wood doors mark the entrances at each end of the front west façade with a large, fixed wood window in the center. The second floor hung windows are replacement vinyl. The building has a two-story shed roof on the rear east façade and covered patios in the rear.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2216 NE Martin Luther King Boulevard housed Marv's Inn between 1981 and 1994. Portland's chapter of the Imperial Rose Court, a worldwide drag court and philanthropic organization, listed Marv's Inn as the 1994 business of year prior to its closure that same year. Further research is required to determine the significance of Marv's Inn under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Imperial Sovereign Rose Court of Oregon. "The Imperial rose Crown Bar/ Business of the Year Award." Awards. <https://rosecourt.org/the-imperial-rose-crown-bar-business-of-the-year-award/>.

"Close calls familiar to near-victim of fire." *Oregonian*, December 23, 1983.

Corbusier, Kitty. "Extinct Business & the Battle of the Banfield." Faded Portland. Last Updated August 2, 2016. <https://fadedportland.wordpress.com/2016/08/02/extinct-business-and-the-battle-over-the-banfield/>.

Pythian Building

Masonic Temple

902 – 918 SW YAMHILL ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1907

ORIGINAL USE: Meeting Hall

ARCHITECT: Martin, Richard

PRIMARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Stone

LGBTQ+ USE: Pythian Building; Mildred's Palace

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960s–1979



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

902-918 SW Yamhill Street is a five-story Mediterranean Revival building with a concrete foundation. The square plan building is topped with a wood cornice and a brick parapet. The ground level contains aluminum storefront windows with aluminum doors. The upper floor windows are single-hung wood segmental arch, Romanesque arch, and pediment designs. There are two fire escape stairs on the building, one located on SW Yamhill Street and the other located on SW 9th Avenue. The building facade features Corinthian-topped pilasters between the windows of the upper floors with detailed latticework and medallions framing the cornice.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Masonic Temple, better known as the Pythian Building, housed numerous LGBTQ+-centered enterprises and events starting in the 1960s. The Pythian Ballroom hosted drag events in the late 1960s and early 1970s. As part of the first National Gay Pride week in June 1971, LGBTQ+ organization Second Foundation of Oregon hosted Portland's first Gay Pride celebration with a dance in the Pythian Ballroom. The Metropolitan Community Church held meetings at the Pythian in the early 1970s, and The Second Foundation's Gay Community Center operated in the building between 1972 and early 1973. Between 1977 and 1979, the Pythian's second floor ballroom became Mildred's Palace, the first disco in Portland for LGBTQ+ youth. Opened by Bill Hicks and Lanny Swerdlow, Mildred's Palace hosted the founding of the first LGBTQ+ youth drag court in Oregon. During this time, the club became a target of police harassment against LGBTQ+ youth. The Masonic Temple is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Portland's first Pride celebration, an early LGBTQ+ youth disco, and other LGBTQ+ events and activities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gay Barchives. "53-Lanny Swerdlow: Portland's Gay Scene; Stampede in LA." Youtube Video, 59:57. October 28, 2021. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n3gXdAFilMY>.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Dirk, Jayden. "There is No Place in the City:" Queer Youth, the Counterculture, and Portland's Early Gay Rights Movement, 1968-1974." Gay and Lesbian Archives of the Pacific Northwest. Last updated 2018. <https://www.glapn.org/6067EarlyLGBTQYouth.html>.

Imperial Sovereign Rose Court of Oregon. "Gay Oregon History." History. <https://rosecourt.org/a-brief-history-of-the-imperial-sovereign-rose-court/gay-oregon-history/>.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Singer, Matthew. "March 18, 1996: Portland's Gay Youth Culture Comes of Age in the Fight to Save Its Only Home..." Willamette Week. Last Updated November 4, 2014. <https://www.wweek.com/portland/article-23432-march-18-1996-portlands-gay-youth-culture-comes-of-age-in-the-fight-to-save-its-only-home.html>.

Ad. *Northwest Gay Review*, June 1977.

Horn, Don. "Mildred's Palace." Youth. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/mildreds-palace>.

Horn, Don. "The Pythian Building." Venues. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/pythian-building>.

Will, Robin. "Portland's Legendary Youth Clubs, 1977-1998: Mildred's Palace, Metropolis, The City, Rage." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last Updated August 19, 2018. <https://www.glapn.org/6058CityNightclub.html>.

Oregon Queer History Collective. "Rosebud & Thorn." Queer Heroes Northwest. <https://www.glapn.org/6533RosebudThorn.html>.

The Medical Building

Medical Building, The

729 – 735 SW ALDER ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1907

ORIGINAL USE: Department Store

ARCHITECT: Lawrence, Wallman & Tucker (Alt)

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Marble

LGBTQ+ USE: The Medical Building

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1909–1912



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

729 SW Alder Street is a six-story 20th Century Commercial style building facing south on the southwest corner of the block. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet featuring raised corners and a dentilated brick cornice. The corners feature brick quoins. There are two stucco belt courses. The building is clad in light colored brick. There are entrances on SW Alder Street and SW Park Avenue, each featuring glass doors. Windows are wood double-hung one-over-one. Fire escape stairs are located on both the Alder Street and Park Avenue elevations.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Medical Building, currently the Park Building, was the location of Dr. Marie Equi's second professional office in Portland between 1909 and 1912. Dr. Equi (1872-1952) was a prominent Portland activist and doctor who had several public same-sex relationships in the early 20th century. Her medical practice concentrated on care for women, children, and laborers. Portland doctor Harry A. Start also had a medical office in this building; he was arrested here in November 1912 for connection with a network of Portland men engaging in same-sex activities referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. Though Start was convicted of sodomy in 1912, the Oregon Supreme Court overturned his conviction and Start left the country shortly after. The Medical Building is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with the Vice Clique scandal and is significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with Marie Equi as the building most associated with her productive medical practice.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Helquist, Michael. *Marie Equi: Radical Politics and Outlaw Passions*. 1st edition. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2015.

"Radical Politics, Radical Love: Marie Equi's Life in Early Twentieth Century Portland." *Northwest Gay and Lesbian Historians* 1, no. 3 (Summer/Fall 1996).

Polk Portland City Directories, 1906-1913.

Boag, Peter. *Same-Sex Affairs: Constructing and Controlling Homosexuality in the Pacific Northwest*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2003.

Men's Resource Center

Men's Resource Center

3543 SE MAIN ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1959

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Facility

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: International

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Men's Resource Center

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1974–1980s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3534 SE Main Street is a two-story with daylit basement International style building facing north in a mid-block lot. The building has a concrete foundation, a flat roof with a parapet wall, and is clad in orange brick and stucco. The main entry aluminum door is off-center on the north façade, covered by a gable wood canopy. The building's fenestration layout is aligned between brick vertical bands, with stucco below and above the window openings. The windows are three-part aluminum awnings. A large stained glass window is located above the entry door.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

3534 SE Main Street housed the Men's Resource Center from 1974 to the late 1980s. The Men's Resource Center published a newsletter, "Changing Men," and hosted various men's support groups. For instance, in 1977, a bisexual support group met in the center, potentially Portland's first such publicly held meeting. The building is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with gay and bisexual meeting groups between 1974 and the 1980s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hopkins, Oz. "Feminists Applaud Men's Center." *Oregon Journal*, December 3, 1975, 15.

Richards, David J. "Self-Understanding Programs for Men Expand." *Oregonian*, February 19, 1979, 21.

Freundlich, Paul, and Chris Collins. *A Guide to Cooperative Alternatives*. 1979.

Oregon Queer History Collective. "Oregon LGBTQ Timeline Starting in 1970."

<http://glapn.org/6022TimelineSince1970.html>.

Gay Rights '77, October 1978.

Hobo's Inn

Merchants Hotel

222 NW DAVIS ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1880

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Williams, Warren H (?)

PRIMARY STYLE: Italianate

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Iron



LGBTQ+ USE: Hobo's Inn

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980–2020

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

222 NW Davis Street is a four-story Italianate commercial building facing west, north, and east located on a half-block lot. The regular plan building has a concrete foundation, flat roof with a parapet wall, and is clad in stucco with cast iron cornices and other decorative features. There are multiple commercial storefront businesses entrances, with wood storefronts that appear to be original. The main building entrance faces NW 2nd Avenue and is accentuated by ornate cast iron columns. Most windows appear to be original wood double hung windows with arched upper sashes.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Merchants Hotel housed Hobo's Inn between 1980 and 2020. Hobo's Inn was an LGBTQ+-friendly cocktail and piano/jazz bar, regarded as an "integral part of Portland's dining and lounge experience." By the mid-1980s, Hobo's regularly featured pianist and drag artist Veronica DeVore/Patrick M. Anderson. Though it changed ownership several times, the business operated in its original location for 40 years, closing in November 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Listed as contributing to the Portland Skidmore/Old Town Historic District, the Merchants Hotel is also locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Hobo's Inn.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Horn, Don. "Hobos." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/hobos>.

"Full Bar, Entertainment, Complete Dinner Menu." *City Week*, February 14, 1986.

Childress, Kelly, and Jay Saufl, Harriet Troutman. "Hobo's necking policy questioned, explained." *Just Out*, June 1, 1989.

Traeger, Dave. "Hobo's Response Unconvincing." *Just Out*, July 1, 1989.

Wendeborn. "Spectrum." *Oregonian*, July 11, 1980.

Krause, Timothy. "A Side of Luck and a Twist of Fate." *Just Out*, June 1, 2001.

"Nightlife." *Just Out*, February 2, 2007.

Rainbow Grille

Morgan Building

720 SW WASHINGTON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1913

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Doyle, Patterson & Beach

PRIMARY STYLE: Beaux Arts

SECONDARY STYLE: Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta



LGBTQ+ USE: Rainbow Grille; Jolly Joan's Restaurant

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1913–1915; 1937–1960s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

720 SW Washington is an eight-story Beaux Arts and 20th Century Commercial style building oriented east-west on the northern half of the block. The building's roof is flat with a parapet and large eaves with brackets. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in brick and terracotta with a granite base. The windows appear to be original one-over-one wood single-hung. There are multiple building entrances, including through Morgan Alley on the east façade. Morgan Alley has a metal screen with gold lettering and lion faces.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Morgan Building housed two LGBTQ+-friendly restaurants in its ground floor commercial space in the early- and mid-20th century. First, Theodore Kruse opened The Rainbow Grille in 1913. This was Kruse's second restaurant, following his previous restaurant's closure in connection to the 1912 network of Portland men engaging in same-sex sexual activities referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. The scandal led to legal and social persecution of several men and associated various businesses like Kruse's with "immorality." The Rainbow Grille failed to move beyond such association and gain financial stability, ceasing operation in 1915. In 1937, the 24-hour restaurant Jolly Joan opened in the ground floor commercial space addressed at 515 SW Broadway, having outgrown its previous location. Although not an LGBTQ+ exclusive restaurant, Jolly Joan was a welcoming place for LGBTQ+ Portlanders until its closure in the early 1960s. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, the Morgan Building is also potentially significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with early LGBTQ+-serving restaurants.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Painter, George. "The Louvre Restaurant." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6080louvre.html>.

"Rainbow Grill is Open." *The Morning Oregonian*, October 3, 1913.

"Rainbow Grill Outdoes Nature in its Decorative Beauties." *The Morning Oregonian*, October 5, 1913.

"Rainbow Grill Closes." *Oregonian*, June 15, 1915.

"Grill Owes \$79,000." *Oregonian*, June 17, 1915.

Anderson, Heather. "A City Scandalized." *Portland Mercury*, January 10, 2018.

<https://www.portlandmercury.com/history/2018/01/10/19597137/a-city-scandalized>.

Horn, Don. "Jolly Joan's Restaurant." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/jolly-joans>.

Mr. Peeps

Mr. Peeps

707 – 711 SE 122th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1954

ORIGINAL USE: Store

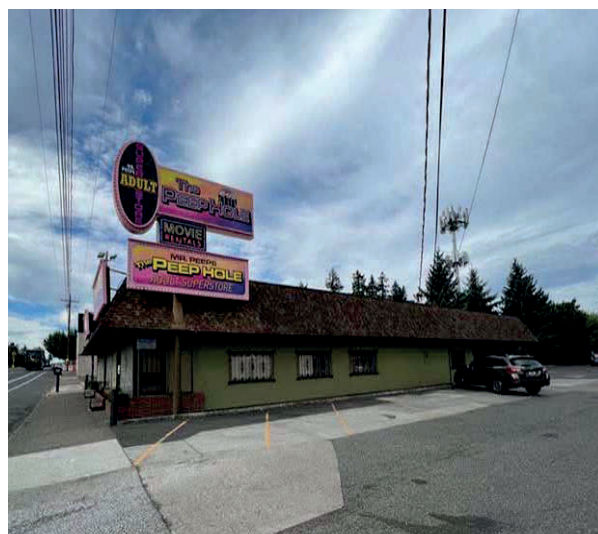
ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Mansard

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Wood Sheet

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: Mr. Peeps; Mr. Peeps Adult Superstore

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1981–Present

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

707-711 SE 122nd Avenue is a one-story Mansard style building facing east in a mid-block lot. The building has a flat roof with a Mansard canopy around the entire building. It has a concrete foundation, and the exterior material is plywood panels. Multiple entrances with aluminum storefront doors and security metal screens are present. Fixed and slider aluminum windows with security metal grills are present on the north, east, and south elevations. Supported on the mansard roof are two large electric signs reading "MR. PEEPS | THE PEEP HOLE | ADULT SUPERSTORE" and a large pole sign that penetrates the roof on the northeast corner, supporting additional signs.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

707-711 SE 122nd Avenue has housed Mr. Peeps, a 24-hour adult entertainment venue, since 1981. Further research is required to determine the significance of Mr. Peeps under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mr.Peeps. "Locations." <https://www.mrpeeps.com/locations-peeps-adult-superstores/>

Ad. *The Oregonian*, January 16, 1966.

"DA Files Suit Against Business." *The Oregonian*, August 22, 1981.

Linnton Trolley Myler Building

302 – 324 SW 9th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1922

ORIGINAL USE: Department Store

ARCHITECT: Houghtaling & Dougan

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Ceramic Tile



LGBTQ+ USE: Linnton Trolley; Tel & Tel Tavern; Derek's Tavern

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1940s–1970s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

302-324 SW 9th Avenue is a two-story commercial style building facing northwest on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall featuring decorative ceramic tile and a metal cornice. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in yellow brick and decorative tiles covering concrete. The bulkhead features tiles. The first floor has aluminum storefront windows and several entryways on SW Oak Street and SW 9th Avenue. The main entrance glass door on the west façade is under an archway featuring a cast stone block that reads 'MYLER.' Windows are non-original aluminum fixed, casement, storefront, and transom types.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Myler Building housed a series of LGBTQ+ connected venues between World War II and the late 1970s. First, the Linnton Trolley line waiting room located in this building became prominent during World War II as a drop off site for young GIs. In this context, the building developed an association with men searching for sexual interactions with other men, an activity known as cruising. Between 1957 and 1962, the Tel & Tel Tavern opened in this building under the ownership of Robert Saunders and built a LGBTQ+ following. In February 1963, Derek Akerson assumed ownership of the Tel & Tel and changed the name to Derek's Tavern. Vice police reports commented on the tavern's LGBTQ+ clientele, influencing the Portland City Council to recommend against its liquor license renewal in 1964 in an attempt to shut down Derek's and six other LGBTQ+-associated bars. Akerson and other bar owners hired local attorneys who defended their bars' rights to serve any clientele, citing the newly enacted Civil Rights Act that prohibited discrimination in public places. The bar continued to change ownership in the late 1960s and 1970s, becoming The Annex in 1965 and The Family Zoo in 1971, with each iteration maintaining a strong LGBTQ+ association. The Myler Building is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with a series of LGBTQ+ bars and activities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Boag, Peter. "Does Portland Need a Homophile Society?" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 105, no. 1 (2004).

David Davenport and John Wikinson. Interviewed by Larry Knopp and Roger Winters. Transcription by Ruth Pettis. July 23, 2003. Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6047WilkinsonInterview.html>.

Kohl, David Grant *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Horn, Don. "Derek's Tavern." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/dereks>.

Dundas, Zach. "In 1964, Portland Tried to Crack Down on the City's Gay Scene. Here's What Happened." Features. News & City Life. Portland Monthly. May 22, 2018, <https://www.pdxmonthly.com/news-and-city-life/2018/05/in-1964-portland-tried-to-crack-down-on-the-city-s-gay-scene-here-s-what-happened>.

Smith, Beka, "Gay Bars, Vice, and Reform in Portland, 1948-1965" (2002). Dissertations and Theses. Paper 2961. <https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.2963>.

Imperial Hotel

New Imperial Hotel

400 SW BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1909

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Whidden & Lewis

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Hollow Clay Tile



LGBTQ+ USE: Imperial Hotel

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1912–1920s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

400 SW Broadway is a nine-story 20th Century Commercial style hotel building facing west and north on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a large ornate cornice with adorned brackets. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in light yellow brick with a terracotta belt course and cornice. The main entrance, a non-historic aluminum glass door with sidelites, is located under an ornate metal canopy and between flag poles. Additional entrances to ground-floor commercial spaces are on SW Broadway and SW Harvey Milk Street. The windows are replacement aluminum windows in a combination of fixed with a casement and narrow fixed windows. Fire escape stairs, a corner sign, and a downspout are located on the west elevation.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The New Imperial Hotel, currently Hotel Lucia, housed first floor restrooms associated with people searching for sexual encounters in the early 20th century. This activity, known as cruising, came to light through the 1912 arrests of several Portland men connected to a network of men engaging in same-sex activities, referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. Several hotel employees, such as elevator operators and bellhops, were connected to the scandal which influenced The Society of Social Hygiene to provide sexual health courses to hotel staff in the late 1910s. The first-floor restrooms continued to be known as cruising spots for white, middle-class men into the late 1920s. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, the New Imperial Hotel is also potentially locally significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a site associated with the Vice Clique scandal.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boag, Peter. *Same-Sex Affairs: Constructing and Controlling Homosexuality in the Pacific Northwest*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2003.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Oregon Digital. "Plaza Hotel (Portland, Oregon). Building Oregon: Architecture of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. <https://oregondigital.org/concern/images/df67nb10g?locale=en>.

Star Burlesk

Nickel Star Theatre

9 – 13 NW 6th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1912

ORIGINAL USE: Theater

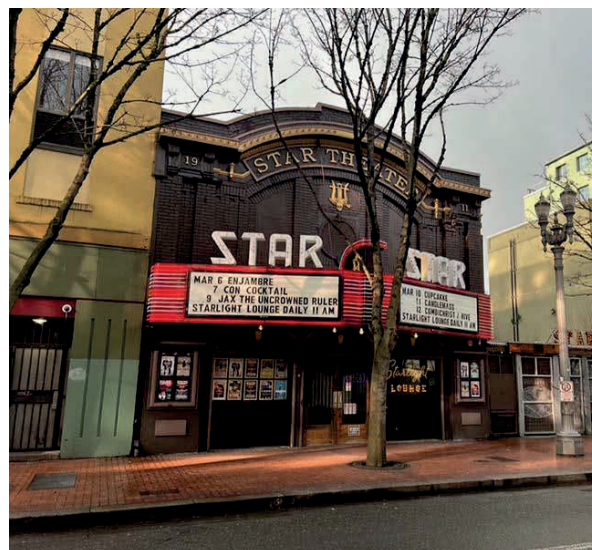
ARCHITECT: Williams, David L

PRIMARY STYLE: Classical Revival; Other

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Star Burlesk; Princess Theatre; Star Theatre

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1939–1970s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

9-13 NW 6th Avenue is a two-story Classical style theater building facing east in a mid-block lot. The building has a rounded brick parapet at the top with the building's name, and an ornately decorated cornice concealing a gable roof. It has a concrete foundation and is clad with brown painted brick and stucco. The main entry wood door appears original and is centered on the facade. Original hexagon tiling is at the entrance. The original ticket booth has been removed and replaced with a fixed window. A neon sign and canopy project from the facade.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Nickel Star Theater, now Star Theater, has been a popular location for vaudeville, burlesque, and other performances since 1911. From 1939 through the 1960s, the theater operated as a popular vaudeville-burlesque theater known as Star Burlesk. The venue gained national attention from burlesque performer scandals and risqué acts, including hosting the acclaimed Carroll Revue, "America's foremost female impersonators," in 1954. In the 1970s, the renamed Star Theater showed erotic films, hosted nude dance revues, and brought strippers on stage for what it called "live sex shows." These performances prompted a lawsuit by the City of Portland against the theater's owner John Tidyman for violating an obscenity law. Tidyman prevailed in this suit helping "pave the way for Portland's freedom of speech laws, which protect all-nude stripping under the First Amendment." Nickel Star Theater is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with impersonation acts and its role in entertainment rights.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Williams, Marlana. "Star Theater." Oregon Encyclopedia. Last Updated August 8, 2024.

<https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/star-theater/>.

Perry, Douglas. "Tempest Storm's American Horror Story." *Oregonian*, October 27, 2014.

https://www.oregonlive.com/entertainment/2014/10/tempest_storms_american_horror.html.

Cinema Treasures. "Star Theater." Theaters. Oregon. Portland. <https://cinematreasures.org/theaters/39729>.

Ad. *Oregon Journal*, September 6, 1954.

Horn, Don. "Female Impersonation & Drag- History in Oregon Part 2." Female Impersonation. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/female-impersonation-history>.

Normandale Field

Normandale Field

NE 57th AVE & HASSALO ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Site

YEAR BUILT: 1948

ORIGINAL USE: Outdoor Recreation

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Modern Period: Other

SECONDARY STYLE: Utilitarian

PRIMARY SIDING: Standard Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Wood Sheet



LGBTQ+ USE: Normandale Field; Erv Lind Field

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1948–1964

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Normandale Field is a softball diamond with fixed bleachers, a press box, concessions building, and other associated structures at the southeast corner of a 13.7-acre public park, Normandale Park. The field area is just over 3 acres in size and extends to the outer curving fence line around the outfield, including a separate 40' x 40' tax lot around the brick concessions building. The press box and restroom originally built in 1948 and renovated in 1953 has an upper wood-panel faced structure over a concrete and brick restroom. Metal seating is affixed to original terracing built into berms.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Normandale Field is a municipal softball field at Normandale Park. Built in 1948 and renamed as Erv Lind Field in 1965 to honor Portlander Erv Lind, it is the only field constructed primarily for a women's major league team of any sport in Oregon. It is primarily associated with the two-time women's national championship softball team the Erv Lind Florists (American Softball Association champions in 1944 and 1964), serving as their home field from 1948 to 1964. During this period, it was one of Portland's few known outdoor public spaces where LGBTQ+ women could meet. Normandale Field listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of women's, LGBTQ+, and entertainment/recreation history for its association with the Erv Lind Florists and as a public outdoor space for LGBTQ+ Portlanders between 1948 and 1965.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oregon Queer History Collective. "Louise Chris Mazzuca." Queer Heroes Northwest 2012.

<https://www.glapn.org/6305ChrisMazucca.html>.

Oral history interview with Chris Mazzuca, by Sarah Tolle and Andrew Clark, SR 11231, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Oral history interview with Patrica A. Cach, by Aaron Powell and Dorothy Zapf, SR 11232, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Oral history interview with Sally H. Cohn, by Jade Davis and Erin Babcock Musick, SR 11237, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

"Those Fabulous florists! Women's softball and the flowering of a lesbian community in Portland." *Northwest Gay and Lesbian Historian* 1, no 4 (June 1997) 1, 6.

Hunter-Morton, Ismoon Maria. "We played softball-everybody just did that...It was like a little community! Evr Lind Stadium and Portland Lesbian Softball." Final Draft Research Paper. December 3, 2000.

Patterson, Celina. "'Exuberant Joy': Playing Women's Softball in the 1970s with Portland's Openly Gay Team." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 125, no. 1 (Spring 2024).

Westly, Erica. *Fastpitch: The Untold Story of Softball and the Women Who Made the Game*. New York, New York: Touchstone, 2016.

Littlewood, Mary L. *Women's Fastpitch Softball- The Path to the Gold: An Historical Look at Women's Fastpitch in the United States*. Columbia, Missouri: The National Fastpitch Coaches Association, 1998.

Oregon Sports Hall of Fame and Museum. "1944 Lind and Pomeroy Florists World Softball Champions." Timeline. <https://oregonsportshall.org/timeline/1944-lind-and-pomeroy-florists-world-softball-champions/>.

_____. "1964 Evr Lind Softball World Champions." Timeline. <https://oregonsportshall.org/timeline/1964-erv-lind-softball-world-champions/>.

_____. "Evr Lind-Softball." Timeline. <https://oregonsportshall.org/timeline/erv-lind-softball/>.

_____. "Carolyn Fitzwater – Softball." Timeline. <https://oregonsportshall.org/timeline/carolyn-fitzwater-softball/>.

_____. "Betty Evans Grayson – Softball." Timeline. <https://oregonsportshall.org/timeline/betty-evans-grayson-softball/>.

_____. "Margaret Dobson – Softball." Timeline. <https://oregonsportshall.org/timeline/margaret-dobson-softball/>.

Equi - Speckart Residence

Nortonia Hotel

407 – 409 SW 11th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1908

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Jacobberger, Josef

PRIMARY STYLE: Tudor Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Equi - Speckart Residence

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1908–1912

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

409 SW 11th Ave is a six-story Tudor Revival style hotel building oriented east on a corner lot. The building features a basement and concrete foundation. It has a flat roof with an adorned parapet wall. It is clad in buff brick, features marble surrounding the primary entry, and has three cast belt courses. The building's entrance faces east at the center of the façade under a large non-historic metal canopy. Original projecting flag poles frame the entrance. The windows are replacement aluminum composed of a large fixed window panes with small sliders on the bottom. Fire escape stairs are present on the main façade and the façade facing SW Harvey Milk Stret.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Nortonia Hotel, now known as the Mark Spencer, was the home of Dr. Marie Equi (1872 – 1952) and her partner Harriet Speckart (1883 – 1927) between 1908 and 1912. Dr. Equi was a prominent Portland activist and doctor who had several public same-sex relationships in the early 20th century. This residential hotel was potentially known among other queer Portlanders during the first two decades of the 20th century; for example, Bruce Stone, an individual arrested in connection with a network of individuals engaging in same-sex activities referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal, also resided at the hotel during this time. The Nortonia Hotel is locally significant under National Register Criteria A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with queer residential patterns in the early 20th century, and potentially significant under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Marie Equi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Helquist, Michael. *Marie Equi: Radical Politics and Outlaw Passions*. 1st edition. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2015.

PDXHistory. "Mark Spencer/Nortonia Hotel." Portland Hotels. Last Updated October 28, 2016. <http://www.pdxhistory.com/html/nortonia.html>.

"Radical Politics, Radical Love: Marie Equi's Life in Early Twentieth Century Portland." *Northwest Gay and Lesbian Historians* 1, no. 3 (Summer/Fall 1996).

Dugan's

Olsen & Weygandt Building

1421 – 1441 NE BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1927

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT: Snashall & Shipley

PRIMARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Concrete

SECONDARY SIDING: Ceramic Tile



LGBTQ+ USE: Dugan's; Judy's; A Woman's Place Bookstore

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1980s–1990s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1421-1441 NE Broadway Avenue is a one-story Mediterranean Revival style commercial building facing south and east on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall capped with a shed Spanish tile roof above a wood cornice. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in multi-tone sand brick forming decorative patterns on the belt course, cornice, and columns. The main entrance is located in the chamfered corner under a non-original large metal canopy. This corner entrance has a turret on top, finished with stucco and with a steep metal hipped belled roof. There are multiple storefront entrances on both street-facing facades with original decorative arched stained-glass transoms and non-original metal canopies.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Olsen & Weygandt Building was home to multiple LGBTQ+ businesses between the 1980s and 1990s. First, Steve Dugan's LGBTQ+-friendly restaurant, Dugan's, opened in 1983, with an entertainment venue named Dugan's Stage Door added in 1984. In the late 1980s, transgender support group Rose City Gender Center regularly hosted meetings at Dugan's. Under Judy Kiser, Judy's opened in the fall of 1983 and became a popular lesbian bar, hosting meetings of various groups such as Radical Women. Despite its popularity, Judy's closed in 1985 and was replaced by A Woman's Place Bookstore, which remained in this location until its closure in 1990. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places individually and contributing to the Irvington Historic District, the Olsen & Weygandt Building is also significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with multiple LGBTQ+ businesses contributing to NE Broadway's LGBTQ+ enclave in the 1980s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Old-fashioned Musical Still Alive." *Oregonian*, October 5, 1984, 144.

McPherson, Scott. "Dear FTM." *FTM*, issue 10, December 1989, 50. <https://www.digitaltransgenderarchive.net>.

"Deadly Enigma." *Northwest Magazine, Oregonian*, October 2, 1983, 162.

"NW News in Brief." *Just Out*, October 15, 2010, 15.

Horn, Don. "Dugan's." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/dugans>.

Horn, Don. "Judy's." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/judys>.

Ad. *Cascade Voice*, May 1984.

Ad. *Just Out*, November 11, 1983.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective.

<https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Oregon Theater

Oregon Theater

3530 SE DIVISION ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1925

ORIGINAL USE: Theater

ARCHITECT: Universal Plan Service, H. Boland

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Oregon Theater

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1967–2020

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3530 SE Division Street is a two-story 20th Century Commercial style theater building facing north and east on the block's northeast corner. The rectangular plan building has a flat roof on the northern side, a hipped roof above the theater entrance, and large gable roof covering the auditorium obscured by brick parapet walls. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in painted brick, stucco pilasters, brick belt course and cornice, and hollow clay tile on the secondary facades. The ground level has multiple commercial retail spaces with wood storefronts with transom windows above, and entrances. In the center of the building is a recessed entrance for the second-floor residences that has a wood glass door topped by a transom. The second floor has wood double-hung windows that appear original. The westernmost side of the Division Street façade has wide pilasters that project from the façade and support a flattened arch with decorative brickwork on the second floor and a hipped roof that is not visible from the sidewalk. These pilasters extend to the second floor and project above the roofline.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Oregon Theater opened in 1925 as a vaudeville theater. By 1967, it began showing pornography, and sex acts among audience members were reportedly common, potentially including same-sex couples. The Oregon Theater closed in 2020; Portland Art Museum renovated the building and opened the Tomorrow Theater in 2023. Further research is required to determine the significance of the Oregon Theater under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"New Life Envisioned for Old Portland Landmark." *DJC*, April 30, 2020.

<https://djcoregon.com/news/2020/04/30/new-life-envisioned-old-portland-landmark/>.

Turnquist, Kristi. "Former Portland Porn Cinema Reborn as Portland Art Museum's Tomorrow Theater." *Oregonian*, October 5, 2023.

"Business District on Division Street." *Oregon Journal*, December 21, 1924, 30.

Ad. *Oregon Journal*, September 6, 1925, 45.; December 21, 1924.

Horton, Jay. "The Oregon Theater, the City's Last Operating Porn Palace Before Closing This Year, Plans for a Second Coming." Willamette Week, August 11, 2020. <https://www.wweek.com/arts/2020/08/11/the-oregon-theater-the-citys-last-operating-porn-palace-before-closing-this-year-plans-for-a-second-coming/>.

Our House

Our House

2727 SE ALDER ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1920

ORIGINAL USE: Sanitarium

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Northwest Regional

SECONDARY STYLE: Contemporary

PRIMARY SIDING: Cement Fiber Siding

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: Our House

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1989–Present

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2727 SE Alder Street is a two-story Northwest Regional and Contemporary style building facing north, east, and south on a corner lot occupying half of the block's east side. The building has a gable roof with large eaves staggered at different levels throughout the building; in some areas, the roof is a shed roof. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal fiber cement lap siding, red brick, and wood panels. The façade features multiple types of metal windows, including sliders, fixed with casement, and double-hung. The main aluminum entrance door has a large transom window and faces east. A wood pergola and brise solei are on the southwest wing.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2727 SE Alder Street has housed Our House since 1989. Our House is a non-profit HIV/AIDS end-of-life care facility established in 1988. First opened on SE 26th Avenue and Powell Boulevard, it relocated to this location in 1989 and was renovated in 2006. As of July 2024, Our House still operates at this location. 2727 SE Alder Street is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as part of Portland's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. However, the loss of integrity likely renders 2727 SE Alder Street ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sorensen, Inga. "At Home at Our House." *Just Out*, April 17, 1998.

Cuti, Jaymee R. "A Legacy of Compassion." *Just Out*, February 4, 2005.

Our House. "Our History." About. <https://www.ourhouseofportland.org/history>.

Cascade AIDS Project Archives. "Judith Rizzio." Oral Histories. http://caparchives.org/oralhistory/video-play.php?video_id=86.

"It's Not Over': Forty Years of HIV/AIDS In Oregon." Oregon Historical Society, June 10-August 14, 2022.

Club Northwest

Overland Warehouse Co.

201 – 219 NW 4th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: c. 1892

ORIGINAL USE: Warehouse

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Modern Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Brick



LGBTQ+ USE: Club Northwest; Magic Gardens

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1968–1972; 1972–1976

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

201-219 NW 4th Avenue is a three-story Modern Commercial style building facing south and east on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall and two pediments on the east façade with a replacement metal cornice along both street facades. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in stucco. The ground-floor has replacement wood storefronts while the upper floors have replacement double hung windows. There are multiple wood door entrances on the east façade and one on the south façade. All of these entrances are under non-original metal awnings.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Overland Warehouse Company building housed LGBTQ+ bars Club Northwest from 1968 to 1972 and Magic Garden from 1972 to 1976. Club Northwest, often referred to as “Plastic Fern,” was one of the few Portland locations for drag performances and lesbian clientele during the 1960s. The gay travel guide Damron’s Address Book noted Club Northwest as “very popular” with dancing. By 1972, Magic Garden operated more as a strip club, losing some of their lesbian clientele to the nearby Demas Tavern by the early 1970s. Nonetheless, the bar still hosted benefit auctions, volleyball team sponsorship, and other LGBTQ+ group meetings until its closure in 1976. Listed as contributing to the New Chinatown / Japantown National Register District, this property is also locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with early LGBTQ+ bars in Portland’s Old Town neighborhood.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

“Liquor Body Oks Permits.” *Oregonian*, August 15, 1968, 23.

“Club Northwest Keeps License.” *Oregonian*, August 17, 1968, 13.

“OLCC Warns on Deadline to Apply For Renewal of Liquor, Beer Licenses.” *Oregonian*, November 28, 1968, 47.

“OLCC Puts off Rule on Extending Hours.” *Oregonian*, October 15, 1970, 22.

The Fountain, May 1971, 10.

Baker, Doug. “Unusual Ongoings at the Hoyt Hotel.” *Oregon Journal*, May 4, 1971, 3.

Minor, Kristen and Don Horn. “Darcelle XV.” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. National Park Service, 2020.

Horn, Don. "Magic Garden." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/magic-garden>.

"Guide to Portland Area Gay Scene." *The Fountain*, September 1972.

Bartel, David. "Gay Portland." *Queen's Quarterly: the Magazine for Gay Guys Who Have No Hangups*, vol. 5, no. 1, Feb. 1973, pp. 20, 42.

A.B.C. Restaurant

Palace Hotel

1218 SW WASHINGTON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1911

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Hurley Mason Co

PRIMARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast stone



LGBTQ+ USE: A.B.C. Restaurant

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1911–1912

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1218 SW Washington Street is a five-story Mediterranean Revival style building oriented north-south on the northeast corner of the block. The five-story building has a concrete foundation and is clad in stucco. The building has a flat roof. Most of the windows are vinyl and the door is a wood replacement. Fire escape stairs are on both SW 12th Avenue and Washington Street.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Palace Hotel housed the A.B.C. Restaurant from approximately 1911 to 1912. The A.B.C. Restaurant was a local restaurant first opened by Claude Bronner and Burt Thornton in September 1906. The restaurant was originally located at 567 Washington (now 1703-1917 W Burnside Street) and relocated several times during its operating history (1906-1912). The restaurant's final location was at 442 Washington (now 1218 SW Washington Street), which opened as the Palace Hotel in December 1912. Restaurant owners Bronner and Thornton may or may not have been associated with this location as they declared bankruptcy in July 1911 (the A.B.C. Restaurant advertised a 1911 Christmas Dinner at this location, possibility linking the two men to 1218 SW Washington). In November 1912, the two men were arrested in connection with Portland's network of men engaging in same-sex sexual activities referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. Bronner pled guilty and was sentenced to the Oregon Penitentiary. Due to a lack of definitive documentation associating Bronner and Thornton and/or other LGBTQ+ Portlanders with the Palace Hotel, the property has not been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boag, Peter. *Same-Sex Affairs: Constructing and Controlling Homosexuality in the Pacific Northwest*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2003.

Painter, George. "The Vice Clique Scandal of 1912-1913." Oregon Queer History Collective.
<https://www.glapn.org/6040vice.html>.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective.
<https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Ad. *Oregon Journal*, December 15, 1912.

"Indictments Are Found." *Oregonian*, December 29, 1912, 52.

"Where to Dine." *Oregonian*, December 25, 1911, 13.

"Labor Law is Violated." *Oregonian*, October 16, 1909, 9.

"Notice to Creditors." *Oregon Journal*, July 10, 1911, 15.

Sanborn Fire Map, Portland, 1908-09, #65.

Storefront Theatre

Paris Theater

6 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1890

ORIGINAL USE: Theater

ARCHITECT: Jacobberger, Francis

PRIMARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Storefront Theatre; Triangle Productions; Paris Theater

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1979–1993

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

6 SW 3rd Avenue is a two-story Mediterranean Revival style theater building oriented east-west on a mid-block lot. The building has a gable roof behind a parapet wall adorned with Spanish tiles. It has a concrete foundation, and the exterior is clad with stucco and square tiles on the lower main facade. The building has four small metal fixed windows with arched lintels. The building's entrance is located on SW 3rd Avenue under a large metal theater canopy. Four flower medallions decorate the entrance. A neon blade sign reads "Theatre Paris."

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Paris Theater opened in 1890 as a burlesque house, operated as a movie theater by the early 1940s, and developed an LGBTQ+ association between 1979 and 1993. In 1979 the venue became the second location of the Storefront Actors' Theater, featuring original content with social, sexual, racial, and political themes, under Tom Hill and Ann Gerety Hill. From 1991 to 1993, Don Horn's Triangle Productions leased and operated the venue, focusing on LGBTQ+ issues and content. Listed as non-contributing to the Portland Skidmore/Old Town Historic District, the Paris Theater is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with various social and LGBTQ+ performances between 1979 and 1993.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Stelljes, Susan. "Storefront Theatre." Oregon Encyclopedia. Last Updated July 30, 2024.

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/storefront_theatre/.

Cinema Treasures. "Paris Theater." Theaters. <https://cinematreasures.org/theaters/10089>.

Horn, Don. "Paris Theater-Theatre Paris." Theaters. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/paris-theater-theatre-paris>.

Horn, Don. "Storefront Actors Theatre." Theaters. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/storefront-actors-theatre>.

"Home for the Holidays." Just Out, December 1, 1986.

York, Glen. "One Woman and a Suitcase." Just Out, February 1, 1993.

"Wanted: Three Identical Bunnies." Just Out, December 17, 1993.

Equi - Speckart Residence

Parkhurst Apartments

1204 NW 20th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Multiple Dwelling

ARCHITECT: Tobey, W F

PRIMARY STYLE: Queen Anne

SECONDARY STYLE: Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco

LGBTQ+ USE: Equi - Speckart Residence

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1912–1914



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1204 NW 20th Avenue is a four-story Queen Anne style apartment building oriented east to west in the southwest corner of the block. The building has a basement, concrete foundation, flat roof, and is clad in brick and stucco siding. The main entrance is located on the west elevation and features a wood door with sidelights. The windows are double hung vinyl. Projecting balconies are located on the south elevation.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Parkhurst Apartments, now the Belvedere Apartments, was a home of Dr. Marie Equi (1872-1952) and Harriet Speckart (1883-1927) between 1912 to 1914. Dr. Equi was a prominent Portland activist and doctor who had several public same-sex relationships in the early 20th century. While residing at the Parkhurst Apartments, Equi transitioned from women's suffrage and birth control advocacy to a broader commitment to workers' rights and anti-capitalism activism. During this time, she became active with the International Workers of the World and participated in anti-World War I demonstrations, for which she was later convicted under the Sedition Act in 1918 and sentenced to three years in prison. The Parkhurst Apartments are locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as an example of queer residential patterns in the early 20th century and possibly under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Equi and her political activism.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1984.

de Wolfe, Fred. "Early-Day Woman Doctor Made Mark with 'Radical' Reforms." *Oregon Journal*, November 25, 1971, 34

Helquist, Michael. *Marie Equi: Radical Politics and Outlaw Passions*. 1st edition. Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2015.

Krieger, Nancy. "Queen of the Bolsheviks: The Hidden History of Dr. Marie Equi." *Radical America* 17, no 5 (September-October 1983).

Rising Moon, The Philip Hotel

401 – 439 W BURNSIDE ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1906

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Spanish Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Commercial

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Rising Moon, The; Sissy's Old Town Legend; Angela's Restaurant

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1978–1986

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

401-439 W Burnside Street is a three-story Spanish Revival and 20th Century Commercial style facing south at the south side of the block. The roof is flat with a parapet wall. The building has a concrete foundation and is finished with stucco and has decorative stucco pilasters with Art Deco motifs in all three street facades on the upper floors. The lower floor has continuous metal storefronts with bays for the retail entries. The main entrance has a non-historic wood door clad in aluminum located under a non-historic metal and glass canopy. All windows are non-historic aluminum hung windows. A large neon sign is above the entrance reading "The Hoxton."

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Philip Hotel, currently The Hoxton Portland, hosted various LGBTQ+ venues between 1978 and 1986. First, Rising Moon, addressed at 409 W Burnside operated between 1978 and 1982 as one of Portland's earliest lesbian bars, primarily associated with a "motorcycle dyke" crowd. Rising Moon further supported LGBTQ+ culture by sponsoring lesbian softball teams. Between 1982 and 1985, the commercial space served as another lesbian bar, Sissy's Old Town Legend, which hosted the entertainer "Miss Gay Cowgirl." Between 1985 and 1986, Angela's Restaurant operated in the building. Identified as a contributing resource to the Portland New Chinatown/Japantown Historic District, the Philip Hotel is also locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history primary for its association with Rising Moon during the period 1978 to 1982.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The Bar Tapes: An Exclusive interview with Sallie & Susan, owners of the Rising Moon." *Pearl Diver*, July 1977.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "Angela's." Bars, Taverns, and Restaurants. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/angelas>.

LaChance, Renee. "Cheers for Queers." *Just Out*, April 3, 1998.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Playmates Body Art Studio & Club

Playmates Body Art Studio & Club

3004 SE 50th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1949

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Mansard

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Wood Sheet

SECONDARY SIDING: Horizontal Board



LGBTQ+ USE: Playmates Body Art Studio & Club

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1973–1977

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3004 SE 50th Avenue is a one-story Mansard style commercial building facing north in a corner lot. The square building has a concrete foundation and flat roof with a parapet wall with mansard metal roofing all around the roof perimeter. The main entrance has an aluminum glass door in the center of the west façade. Two service entrances are on the east façade. All windows are aluminum sliders. A secondary tool shed is located on the southeast corner of the lot.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

3004 SE 50th Avenue housed Playmates Body Art Studio and Club from approximately 1973 to 1977. Playmates was a sex club, potentially popular among LGBTQ+ Portlanders. Although potentially significant as a sex club outside of Portland's downtown core, further research is required to determine the significance of 3004 SE 50th Avenue under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Horn, Don. "Playmate's Body Art Studio & Club." Parks and Cruising Places. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/playmates>.

Ad. *Northwest Gay Review*, September 1976.; June 1977.; March 1980.

Lownsdale Square

Plaza Blocks

1021 – 1121 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Site

YEAR BUILT: 1852

ORIGINAL USE: Plaza

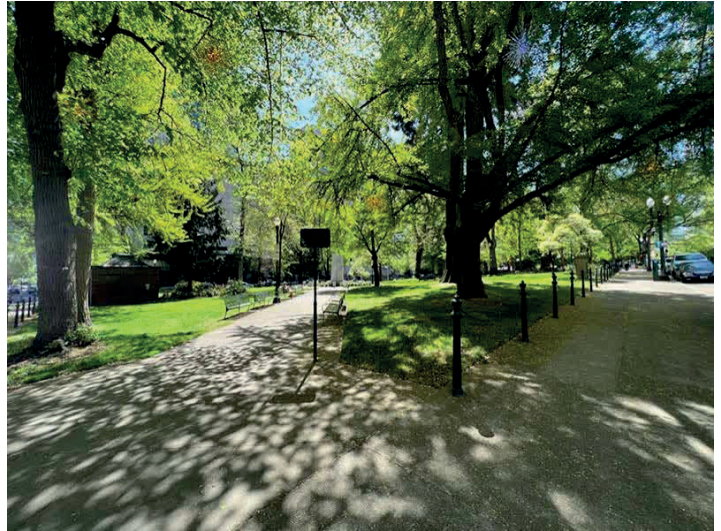
ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE:

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING:

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Lownsdale Square

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1900s–1990s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Plaza Blocks are two City parks located between SW 3rd and 4th Avenues, SW Salmon Street and SW Madison Streets. Each block is one full city block. Chapman Square is located to the south and Lownsdale Square is located to the north. Both parks are laid out with diagonal concrete paths, with benches along them, crossing at the center. Lownsdale Square has a small, brick restroom in a Post-Modern Classical style located at the center of the north edge adjacent to SW Salmon Street. The 1981 single-story reconstructed bathroom building has a brick foundation, a metal door, and several fixed or awning windows, including octagonal multi-pane windows. Brick details include quoins on the corners, dentils at the cornice, and a small parapet. The roof has asphalt shingles and a skylight. Around the restroom is a paved path, metal stanchions, and mature trees. Both blocks contain historic light posts and slope down from the SW corner to the NE corner. The 'Soldiers Monument' in the center of Lownsdale Square, memorializing Oregonians killed in the 1898 Spanish-American War, has square, red concrete bricks, and concrete steps encircling a concrete column and a brass statue of a soldier with a flag on top. Around the base of the monument steps are two black, metal cannons, one on the north and south side, and eight bollards around it. Lownsdale Square also contains a carved sandstone monument with a drinking fountain on the west edge.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Plaza Blocks, located adjacent to SW 4th Avenue and Main Street, are two public open space blocks consisting of Lownsdale Square and Chapman Square dedicated in 1852. Lownsdale Square, in particular, was associated with frequent "immoral" behaviors and sexual activity during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Brick restrooms on the plazas' edges were designed as single gender; the men's restroom in Lownsdale Square was a prominent location for men to have sex with other men, known to some as the "T" room. The square's reputation for men seeking sex, known as cruising, was illuminated in 1912 when the plaza was linked to the network of Portland men engaging in same-sex sexual activities, referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. In 1924, Portland formally designated the parks as gender and age specific in attempts to limit women and children from viewing men's same-sex sexual activities and other supposed "immoral behaviors" occurring in Lownsdale Square. Portland Police launched various campaigns against cruising in Lownsdale Square in 1953, 1956, and in the 1970s with weekly patrols, numerous raids, and the entrapment of gay men. The plazas' gender restrictions were revoked in the 1990s. Listed as a Portland historic landmark, Lownsdale Square is significant under National

Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as an early and continued landscape associated with same-sex sexual activities and sexual politics through the 1900s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boag, Peter. *Same-Sex Affairs: Constructing and Controlling Homosexuality in the Pacific Northwest*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2003.

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "Lownsdale Square with Chapman Square." Parks and Cruising Places. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/lownsdale-square>.

Portland.gov. "Lownsdale Square." Find a Park. Parks and Recreation. <https://www.portland.gov/parks/lownsdale-square>.

City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1984.

"Morals Count Faced." *Oregonian*, April 26, 1953.

"Two Sentenced to Long Terms." *Oregonian*, September 23, 1955.

Mitchell, Jann. "Gays Claim Harassment; Police Deny 'Crusade'." *Oregon Journal*, June 22, 1976.

"Parks Bureau Seeks to Rebuild Restrooms." *Oregon Journal*, April 30, 1980.

Portland Women's Theatre Company

Portland Women's Theatre Company

1728 NE 40th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1925

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Portland Women's Theatre Company

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1987–1997

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1728 NE 40th Avenue is a two-story 20th Century Commercial style building facing south and west on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall, raising at the end of the building's primary elevations. It has a concrete foundation, and the facade is clad in stucco, with decorative insets adorning the cornice and the pilasters. The ground level has multiple aluminum commercial storefront bays, each with their own entrance and topped with fabric awnings. The upper level has aluminum windows with a central fixed pane flanked on both sides with three sidelite panes. A parking lot is next to the building.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

1728 NE 40th Avenue housed Portland Women's Theatre Company (PWTC) from 1987 until the company's closure around 1997. PWTC, founded in 1979 by LGBTQ+ Portlander Sandra de Helen, was a prominent Portland theater group during the 1980s and 1990s. With its improvisation women's troupe Acting Out, these companies staged plays highlighting women's and lesbian issues. 1728 NE 40th Avenue is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of LGBTQ+ and women's history for its association with Portland Women's Theatre Company.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"New Women's Theater Opens." *City Week*, November 13, 1987.

Hicks, Bob. "Portland Women's Theater Finds Cozy Home in Hollywood District." *Oregonian*, November 18, 1987.

"Acting Out Looking for New Members." *Just Out*, April 1, 1990.

Horn, Don. "Portland Women's Theatre." Theatre. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/portland-womens-theatre>.

Sandra De Helen, "Portland Women's Theatre Company opens ninth season," *Just Out*, October 1, 1989.

Portland YWCA

Portland YWCA

1111 SW 10th AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1957

ORIGINAL USE: Meeting Hall

ARCHITECT: Stanton, Glenn

PRIMARY STYLE: International

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Portland YWCA

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1968–1977

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1111 SW 10th Avenue is a five-story International style building with a two-story addition (construction date unknown) located in the northeast portion of the block. The irregular plan building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The building facades face SW 10th Avenue and SW Main Street. The building has a concrete foundation and is clad in red brick. The primary entrance, a glass and aluminum storefront system, faces south and east under a large wrap-around concrete canopy. Fixed aluminum windows are present on all elevations of the building.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Portland Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) sponsored a Women's Resource Center between c.1968 and 1977. The Center offered programs, events, classes, and a job bank, many of which were feminist-oriented and/or LGBTQ+ friendly. The Portland YWCA is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of women's and LGBTQ+ history for its feminist and LGBTQ+-friendly services.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Diverse Resources Welcomes Women." *Oregonian*, December 5, 1975.

"Blood drive taps lesbians." *Just Out*, October 1, 1985.

Classified. *Just Out*, February 1, 1988.

"Team Portland Surpasses Goal of Registering 100 Athletes." *Just Out*, March 1, 1990.

Hopewell House

Rae, Harold W, House

6171 SW CAPITOL HIGHWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1927

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Tudor Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Contemporary

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Hopewell House; Hospice House

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1988–Present

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

6171 SW Capitol Highway is a two-story building facing west in a midblock lot set back from the street and raised from the driveway. The Tudor Revival single dwelling is L-shape with steep hipped roofs with front gable wings on the west, and a one-story attached hipped roof room on the southwest. This building has non-original multi-pane casement wood window, and the main entrance door is centered on the west façade. This entrance is reached by a set of concrete stairs and is under a shed roof extending from the main hipped roof supported by wood brackets. A chimney is on the east side of the house. In 1986, north and east additions expanded the open L-shape with a hipped roof. The addition has large pairs of double-hung metal windows. The building has half timbering and stucco. It is reached by a narrow curvy asphalt driveway from SW Capital Highway.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Harold W Rae House has housed Hospice House, now Hopewell House, since 1986. Influenced by emerging HIV/AIDS care facilities such as Juniper House, Hospice House expanded its residential end-of-life care services to include caring for people with HIV/AIDS in 1988. The facility was acquired by Our House in the late 1990s and renamed Hopewell House; as of July 2024 it continues to operate under the ownership of Legacy Health. The Rae W Harold House is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Hospice House and its role in Portland's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Joe Doherty with Katharine (Kay) A. Gage. Interview by Ernestina Fuenmayor and Cayla McGrail. Unrecorded. September 18, 2023.

Hearing Officers. "Building Permit Records." City of Portland. Bureau of Planning and Sustainability, 1988-1999.

Davis, Marion. "Care Center for AIDS Patients to Open." *Oregonian*, June 16, 1990.

Hopewell House. "Our History." About. <https://hopewellhousepdx.org/about/>.

Grand Oasis Tavern

Rose City Importing Co. Building

534 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1912

ORIGINAL USE: Business

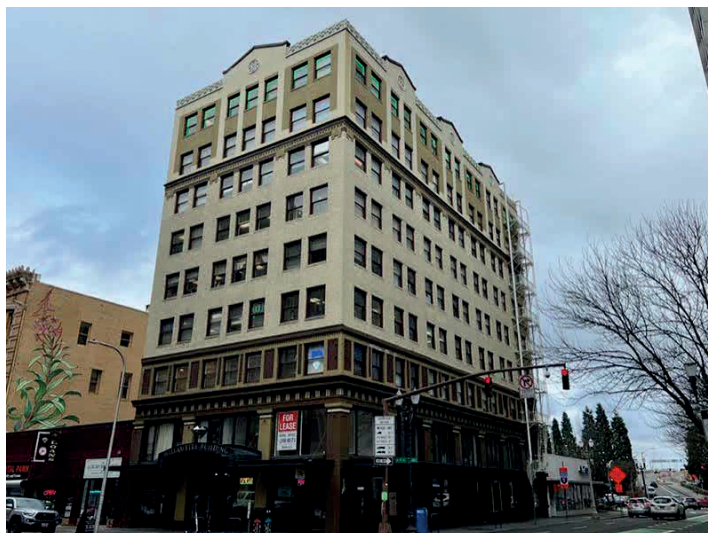
ARCHITECT: Gould, Aaron

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Grand Oasis Tavern; Last Resort, The

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: c.1977–1979

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

532-538 SW 3rd Avenue is a nine-story 20th Century Commercial style building facing south and west on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall decorated with terracotta and pediments on all facades with a terracotta medallion in the center. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in brick, including decorative brick belt, pilasters, and cornice. The eighth and ninth floors are clad in stucco and brick. The first and second floor have wood storefronts capped by a large non-original metal canopy. A cast belt course separates the commercial storefronts from the upper stories. The windows on the upper levels are wood double-hung.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Rose City Importing Co Building housed Grand Oasis Tavern, also known as the Last Resort, from c.1977 to 1979. Grand Oasis Tavern was located across the street from Portland's first leather bar, The Other Inn, and potentially hosted LGBTQ+ events and clientele. The bar contributed to this area of downtown Portland known among LGBTQ+ Portlanders as the "dirty triangle." An investigation in November 1979 of a man murdered after leaving the Grand Oasis Tavern with another man potentially contributed to the bar's closure around the same time. The Rose City Importing Co Building is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as one of the last vestiges of the downtown Portland LGBTQ+ area known as the "dirty triangle."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Erickson, Steve. "'Blue Mouse' Block Proposal includes parking space, shops." *Oregonian*, May 16, 1974.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Kohl, David. "Hiking the Camp." *Just Out*, August 2005.

"Police release description of school official's slayer." *Oregon Journal*, December 8, 1979.

"Opening New location." *Oregonian*, October 28, 1982.

Selling Building

Selling Building

610 SW ALDER ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1910

ORIGINAL USE: Business

ARCHITECT: Doyle & Patterson

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE: Late 19th/20th Period Revivals: Other

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Terracotta

LGBTQ+ USE: Selling Building

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1917–1918



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

610 SW Alder Street is a twelve-story Commercial style office building facing northeast and southeast on a corner lot. The building features a concrete foundation, rectangular plan, flat roof, and a parapet wall. The first and second floor are clad in red travertine. A terracotta belt expands to the height of the third-floor windows, and the upper stories are clad in cream colored brick topped by a large terracotta cornice with dentils. The main first and second floor have aluminum and brass storefronts and windows under a larger corner metal canopy. The main entrance has brass signage reading "SELLING", with brise solei concrete above the entry door.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Selling Building housed the practice of physician and psychiatrist Dr. J. Allen Gilbert during the 1910s. In 1917–1918 Dr. Gilbert consulted with Alan Hart, a recent graduate of the University of Oregon Medical School seeking medical intervention to address concerns related to gender and sexuality. After months of consulting, the pair concluded that surgical interventions removing anatomy and aligning Hart's gender identity and expression would allow Hart to live his "true nature." In what were likely the first gender-affirming procedures for a trans man in the United States, Dr. Gilbert performed a hysterectomy and oophorectomy for Hart in 1918. Hart later relocated to other areas of the country, becoming a prominent tuberculosis expert and author of several semi-autobiographical novels. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, the Selling Building is also significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with gender-affirming medical care procedures.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

National Park Service. "Expressions as Diverse as the Landscape: The Selling Building, Portland, Oregon." Articles. Finding Our Place: LGBTQ Heritage in the United States. Last Updated February 20, 2018.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/expressions-as-diverse-as-the-landscape-selling-building.htm>.

Bates, Tom. "Decades Ago, an Oregon Doctor Tried to Define Gender." *Oregonian*, July 14, 1996.

Boag, Peter. "Go West Young Man, Go East Young Woman: Searching for the TRANS in Western Gender History." *Western Historical Quarterly*, Winter 2005.

Batza, Katie. "LGBTQ and Health." in *LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History*, edited by Megan E. Springate, 22-2 - 22-26. Washington DC: National Park Foundation, 2026.

Deluca, Leo. "Trailblazing Transgender Doctor Saved Countless Lives." *Scientific American*. Last Updated June 10, 2021. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/trailblazing-transgender-doctor-saved-countless-lives/>.

Gilbert, Allen J. "Homo-sexuality and its Treatment." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 52 (December 1920): 297-322.

Hart, Alan. "Letter from Alan Hart to Mary Roberts Rinehart, August 12, 1921." Correspondence. 1921. Digital Transgender Archive, <https://www.digitaltransgenderarchive.net/files/kd17ct13d>.

Hart, Alan. "Letter from Alan Hart to Mary Roberts Rinehart, August 3, 1921." Correspondence. 1921. Digital Transgender Archive, <https://www.digitaltransgenderarchive.net/files/vt150j54x>.

Meyerowitz, Joanne. *How Sex Changed: A History of Transsexuality in the United States*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002.

Selley, Zachariah. "Dr. Alan L. Hart Collection, 1911-2019 Finding Aid." Lewis & Clark College Special Collections and Archives, 2019.

Wiley, Emma. "Alan L. Hart: Pioneer in Medicine and Transgender History." *Connecticut History*. Last updated June 1, 2023. <https://connecticuthistory.org/alan-l-hart-pioneer-in-medicine-and-transgender-history/>.

Young, Morgan. "Alan Hart." *Oregon Encyclopedia*. Last Updated March 11, 2022. https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/hart_alan_1890_1962_/.

Shepherd Residence

Shepherd Residence

2538 SW HAMILTON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1951

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Ranch

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Shepherd Residence

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1971–1990s



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2538 SW Hamilton Street is a one-story Ranch-style single dwelling oriented east-west in mid-block lot. The residence is set back on a sunken lot and has a hipped roof with boxed weaves, new skylights, and a central Norman brick chimney. It has a concrete foundation and is clad in board and batten. The main entry is a wooden door with glass-block side-lites, and the windows are vinyl. There is an attached garage with a secondary entry and a non-original garage door.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2538 SW Hamilton Street was the residence of Bill and Ann Shepherd, nationally known Portland activists for LGBTQ+ rights, during the late 20th century. In 1971, Ann and Bill's daughter Susie came out as gay, sparking the family's decades-long work for LGBTQ+ rights. In 1976, Ann was appointed to the Governor's Task Force on Sexual Preference, which studied experiences of discrimination across the state to make recommendations on how to improve legal and social realities for LGBTQ+ Oregonians. During this time, Bill was a prominent attorney often representing gay men in cases of police entrapment. Based on the Task Force's work and their own experiences, the Shepherds co-founded the Portland chapter of Parents of Gays, which evolved into Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG). The Shepherds regularly hosted meetings at this residence, published their home phone numbers, and helped many individuals struggling with depression and discrimination. Additionally, the Shepherds regularly appeared in local media as LGBTQ+ rights advocates. Their activism influenced the establishment of the Bill and Ann Shepherd Legal Scholarship Fund to support LGBTQ+ law students. 2538 SW Hamilton Street is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Portland's first Parents of Gays chapter, and under Criterion B for its association with the Shepherds as local and national LGBTQ+ activists.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oral history interview with Susie Shepherd, by Erin Sexton and Jamie Walton, SR 4150, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Mitchell, Jann. "'I'm a Homosexual: Portland parents learn to deal with gay children.'" *Oregon Journal*, June 25, 1977.

Nicola, George. "Rediscovering Family: The Ann and Bill Shepherd Family." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last Updated January 26, 2018. <https://www.glapn.org/6060RDFShepherd.html>.

Sorensen, Inga. "Loving Parents." *Just Out*, April 4, 1997.

Gay Rights '77, July 1978.

The Ship Ahoy Tavern

Ship Ahoy Tavern, The

2889 SE GLADSTONE ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: c.1890

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Vernacular

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Other

SECONDARY SIDING: Horizontal Board



LGBTQ+ USE: The Ship Ahoy Tavern

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1943–Present

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2889 SE Gladstone Street is a two-story Vernacular style residential-turned commercial building facing south and east on a corner lot. The building has a steep side-gable roof with boxed eaves, and an eave turned in at the northern façade. The building has a concrete foundation and an exterior brick chimney on the northern side of the west façade. The main entrance has a non-original wood door on the chamfered corner with a transom above and sidelights. The street level storefronts have wood fixed windows while the upper level has non-original metal double hung windows. The building has a one-story lean-to on the west façade and additional entrances. The building's west side has a covered deck area and a detached covered shelter.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

2889 SE Gladstone Street has housed The Ship Ahoy Tavern since approximately 1943. The tavern was one of five Portland businesses listed in the 1964 edition of the *International Guild Guide*, a LGBTQ+ travel guide. Ship Ahoy Tavern is potentially significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as one of Portland's earliest documented LGBTQ+ venues.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Gunmen Rob Store, Bar." *Oregonian*, March 1, 1961, 15.

Guild Guide 1964. Vol 1. Guild Press Ltd., 1964.

International Guild Guide 1965. Guild Press Ltd., 1965.

Polk Portland City Directory, 1943.

Polk Portland City Directory, 1958.

Ad. *Oregonian*, August 3, 1975.

Mary's Club

Stewart Hotel

129 SW BROADWAY

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1921

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

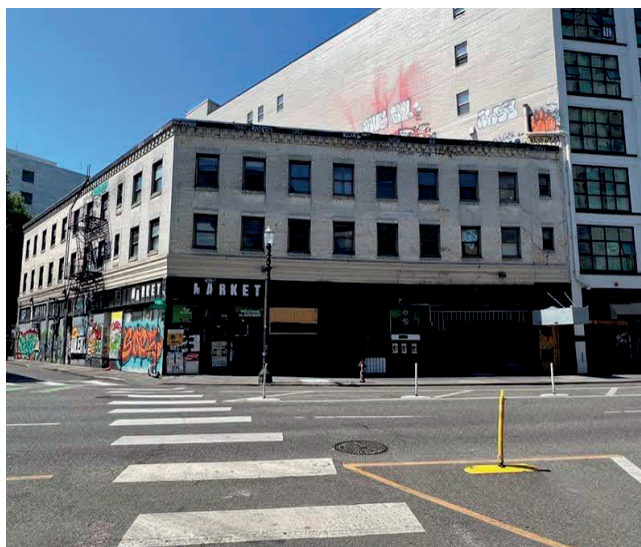
SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Mary's Club

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1960s–2021



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

129 SW Broadway is a three-story 20th Century Commercial style building facing southeast, south, and west on this irregular shape block's south half. The irregular plan building has a flat roof with a parapet, concrete foundation, and is clad in light yellow brick, a terracotta belt, pilasters, and a brick cornice with dentils. The ground level has multiple commercial wood storefronts with transom windows. The southeast corner has storefronts with ceramic tiles on the bases. The upper levels' entrance is on SW Broadway under a metal canopy. The windows appear to be replacement hung aluminum. Fire escape stairs are located on SW Ankeny Street and SW 8th Avenue.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Stewart Hotel housed Mary's Nightclub from 1954 to 2021. Opened under Roy Keller as a piano bar, the venue introduced strip dances in 1965, becoming one of Portland's first venues to feature topless shows. Mary's range of performers in the 1960s included local drag performer Scarlet O'Hara/Gary L. Alexander and transgender performer Christine Jorgensen. These performers drew both straight and LGBTQ+ audiences. As of July 2024, Mary's Nightclub continues to operate as "Portland's oldest strip club" albeit at a new location. The Stewart Hotel is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the site of early drag and transgender performances in Portland.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Smith, Suzette. "Mary's Club Closes Broadway Spot, Raffles Its Legendary Jukebox." *Willamette Week*, October 23, 2021. <https://www.wweek.com/music/2021/10/23/marys-club-closes-broadway-spot-raises-its-legendary-jukebox/>.

Ad. *Oregon Journal*, September 9, 1966.

"Go-Go Clubs Organize to Regulate Conduct." *Oregon Journal*, December 22, 1965.

Stanford, Phil. *Rose City Vice: Portland in the '70s--Dirty Cops and Dirty Robbers*. Port Townsend, WA: Feral House, 2017.

"Roy Keller" [obituaries]. *Oregonian*, July 14, 2006.

Williams, Marlena. "Stripping in Oregon." Oregon Encyclopedia. Last Updated July 23, 2024.

https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/stripping_in_oregon/.

Horn, Don. "Mary's Club." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/marys-club>.

"History." Mary's Club. <https://marysclub.com/history>.

Urban League of Portland

Tivoli Theater

2509 – 2531 N WILLIAMS AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1911

ORIGINAL USE: Theater

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Urban League of Portland

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1990s–Present

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2509-2531 N Williams Avenue is a three-story 20th Century Commercial style building facing north and east in a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with brick dentils and cornice, a concrete foundation, and is clad in cream colored brick. Wood storefronts are at the street level, and the building's upper levels have vinyl windows with a fixed panel above a slider. The main entrance with a wood glass door faces north and is centered on the façade. A secondary entrance is located on the east façade and has a half-glass wood door recessed in the center of the façade.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Tivoli Theater has housed the Urban League of Portland since the early 1990s. The Urban League of Portland is one of Oregon's oldest organizations working for the rights and empowerment of African Americans. During the 1980s Black lesbian activist Kathleen Saadat ran the Urban League's youth services programs. By 1994, Shala Moaydei organized Urban League's Rainbow program, a drop-in support group specifically supporting Black LGBTQ+ youth aged 12 to 19. The Urban League of Portland also organized HIV/AIDS community outreach to support African American Portlanders who may have felt excluded from other HIV/AIDS programs, such as Cascade AIDS Project (CAP). The Tivoli Theater is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of African American and LGBTQ+ history as a crucial support center for Black and LGBTQ+ Portlanders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Urban League beings group for sexual minority youth." *Just Out*, April 1, 1994, 13

Sorensen, Inga. "Getting the Word Out: The Urban League seeks to widen the discussion of HIV/ AIDS issues within Portland's African American Community." *Just Out*, September 20, 1996, 13.

Sorensen, Inga. "Local Color." *Just Out*, February 6, 1998, 17.

Millner, Darrell. *The Urban League of Portland: On the Road to Equality, a 50 Year Retrospective*. Portland Oregon, 1995. Urban League of Portland Records, 1945-2008. Oregon Multicultural Archives, Oregon State University Special Collections and Archives Research Center, Corvallis, Oregon.

Fish Grotto

Treves Hotel

1035 – 1039 SW Stark ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1912

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Bennes & Hendricks

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Fish Grotto

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1970s–2014



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1035-1039 SW Stark Street is a four-story 20th Century Commercial and Mediterranean Revival style hotel building facing west-south in a corner lot in an irregularly shaped block. The building has a flat roof with a parapet wall and a brick cornice with dentils. The building has a concrete foundation and is finished with yellow brick and metal panels on the ground floor. Windows are one-over-one double-hung. The main entrance has a replacement glass door with a sidelight facing SW 11th Avenue.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Treves Hotel, better known as the Joyce Hotel after its 1955 renaming, provided “pay per week” housing options for Portlanders from the 1960s through its acquisition by the City of Portland in 2015. The hotel was located within the “gay triangle” district located south of W Burnside Street and along SW Harvey Milk Street that developed in the 1970s; the Treves Hotel potentially provided rooms to LGBTQ+ individuals during this period. The hotel’s ground-floor restaurant, Fish Grotto, served as the kitchen for neighboring LGBTQ+ bars such as Red Cap Garage, Panorama, and Aura to ensure the bars’ compliance with liquor requirements until Fish Grotto closed in 2014. Further research is required to determine the significance of the Treves Hotel under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1984.

Beck, Byron. "Closing Report: Fez Ballroom and Sand Bar have Shuttered." GoLocalPDX. Last Updated September 7, 2014. <https://www.golocalpdx.com/food/closing-report-fez-ballroom-sand-bar-have-served-their-last-drinks>.

Butler, Grant. "More Tasty Memories." *Oregonian*, January 17, 2017.

https://www.oregonlive.com/dining/2017/01/another_round_of_memories_84_m.html.

Gay and Lesbian History: Series B: Organizations and Resources. Box 3, Folder 25. Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

Portland.gov. "The Joyce." Housing Bureau.

<https://www.portland.gov/phb/construction/joyce#:~:text=The%20Joyce%2C%20from%20Community%20Partner,s.units%20for%20people%20exiting%20homelessness>.

Harbor Club

Van Rensselaer Block

65 – 73 SW YAMHILL ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1878

ORIGINAL USE: Department Store

ARCHITECT: Allen/Mcmath/Hawkins (1978)

PRIMARY STYLE: Italianate

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Stucco

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Iron



LGBTQ+ USE: Harbor Club

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1946–1965

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

65-73 SW Yamhill Street is a four-story Italianate style building located in the southwest corner of the block. The building has a concrete foundation and flat roof with parapet. The first floor contains wood storefront windows with several entrances. The primary building entrance is on SW 1st Avenue and a secondary entrance is located in the southeast corner of the building on SW Yamhill Street. The first floor storefront bays all have awnings. The building facade contains pilasters with detailing as well as cast iron columns. One fire escape stair is located on SW Yamhill Street.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Van Rensselaer Block housed The Harbor Club bar between 1946 and 1965. The Harbor Club emerged after WWII as one of Portland's earliest and most notorious LGBTQ+ bars. Some Erv Lind Florist softball team players frequented the bar; though as described in the Normandale Field National Register nomination, not all Erv Lind Florist players were lesbian. By the 1950s, The Harbor Club was Portland's sole bar listed off limits to military personnel due to its LGBTQ+ connections. The bar closed in 1965 as a result of complications with the City of Portland's food licensing requirements for bar operations. Owner Johnny Honnegger subsequently opened The Riptide (949 SW Stark, demolished) another early Portland gay bar. Listed as contributing to the Portland Yamhill Historic District, the Van Rensselaer Block is also locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as one of Portland's earliest and most notorious LGBTQ+ bars.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Baker, Doug. "Memories of SW Yamhill." *Oregon Journal*, April 27, 1977, 11.

"Mayor Schrunck Says Portland 'Dead City' on Vice Basis." *Oregonian*, March 13, 1957, 10.

"OLCC Overrides City, Issues Licenses to Six Portland Taverns." *Oregonian*, December 18, 1964, 30.

Frye, Duane. "Portland Gay Bars in the 50s and 60s." *Just Out*, June 19, 1998, 11, 19.

Nielsen, Sister Paula. *The Trans-Evangelist: The Life and Times of a Transgender Pentecostal Preacher*. Portland, OR: One Spirit Press, 2014.

Oral history interview with Norm Costa, by Stephanie Munly and Ruben Reynaga, SR 4143, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Boag, Peter. "Does Portland Need a Homophile Society?" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 105, no. 1 (2004).

House of Light

Villa St. Rose

597 N DEKUM ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1917

ORIGINAL USE: Church-related residence

ARCHITECT: Jacobberger, Josef

PRIMARY STYLE: Colonial Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Georgian

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stone

LGBTQ+ USE: House of Light

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1990–1992



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

597 North Dekum Street is a four-story Colonial Revival religious building in a mid-block lot facing south. The building originally had an L-shape with an original building along the south and west sides. A new addition from 2000 closed the "L" and created a central patio. This original facade is clad in red brick and decorated with brick quoins, cast stone lintel with a keystone, and a concrete belt. A central bay projects on the south façade, where the main entry wood double glass door is located, adorned with wood pilasters and pediments. This wing has a front gable roof with eave returns and dentils. The main original building has a side-gable roof with parapet walls on the gable ends. Most windows appear to be original 12/12 wood double hung. There is a cupola with copper metal roof and cast stone dentils, columns, and other decorative details. The new wing is clad in brick and is not fully visible from the street.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Villa St. Rose housed House of Light from 1990 to 1992. Originally planned in 1989 to provide a range of services for infants and adults living with HIV/AIDS, the size and cost of retrofitting a large school building ultimately limited the scope of House of Light's operations. House of Light operated in the building for just two years, with their hospice services ending in 1992. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places for Criterion C and Criterion A in the area of social history, Villa St. Rose is potentially locally significant under Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as part of Portland's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cascade AIDS Project Archives. "Sister Paula Nielsen." Oral Histories. http://caparchives.org/oralhistory/video-play.php?video_id=110.

Silvis, Terri, and Denise Bohbot. "Villa St. Rose." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1978, Section 8, 2000.

Dillon, Lucinda. "Group Pursues Ambitious Plan for Big AIDS Hospice." *Oregonian*, March 6, 1989.

Timber Topper

Washington Hotel

1129 SW WASHINGTON ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1912

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT: Deane, Lionel

PRIMARY STYLE: Beaux Arts

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Other

LGBTQ+ USE: Timber Topper; Axe Handle, The

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1912; 1963–1976



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1129 SW Washington Street is a five-story Beaux Arts style hotel building facing southwest on a corner lot. The building has a flat roof with a decorative terracotta cornice, concrete foundation, and is clad with ornate yellow brick, terracotta belt and brick coins. The building entrance faces south and has a metal gate accessing a courtyard in the center of the SW Washington Street façade. Multiple entrances to ground floor retail are located on SW Washington Street and SW 12th Avenue. The ground floor has metal storefront windows and the upper floor windows are aluminum sliders with transoms on top.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Washington Hotel was designed by gay architect Lionel Deane in 1912, who was later arrested for connection with Portland's network of men engaging in same-sex sexual activities referred to as the "Vice Clique" scandal. By the 1970s, the hotel's ground floor commercial space housed several LGBTQ+ bars including Timber Topper (c.1963–1974), The Axe Handle (1974), and The Alley (dates unknown), likely building popularity among LGBTQ+ patrons in the early 1970s concurrent with development of the "gay triangle" south of W Burnside Street and around SW Harvey Milk Street (then SW Stark Street). By the end of 1976, the ground floor commercial space became a Chinese restaurant, Yenching. Washington Hotel is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with numerous LGBTQ+ establishments. The property is also potentially significant under Criterion C as an example of Lionel Deane's architecture in Portland and is potentially significant under Criterion B for association with Deane as an early Portland gay architect.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "Timber Topper." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/timber-topper>.

Baker, Doug. "Monday's Mystic Melange." *Oregon Journal*, August 11, 1980, 9.

"Teke Round-up." *Oregon Journal*, April 26, 1963, 6.

Peacock in the Park

Washington Park Amphitheater

404 SW KINGSTON AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Site

YEAR BUILT: 1925

ORIGINAL USE: Music Facility

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE:

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING:

SECONDARY SIDING:

LGBTQ+ USE: Peacock in the Park

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1987–2004



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Roughly located at 400 SW Kingston Avenue, Washington Park Amphitheater is an open, flat landscape surrounded by multiple sets of stairs. A large, raised concrete platform is located in the east of the grass area and is surrounded by large parterres. The sitting area has a C-shape opening to the east. The surrounding landscape includes roses planted in organized planters in the south and west, with more organic natural vegetation on the north. This amphitheater is accessed by SW Kingston Avenue in a central area of Washington Park.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

Washington Park Amphitheater, located at the north end of the International Rose Test Garden, served as the site of Peacock in the Park between 1987 and 2004. Peacock in the Park was an outdoor summer drag and variety show founded by Imperial Sovereign Rose Court of Oregon Rose Empress XXIX Lady Elaine Peacock in 1987. Despite Lady Elaine's passing in 1993, LGBTQ+ Portlanders Maria Peters Lake and Kimberlee Van Patten continued the outdoor summer event through 2004. Washington Park Amphitheater is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the site of a long-running outdoor drag and variety show featuring LGBTQ+ art and entertainment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Peacock Productions Inc. "History of Peacock Productions Inc." About Us. <https://peacockinthepark.org/history-of-peacock-productions-inc/>.

Oregon Queer History Collective. "Lady Elaine Peacock Eldwood "Woody" Johnson." Queer Heroes Northwest. <https://www.glapn.org/6328peacock.html>.

"Peacock in the Park." *Just Out*, June 1, 1991, 10.

Lauderdale, Thomas. "A Community Mourns." *Just Out*, November 15, 1993.

O'Bryan, Will. "Sequins in the Sun." *Just Out*, June 21, 1996, 23.

Oral history interview with Maria Council, by Gary Knapp and A. Krummenacker, 2010 February 19, SR 11457, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Oral history interview with Kimberlee Van Patten, by Katie Horton and Amy Sherwood, SR 11291, Oregon Historical Society Research Library.

Blair, Stephen. "Return of the Peacock." *Just Out*, June 18, 1999, 43.

Hochman, Anndee. "Eldwood Johnson, a.k.a. Lady Elaine Peacock." *Just Out*, September 1, 1989, 15.

Hochman, Anndee. "Snap Shots of Diversity: The Year in Profiles." *Just Out*, June 1, 1990, 18.

Waters, Poison. "I'm So Glad We Had This Time Together..." *Just Out*, June 18, 2004, 43.

Peacock Productions Inc. "Rosey Waters interviews Lady Elaine Peacock 9/1/1993." YouTube video, 1:33:25. September 2, 2020. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_fmNcy-G.

Chocolate Moose

Western Rooms Building

15 – 27 SW 2nd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1906

ORIGINAL USE: Hotel

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Renaissance Revival

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING:



LGBTQ+ USE: Chocolate Moose; Anchors on Ankeny

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1969–1980s

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

15-27 SW 2nd Avenue is a four-story Renaissance Revival commercial building and that features a rectangular floor plan, central atrium, and flat roof. The property is placed on a corner lot facing south and east and sitting on a concrete foundation. The building is clad in red brick and topped in a brick belt course and dentils below a wood cornice with modillions. There are replacement aluminum windows in the upper levels and multiple wood storefronts with large leaded glass transoms on the first floor. A main wood with glass entry door faces east and has decorated pilasters on each side with a large glass transom above.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Western Rooms Building housed the Chocolate Moose (also known as the Chocolate Moose Inn) from 1969 until the late 1980s. The Chocolate Moose hosted live music and occasional drag performances beginning c. 1972. After its closure in the late 1980s, the bar reopened as Anchors on Ankeny. Listed as contributing to the Portland Skidmore/Old Town Historic District, the Western Rooms Building is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with a long-lasting LGBTQ+ venue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Beer & Wine, Food, Cabaret Show." *Cityweek*, February 14, 1986, 5.

"Vibes Click Deftly with Black's Blues." *Oregonian*, November 26, 1972, 84.

"On Stage Listings." *Oregonian*, November 15, 1985, 72.

"The Berbati Triangle." *Oregonian*, September 1, 2000, A&E4.

Rusk, Robert. "Queen of Country." *Just Out*, November 20, 1998, 11.

Regan, Amanda and Eric Gonzaba. Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon."

<https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

Wilde Oscar's

Wilde Oscar's

318 – 336 SW 3rd AVE

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1890

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial: General

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Commercial

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Stucco



LGBTQ+ USE: Wilde Oscar's

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1976 – 1983

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

318 SW 3rd Avenue is a two-story Commercial style building oriented west to east on a mid-block lot of the west side of the block. The building has a concrete foundation, a flat roof is flat, and is clad in brick and stucco. The main entrance is a metal door with a transom window facing west. The windows are three-over-two vertical pane wood.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

318 SW 3rd Avenue housed Wilde Oscar's bar between 1976 and 1983. Wilde Oscar's was an LGBTQ+-friendly bar showing live theater and cabaret. 318 SW 3rd Avenue is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as a bar and cabaret welcoming to LGBTQ+ individuals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cook, Tom, and George Painter. "1999 Portland Gay History Walking Tour." Oregon Queer History Collective. <https://www.glapn.org/6045walkingtour.html>.

Horn, Don. "Wild Oscar's." Bars, Restaurants, & Taverns. The Umbrella Project. <https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/wilde-oscars>.

Kinnard, Rupert. "Wilde Oscar's: The Demise of an Institution." *Just Out*, February 3, 1984.

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Kohl, David. "Hiking the Camp: An Annotated Walk Through Time." *Just Out*, August 19, 2005, 22-25.

State of Oregon. "Final Findings." Liquor Control Commission.

https://www.oregon.gov/olcc/docs/final_orders/final_orders_1983/wilde_oscars.pdf.

Nielsen, Paula. "The Bar Scene." *Oregon Gay Rights Report*, August 1981.

Regan, Amanda and Eric Gonzaba. Mapping the Gay Guides. "Oregon." <https://www.mappingthegayguides.org/map/>.

The Stairs Down

Woodmen of the World Lodge

615 SE ALDER ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1925

ORIGINAL USE: Meeting Hall

ARCHITECT: Lucius, A, A

PRIMARY STYLE: Colonial Revival

SECONDARY STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PRIMARY SIDING: Brick

SECONDARY SIDING: Cast Stone



LGBTQ+ USE: The Stairs Down

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1974

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

615 SE Alder Street is a two-story Colonial Revival and Mediterranean Revival style building with a daylight basement and a concrete foundation. The rectangular plan building is clad in red brick. Full-height grooved pilasters adorn the building, extending up to a decorative cornice. Phrases related to virtues are inscribed in the cornice. The windows are mostly multi-pane metal casement, with most of the basement windows infilled. The second floor corner windows have fanlights. The building's symmetrical main entrance is on the south façade, between the basement and main floor. The entrance features three arched entry glass doors, each with stained glass fanlight. The second floor has an inset balcony with tripartite arches containing multi-pane French doors.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Woodmen of the World Lodge housed Stairs Down in 1974. Located in the building's basement, Stairs Down was a youth dance club/event space operated by the LGBTQ+ youth group Portland Youth Alliance (PYA), which initially formed within the LGBTQ+ organization Second Foundation of Oregon. The club operated for eight months, hosting various LGBTQ+-youth oriented events and advertising in local LGBTQ+ press. Listed as contributing to the East Portland Grand Avenue Historic District, the Woodmen of the World Lodge is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history as the site of Portland's first nightclub created by and for queer youth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

Dirk, Jayden. "There is No Place in the City:" Queer Youth, the Counterculture, and Portland's Early Gay Rights Movement, 1968-1974." Oregon Queer History Collective. Last updated 2018.

<https://www.glapn.org/6067EarlyLGBTQYouth.html>.

"The Stairs Down." *Northwest Gay Review*, February 1974.

"Dance, Dance, Dance." *Northwest Gay Review*, May 1974.

Horn, Don. "The Stairs Down & Portland Youth Alliance." Youth. The Umbrella Project.

<https://www.umbrellaprojectoregon.com/stairs-down-portland-youth-alliance>.

Assisi House

Zeller House

2014 SE ANKENY ST

RESOURCE TYPE: Building

YEAR BUILT: 1899

ORIGINAL USE: Single Dwelling

ARCHITECT:

PRIMARY STYLE: Queen Anne

SECONDARY STYLE:

PRIMARY SIDING: Horizontal Board

SECONDARY SIDING: Shingle

LGBTQ+ USE: Assisi House

PERIOD OF LGBTQ+ ASSOCIATION: 1987–1989



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

2014 SE Ankeny Street is a two-and-one-half story Queen Anne residential building facing north on a midblock lot. The building has a concrete foundation, rectangular plan, a side-gable roof with a turret above a two-story bay window in the northeast corner, and a front gable roof over a porch that is supported by three wooden Doric columns. The building is elevated from the street and can be reached by two sets of stairs leading to a non-original wood door with a glass transom. A garage is located under the house on the eastern side of the north elevation. The first floor is clad in v-notch wood siding and the second floor features wood shingles. There is brick veneer above the columns of the porch, and octagonal shingles are located on the gable ends on both side façades. All windows appear to be original double hung wood. The central window on the first floor of the turret is fixed on the bottom with a stained-glass window on top. The central window of the second floor of the turret is a smaller fixed window.

HISTORY DESCRIPTION

The Zeller House housed an HIV/AIDS assisted living organization named Assisi House from 1987 to c.1989. Assisi House was founded by John Trevitts, Doug Foland, and Jan Weyeneth on October 1st, 1987, to assist housing-insecure people living with HIV/AIDS in Portland. Associated with the end-of-life care facility Juniper House at 2006 SE Ankeny, the two houses were connected via a concrete ramp in 1988 for residents requiring end-of-life care. The Zeller House is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of LGBTQ+ history for its association with Assisi House's early role in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kohl, David Grant. *A Curious and Peculiar People: A History of the Metropolitan Community Church of Portland, and the Sexual Minority Communities of Northwest Oregon*. Portland, OR: Spirit Press, 2006.

"Church Set for City's Gay People." *Oregon Journal*, April 16, 1973, 5.

Dillon, Lucinda. "Group Pursues Ambitious Plan for Big AIDS Hospice." *Oregonian*, March 6, 1989.

Dworkin, Andy. "Oregon among National Leaders in Number of Assisted Living Facilities." *Oregonlive*, January 5, 2010. https://www.oregonlive.com/news/2010/01/oregon_among_national_leaders.html.

O'Neill, Patrick. "Nursing Homes Not Taking Aids Victims." *Oregonian*, November 6, 1987.

Wilson, Keren Brown. "Historical evolution of assisted living in the United States, 1979 to the present." *The Gerontologist*, 47, suppl_1 2007: 8–22. https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/47.supplement_1.8.

Geiling, Natasha. "The confusing and at-times counterproductive 1980s response to the AIDS epidemic." *Smithsonian Magazine*. December 4, 2013. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/the-confusing-and-at-times-counterproductive-1980s-response-to-the-aids-epidemic-180948611/>.

Foland, Doug, Oral history interview by Dorian McCall and Ernestina Fuenmayor, February 22, 2024.