



Harold L. and Annie T. Buell
2187 SW Market Drive
Portland, OR 97210

November 18, 1987

The Bureau of Planning has transmitted the recommendation of the Portland Historical Landmarks Commission proposing that the following be designated as an historical landmark. A copy of the Commissioner's report is enclosed.

JONES-HOLCOMB RESIDENCE
2187 SW Market Drive
Tax Lot 1 of Lots 5, 6, 29 & 31, Block 56, Carter's Add to Portland.

The City Council does not always adopt the recommendations of the Portland Historical Landmarks Commission for proposed historical landmarks. If the proposal were to be granted, it would affect only the property named above.

It is the duty of this office to notify owners of abutting property that the City Council will consider this proposal at the meeting which will commence at 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 2, 1987, in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 1220 SW Fifth Avenue, which you may attend if you wish.

If you wish to go on record as favoring or protesting historical landmark designation of this building, please do so by letter addressed to this office, or you may make your comments on the back of this letter and return it to me for filing as a matter of record prior to the date of the hearing.

If you want additional information, please call 248-4086.

Yours very truly,

Elena Crocena
Principal Deputy City Auditor

EC:mn
Encl.
5586C

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

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

1. Name

historic JONES-HOLCOMB RESIDENCE

and/or common BUELL HOUSE

2. Location

street & number 2187 S.W. Market Street Dr. ___ not for publication

city, town Portland ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Oregon code county Multnomah code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Buell, Harold and Annie T.

street & number 2187 S.W. Market Street Dr.

city, town Portland ___ vicinity of state Oregon

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Recorder's Office

street & number Oregon National Building, 610 S.W. Alder St.

city, town Portland state Oregon

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Portland Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no
Inventory

date 1981 ___ federal state ___ county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade St., S.E.

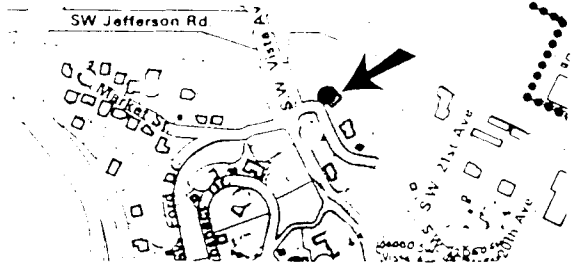
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

1. NAME (Common & Historic)

JONES-HOLCOMB RESIDENCE

2. HISTORIC DISTRICT None

3. LOCATION (Present) 2187 SW Market Drive
Section 3127 Lot(s) Tax Lot 1 of Lots 5,6, & 29,31
Block 56 Addition Carter's Addition to P
Address 2187 SW Market Drive
County Multnomah
Zoning R7
Location Map



Original Location Same

Date Moved
Site Endangered By

BACKGROUND

Construction Date 1911
Original Use Residence
Present Use Residence

Architect Wade Hampton Pipes
Original Owner Dr. Noble Wiley Jones
Present Owner Harold L. & Annie T. Buell

CHARACTERISTICS

Style Arts & Crafts
Construction & Materials

Present Condition Good

Shingle siding and stucco exterior

HISTORICAL SUMMARY (Significance, Physical History, Events, Personages)

See attached National Register form

SOURCES OF INFORMATION see attached

OTHER LANDMARK DESIGNATION (State, Federal) National Register

INVENTORIED BY Kimberly Lakin and Sally Donovan
Northwest Heritage Property Assoc.

P.O. Box 1871 PDX 97208-1871

PORTLAND HISTORICAL LANDMARKS COMMISSION

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Jones-Holcomb Residence, built in 1911, was one of the first residences designed by Portland architect, Wade Hampton Pipes. This English Arts and Crafts style home was constructed for Dr. Noble Wiley Jones and his wife, Nellie S. Sturtevant, who occupied the house until 1927, when it was sold to Jones' business partner and his wife, Dr. Blair and Edythe Holcomb. The residence, through its materials, craftsmanship and plan, represents an early example of Pipes' work and embodies many characteristics of the English Arts and Crafts style, such as horizontality "roughcast" stucco and Tudor detailing. Pipes is best known for his introduction of The English Arts and Crafts style to Portland.

SITE

The residence is located on a prominent site in the west hills, overlooking downtown Portland. There was once a gardeners' cottage north of the house and the grounds were landscaped with terraced rock walls. Portions of these rock walls are still evident. The Jones-Holcomb Residence is situated at the northeast corner of S.W. Vista and S.W. Market Streets, adjacent to the Vista Bridge, which was constructed in 1926. The house and grounds are located on Lots 5, 6, 29, 30 and 31, Block 56 in Carters Addition to Portland, Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, in Multnomah County, Oregon. The current address of the residence is 2187 S.W. Market Street Drive; it was formerly 641, 643 Market Street.

The house was built for Dr. Noble Wiley Jones and his wife, Nellie in 1911. The Jones occupied the house until 1927 when it was sold to Jones' partner, Dr. Blair Holcomb and his wife Edythe. The Holcombs owned the house until it was sold to Harry and Ruth Lena Stopps in 1940. The residence changed hands again in 1964 and was bought by Robert Gantenbein and later, Eric Ladd. It was unoccupied and used for storage since the change of ownership which occurred in 1964. Annie and Harold Buell bought the property in 1987 and are currently in the process of rehabilitation and restoration of the residence and grounds.

EXTERIOR

The two story residence, including a full basement, is rectangular in plan and comprises approximately 2,698 square feet. The jerkin-head roof with one gable end and an intersecting cross gable, is covered with composition shingles. Two chimneys are located on the front of the gable and a large corbelled chimney is located on the rear elevation.

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The strong horizontal emphasis of the building is expressed by the use of stucco or "roughcast" concrete on the first story and wood shingles on the second story; typical exterior cladding materials used by Pipes. A wide molded water table extends around the perimeter of the house further accentuating the horizontality of the building. The second floor which projects slightly over the first floor is separated by chamfered brackets.

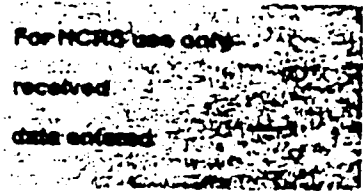
Multi-paned casement windows which occur singly, paired or in triplicate and twelve over one double hung sash windows are seen throughout the house. All original windows are divided by wood mullions except for the leaded glass sidelights flanking the front door. Windows on the west, north and south facades are embellished with decorative window boxes supported by exposed brackets. Fixed paned windows were added to the arched surrounds on the back porch in the 1940's.

The rear elevation of the building is extremely vertical. This is emphasized by the steep slope of the site to the east of the house. A walk-in crawl space, a full basement, and two upper porches are located on the rear elevation. The back porch, which is at first floor level, is enclosed with a bank of casement windows, divided into small panes at the top and single panes along the bottom. The porch is supported by classical, fluted columns, added when the porch was remodeled in 1924 during the Jones' occupancy. A small deck is situated above the enclosed porch off the second floor rooms.

GARAGE

The garage, north of the house, added in 1921, was also designed by Wade Hampton Pipes. The garage is similar to the house in its exterior materials: a combination of stucco and wood shingles. The front of the garage exhibits architectural features typical of Pipes' later works, such as the use of twin gables. The roof is a gambrel with an intersecting side gable on the north elevation. Casement windows are located on three sides of the garage and storage area is located in the basement below the garage on the east side. A round arched doorway connects the garage to the house and provides access to stairs which lead down to the back yard.

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INTERIOR FIRST FLOOR

The main entrance to the residence is through a door located under the front gable. The door opens into the entrance hall which contains a coat closet, doorways to the den and kitchen, and the staircase. The hall is beautifully crafted with oak wainscoting, oak paneled walls, doors, and exposed ceiling beams.

DEN

The den is located on the north side of the hall. Three walls of the den have four foot high oak bookcases with glass doors. A fireplace, on the north wall, is flanked by two multi-paned casement windows. The fireplace is faced with brick with surrounds and mantelpiece embellished with oak trim. Exposed beams decorate the ceiling.

LIVING ROOM

The living room is located off the entrance hall to the east. The living room is a large, light, open space punctuated by a series of multi-paned casement windows on the north wall and french doors on the east and south walls. A fireplace is located on the east wall between a pair of french doors. The hearth and face are tiled and a brass molding strip surrounds the opening. Curved brackets support the oak mantel piece. A wide oak ceiling molding, picture rail, and panelled oak wainscoting decorate the walls. The floors are oak.

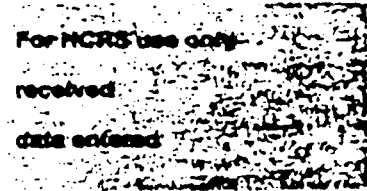
DINING ROOM

The dining room, located south of the living room is similar in its detailing and quality of light. Oak wainscoting and a ceiling molding add to the richness of the wall surface as well as built-in shelves which flank the two pair of french doors separating the dining room and living room. Multi-pane casement windows are located on the south and east walls and french doors open onto the near enclosed porch.

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SUN PORCH

The sun porch is long and narrow with a band of casement windows enclosing the room on three sides. A large brick fireplace, added in the 1920's, is located at the northern end of the room on the west wall and shares a common chimney with the living room fireplace. The fireplace has a projecting brick corbelled mantel-piece. The classical fluted columns, located at the corners of the room, were probably added during the 1920's remodeling. The floors are oak and the ceiling is painted fir boards.

BUTLERS PANTRY AND KITCHEN

Directly south of the dining room is a small room and a bath which originally functioned as a butler's pantry. This room connects the dining area with the kitchen. The kitchen has built-in cupboards which are located on the east and west walls. A long, narrow door adjacent to the east wall cabinets contains a built-in ironing board. The original wood-lift from the basement to the first and second floor is located in a small pantry on the north wall of the kitchen. A door on the south side of the kitchen provides access to a small entrance hall and the second front door which opens onto S.W. Market Street Drive. A basement door is located on the north wall.

BASEMENT

The basement is divided into five rooms, a bath, and a hallway which contains the wood-lift. A door on the north side opens to the exterior stairway between the house and the garage.

SECOND FLOOR

The oak stairwell leading to the second floor exhibits the Arts and Craft style detail in the simplicity of the newel posts, slightly curved balustrade and square balusters. A band of wooden sash casement windows bring light into the stairwell on the west wall of the landing. Narrow built-in shelves with multi-paned glass doors are located on the south and north wall of the landing, adjacent to the windows.

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BEDROOMS

Four bedrooms, two baths, a sun deck and long hall comprise the second floor. The bedrooms have casement windows on at least two walls in each room. The master bedroom, in the northeast corner of the house contains a fireplace, which is faced with tile and has an oak surround and mantel. Adjacent to the master bedroom is a bath and a set of double doors which open onto a small enclosed porch. Both bathrooms have tile floors and partially tiled walls.

HARDWARE

The original hardware in the residence is finely crafted brass pieces specially ordered from England by Pipes. This type of detailing is a typical feature of the Arts and Crafts movement and in residences designed by Wade Pipes. Only some of the hardware in the Jones-Holcomb house is intact, due to the vandalism which has occurred over the years while it was unoccupied.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the building are confined to the east (rear) elevation and were undertaken in phases, in 1924 and 1940. The alterations which were made in 1924 include the addition of a sewing room, a bathroom in the basement, and the enclosure of the sun porch on the first story. The brick fireplace and the classical columns on the sun porch were added at this time.

The 1940's alterations primarily affected the basement level which was converted into an apartment. It appears that there was once an open porch at the basement level which was enclosed by the addition of windows in 1940 and later in 1961. A window and the bathroom were added to the butler's pantry in 1940.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1911 **Builder/Architect** Architect - Wade Hampton Pipes

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jones-Holcomb Residence is significant under criterion A for its association with Drs. Noble Wiley Jones and Blair Holcomb, both of whom are recognized for their contributions to the advancement of medicine in Portland and the Pacific Northwest. The residence may also be evaluated under criterion C as one of the first buildings designed by noted Portland architect Wade Hampton Pipes upon his return from study in England.

DR. NOBLE WILEY JONES

Dr. Jones, a native of Ohio, was born in 1876 the son of Mary Eveline (Noble) Jones and Philo Everett Jones, also a physician. N.W. Jones obtained a bachelor's degree in zoology from Stanford University in 1894. After four years of working as a chemist for a mining company in Utah, N.W. Jones decided to attend medical school at Rush Medical College at the University of Chicago. Graduating in 1901, Dr. Jones served as resident physician at Cook County Hospital. In 1903 Dr. Jones moved to South Dakota and set up private practice for two years. He then traveled to Europe for postgraduate work at universities in Vienna, Berlin, and London.

Upon his return to the United States in 1906, Dr. Jones settled in Portland and established the city's first specialized practice in internal medicine. His office was located in the Kern Building on the corner of Grand Avenue and East Burnside in which he also resided. A taped interview with Dr. Jones in 1971 conducted by his son Dr. Orville Jones contains a colorful account of Dr. Jones' first client in Portland:

"The patient lived on East Ankeny Street nearby and I went with the sister to see her. She was a young woman of twenty-eight years in a profound state of catalepsy. She was lying rigidly in her bed, unconscious to all apparent stimulæ and I placed her arms and legs in a fixed position and pricked her with a pin without any response. It was a beautiful case and I enjoyed the privilege

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of examining her. Suddenly in the back of the house there was a loud noise. The lady who had brought me said her older sister's husband was drunk and had been abusing her. Soon the latter ran into the patient's room, around the foot of the bed and into a nearby closet. She was immediately followed by her drunken husband, as he passed by me I hit him in the jaw and knocked him down. He was for a short time completely out. I rolled him over on his face, sat on him and held his arms in a half-nelson. The wife appeared on the scene at once and I asked her if she wanted me to rope him. She said she did and she left the room and brought me a rope. I tied him and left him lying on the floor. I then asked the wife if she wanted me to call the police. She said yes and asked me to do so. As I got up from the floor I looked at the patient, she was sitting up in bed and had apparently enjoyed the whole scene. I asked her if she had enjoyed it and she replied 'Yes, it was a really good show.' Soon the police came and took the husband away in the paddy wagon. The wife asked me how much she owed me and I said three dollars. She paid me. I left the house with their thanks and my first earned fee in my pocket."¹

In 1911 Dr. Jones was joined by his father Dr. Philo Everett Jones and the father and son began their practice from the Stevens Building. Dr. Jones and three other prominent Portland doctors, Thomas Joyce, Laurence Selling, and Frank Kistner together in 1921, founded the private clinic known as the Portland Clinic. Today the Portland Clinic continues its multi-specialist practice with more than thirty physicians.

Dr. Jones traveled to Europe again in 1923, this time to study cardiology in London. When he returned to Portland in 1924, he brought with him Portland's first electrocardiograph machine, and possibly one of the earliest to be brought to the United States.

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In addition to his practice at the Portland Clinic, Dr. Jones was instrumental in the establishment of hospitals in Portland. In 1910 Dr. Jones started the Portland Convalescent Hospital on NW Marhsall Street, which was later operated by Dr. Sears. In 1916 Dr. Jones built the Portland Medical Hospital located on NW Lovejoy Street. A larger facility was built in 1931 by Drs. Jones, Joyce, Kistner and Selling of the Portland Clinic. It was located on Marquam Hill near the Medical School with the intention that ultimately it should be turned over to the school as a research unit.

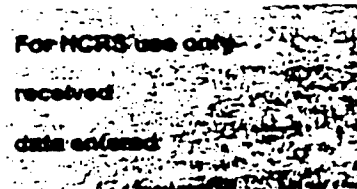
Dr. Jones was devoted to the advancement of the medical profession in Portland in every sense as is evidenced in his serving as unpaid adjunct professor at the University of Oregon Medical School during all his active years of practice. Dr. Olaf Larsell, author of The Doctor in Oregon, credits Dr. Jones' and others' many years of dedicated unpaid service as a major cause for the establishment of the University of Oregon Medical School on a "modern basis in medical education." ²

As president, secretary and life-time member of the Portland Academy of Medicine, Dr. Jones was responsible for much of the program and content of its meetings. In 1941, a committee consisting of Drs. Jones, Menne, and Larsell recommended to the Academy the establishment of a research foundation. Thus Medical Research Foundtion, Inc. was instituted to encourage a greater degree of medical research in Portland.

Dr. Jones was also a humanitarian who believed in aiding the less fortunate. It was to this end that he helped establish the Portland Free Dispensary in 1910. This Dispensary later became associated with the University of Oregon Medical School as the Outpatient Clinic which is still in operation today.

In addition to his membership with the Portland Academy of Medicine, Dr. Jones also served as president of the Mutlnomah County Medical Society and nationally in 1938, he was chosen as second vice-president of the American College of Physicians. On a regional level, Dr. Jones helped organize the Tri-State Medical Society with Fred Epland of Seattle, Washington. This organization was responsible for bringing prominent medical professionals to the Pacific Northwest for lectures.

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Nellie S. (Strurtevant) Jones, Dr. Jones' wife, was a charter member of the Town Club founded in 1928. She also assisted in the founding of the Arts and Crafts Society in 1906, now known as the Arts and Crafts School. She was a life member of the Portland Art Museum and a founding member of the Martha Washington Society for young single women (later known as the Portland Womens' Union).³

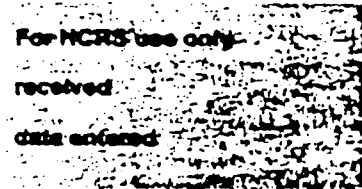
The Joneses had Wade Hampton Pipes build the house for them at 2187 Market Street Drive in 1911. They raised three children in this house (Orville, Thomas and Jeanette) before moving to a house on Skyline Drive in 1927. They resided in the Skyline Drive house until approximately 1940 when Nellie and Dr. Jones moved to an apartment in downtown Portland. The Jones sold the Market Street Drive property in 1927 to Dr. Jones' business partner Dr. Blair Holcomb, also a noted Portland physician.

DR. BLAIR HOLCOMB

Though nearly twenty years apart in age, the two men were very close friends. Blair Holcomb, grandson of Hiram Barker, an Oregon Trail Pioneer, and son of Dr. Curtis Holcomb, was born in 1894 in Portland, Oregon. He attended public schools and the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland before traveling to Chicago to attend Rush Medical College. Upon completion of his schooling, Blair returned to Portland where he met Dr. Jones and joined him in practice at the Portland Clinic, specializing in internal medicine. Two years later Dr. Holcomb founded a diabetes outpatient clinic at the University of Oregon Medical School to which he served as director and adjunct professor emeritus until 1953. Dr. Noble Wiley Jones sent Dr. Holcomb to Boston to study diabetes early in their practice.⁴ In 1933, Dr. Holcomb established his own private practice from which he retired in 1965.

Dr. Holcomb dedicated his life to diabetes research which is illustrated through his many publications on the subject. Many of these publications he printed himself on his own printing press which was housed in the basement of the Market Street Drive property. He wrote articles for the lay person on diabetes such as "How to Live Happily with Diabetes" and "How to Live Happier with Diabetes". He became editor emeritus of the Diabetes Bulletin in 1965 having written numerous articles for the Bulletin over the years.

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Dr. Holcomb was instrumental in the founding of several charitable organizations for diabetes, such as the Diabetic Children's Camp and the Diabetic Research Foundation. He also organized the City's first diabetic classes for patients. These classes began, and are still offered, at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was a lifelong member of the American Diabetes Association and was elected first vice-president at its 20th annual meeting in 1967, formerly having served as second vice president. Dr. Holcomb also served as president of the Oregon State Medical Society.

In 1919 Dr. Holcomb married Edythe Holcomb. Eight years later the Holcombs purchased the residence on Market Street Drive from the Jones family. There Dr. and Mrs. Holcomb raised their five children: Shirley; Susan; Blair, Jr.; Virginia and Miriam. The Holcombs resided at the Market Street Drive home until 1950, when Dr. Holcomb and his wife moved back to the Holcomb family farmstead in northeast Portland. Dr. Holcomb died in 1975 at the age of 81.

WADE HAMPTON PIPES

Wade Hampton Pipes was born in 1877 in Independence, Oregon and grew up in the Willamette Valley. In 1907 he traveled to England to study architecture at the London Central School of Arts and Crafts. It was there that he was influenced of the Arts and Crafts Movement under the instructor Charles Spooner. Pipes was provided the opportunity to view the work of famous Arts and Crafts architects C.F.A. Voysey and Sir Edwin Lutyens, as well as the early medieval vernacular architecture of England, the roots of the English Arts and Crafts Movement.

Upon returning to Portland in 1911, Pipes established his architectural practice and introduced the Arts and Crafts style to the City of Portland. Over the years he developed a reputation for his finely crafted residences which were constructed throughout the City. Characteristics of his work as described in Ann Brewster Clarke's book Wade Hampton Pipes, include "gables, bellcasting, massive chimneys, casement windows and an exterior of roughcast cement in combination with wood siding."⁵

Although the Jones-Holcomb Residence is not identified in Mrs. Carke's book, it has been stated by both the previous owner

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Eric Ladd (who had in his possession at one time the original plans), and Dr. Jones' son, Dr. Orville Jones, that the house is in fact a Wade Pipes design. Indeed, many of the distinguishing traits as described by Mrs. Clarke are evident in the Jones-Holcomb Residence.

It should be noted that the first house described in Mrs. Clarke's book, the John Pipes house of 1912, bears resemblance to the Jones-Holcomb residence. Completed in 1911, the Jones-Holcomb Residence may have been the first house designed by Pipes upon his return to Portland. Dr. Orville Jones has commented that some disagreement arose during the construction of the residence over interior transom windows. Mrs. Jones apparently did not want transoms over the interior doors. This led to a disagreement which may have resulted in Pipe's leaving the job. However, the ill feelings did not keep the Joneses from hiring Pipes again in 1921 to design a garage. The original plans for the garage were found by the previous owner and given to the current owners (Buelis). These plans bear Wade Pipe's signature.

The interior detailing such as the massive, yet simple woodwork also bears the traits of a Pipe's design. Ann Brewster Clarke characterizes Pipe's interiors as "generally [with] a large entrance hall, a generous staircase with handsome balusters and rail, and casement windows," all of which are evident in the Jones-Holcomb Residence.⁶ The floorplan is also indicative of Pipes. The main spaces are large and open. All the rooms are situated so as to receive the maximum amount of light and city view. Built upon an extremely steep site, Pipe's took maximum advantage of the eastern views, by placing the more functional rooms to the west (street) side. Wade Hampton Pipes was known for his ability to capitalize on even the most difficult of sites.

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Footnotes

1. Oral interview with Dr. Noble Wiley Jones conducted by his son Dr. Orville Noble Jones, 1971. Oregon Historical Society.
2. Larsell, Olaf. The Doctor in Oregon: A Medical History. Portland, Oregon: Binford and Mor, 1947.
3. Oregonian. Obituary of Nellie S. Jones, May 26, 1976.
4. Interview with Dr. Orville Jones by Kimberly Lakin. August 14, 1987.
5. Clarke, Ann Brewster. Wade Hampton Pipes: Arts and Crafts Architect in Portland, Oregon. Portland: Binford and Mort, 1986. p. 31.
6. Ibid. p. 67.

