

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received FEB 5 1987

date entered MAR 6 1987

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

**1. Name**

historic Durham-Jacobs House No. of contributing features: 1  
and/or common Same No. of non-contributing features: 1

**2. Location**

street & number 2138 SW Salmon Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of First Congressional District  
state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Lake Oswego Development Corp., attention Robert Jarvis  
street & number 14110 SW Stampher Road  
city, town Lake Oswego N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97034

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse  
street & number 1021 SW Fourth  
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1982  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW 5th Avenue  
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

## 7. Description

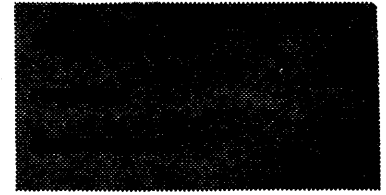
<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>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

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

The Durham-Jacobs House, a three story building in the Queen Anne style, was built in 1890. Its architect and builder are unknown. Originally constructed as a single-family residence, it has been used intermittently as offices and apartments in recent years. It is currently being leased as office space. The building is in excellent condition and has remained little altered since the interior was remodeled about 1913.

The house occupies Tax Lot 4 of Block 13, Amos N. King's Addition to the City of Portland, in Multnomah County, Oregon. Prominently sited at the intersection of SW King Avenue and SW Salmon Streets, the house acts as an important visual landmark anchoring the east side of the historic King's Hill neighborhood. A portion of this neighborhood (please see attached map) was proposed for designation as the King's Hill Historic/Conservation District in the late 1970s. Pressure from special interest groups was brought to bear on the project, however, and designation was never realized. The neighborhood nonetheless contains a high concentration of historically and architecturally significant buildings, many of which were built by Portlanders who were instrumental in shaping the city's history. The majority of residences were constructed in the period 1890 to 1930 and reflect a wide range of architectural tastes from the Jacobethan style Holtz residence designed by A. E. Doyle to the Federal style MacKenzie residence by the firm of Whidden and Lewis. There are nine designated city landmarks in the area, representing one of the highest concentrations of city landmarks outside of the downtown. The subject property, although not currently designated as a city landmark, is of significant rank in the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

The area immediately surrounding the nominated property is characterized by late 19th and early 20th century residences. A notable exception is the Mediterranean style Town Club building across Salmon Street to the north, which was constructed in 1931. Adjacent to the Durham-Jacobs House on the south is the Colonial Revival style Judge McCamant House (1898), and across King Street to the west is the Allen Lewis House, which was constructed in 1900 in the Tudor-Jacobethan tradition. A dense and high hedge of coniferous vegetation screens the Durham-Jacobs House from the Town Club parking lot, which is adjacent to the east. The house is oriented to the north and takes up most of its irregularly-shaped double lot with the exception of a small yard on the east side, which is enclosed by a vertical board fence, and a one-story garage located on the southeast corner of the property. The garage was built in approximately 1935. It has a flat roof, curvilinear Mission style gable and is faced with stucco. The north elevation of the garage encloses a portion of the side yard and has a small recessed fountain - now dry - and two built-in benches of concrete. The garage is not counted as a contributing feature. Three large, mature trees shade the parking strip on the north and west sides of the property: one Chestnut and two Linden trees.

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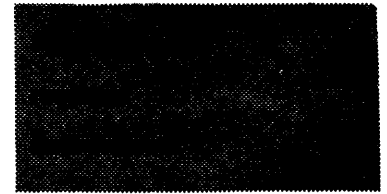
The Durham House, asymmetrical in plan, is a large three story, wood frame building. The foundation is brick and there is a full, raised basement which is accessed by an outside stairwell on the south elevation of the house. The hip roof with multiple projecting gables is covered with composition shingles and has a gabled wall dormer on the south elevation. Decorative bargeboards adorn the gable ends and a dentil course extends around the roof just below the eaves.

A two story projecting bay occurs on the east elevation. An open porch with decorative balustrade and balcony overhead (also with balustrade) extends across the north facade and wraps around the northeast corner, abutting in the projecting bay. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns in groups of two's and three's. The main entry, also on the north elevation, consists of a single glass-paneled door flanked by sidelights and fluted pilasters supporting a simple architrave. There are steps to porch level from the sidewalk. The steps are flanked by brick pedestals which support two large iron lions. A second set of pedestals act as supports for a delicate iron gate which extends across the steps halfway up the flight.

A second entry on the west elevation repeats many of the same elements found in the main entry. The porch is covered with a flat roof with balcony overhead although here it is supported by Ionic columns. There are five steps from sidewalk level flanked by brick pedestals each with smaller iron lion in sitting position.

Fenestration is varied throughout the house: however, the most common treatment is six-over-one double-hung sash with simple architrave molding. Multi-light casement windows are found on the south and west elevations. In addition to the above noted features there are two distinctive windows on the west elevation: a round-headed, stained glass window above the entry; and, paired double-hung sash divided by a paneled area with a broken scroll pediment. The stained glass window is slightly recessed and flanked by fluted pilasters. The delicate lead work and colorful glass are reminiscent of the Povey Brothers' window designs, although there is no evidence indicating the Povey s designed this window. The Povey Brothers, Portland craftsmen, came from a long line of English stained glass makers. Their extremely fine work is found on buildings throughout the Northwest.

The house is sheathed in lap siding with the exception of decorative shingles and recessed panels in the upper ends of several of the projecting gables. Gables on the north and west elevations each have a slight overhang at the attic level with a row of projecting rafter ends simulating

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modillions. A beltcourse wraps around the house at the first floor just above the windows and carries with it a small dentil course. A brick exterior chimney, on the west elevation, with its handsomely corbelled cap, recessed panels and decorative terra cotta tiles, further enhances the exterior of the house.

Structural Modifications, Alterations, and Additions

The Durham House is solidly constructed of good materials and structurally sound. The only major alterations include the enclosure of two small porches on either side of the projecting gabled wing on the south elevation, and the enclosure of a small portion of the large encircling porch on the east elevation. The two small porches were enclosed sometime after 1932 and before 1968. The partial enclosure of the main porch reportedly took place in the late thirties to make room for an area in which to grow orange trees - "the orangery." It has since been converted to a bathroom and closet.

Minor changes include replacing the second story balustrade on the encircling porch and the addition of wood awnings on the north elevation. All this was done in 1969 when the original balustrade had all but rotted away. According to the current owner, great care was taken to replicate the original. Plans are currently underway to remove the awnings which will improve the historic character of the house. In addition, a small stairway was constructed from the second story balcony to the top of the abutting bay on the east elevation and a door put in at the attic level leading out to the roof of the bay.

Interior

With the exception of adding two large bathrooms on the second floor there have been no major structural changes to the interior of the house. The first floor consists of six main rooms all of which open off of a more or less central hall. Each is currently used as an office except for the kitchen. The three largest rooms - A, B, and C (please see floor plans) are entered via large, elaborately paneled pocket doors and each has a fireplace. The fireplace in Room A is particularly ornate - the mantel being adorned with a variety of decorative motifs including swags, urns, dentil course, and a beautiful scallop trim in the frieze overhead.

The stairway to the second floor, with its fine paneled newel post and elaborately turned balustrade, has a large landing with window seat into which streams rich light from the stained glass window directly above. The second floor of the house is quite similar to the first the only

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major difference being the addition of two large bathrooms, noted above, which were reportedly added around 1913 when the Jacobs family bought the house. All original fixtures remain intact in both bathrooms.

The third floor of the house was originally divided into two relatively small rooms and one very large room - the ballroom - which has since been partitioned into several smaller rooms also for use as offices.

The basement has been divided into two small apartments each with bath and a combination office/storage room. It may be accessed by an interior stair as well as an exterior stairwell on the south elevation.

Walls are lath and plaster throughout and either wallpapered or painted. The original oak floor boards remain on both the first and second floors although they have been carpeted in some areas. The third floor "ballroom" still has its original (and quite beautiful) birdseye maple floor. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Durham House is that almost all of its original interior finishes remain intact inspite of the many and quite varied uses of the building. Of particular note are the profusion of modillions, dentil courses, floral, and scallop motifs found on the friezes throughout the first floor of the house as well as the wainscoting with its simple, yet elegant, scroll at the top. Also of interest are the fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals which flank many of the doorways on the first floor.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input 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 checked="" 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** 1890, 1913      **Builder/Architect** Original architect unknown; remodeling of 1913 by MacNaughton, Raymond & Lawrence

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The three-story house built for George and Emma Durham in 1890, is among the oldest and most distinguished of numerous large residences in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles shaded by mature street trees which typify the King's Hill neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. The house occupies a conspicuous site at the southeast corner of the intersection of SW Salmon and King Avenue near the westerly edge of the central business district. It displays all the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style, including asymmetrical elevations resulting from a variety of porches, bays and projections; gables with variegated siding, and a flare-top chimney. Inside and out, the building is distinguished by expensive finish materials and fine detail which is exemplified by the large, round-arched leaded glass stairway landing window with its Vitruvian scroll border motif. The glazing resembles the early work of the local Povey Brothers Studio, but its craftsmanship is not firmly attributed. Among the salient features of the exterior are classical porticos at north and west entrances which display clustered Tuscan and Ionic columns and upper deck balustrades of grill work. For the locale, the porch railings, at least, appear advanced in their classicism for 1890, and it is possible they reflect some remodeling at the direction of subsequent owners, the Fred A. Jacobses, in 1913. The original architect and builder of the house are unknown. The local firm of MacNaughton, Raymond and Lawrence supervised the remodeling.

The Durham-Jacobs House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved and notably high-style example of Queen Anne architecture. It is noteworthy also for its association with George Hannibal Durham (1844-1926), prominent Portland attorney who occupied the house 10 years, from the time of its construction to the time of his wife's death in 1900. During this period Durham served as Master in Chancery for the U. S. Circuit Court and began acquiring interest in mining claims in southern Oregon, where he eventually resettled. The house was occupied also by Fred Jacobs, founder of the Fred, A. Jacobs Development Company a leading Portland real estate developer of the early years of the new century. Jacobs occupied the house only four years before his untimely death in 1917, but under the ownership of his widow, Gussie Jacobs, the house served as home to The Town Club, which gathered there from the time of the organizational meeting in 1928 until the clubhouse across the street was opened for use in 1931.

In the last 25 years, high land values and zoning changes on King's Hill have altered the character of the neighborhood. A number of historically and architecturally significant homes have been razed to make way for multi-story apartment buildings, several of which occupy entire blocks, and commercial uses are beginning to encroach on the fringes of the area. In addition, the high cost of maintaining grand single-family residences has led to the conversion of many

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	1	0
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 Zone 

5	2	3	9	0	10
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 Easting 

5	1	0	4	1	0	6	1	6	1	0
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 Northing

B 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

C 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

D 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

E 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

F 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

G 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

H 

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 Zone 

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 Easting 

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 Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is located in Sec. 33, Township 1 N, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, and occupies Tax Lot 4, Block 13, Amos N. King's Addition to the City of Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon.

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Koler

organization Koler/Morrison Consultants

date August 15, 1986

street & number 3121 NE 35th Place

telephone (503) 249-1949

city or town Portland

state Oregon 97212

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 27, 1987

For NPS use only

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

in the National Register

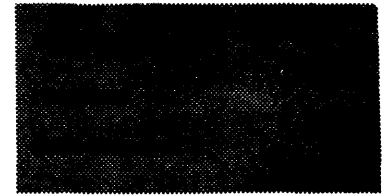
date 3-6-87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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houses to office space. Nevertheless, thanks to the former single-family residences of grand scale like the Durham-Jacobs House, a general air of elegance and refinement predominates still.

**Historical Background**

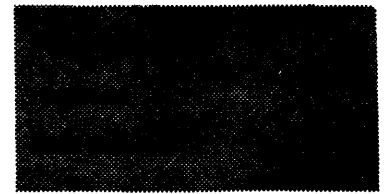
In 1852 the newly incorporated town of Portland was just beginning to flourish. Carved out of the heavily timbered land, the townsmen in only a few short years had built a lifeline that would greatly stimulate growth - The Great Plank Road - a passageway connecting the lush fertile granary of the Tualatin Valley with the wharfs and warehouses of Portland's economy. The stage, then, was set but the town itself was still a bit raw around the edges. Buildings were largely of a makeshift sort and the village had acquired the nickname "stumptown", as no one had yet rid the streets of the unsightly stumps.

In that same year Amos N. King bought 531 acres of heavily wooded, rugged terrain approximately one mile west of the waterfront where the little town was struggling to take root. It is difficult to imagine that King, despite the shrewd businessman that he was, could have predicted that this inhospitable piece of land would within fifty years become one of Portland's most fashionable neighborhoods. The property had first been claimed by Daniel Lownsdale in 1845. He established Portland's first tannery on a creek (Tanner Creek) that flowed near the present Civic Stadium. In 1848 Lownsdale sold his property to two gentlemen named Aberson and Balance, who in turn sold out to King when the lure of California gold proved too much for them.

Although King continued to run the tannery, he made his greatest mark in real estate, and by the late 19th century was reportedly worth millions. Development on King's Hill did not proceed at a rapid pace at first, however, due largely to the geography of the land and large holdings of the first property owners. In fact, by 1890, the year that George Durham built

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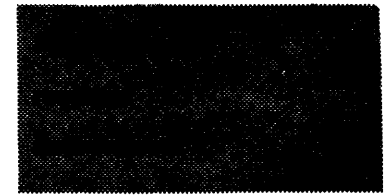
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his house, there were only a handful of palatial homes in the area all of which were on spacious grounds. It wasn't until the 1890's, spurred by the coming of the streetcar and the city's general economic expansion in the period 1887-1893, that the neighborhood began to be significantly developed. By 1900 it was firmly established as an enclave of the rich. A number of the area's most significant buildings date to this period as well as to the years following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, when Portland again experienced tremendous economic expansion.

Among the many prominent doctors, lawyers, and businessmen who built in the neighborhood was George Hannibal Durham whose large home is one of the oldest surviving residences on the hill. Durham's long and colorful life reflects many of the major themes which have shaped Oregon's history. He was born in Springfield, Illinois in 1844. The son of Albert and Miranda Durham, he came west with his parents, crossing the plains by ox cart in 1847. The family settled briefly in Oregon City where Albert constructed a large sawmill on the Clackamas River; however, like many of his peers he was taken with gold fever and in 1849 trekked to California where he is said to have successfully engaged in mining for over a year. Returning to Oregon the Durhams took up a donation land claim of 640 acres on the present site of Lake Oswego. Here Albert built a sawmill which he operated until approximately 1862, supplying the lumber for many of the area's territorial-era buildings. In addition to these and many other interests Durham was also active in politics and served in the territorial legislature for a time.

George Durham was three years old when he crossed the plains with his family. The oldest of three children, he was educated in Bishop Scott Academy at Oswego, Oregon. He entered Willamette University in 1858 but left in 1860 to join the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry. He served as a hospital steward until receiving an honorable discharge in 1862. He resumed his studies at Pacific University in Forest Grove from which he graduated in 1864. By then having decided on a career in law, he studied under Judge Lansing Stout of Portland for three years and was admitted to the bar in 1869. One year later he was in partnership with Charles A. Ball in Portland under the firm name of Durham and Ball.

During the decade that followed Durham would watch Portland grow in to a rather rich little town, in fact, by the year Durham set up his practice some significant changes had already taken place. The slapdash buildings had given way to solidly constructed edifices of brick and stone, the stumps were gone, and the little town had expanded inland. The burgeoning prosperity was perhaps best reflected in the harbor waters where the masts and yardarms, pilot houses and decks of sternwheelers and sailing ships crowded one another for room. It was in this environment of bustling activity and tremendous growth that Durham, for the next three decades, would practice his profession becoming one of the city's most prominent and respected attorneys. In 1873 Durham formed a partnership with H.Y. Thompson under the name of Durham and Thompson, subsequently W. Lair Hill became a member of the firm, and later General Williams joined the firm under the name of Williams, Hill, Durham, Thompson, and

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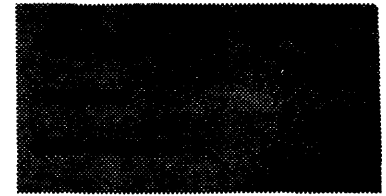
Mays. The firm which had grown at a fast rate soon opened an office in The Dalles which was run by Hill and Mays. By the 1880's it was one of Portland's largest firms and handled a number of celebrated cases including Benjamin Holladay vs Joseph Holladay and the United States vs W.C. Griswold. In addition to his law profession, Durham was also involved in organizing several financial institutions including the Commercial National Bank of Portland. He served as the bank's attorney until it merged with the Wells-Fargo Bank. In the years 1892-1900 Durham was a principal in the firm of Durham and Platt.

Durham married Satira E. (Emma) Clark on May 27, 1866. Emma, like Durham, came from prominent pioneer stock. She was born in Washington County near Forest Grove on July 26, 1844. Her father, Rev. Harvey Clark, was the founder of Pacific University. A native of Vermont he had crossed the plains to Oregon in 1841. He worked as a missionary settling on land that is now occupied by the city of Forest Grove. After the marriage Emma moved to Portland with her husband where they lived for a time in a house on 12th Street between Alder and Morrison. They later moved to a house on what is now Park Avenue. Neither of these houses are standing today. The Durham's bought the lot that subject house is on in 1888 from Joseph Gaston. Two years later, in 1890, they built the existing house. Four children were born to the Durham's: Nellie; Mary; George C.; and Marjorie. Nellie Durham married H.G. Platt of Portland. Their daughter Helen tells several anecdotes about her grandparents in an oral history interview on tape at the Oregon Historical Society. She recalls her grandmother's complaints about the inconvenience of living on Park Avenue because "it was too far out of town." When her grandparents were having their own house built the workmen apparently camped on the site, only going into Portland on Sunday, prompting Helen to surmise that "the early settlers were not such great walkers as one might think!"

Emma Durham died in 1900 and shortly thereafter George sold the house to Elisha and Emma Godfrey. Within two years after his wife's death Durham moved to Grants Pass where he formed a law partnership with William Colvig. It is likely he moved there to better oversee his extensive mining interests. Beginning in approximately 1895, Durham had started purchasing shares in a number of mines in Josephine and Douglas Counties. By 1903 he was president and manager of the Douglas Mining Company with over 240 acres of placer mining property. That same year he married Kathleen N. McNeal, a native of Michigan. Durham remained active in the mining company and maintained his law practice until shortly before his death in Josephine County on March 19, 1926.

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The Durham House on King's Hill is the only remaining property in Portland associated with this prominent man whose long life spanned the rugged years of early pioneer settlement, through the boom years of the late 19th century, and was still going strong well into the 20th century. At his death it was written that he had acquired an influential position among the leading men of Josephine County as an attorney of ability and skill and that he had had an exceedingly prosperous career, held in high esteem by all as a public-spirited and progressive citizen!

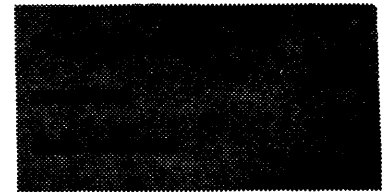
The second owners of the Durham house were Elisha and Emma Godfrey who lived there from 1900 to 1912. Very little is known about the Godfrey except that he was in the mining business for a time and later involved in real estate.

The third and longest owners of the house were Fred A and Gussie Jacobs. Although Fred died in an automobile accident in 1917 the property remained in his wife's ownership until 1946. Fred Jacobs was born in Missouri on September 15, 1870, the son of Wesley A. and Bolena Jacobs. As a youth he moved with his family to California where he subsequently entered the University of California at Berkeley. In 1894 he married Gussie Henry and settled in San Francisco. He worked for the Germania Life Insurance Co. for a number of years before moving to Portland in approximately 1910. Between that time and 1913 when they bought the Durham House the Jacobs lived in a somewhat smaller residence next door to it on the east. That house was razed many years ago and the site is presently occupied by the Town Club parking lot. Between 1910 and his death in 1917, Jacobs organized and managed the Jacobs and Stine Realty Co. as well as the Frederick A. Jacobs Co., both large and prominent real estate firms. Jacobs' obituary described him as one of the best known real estate men on the west coast. He was the first man to conduct a real estate auction in Portland and he apparently was active in developing some of the city's prime residential areas including Belle Crest, Hyde Park, Wellesley, Montclair, Errol Heights, and Dover.

Two years after Jacobs' death the family moved out of the house; however, Mrs. Jacobs retained ownership for another 27 years. During that time the house was leased to a variety of different tenants. The first of these was Alfred F. Smith who occupied the house from 1920 to approximately 1924 at which time he moved to newly acquired property on Deer Island. At the time he lived on King's Hill Smith was the president of Smith and Watson Iron Works and only four years earlier had organized and assumed

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management of the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation necessitated by the demand for vessels created by World War I. During the war Smith's company set world records in ship construction. Most notable was the construction of the steamship "West Grove" which was launched only 61 days after construction began. At the close of the war Smith wrote that this "was our greatest achievement, as it tended to speedup ship production in many other yards throughout this county at a time when the need was imperative."

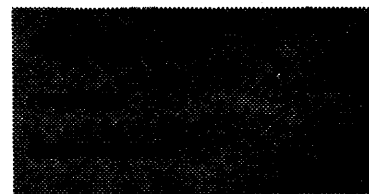
The second most illustrious tenant in the Durham House was the Town Club, an exclusive women's organization, which now occupies the elegant Mediterranean style building across Salmon Street to the north of subject house. Founded in 1928, meetings were at first held in the homes of various members. The January 31, 1928 minutes of the Club indicate they were considering several homes in the area as a more permanent location. These included the "Mrs. Fred A. Jacobs house at 632 Salmon Street, the Coe house at 24th and Lovejoy" and others. On May 16, 1928, the Club officially opened in Mrs. Jacob's house. They were to occupy the building for almost four years. In 1929 Mrs. T. Wilcox, president of the Club, offered to donate property she owned across the street from the Durham House as the site for a new clubhouse. The architectural firm of Johnson and Wallwork was chosen to design the new building and on July 5, 1931 the group moved into their new quarters which they continue to occupy to the present.

The tenant of longest standing was Marguerite Boschke (later Mrs. Guy Standifer) who moved her exclusive interior design firm, The Boschke Shop, into the house in 1937. In her large workshop Mrs. Boschke designed and made many of the draperies and other interior furnishings which were sought after by Portland's most elite homeowners. The Boschke Shop moved from the house in 1946 when the property was sold to Dr. and Mrs. Robert Coffey.

Coffey, a well known and much respected Portland physician, used the house as his office from 1946 to approximately 1970, part of which time he and his family also lived there. Dr. Leland Belknap, another prominent physician, shared office space with Coffey for a number of years. The Lake Oswego Development Corporation managed by Robert Jarvis bought the house in 1969. Since that time the building has been used almost exclusively as offices and occasionally as apartments.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet    DURHAM-JACOBS HOUSE    Item number    9    Page    1

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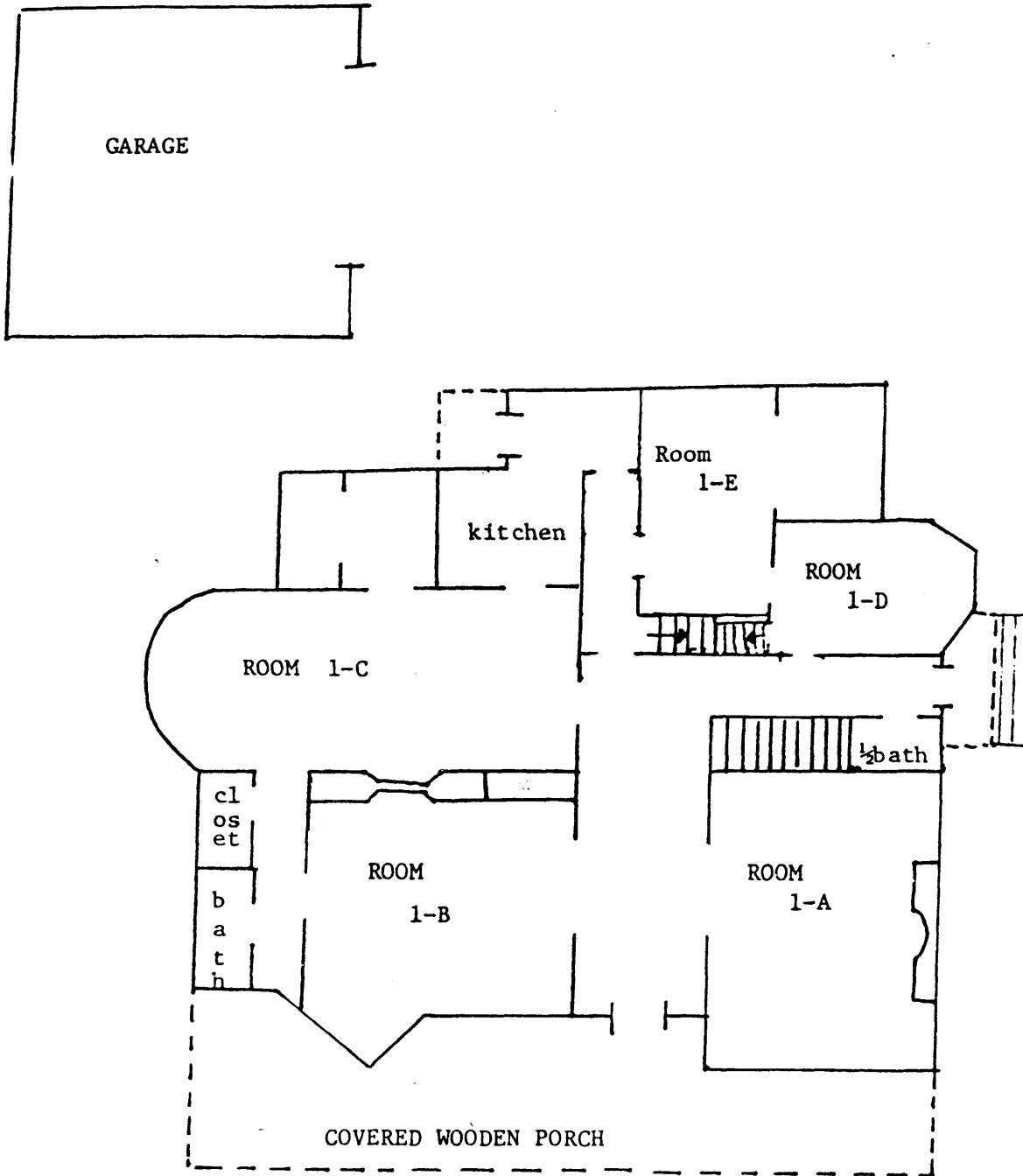
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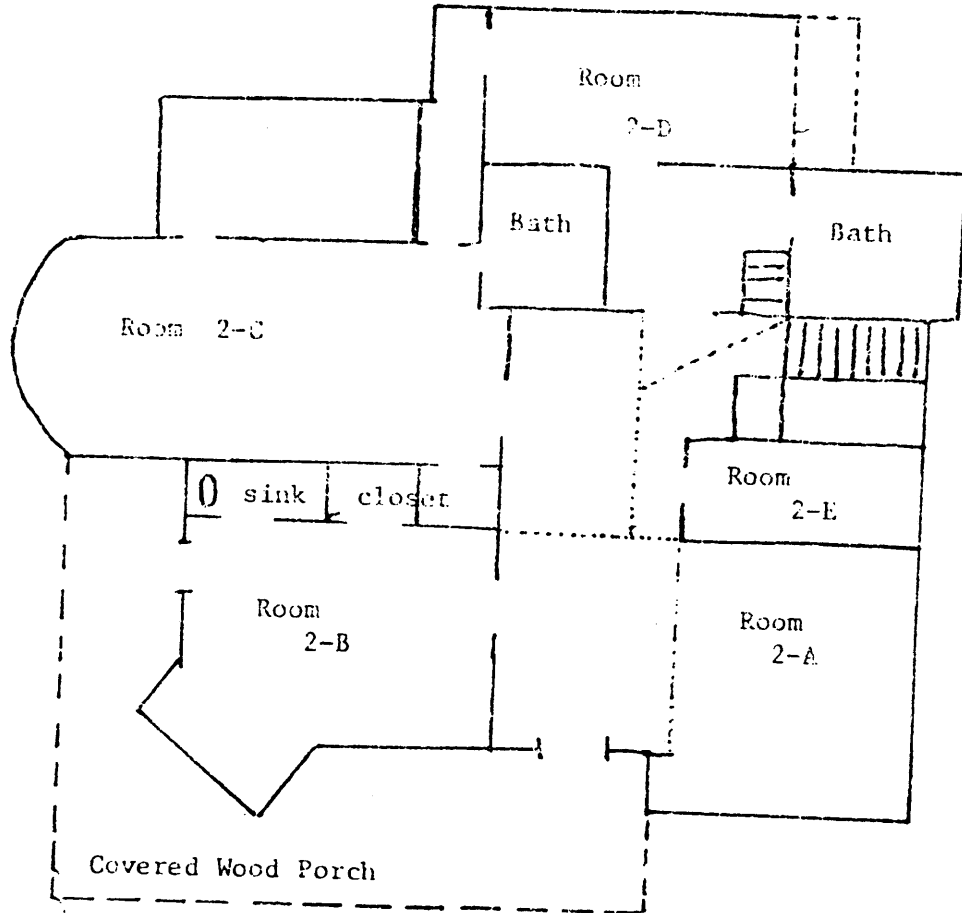
Ticor Title Company Records. Portland, Or.

MAIN FLOOR



GEORGE H. DURHAM HOUSE  
Floor plan - 1st Floor

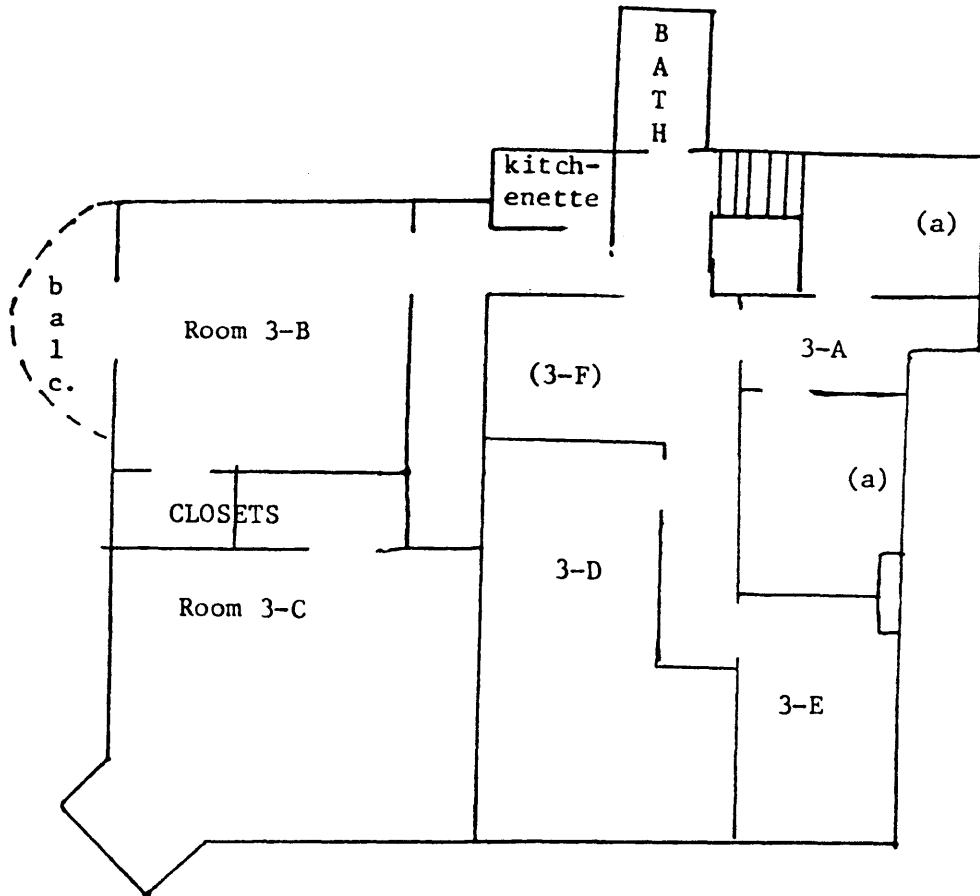
SECOND  
FLOOR



GEORGE H. DURHAM HOUSE  
Floor plan - 2nd Floor

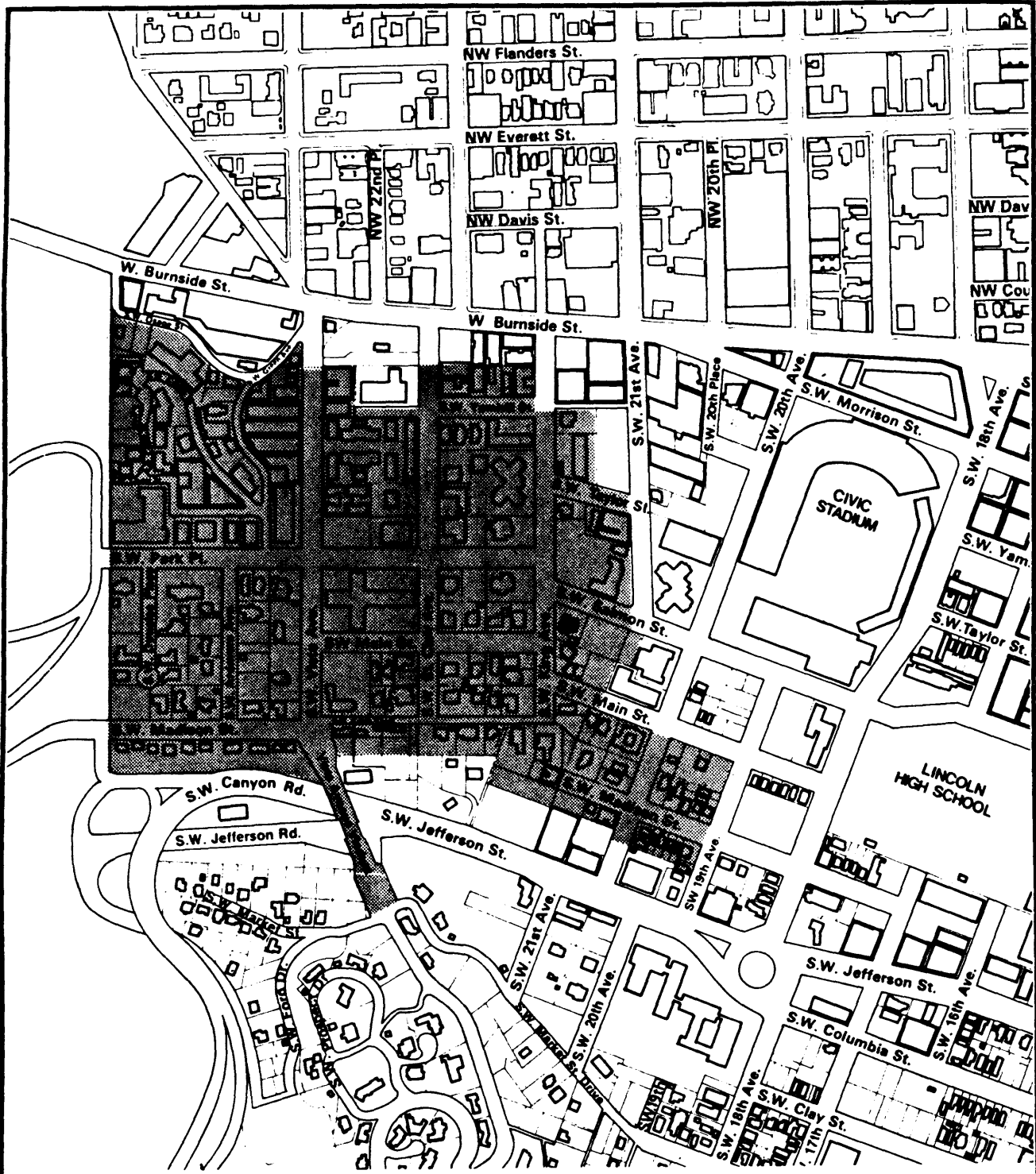
T H I R D

F L O O R



GEORGE H. DURHAM HOUSE  
Floor plan - 3rd Floor





# KINGS' HILL

BUREAU OF PLANING

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GEORGE H. DURHAM HOUSE