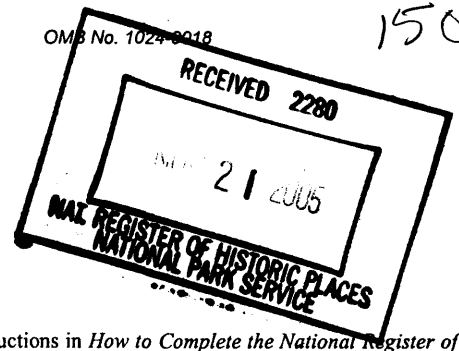


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name PHILLIPS, DR. JOHN & VIOLA, HOUSE AND OFFICE

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number S. 337 Spokane Avenue _____ not for publication

city or town Newport _____ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Pend Oreille code 051 zip code 99156

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/16/05
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

1-3-06
Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

HEALTH CARE: Clinic

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof WOOD: shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914-1927

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Phillips, Dr. John T.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sewell, Harold A. (Architect)

Siggins, A. J. (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS PGS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

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

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other X

Name of repository:

PEND OREILLE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NEWPORT, WA.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Values: 11, 4, 96, 584, 53, 3612, 4.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Form fields: name/title Dana Komen, organization, date June 3, 2005, street & number 4651 Coyote Trail Road, telephone 509-447-2707, city or town Newport, state WA, zip code 99156.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
An Assessors plat map

Photographs pgs:

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Form fields: name Joel and Marsha Jacobsen, street & number S. 337 Spokane Avenue, telephone 509-447-3708, city or town Newport, state WA, zip code 99156.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:**

Located in the Talmedge Addition of the town of Newport, Washington on the far eastern edge of the state, the Dr. John & Viola Phillips House and Office is an intact example of Craftsman style bungalow. The 1914 residence sits on a corner lot with the main entrance facing east, fronting onto Spokane Avenue. The 1½ story home is rectangular in shape, measuring 45 feet in length along the south elevation and 54 feet in length along the north elevation. The residence is 32 feet in width. The massed floor plan is two rooms in width featuring a library (which was Dr. Phillips office), a bathroom, one bedroom, and sewing rooms along the north wall of the first floor. The living room, dining room, and kitchen are located along the south wall. Two bedrooms, a bathroom, hall, and balcony comprise the second floor. Rooms in the full second story have flat ceilings and non-sloping interior side walls.

The east-facing gable roof entry porch is 9 feet wide and 20 feet deep and features square wooden porch supports resting on a solid balustrade ½ wall. The stem wall is clad with clapboards matching the main body of the home. In 1992, the current owners replaced the original concrete steps with brick. From the porch there are two entries to the residence. One leads directly into the living room, while the second or south-facing entry, leads into the library, which functioned as Dr. Phillips examining room and office (see attached plan). Above the porch, within the gable roof are limited architectural details which include a band of vertical boards spaced every 18 inches and a classical inspired window, complete with engaged columns and a ½ round stained glass transom light.

The house rests on a raised concrete basement. The full basement has a coal-fired furnace originally fed by a coal chute on the south side of the residence. The coal chute cover is still in place. The house is clad with six-inch exposed bevel siding. The exterior brick chimney, located on the north elevation, opens into an interior brick fireplace in Dr. Phillips office. This chimney is flanked on each side by small, high windows, a characteristic of Craftsman style homes (McAlester and McAlester 2004:455).

The back porch faces west. In 1992, the original steel screens in the rear porch openings were replaced by the current owner with windows. At the same time, the original concrete steps were replaced with wooden steps, and the screen door was replaced by a glass storm door. An exterior storm door was also added to the basement entrance in the west wall. The south facing elevation features a large bay window tucked under an extension of the roof eaves.

The roof on the main body of the house has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The front elevation has a hip roof, while the rear elevation boasts a gable.

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**Narrative Description: (continued)**

Triangular knee braces are found in all gable elevations. The roof is sheathed with corrugated aluminum panels, which were installed over the original wooden shingles. The second story exhibits gable dormers on the north, south and east elevations.

The fenestration on the house consists mainly of one-over-one double hung wood sashes and fixed single pane sashes. They contain their original glass and are protected by storm windows. The north elevation features two small, green stained glass windows on each side of the exterior chimney. The second story windows are vinyl. The entry doors are wooden slab doors with small windows in the upper portion; the front entry door features original hardware.

The interior of the Dr. Phillips House is remarkably intact, exhibiting a fine degree of workmanship in the finished woodwork and cabinetry. The interior woodwork, a light stained oak, boasts simple craftsman style lines with rabbit ear crown moldings above the doors and windows. Other interior features include boxed beamed ceilings in the living and dining rooms, which are separated by a Craftsman style colonnade. The far north end of the dining room has a built-in china hutch, which offers a convenient pass-through to the kitchen. All of the original built in wooden cabinets are retained throughout the house including cabinetry in the kitchen. The ten inch wide oak, crown molding is anchored by a two-inch wide picture rail; the trim boards have been fabricated from a single oak plank. Several of the original light fixtures are retained in the interior such as the pair of wall sconces flanking the central bay window, and fixtures in the downstairs bedroom. Remnants of the original wallpaper can be found in a few places in the dining room and along the south (bay window) wall. Double swing doors with brass hand plates separate the kitchen from the dining room and the dining room from the downstairs bathroom. There is an oak pocket door separating the office from the dining room; this door features the same green, stained glass as in the small windows that flank the fireplace. Both kitchen and downstairs sinks are original and retain their original hardware.

Located at the rear of the lot on the northwest corner, is a small 1½ story carriage house. Accessed from 4th Street, the carriage house boasts a gambrel roof covered with corrugated metal. The eaves are boxed and are highlighted by a wide frieze board. The carriage house has a newer paneled roll-up garage door and a single one-over-one double hung window on the north and south elevation. The exact date of construction of the outbuilding is not know but it is believed to be 1927, due to markings on interior boards of the garage space. It is believed that the carriage house was added after Dr. Phillips sold the home and therefore is considered a non-contributing resource.

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Dr. John & Viola Phillips House and Office is historically significant at the local level under Criterion "B" for its direct association to pioneer physician Dr. John Phillips and his wife Viola. Together, the Phillips' administered medical services to the immediate and surrounding community of Newport from the front office of their home for thirteen years. The home is also significant under Criterion "C" as a representative example of a Craftsman style dwelling in the community of Newport, Washington and as a representative example of the work of local architect/engineer Harold A. Sewell. The home retains a high level of architectural integrity, both inside and out demonstrating the principles of the Arts & Crafts tradition.

The town of Newport, set in the mountains of northeastern Washington, is located along the banks of the Pend Oreille River. Various reasons have been offered for the relatively late date of Euro-American settlement in this heavily forested river valley; including the climate, long, cold winters with heavy and deep snowfall, the rough, mountainous terrain, and thick forests which were not easily converted to homestead fields. Additionally, prior to the building of hydroelectric dams on the Pend Oreille River at Albeni Falls and Box Canyon, annual floods were a part of life in the Calispell Valley; typically most of the valley was under water for a month or more during the spring run-off. However, author David Chance offers another viewpoint when contrasting the late settlement of the Pend Oreille Valley with the early settlement in the adjacent Colville Valley. Chance states that the Pend Oreille Valley was *"occupied by a respectably large group of Native Americans who had not ceded their land, who seemed to be in possession of the main valley, the Calispell, who were Christians and who were farmers. So most of the standard excuses for killing or removing the Indians were missing"* (Chance 1993:8). This combination of factors limited Euro-American settlement of the valley prior to the 1880s.

The long, north/south trending alignment of the Pend Oreille Valley made Newport the natural jumping off point for the mining camps of the Metalines, which were springing up along the Canadian border during the 1880s. Due to the lack of good wagon roads in the valley, steamboats became the transportation lifeline, and many of the downriver settlements were founded as early day steamboat landings.

Various stories have been told about the origins of Newport, Washington and its other half, Old Town, Idaho. The Washington/Idaho state line runs through the combined community, with the Idaho portion fronting on the river. Mike Kelly's riverbank log cabin was the first trading post in the area, built in 1889 (Barker 1979a:53, Chance 1993:25). Local homesteaders believed that the steamboats operating out of nearby Albeni Falls, Idaho would soon chose the vicinity of Kelly's store as their new landing and bestowed

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)**

the name "Newport" on the small settlement. A post office and a second general store, built by Mike Kelly's brother, Tom, soon followed (Barker 1979a:53, 54). Various establishments such as blacksmith shop, a hotel, and several saloons sprang up around Kelly's Landing, or Newport, Idaho. However, at the same time, a second small settlement was also growing, located slightly to the southwest, across the river in Washington.

With the 1892 construction of the rail line through Washington, more business establishments began to develop around the new settlement on the west bank of the river. As a result in 1901, the post office was moved from Kootenai, County, Idaho, 3,175 feet to the southwest into Stevens County, Washington (Dingee 1979:18). The reason for wiping the town of Newport, Idaho off the map and replacing it with the town of Newport, Washington is not entirely clear (Steele and Rose 1904:162). Local lore describes the river landing of Newport, Idaho as the part of town, which housed saloons and brothels, while the more "respectable" business interests were located in Newport, Washington. A hint of the town's dual character can be found in this 1904 description of Newport, "*At present, the post office, depot, and nearly all the businesses houses are in Washington; the docks still in Idaho. It is a state line town in every sense of the word*" (Steele and Rose 1904:162). Quickly the new "Newport" became the business center and the river port, over in Idaho became known as Old Town, names which are retained today.

One of the early settlers to the area was Charles Talmadge. A native of Iowa, Talmadge moved to Newport, Idaho in 1894 to work for the railroad. For investment purposes, he purchased 40 acres of land in the new community on the west side of the river. Later, he platted the land as Talmadge's First Addition to Newport, Washington. Eventually, the Addition became the new residential core of Newport, Washington. Talmadge remained an influential force in the early community, retaining an interest in the Newport Pilot, a weekly newspaper which actively promoted the area (Barker 1979a:54).

By 1900, Newport was still a frontier town, growing as the focal point for the resource extraction dependent area. Mining, logging and ranching were the economic mainstays of the Pend Oreille Valley. Among the early settlers was Dr. John Phillips. He was lured to Newport by his childhood friend, Charles Talmadge (Lyle 1989:30). Prior to his arrival in 1900, medical care in the northern part of the county was dependent upon two local women, Jennie Wooding and Mrs. Carpenter, who delivered babies and doctored settlers through outbreaks of scarlet fever. For serious medical problems, local settlers were dependant on doctors from Rathdrum or Spokane, who charged a minimum of \$50.00 for a house call (Chance 1993:92).

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**Narrative Statement of Significance: (continued)**

Dr. Phillips initially set up an office in Kelly's Drug Store (Newport Miner 25 August 1900). Later that year moved into the storefront of the Washington Land Office (Lyle 1989:30). Dr. Phillips was known as the classic old-time physician, who made house calls at "anywhere, at any hour, regardless of the weather and if necessary for no pay" (Lyle 1989:30). Typical of his dedication is a story of how Dr. Phillips traveled to attend a birth on a ranch located on the eastern side of the Pend Oreille River. Dr. Phillips apparently

"hired a livery team, drove to the Beaubier ranch, hiked through the woods to the Pend Oreille River on a trail blazed out by Sylvia's father, and upon reaching the shore called across for the prospective father to row over and pick him up. The Pend Oreille River on that cold February 1903, was filled with floating chunks of ice but Doctor had confidence in the abilities of Mr. Fremming, an excellent boatman. The Fremming family still feels unending gratitude to the doctor for his courage and determination to uphold the oath of his profession" (Lyle 1989:30).

By 1905, the era of big lumber companies had arrived in northeastern Washington, and the Panhandle, Dalkena, Fidelity, and Phelps & Diamond Lumber Companies became major employers in the Pend Oreille area. As a result, Newport grew leaps and bounds and the road network around the city and county was greatly expanded and improved. Dr. Phillips holds the distinction of being the first person in Newport to own an automobile. Purchased in 1907, his open-sided Mitchell, allowed the doctor to travel to his clients with more speed and efficiency.

Owning the first automobile in town also became lifesaver during the fire of 1910. referred to as the "Big Smoke", much of the area around Newport burned in the catastrophic fire, and at least four lives were lost. Dr. Phillips and another local resident, Charles Moeser had the only automobiles in the community; and they reportedly drove day and night rescuing settlers and helping fire fighters during the event (Lyle 1989:30). In an interview with local pioneer Walter Deinhardt, Dr. Phillips was remembered for his role during the fire:

"..... old 'Doc' Phillips jumped into his old Mitchell, that he had to crank to start, and rode through miles and miles of fire, picking up as many people as he could. But he couldn't get to our place. We were cut off by the fire. Too many burning trees had fallen and were blocking the road. One woman was scared to death to go with 'Doc' Phillips as the old Mitchell roared through the fire to her rescue. After he explained that her goose would be cooked very

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**Narrative Statement of Significance: (continued)**

shortly if she stayed and that he was quite prepared to knock her unconscious if she didn't immediately get into the car, 'Doc' Phillips got her to see it his way" (Taylor 1977:56).

After the fire, the following year, Pend Oreille County became its own entity, created out of the once much larger Stevens County. The next year the town of Newport became the new county seat and the population swelled to over 1,200 (Barker 1961:9). For the next several years, Dr. Phillips continued to serve the medical needs of the Newport area.

In 1913, Dr. Phillips and his wife Viola, a registered nurse, hired local architect/engineer Harold A. Sewell to design them a new modern home. Sewell had recently graduated from Washington State College in Pullman (1912) with a degree in Civil Engineering. Like many in his profession at the turn-of-the-century, Sewell acted as engineer, architect and even contractor on many projects. His design for the Phillips House shows his skill as a delineator and his talent for utilized the latest architectural fashions of the day. Among his other known projects are his own home at 428 Cass Street in Newport (1915), the cantilever truss Ione Bridge (1934), the deck truss Metaline Falls Bridge (demolished), the timber trestle Usk Bridge (demolished) and the through truss Newport Bridge (demolished). He also designed and engineered several buildings and engineering features at the Box Canyon Dam. While Sewell's main work was designing and engineering bridges around the inland northwest he also worked on a variety of roads and irrigation ditches.

The home was constructed by local builder A. B. Siggins, who's other projects include the Diamond Lake Lodge (Bamonte and Bamonte 1996:122), the Martin Hotel, the Home Bakery, Sader's Drug Store and many other residences in the Newport area (Faith McClenny, Pend Oreille County Historical Society personal communication 2005).

By the time the home was completed in 1914, Newport had a community hospital and Dr. Phillips practice was coming to a close. He utilized the front library space in the house as his in-home office and medical examining room for the next 13 years. Dr. Phillips was assisted by his wife in her role of registered nurse.

After serving the community for over 25 years, Dr. Phillips and his wife retired in 1927 and moved to California. Their departure coincided with the end of the "frontier era" of Pend Oreille county life. The town of Newport entered the depression years and the population dropped to below 1,000 residences.

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**Narrative Statement of Significance: (continued)**

The Dr. John & Viola Phillips House & Office stands as testament to the accomplishments of a local pioneer doctor who is remembered for his devotion to his patients and for his service to the local community. Dr. Phillips' career started with the earliest era of development in Newport, and spanned into the modern era. His home and office are the only extant resources standing that are associated with his career.

The home also is historically significant as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Arts & Crafts period. It's double front facing gable roof, with exposed rafter tails and knee braces are classic Craftsman style details. Inside the high level of craftsmanship found within the woodwork and built-in cabinetry are a reflection of the skills of local builder A.J. Siggins. The home also represents a unique work of local architect/engineer Harold A. Sewell, whose work has mainly been demolished or razed.

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Pend Oreille County Historical Society

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**DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the property include Lots 17 and 20, Block 14 of the Talmedge Addition to Newport, Washington. The property is bounded on the east by Spokane Street and on the south by 4th Street.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the Dr. John & Viola Phillips House and Office.

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

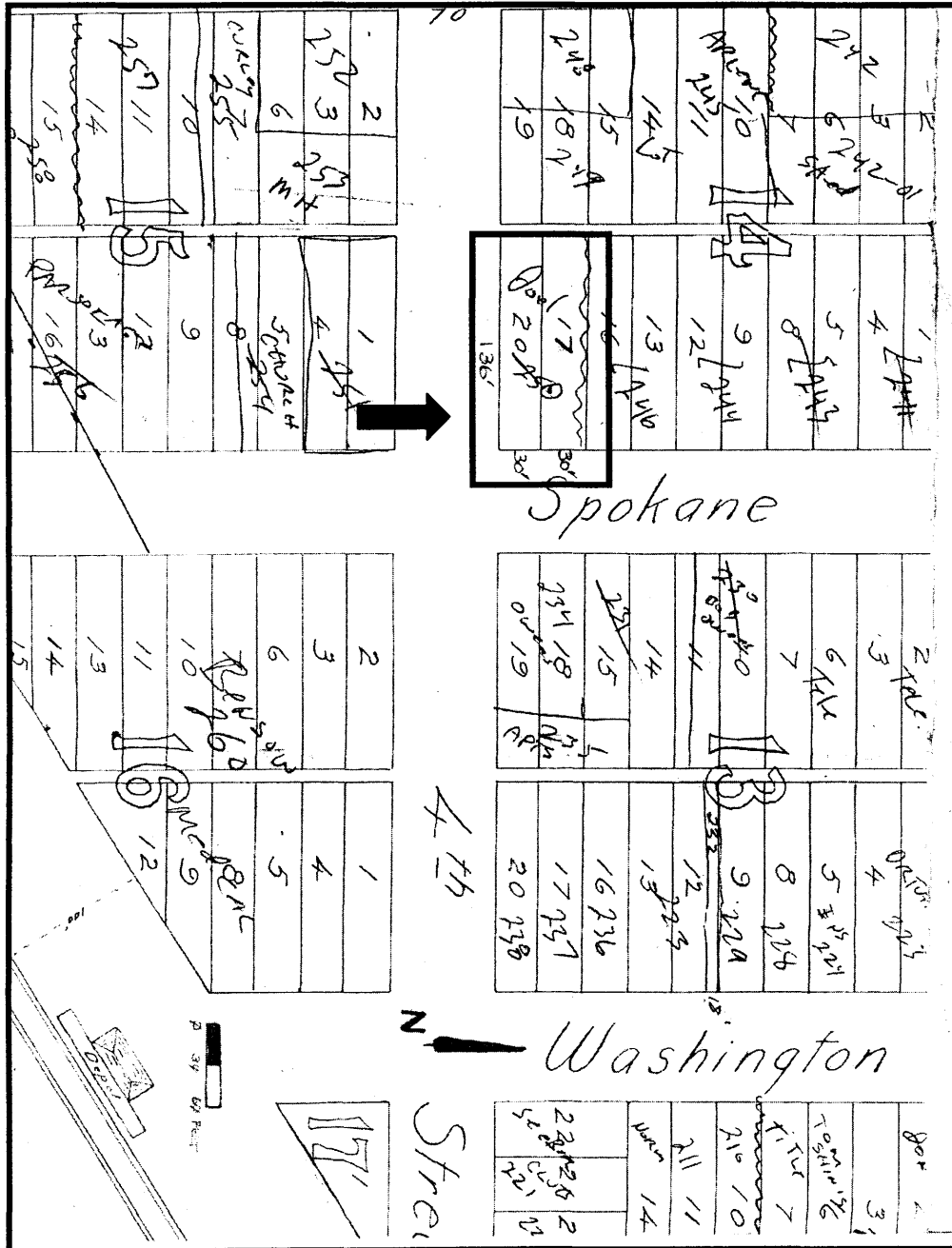


Figure 1. Assessors plat map of Phillips Residence:
Lots 17 and 20 Block 14, Talmedge Addition, Newport.

(8-86)

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MAPS

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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

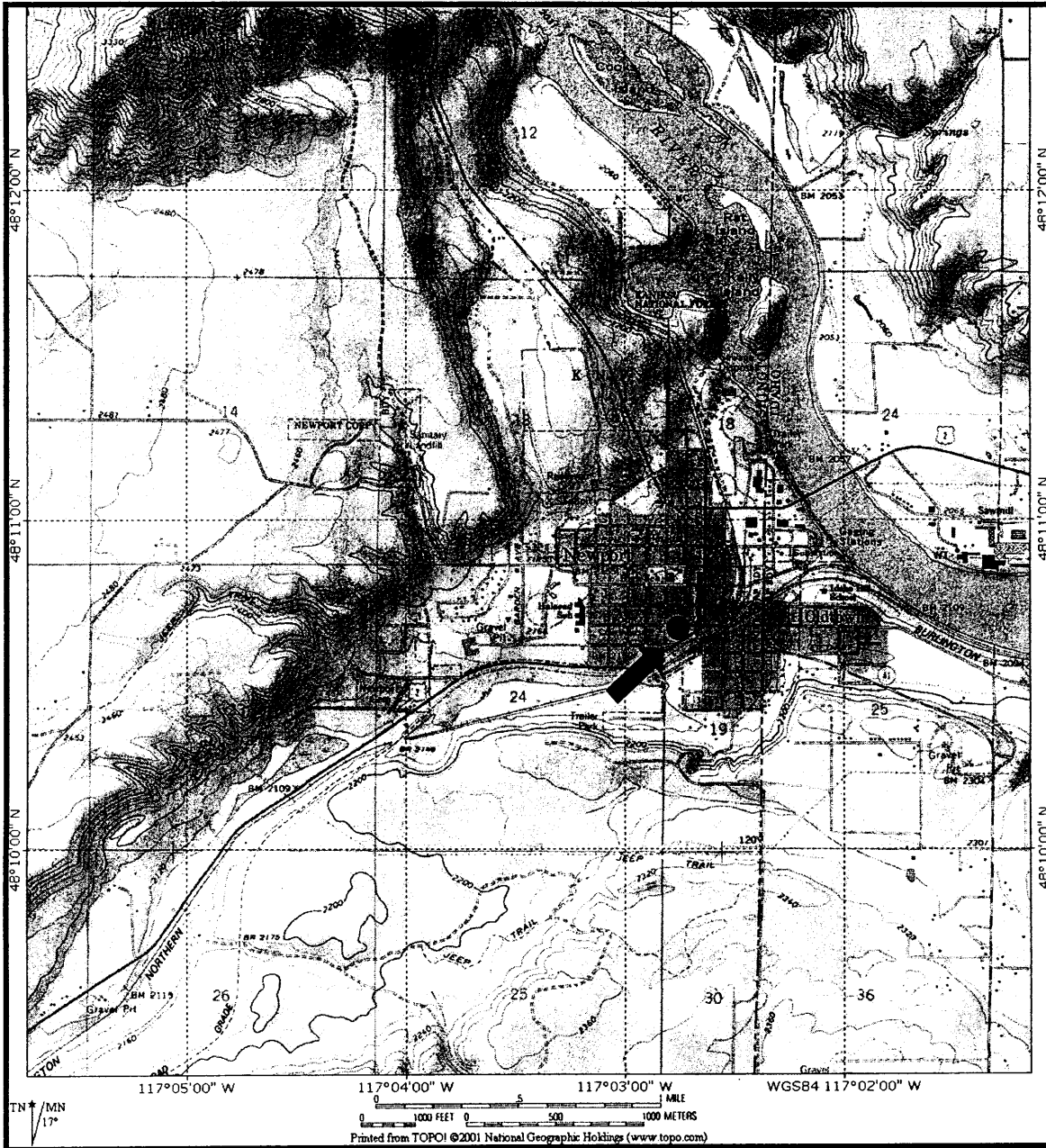


Figure 2. Location of Dr. Phillips residence/office in Newport, WA., USGS quad, Newport, WA., 7.5'.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
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DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Site Plan

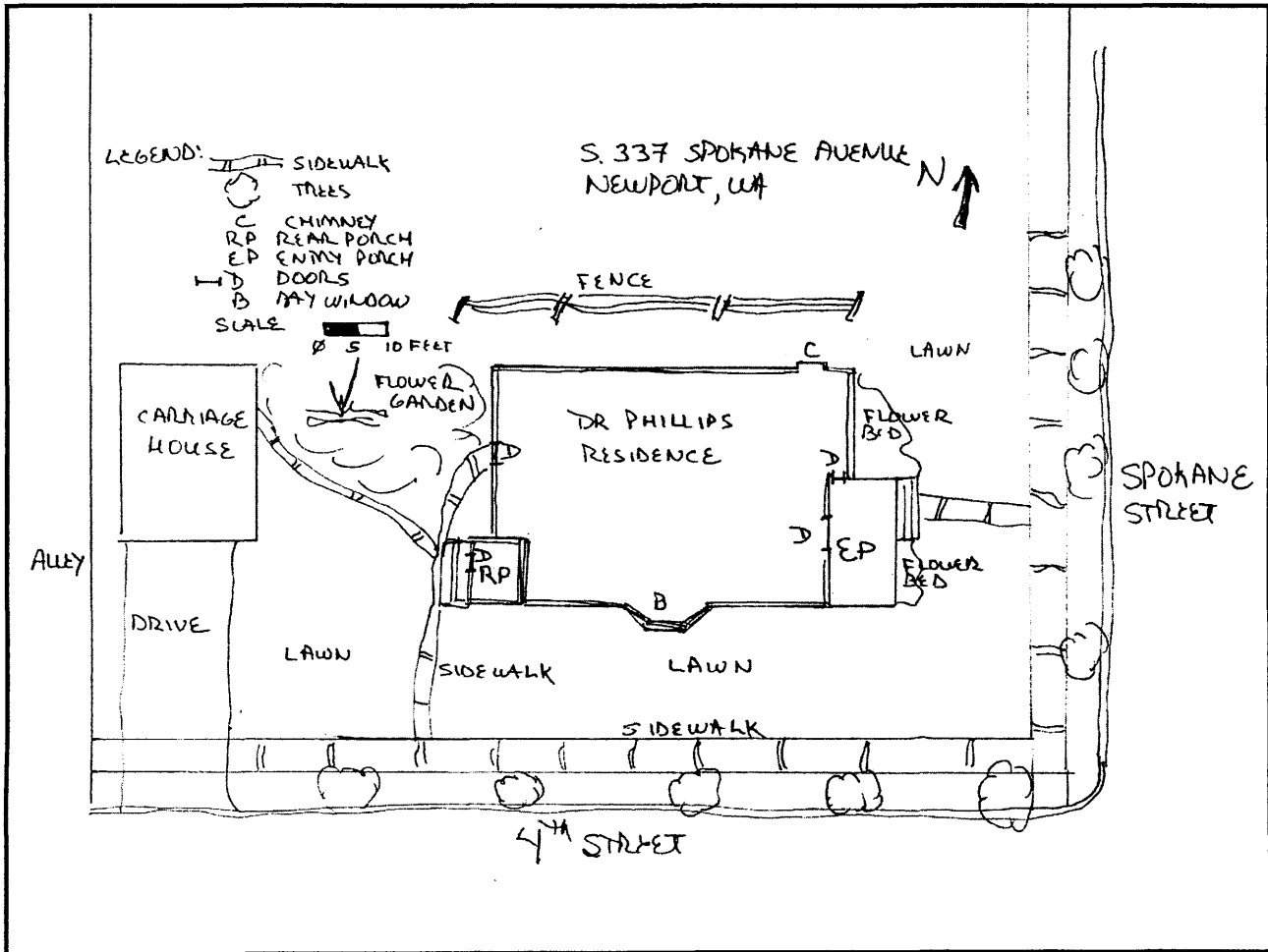


Figure 3. Dr. Phillips residence site plan.

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National Park Service**

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Section 11
Architectural Plans

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**DR. JOHN & VIOLA PHILLIPS HOUSE & OFFICE
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

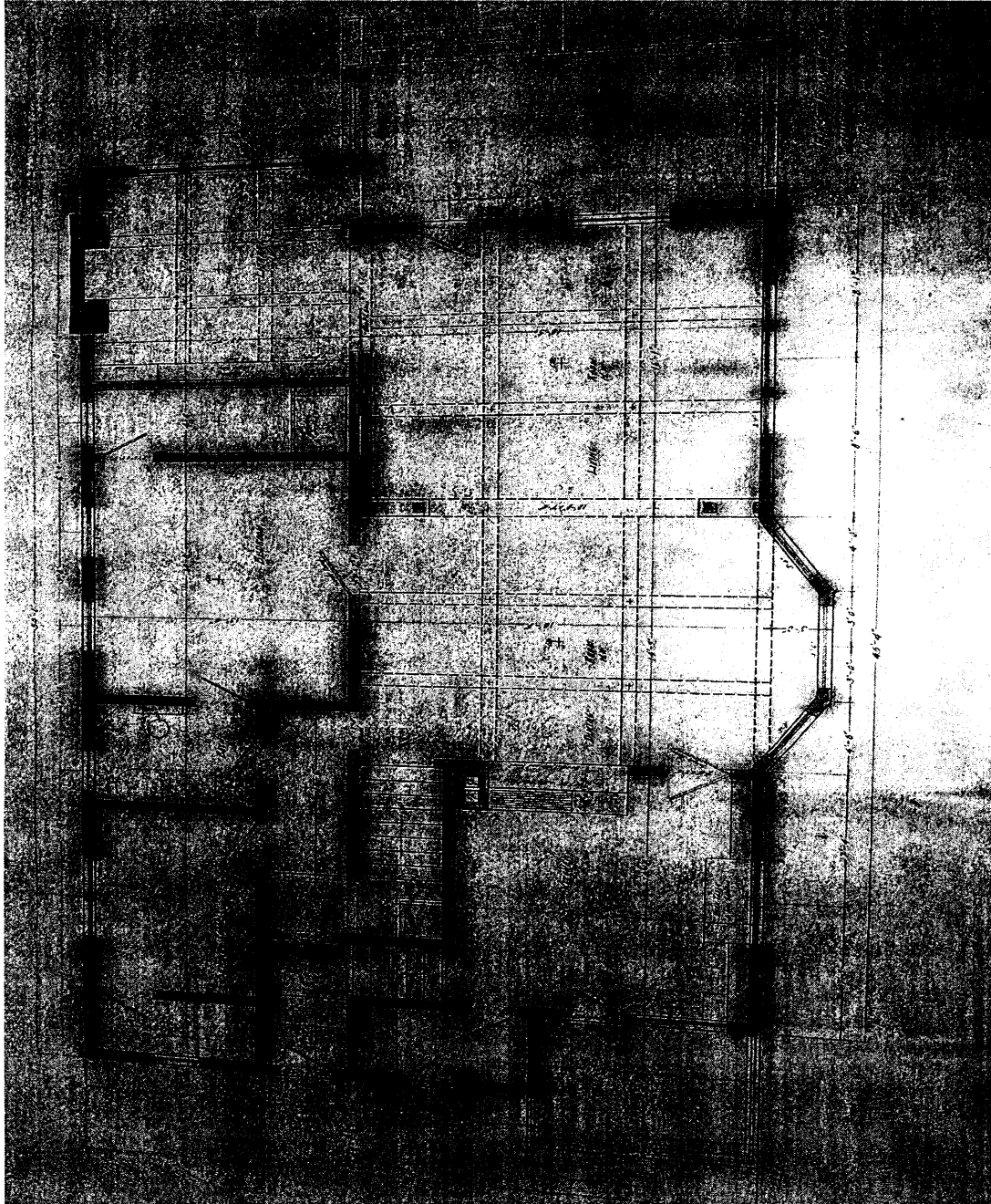


Figure 4. Original blueprint of main floor.

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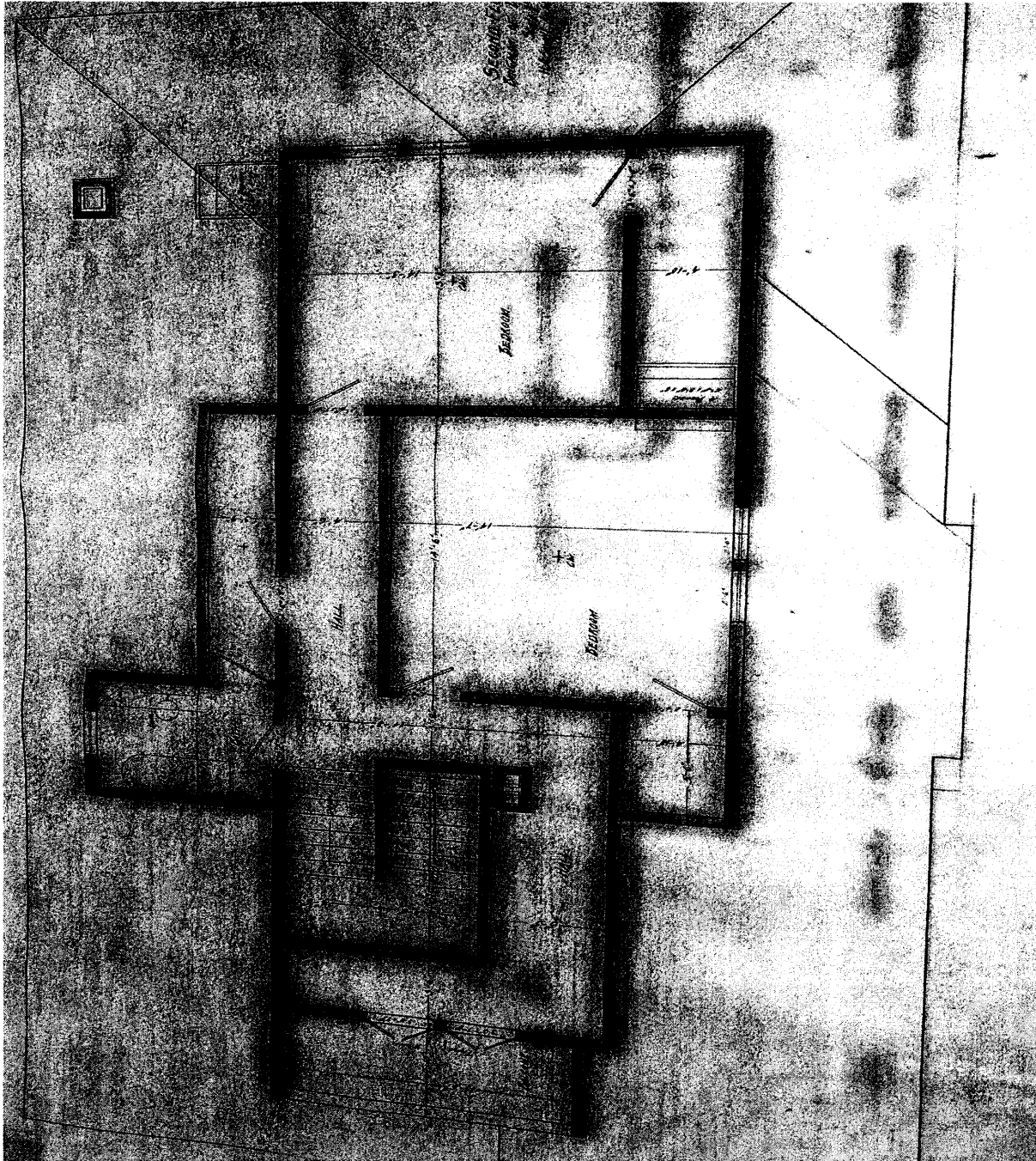


Figure 5. Original blueprint of second story floor plan.