

RECEIVED

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

JAN 15 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones, Dr. Noble Wiley, House other names/site number Jones-Holcomb House

2. Location

street & number 2187 SW Market Street Drive city, town Portland state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 2, Noncontributing 0, Total 2.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, State of Federal agency and bureau. Date: January 5, 1988.

In my opinion, the property meets (unchecked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau. Date:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register (checked). See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register (unchecked). See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: Date of Action: 2/11/88

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival: Elizabethan Revival
(English Arts and Crafts)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stucco

wood shingle

roof asphalt (shingle)

other glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Jones-Holcomb Residence, an English Arts and Crafts style house, was constructed in 1911 for Dr. Noble Wiley Jones and his wife, the former Nellie 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 a fine example of the Arts and Crafts style embodying such distinctive characteristics as the use of roughcast stucco, and "Tudor" cantilevered second story features, both long and short-coursed wood shingle cladding, barge boards and window banks with many small panes.

SITE

The residence is located on a prominent site in the west hills, overlooking downtown Portland. There was once a gardener's 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 House is situated at the northeast corner of SW Vista and SW 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 Carter's Addition to Portland, Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, in Multnomah County, Oregon. The current address of the residence is 2187 SW 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 Joneses 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.

Plans for the compatibly-styled and finished garage are signed by the Portland architect Wade Hampton Pipes and dated 1921. It has been suggested by Dr. Jones' son, Dr. Orville Noble Jones, that the house also had been designed by Pipes. However, no documentation to substantiate this possibility has come to light and the attribution is considered doubtful. Pipes was, in fact, one of the leading exponents of the English cottage style in Oregon. His typical handling of Arts and Crafts details differed from that exhibited in the main house, however. In 1921, the garage clearly was designed by Pipes to complement the house on the lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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.

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 designed by noted Portland architect 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

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.

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

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.

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,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

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.

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. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1911-1927

Significant Dates

1911

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Dr. Noble Wiley Jones

Architect/Builder

Unknown
Wade Hampton Pipes (garage only)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The two-story, stucco and shingle-clad Arts and Crafts style house at 2187 SW Market Street Drive in fashionable Portland Hieghts, in Portland, was built in 1911 for prominent physician Noble Wiley Jones (1876-1975). It has been loosely attributed to Wade Pipes, the state's foremost exponent of English Arts and Crafts architecture, but almost certainly was not designed by him. The garage, finished with materials and details to match the house, was added to the property in 1921. In the case of the garage, with its Voyseyan twin gables, Pipes' hand in the design is documented by signed blueprints.

Wade Hampton Pipes returned from four years' study in London and environs in 1911. The conventional bracketed eaves of the Jones House, as well as the shingle coursing and bold belt course on modillion blocks are unlike the more avant garde handling of gables and divisions between lower and upper stories seen in the earliest documented works by the architect. Whereas the house bears no signature features which can be linked unquestionably to Pipes, there are subtle qualities of detail, such as architrave moldings and casement window banks, which are common to superior Arts and Crafts design, and the house may be considered a well-mannered and well-preserved example of its type. It was altered in its historic period, specifically in 1924, by the enclosure of the ground story sun porch on the rear elevation, and construction of an all brick chimney piece in the sun room. During the 1940s, the basement was converted to an apartment and remodeled. The house is being refurbished by its present owners.

The house is locally significant under Criterion B as the property most importantly identified with Dr. Noble Jones, whose contributions to his profession during the 16 years he occupied the house (1911-1927) were considerable. The Joneses moved to a property on Skyline Drive in 1927 and resided there to 1940. Jones retired from his practice of 50 years duration in 1944. Of the physician's habitations in Oregon, the nominated house cannot be said to have been the longest-occupied, but the historic period of its occupancy co-incided with the time when Dr. Jones was at the forefront of most of the progressive developments in the field of medical practice in Portland.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[Tarshis, Rebecca, editor] "Dr. Noble Wiley Jones: Physician, Scholar, Gentleman," The Portland Clinic Stethoscope, Vol. 1, No. 2 (December, 1967), 6 pages.

Jones, Noble Wiley, M. D., Address to the Portland Academy of Medicine, December 13, 1951. Reprinted by University of Oregon Medical School, 13 pages. An historical review of the institution.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

University of Oregon Medical School Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one

UTM References

A

1	0
Zone	

5	2	3	7	5	0
Easting					

5	0	4	1	0	4	0	0
Northing							

B

Zone	

Easting					

Northing							

C

Zone	

Easting					

Northing							

D

Zone	

Easting					

Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is comprised of Lots 5, 6, 29, 30 and 31, Block 56, Carter's Addition to Portland, in Multnomah County, Oregon. The parcel is located in Section 4, Township 1S, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area comprises the entire parcel historically improved and occupied by Dr. Noble Wiley Jones in the historic period 1911-1927.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Lakin and Sally Donovan
organization Northwest Heritage Property Associates date August, 1987
street & number PO Box 1871 telephone (503)227-6357
city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97207

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Dr. Jones was a native of Ohio who was trained in medicine at Rush Medical College and the University of Chicago. He took post graduate training in several European capitals before settling in Portland in 1906. He is understood to have started the first specialized practice in internal medicine in the city. He also organized one of the first multi-specialty group practices in the state in association with two surgeons, Dr. Robert C. Coffey and Dr. Thomas M. Joyce, in 1913. To dispose of the last of the "firsts," it may be pointed out that cardiovascular disease was one of the aspects of Jones' practice of internal medicine. He spent a year in London in 1923 studying the field and returned to Portland with the city's first revolutionary electrocardiograph. He founded Portland Convalescent Hospital (1910) and Portland Medical Hospital (1916) in the early stage of his career and was a faithful instructor for, and promoter of, the University of Oregon Medical School. He was active in the organization of medical societies at every level.

In fact, there emerges from a full account of his career a portrait of Dr. Noble Wiley Jones as an unusually public-spirited physician. His involvement, under Medical School auspices, in founding the Portland Free Dispensary in 1910 is perhaps a direct reflection of social reforms in housing and health care which were tested in the slums of New York and elsewhere shortly after the turn-of-the-century. During the First World War, Dr. Jones served as a contract civilian surgeon examining recruits at Fort Vancouver and Fort Lewis until the armed forces medical service was organized in 1918. Jones is probably best remembered as an outstanding teacher of internal medicine. He advanced his field not only through his teaching, but by initiating research programs and endowing scholarships from his personal funds, such as the Pathology Fellowship he established for the Medical School in 1919. Without doubt, he may be considered the leading figure in Progressive era medical affairs in the city of Portland.

From 1927 to 1950 the house was occupied by Dr. Blair Holcomb (1894-1965), one of Jones' associates in the Portland Clinic who became a leading authority on treatment of diabetes. The University of Oregon Medical School's diabetes outpatient clinic was established by Dr. Holcomb. From 1933 onward, Holcomb practiced independently.

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. Noble Wiley 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. Dr. Jones was to make two more trips to study medicine in Europe in 1911 and 1923. With each trip he brought to Portland's medical community information regarding the latest European medical practices.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

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 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

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

Dr. Jones was to be Portland's first specialist in internal medicine limiting his own practice to this newly developing field. His special interests were chronic gastro intestinal disorders and cardiovascular disease. An article appearing in "The Stethoscope", a publication of the Portland Clinic, described Dr. Jones as "a far-sighted man"² in his early vision of a trend toward multi-specialty group practice. In 1911, he proposed formation of such a group and in 1913 he joined together with Dr. Coffey, a chest-specialist and Dr. Joyce, a surgeon. Dr. Jones' father Philo Everett had come to Portland in 1911 and became a part of the group. They were later joined by Dr. Sears and Dr. William Johnston. The advent of World War I disrupted this original group so that in 1921 Dr. Jones with Dr. Joyce, established The Portland Clinic which consisted of themselves, Dr. Lawrence Selling and Dr. Frank Kistner. The Portland Clinic continues its multi-specialist practice today with more than thirty physicians.

Dr. Jones traveled to Europe again in 1923, this time to study cardiology with Sir Thomas Lewis, renowned heart specialist, 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.

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 N.W. Lovejoy Street. The hospital was described as "innovative" for its inclusion of features such as a diet kitchen, a clinical laboratory, hydro and physiotherapy facilities, a gymnasium, and a classroom where patients were given instructions on diet and exercise.³ 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.

*The English physician was one of the first in Europe to apply the electrocardiograph, in 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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." 4

Dr. Jones also made personal monetary contributions to the Medical School. In 1919, the Noble Wiley Jones Pathology fellowship was established with his contribution of \$5,000. The interest is awarded annually to a medical student on the basis of scholastic achievement and interest in research. A second \$5,000 gift from Dr. Jones, in 1927, established the Noble Wiley Jones Lectures which bring distinguished scientists to the Medical School. The two gifts were the first of their kind to be given to the school.

Dr. Jones was instrumental in obtaining funding for an adequate Medical School library. In 1927 he was appointed to the library committee and through Dr. Jones' "ground work", ten years later, Dr. John E. Weeks was to donate \$100,000 toward the construction of a library and auditorium building.⁵

Dr. Jones became a member of the Portland Academy of Medicine and in 1913 accepted nomination as secretary. The Academy was established by a group of young doctors who wanted to breathe new life into the older and established Portland Medical Society. The new academy adopted three resolutions, all of which benefited the Medical School: the Academy's continuing support of the Medical School Library; a policy to invite outstanding speakers to the Academy and School; and its aid to medical research through the establishment of the Medical Research Foundation. In 1921 and 1922 Dr. Jones was elected president of the Academy, thus making him the only member to serve two consecutive terms.

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. The Dispensary, originally located at Fourth and Jefferson, was moved to the Medical School

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

campus in 1931. The Dispensary offered free services to patients as well as providing teaching in various clinical fields. By 1921 the Dispensary had a good sized staff and in 1926 Dr. Jones and Dr. Coffen established specialty clinics for the Dispensary. The Outpatient Clinic, as it is now known, is still in operation at the University of Oregon Medical School.

In addition to his membership with the Portland Academy of Medicine, Dr. Jones also served as president of the Multnomah 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.

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).

The Joneses built their house 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. It was during these early years, from 1911 to 1927, that Dr. Jones' innovations and accomplishments had begun to have a lasting impact on the development and practice of medicine in Portland. 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

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.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

ENGLISH ARTS and CRAFTS STYLE

The Jones-Holcomb Residence can be described as an excellent example of the English Arts and Crafts style with all of the details intact. Although no documentary evidence has been discovered, it has been stated by both the previous owner 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. Through the existence of signed plans, the garage has been confirmed as a Pipes design. The house, almost certainly, is not.

Wade Hampton Pipes traveled to England in 1907 to study architecture at the London Central School of Arts and Crafts. It was there that he was influenced by 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 over the years developed a reputation for his Arts and Crafts style residences which were constructed throughout the City. Characteristics of the style are described in Ann Brewster Clarke's book Wade Hampton Pipes, and include "gables, bellcasting, massive chimneys, casement windows and an exterior of roughcast cement in combination with wood siding."⁶

The interior detailing such as the massive, yet simple woodwork also bears the traits of the English Arts and Crafts style. The floorplan is also indicative of the style. 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, the architect took maximum advantage of the eastern views, by placing the more functional rooms to the west (street) side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

Footnotes

1. Oral interview with Dr. Noble Wiley Jones conducted by his son Dr. Orville Noble Jones, 1971. Oregon Historical Society.
2. "The Stethoscope." Rebecca Tarshis, Editor. Dec. 1967, Vol. 1 No. 2.
3. Ibid.
4. Larsell, Olat. The Doctor in Oregon: A Medical History. Portland, Oregon: Binford and Mort, 1947.
5. "The Stethoscope."
6. Clarke, Ann Brewster. Wade Hampton Pipes: Arts and Crafts Architect in Portland, Oregon: Binford and Mort, 1986.
Page 31.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

BOOKS:

Clarke, Ann Brewster. Wade Hampton Pipes: Arts and Crafts Architect in Portland, Oregon. Portland, Oregon: Binford and Mort, 1986.

History of Oregon Biographical, Vol. III, Chicago-Portland: The Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., p. 592. 1922.
p. 592. 1922.

Larsell, Olat. The Doctor in Oregon: A Medical History. Portland, Oregon: Binford and Mort, 1947.

Lockley, Fred. History of the Columbia River Valley, Vol III, Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1928. pp.87-88.

INTERVIEWS:

Jones, Orville Noble - June 3, 1987
- August 6, 1987
- August 12, 1987
- August 14, 1987

PERIODICALS:

Oregon Journal. "Physicians College Honors Portlander," 7 April 1938.

Oregonian. "Dr. N.W. Jones," 9 February 1975. Obituary article.

Oregonian. "It's the Birthday of Noble Wiley Jones, Who Was Born in Ohio in 1876," 13 June 1932.

Oregon Journal. "Nellie S. Jones," 26 May 1966.

Oregonian. "Portland Medical Leader, Dr. Blair Holcomb, Dies," 15 March 1975.

Oregonian. "Diabetes Fighter Accents Group's Education Plans," 4 July 1961.

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES:

Ticor Title Insurance Policy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Major Bibliographical References

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES (cont.)

Blueprints and plans for garage, landscape plan, and architectural details.

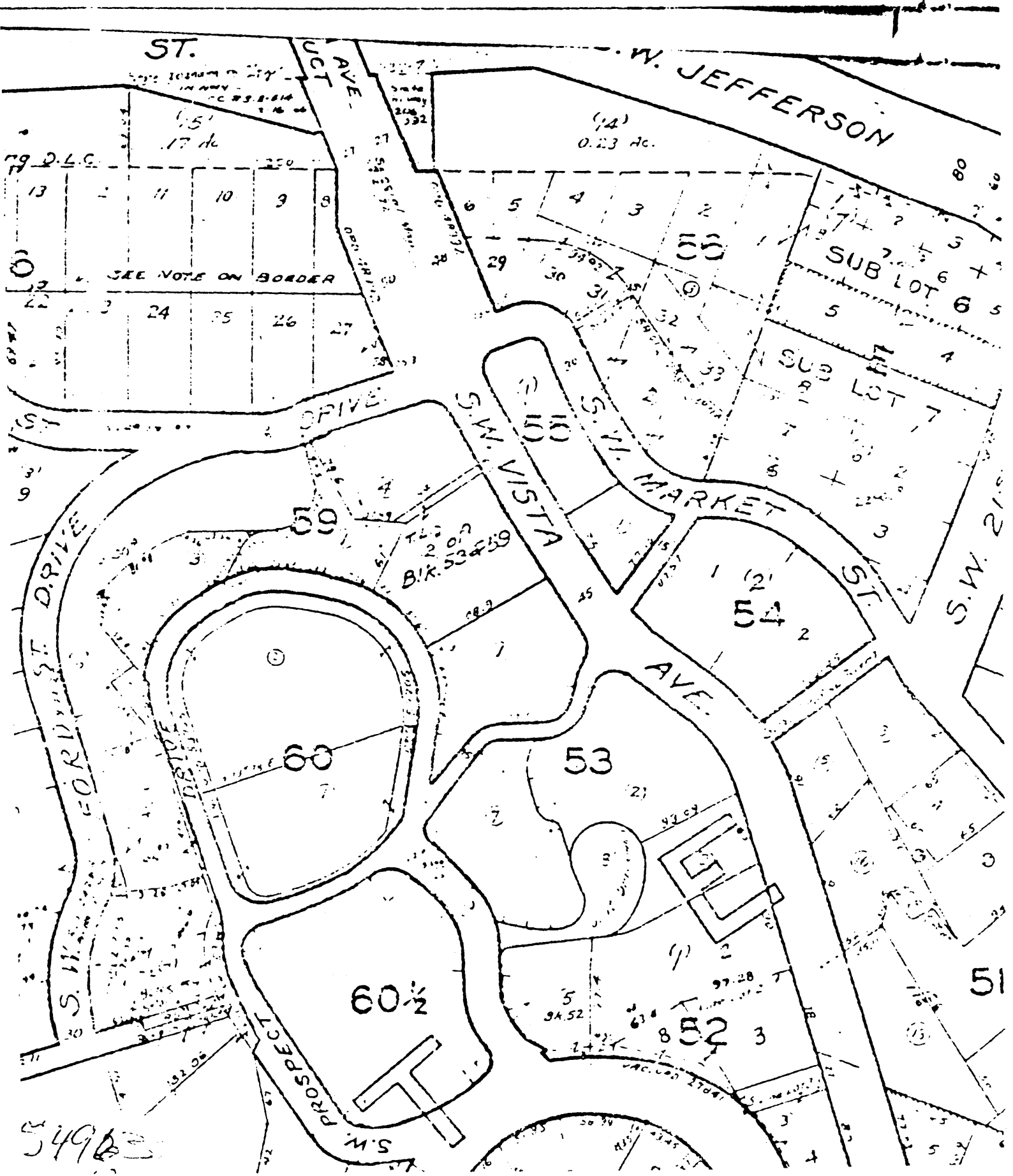
City of Portland Building Permits.

City of Portland Plumbing Permits.

Oral History of Dr. Noble Wiley Jones by Dr. Orville Noble Jones, 1971. Courtesy of Oregon Historical Society.
(transcript and tape).

The sketch below is made solely for the purpose of assisting in locating said premises and the company assumes no liability for variations, if any, in dimensions and location ascertained by actual survey.

TICOR TITLE INSURANCE



5496