

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

For NPS use only

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

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 Pipes, Martin Luther, House No. of contributing features: 2  
and/or common Same No. of non-contributing features: 0

**2. Location**

street & number 2675 SW Vista Avenue N/A not for publication  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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Walter W. McMonies, Jr. and Nancy E. Duhnkrack  
street & number 2321 SW Sherwood Drive  
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97201

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse  
street & number 1021 SW Fourth Avenue  
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 1985  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW 5th Avenue  
city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date N/A

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

#### Description

The M. L. Pipes House, built in 1926, was designed by Wade Hampton Pipes, Portland's increasingly-acclaimed Arts and Crafts architect, for his father. It is thought to be an early example of architect Pipes' incorporation of Tudor elements into the English Cottage style, which he popularized in Portland. The house has all the characteristic elements of the English Cottage style as interpreted by Pipes, both interior and exterior, and is in excellent condition.

The M. L. Pipes House is located in the center of Lot 5 and the Northerly 10 feet of Lot 6, Block "6", MELBOURNE ADDITION to Portland, Sections 4 and 5, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, in Multnomah County, Oregon. The street address formerly was 751 SW Vista and now is 2675 SW Vista. The Portland Heights neighborhood in which the property is located is immediately to the West of downtown Portland and contains many examples of 20th century period houses built by more affluent residents of the community.

A one-story, one-car garage is detached and offset from the southwest corner of the house, fronting Audrey Lane. It was designed by the architect to complement the English Cottage character of the house. Its distinguishing characteristic is its steeply-pitched gable roof with bell-cast eaves and weatherboards in the gable ends. Its walls are finished with rough cast stucco like those of the house. Most of the early garden was sacrificed for a paved parking area by previous owners. A breakfast nook addition on the north elevation dating from 1961 and a minor bedroom extension are compatible alterations.

The house was first occupied by M. L. Pipes and his wife, Mary, until approximately 1944; then by Barbara Beer, who married Dr. Sanford Wallin, until approximately 1954; then by Dr. George Osgood until about 1964; then by George H. and Luella Shaver until 1977; then by Robert L. and Beverly A. Morgan until August, 1986. The current owners, Walter W. McMonies, Jr. and Nancy E. Duhnkrack, purchased the house in August of 1986.

#### Exterior

Ann Brewster Clarke in her recent monograph on Wade Pipes (page 42), described the house as follows:

An example of Pipes in Tudor mode dates from 1926, when Pipes designed a house for his father on SW Vista Avenue. It has a steeply gabled roof, casement windows, and rough cast exterior with wood siding filling the gables, as well as a large, recessed entry porch supported by rough-hewn cross beams and struts. These exposed beams are structural, combining beauty and function. They add the desired Tudor look while retaining the essential Arts and Crafts integrity which requires decorative elements to be functional.

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The house is one and one-half stories high, with its front side facing Vista Avenue and its back garden abutting S. W. Audrey Lane. The front faces west and the back east. The house is about 8 feet below the grade of Vista and, for this reason, seems more a part of the quiet Audrey Lane neighborhood, consisting of some 10 or more houses from approximately the same period.

Symmetrical in plan, the house consists of two rectangles in a T-shape, with the one and one-half story living room projecting out towards Audrey Lane. The north and south sides of the house have steep pitched central gables. The westside has a central gable over the living room wing. There are four small dormers, two on the west and two on the east sides of the house. The facade (east) has a central gable over the front entrance.

The front entrance displays the Tudor details as described by author Ann Clarke. The large exposed beam and struts with chamfered corners are one of two distinctive Tudor elements on the exterior, the other being the living room bay window on the rear wing.

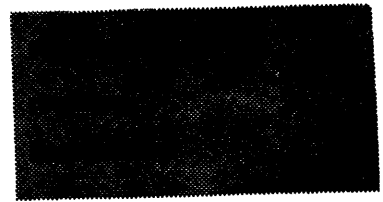
All windows are metal casement, presumably ordered from England, with the exception of the wooden multi-paned windows on the breakfast nook addition. The windows are intact and functional. Storm windows have been added to the interior and do not detract from the exterior's appearance. Perhaps one of the most unusual features of the house is the large bay window in the living room which looks out over the back yard. The window, approximately 9- $\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and supported by two massive wooden struts, is reminiscent of English windows from the Tudor period.

The exterior is finished in a "roughcast" (Clarke) or rough finished stucco with the gables filled with wood shiplap. The large double chimney on the northside of the living room wing is in good condition. The only other brickwork on the house is located on either side of the front entrance and is presently painted white.

Brick paths on each side of the entrance continue around both sides of the house. Some of the landscaping on the facade and sides may be original, however, the back portion of the lot has been paved with concrete. The new owners plan to remove the concrete and replace it with appropriate landscaping.

A large wooden deck covers the original brick patios which flank each side of the living room wing. Current restoration

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plans include removal of the deck and repair of the original brick patios.

There have been two small additions to the house, a 1946 first floor breakfast nook on the northside and a 1961 10 foot extension of the southeast bedroom, on the first floor, after damage to that room occurred during the Columbus Day Storm. The breakfast nook addition is distinguished from the original building by its shiplap siding. The bedroom extension is finished with stucco, identical to the original finish and is only distinguishable by a thin line where the two sections meet. Neither addition detracts from the historic character of the house.

Interior

The interior of the M. L. Pipes House reflects the quality for which Pipes' houses are known, such as large rooms, wide doors, fine craftsmanship and simplicity. Directly west in the spacious entrance hall are two arched openings, one leads to the staircase and one leads to the large 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  story barrel vaulted living room. One either side of the entrance hall are openings which lead to bedrooms on the south and kitchen and dining room on the north.

The living room, with its vaulted ceiling, large tiled fireplace, and multi-paned casement windows is reminiscent of a medieval guild hall. This theme is carried through in the leaded glass window opening which looks out over the living room from the staircase. The finished work, however, is not medieval but distinctly Pipes', as influenced by Voysey and Lutyens. The vaulted ceiling is plaster with a plaster crown molding at the base of the vault. All woodwork is mahogany except for the oak floors and oak baseboard strip. The baseboards are made of two types of wood, oak and mahogany, and is consistent through the house. The fireplace is tiled with plain brick-colored quarry tile. The large, but simple, mantelpiece is mahogany.

The second floor contains a large hall, three bedrooms, a bath and a sewing room. All floors are oak. The doors throughout the house are 4-panel mahogany and the closets are large "wardrobes", with their own step-up oak floor. Some of the woodwork has been painted on the second floor. Original wall sconces exist in some of the rooms and others are missing. All of the original brass hardware is intact. Other original features such as kitchen cupboards, bathroom fixtures and tilework are intact, either partially or entirely.

## 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 checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates      1926      Builder/Architect      Wade Hampton Pipes, Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Martin Luther Pipes House, designed by Wade Pipes, son of the original occupant, and built in 1926, occupies a lot on SW Vista Avenue in the Portland Heights area of Portland. Together with its period style garage, it meets National Register Criterion C. Wade Hampton Pipes is generally acknowledged to have been the foremost exponent of English Cottage architecture in Oregon. His work is noted for the quality of its craftsmanship and detail. He was greatly influenced by the Arts and Crafts masters Sir Edwin Lutyens and C. F. A. Voysey, whose work he studied at first hand during the time he attended the School of Arts and Crafts in London between 1907 and 1911. Within the considerable body of the Portland architect's work, the Pipes House is representative of the most prolific period, 1920 to 1930, during which decade as many as thirty houses were produced. Because asymmetrical composition is so typical of picturesque architecture, the Pipes House is distinctive for its use of formal central hall plan and symmetrical facade composition. Also it is thought to be among the first of his houses to incorporate distinctly Tudor elements, such as the oriel window on the west, or garden elevation. The elevations, one and one-half stories in height, combine the characteristic Voyseyan features of steeply-pitched gables having bell-cast eaves with rough cast stucco wall finish, gabled dormers, and metal casement windows with many small panes. The recessed front porch is framed by a beam and curvilinear struts on brick corbels. Gable ends are partially enclosed with cedar weatherboards, a mark of the wood building traditions of the Pacific Northwest. The interior characteristically displays Arts and Crafts features and woodwork of quality.

The house is locally significant under National Register Criterion B as well as C. It is the Portland property most importantly associated with Martin Luther Pipes (1850-1932), celebrated attorney, one-time Circuit Court Judge and a member of the Oregon Supreme Court for a brief period of three months in 1924. Pipes lived in Portland from 1892 onward, but his earlier places of residence have vanished or were briefly occupied. He occupied the house on Vista Avenue the last six years of his life. He remained active in his profession and civic affairs to the time of his death in 1932 at the age of 82.

The architecture of Wade Pipes is receiving increasing popular attention in Oregon, as is indicated by the 1986 exhibition of his drawings at the Oregon Historical Society and the accompanying monograph by Ann Brewster Clarke. Among architects and historians, however, Pipes' buildings have long been admired. Pietro Belluschi, nationally recognized architect, has said of Pipes, "He began as a skillful craftsman and became an inspired designer with a flair for good composition and fine detailing, uncompromising in his principles and adamant in what he thought to be appropriate and beautiful. Only now in retrospect can we judge with any objectivity the considerable body of work done in his active years and the impact he had on the Portland architectural scene by his imaginative adaptation of the English vernacular style to our Oregon region (Clarke, p. ix)." Pipes continued to work well into the 1950s and, therefore, had a long and lasting influence on Portland architecture.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

4	10	5	2	13	1	19	10	5	10	3	19	0	12	10
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The nominated property is located in Township 1 South, Range 1 East, of the Willamette Meridian, Section 4 and 5. It is legally described as Lot 5 and the Northerly 10 feet of Lot 6, Block "B," MELBOURNE ADDITION to 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 Walter W. McMonies, Jr. in consultation with Northwest Heritage Property Associates

organization None date August 13, 1986

street & number 2321 SW Sherwood Drive telephone (503) 227-7400/home: 223-8681

city or town Portland state OR 97201

# 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 23, 1987

### For NPS use only

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

entered in the National Register

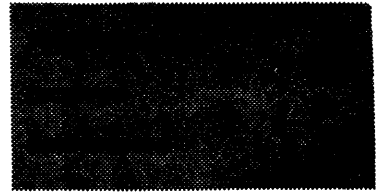
Keeper of the National Register

date 3-6-87

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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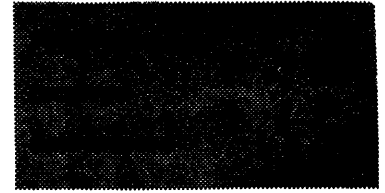
1

Judge Martin Luther Pipes was born in Ascension Parish, Louisiana on September 21, 1850. He attended the University of Louisiana at Baton Rouge and received his bachelor of arts in 1871. For the next four years, Judge Pipes studied law in Louisiana. In 1874, he married Mary C. Skipworth and in 1875 they moved to Independence, Oregon, to be near Mary's parents who had moved to Oregon with the Methodist Church (Nathaniel Skipworth being a Methodist Minister). Because Oregon was a common law state, unlike civil law Louisiana, as Judge Pipes himself stated in an interview, "I had to prepare myself all over again." (Lockley, 07/05/30.) He taught school in Independence and in his spare time read law and edited the local newspaper. John Pipes and Wade Pipes were born in Independence during this period.

Judge Pipes was admitted to the bar in 1881 and in 1882 the Judge moved his family to Dallas, Oregon, where he practiced law until 1884. Nellie, George and Harriette Pipes were born in Dallas. The family then moved to Corvallis where they remained for the next 6 to 8 years. While in Corvallis, Judge Pipes edited the newspaper, The Benton Leader, and in conjunction with J.R.R. Bell of Roseburg was responsible for establishing the Oregon Press Association. He became president of this association in 1887. In 1890, Judge Pipes was appointed Circuit Judge of the Second District by Governor Pennoyer. At the end of his term as Circuit Judge in 1892, Judge Pipes moved his family to Portland where he entered into partnership with Reuben Strahan and John Whalley.

In 1893, he left the partnership, moved his office to the Arlington Building and took up practice with A.P. Tifft, a man some 20 years his junior. Judge Pipes moved to the Chamber of Commerce Building in 1896 and remained there until shortly before his death in 1932. In 1907, A.P. Tifft was no longer associated with Pipes.

While in Portland, Judge Pipes was involved in numerous important legal matters and pieces of litigation. Perhaps his most significant case was that involving his defense of Amanda W. Reed's will, the famous "Reed's Will" case, Pickering v. Winch, (1906) 87 Or 763. His victory in that case over the attempts of the Reed heirs to avoid the over \$1 million bequest to establish "Reed Institute," resulted in the creation of what is now known as Reed College.

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Two of Judge Pipes' sons, John and George followed their father's example and entered the legal profession and each one spent time working in their father's office. George Pipes went on to become chief civil deputy district attorney in Portland.

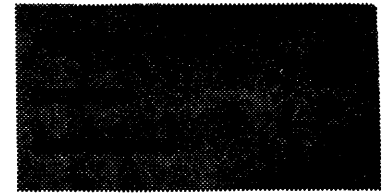
Judge Pipes was appointed to the Oregon Supreme Court in September, 1924, as a replacement for the late Judge McCourt. He served from September 24 to December 24 of that year, but refused to run for re-election. Throughout his career in Portland, he taught courses at the University of Oregon on contract as a lecturer.

Until shortly before his death in July, 1932, at age 82, Judge Pipes remained an active member of the legal profession, as well as participant in various civic activities, such as the Elks, Chamber of Commerce and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He was a member of the prestigious Lang Syne Society and the Dean of the Oregon Bar Association. He also contributed editorials to the newspapers from time to time. The Judge was a Democrat until 1896, at which time he broke with the party over disagreements he had with the Democratic presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryant. From that time on he was a Republican.

That he was greatly admired by his fellow members of the legal profession is evidenced by the honors he received late in life: On his 80th birthday, a luncheon was given in his honor by the Multnomah Bar Association and on his 81st birthday, one was given in his honor by the Lang Syne Society. On his death in 1932, flags were lowered to half mast on the Supreme Court Building, and Chief Justice Henry Bean and Justice John Rand represented the Court at the funeral as honorary pallbearers. Members of the Bench and Bar also paid tribute to Judge Pipes by holding a memorial service in the Court of Circuit Judge Crawford. Resolutions of appreciation were drawn up and placed in the records of the Court. The Oregon Journal reported, "Friends throughout the State will mourn the passing of ex-Justice Pipes, Oregon's oldest member of the bar and one of the most dynamic personalities in the Commonwealth." (7/15/32)

Judge Pipes' influence did not end with his death, for in 1937, five years after his death, an editorial in The Oregonian on another prestigious individual's party change referred to Judge Martin Luther Pipes and his break with the Democratic Party. The editorial included a lengthy quote from Pipes about the subject.



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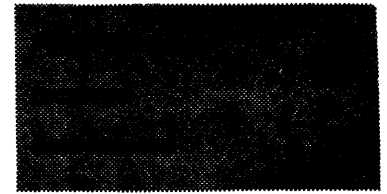
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In addition to being a leader in his profession, he raised five bright and talented children. John and George Pipes became attorneys and Harriette married an attorney, Harry Beckett and was a community force in her own right. Wade Pipes became a talented architect, and Nellie Pipes was secretary/librarian/editor for the Oregon Historical Society. The Oregon Historical Quarterly contains numerous articles authored by Nellie Pipes. She married author Lewis McArthur in 1946 and assisted him in editing later editions of Oregon Geographic Names.

Though Judge Pipes lived in the house at 2675 S. W. Vista for only six years, it is the only extant house associated with him in Portland. It is also significant because his son, Wade Pipes, designed the house especially for him. Thus it is the only house in Portland to be associated with both Martin Luther Pipes and his son, Wade Hampton Pipes.

After Judge Pipes died, his wife Mary lived only one more year until 1933. After her death, the house remained empty for a few years and then passed out of the Pipes family in 1944. A well-known dentist, Dr. Sanford Wollin, bought and occupied the house for 10 years, then it was sold to Dr. George Osgood, who owned the house until 1964, when George H. Shaver, grandson to Captain Shaver of Shaver Transportation Company, bought the house. In 1977, Robert and Beverly Morgan bought the house and owned it until they sold it to the current owners, Walter W. McMonies, Jr. and Nancy Duhnkrack, both of whom are, appropriately, attorneys by profession.

Somewhat in contrast to the acclaim given the Judge, Martin Luther Pipes' architect son went virtually unrecognized by the public during his lifetime. However, when in 1934 Wade Pipes received an honorable mention from the architectural magazine Pencil Points for a residential design, Portland newspapers carried articles and printed the sketch plan. In 1936, the Portland Chapter of The American Institute of Architects drew a list of 100 "Best Buildings in Portland;" half were residences designed by Pipes. When the architect died in 1961 at the age of 83, The Oregonian carried a brief obituary notice. The comparative lack of recognition for a prolific career was noted by journalist Andrew Rocchia in an Oregon Journal article in 1967, at the time a tour of Pipes' houses was sponsored by the Women's Architectural League of Oregon. Nevertheless, Pipes was long duly appreciated by local architects and architectural historians. Professor Marion Dean Ross included the work of Pipes in his 1959 survey, A Century of Architecture in Oregon, a statehood centennial souvenir pamphlet published by the Women's Architectural League and noteworthy as the first published general discussion of modern architecture in Oregon. More recently, George A. McMath, FAIA, discussed Pipes' work in Space Style and Structure (Oregon Historical Society, 1974), and the monograph written by Ann Brewster Clarke (Wade Hampton Pipes) to complement the 1986 exhibition of drawings at the Oregon Historical Society did much to bring the architect's work to the attention of the public.

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Pipes' architectural training began in England in 1907 at London's Central School of Arts and Crafts where he studied under Charles Spooner. This period represented the flourishing Arts and Crafts Movement in England and was to influence Pipes' work throughout his architectural career. He had the opportunity to view first hand, not only the work of famous Arts and Crafts architects, such as C.F.A. Voysey and Sir Edwin Lutyens, but the Early medieval vernacular architecture of England which were the roots of the English Arts and Crafts Movement.

The Martin Luther Pipes house could be compared to the English vernacular plan termed the "singled-ended hall," by R. W. Brunskill in his book Vernacular Architecture (p. 103). He describes it as an open hall and cross-passage attached to a two-story wing, "The Hall family comprises all those house plans in which the principal ground floor living-room is open to the roof." The M. L. Pipes house is the only known design of Wade Pipes to have a vaulted, two-story ceiling and may, in fact, represent in plan the most direct correlation to English vernacular architecture in Mr. Pipes' body of work.

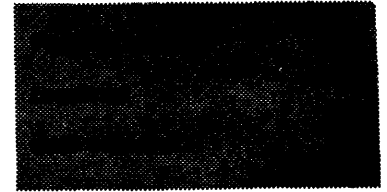
Elements from both Voysey and Lutyens are evident in the house, but the clean, more simplified lines of Voysey are carried through more than the grandeur of Lutyens' country house designs. The lack of ornament and roughcast or stucco exterior are characteristic of Voysey, whereas the relationship between house and garden and use of Elizabethan multi-paned bay windows are Lutyen's influence.

The M. L. Pipes House was designed at the height of Pipes' career. The ten years between 1920 - 1930 were his most prolific, with more than 30 residences designed and built. Throughout this period, his work exhibits the philosophies he learned in England. The M. L. Pipes House is an excellent example of the Arts and Crafts style as adopted for Oregon.

Though his career may have slowed somewhat after 1930, Pipes continued to design residences into the 1950's. He, like his father, lived past his 80th year and continued working until shortly before his death. Because of Wade Pipes' lengthy career, he has had a long and lasting impact on Portland architecture.

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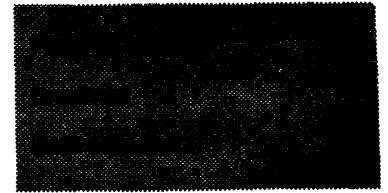
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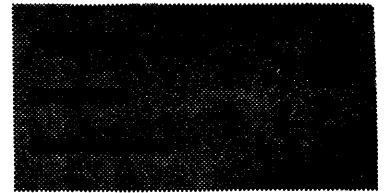
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Vol. 31, p. 412. 1930  
Vol. 32, p. 183. 1931  
Vol. 33, p. 292. 1932  
Vol. 38, p. 261, 263 1937  
Vol. 68, p. 64082 1967

The Oregon Journal

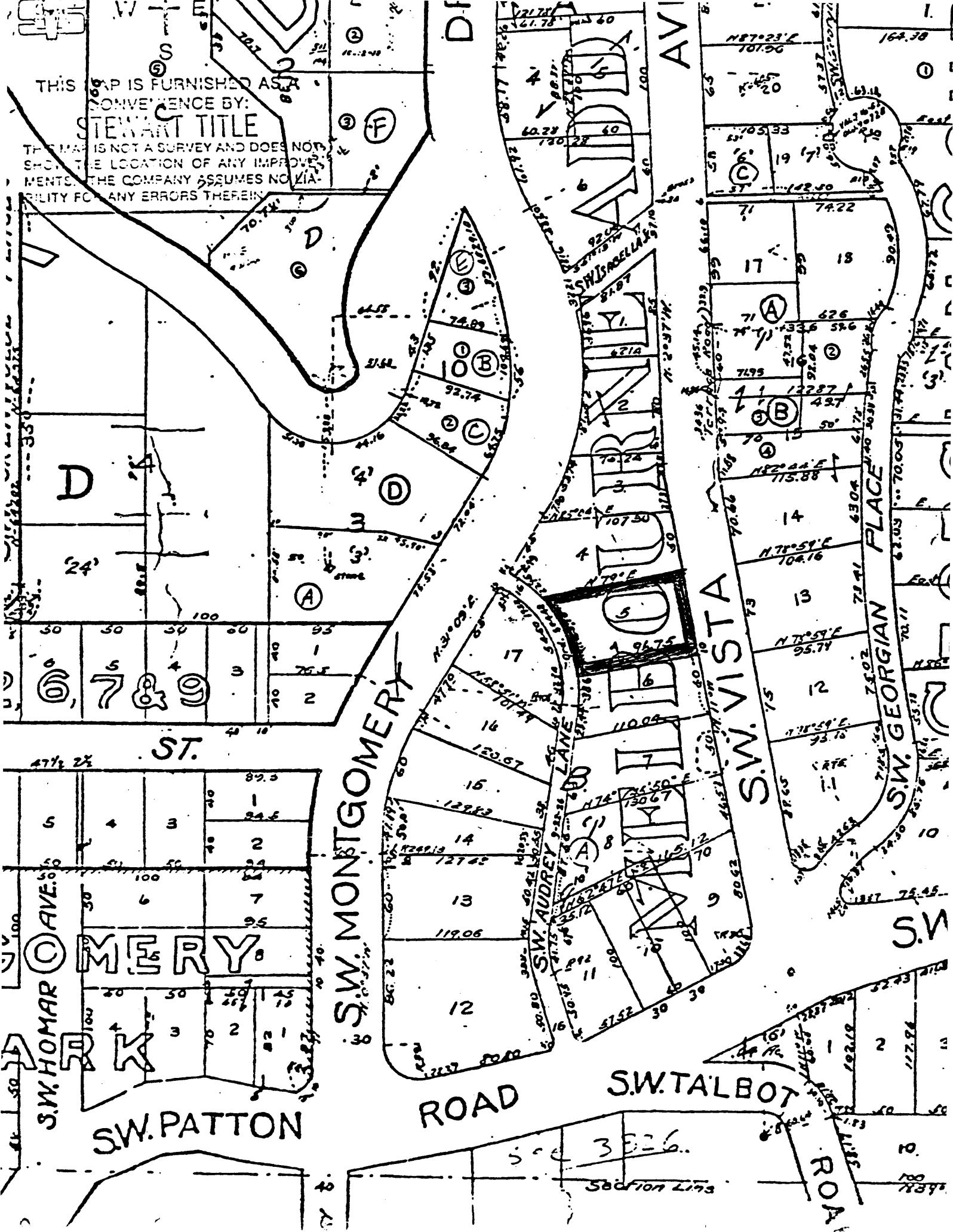
7/5/30, p. 4  
7/15/32, p.1,3  
7/17/32, p.6  
7/18/32, p.2  
7/1/34, p.5  
7/22/34, p.5  
2/12/46, p.2  
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5/11/67, p.1, 2  
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1/24/30, p.8  
9/21/31, p.7  
7/16/32, p.6, 12  
7/19/32, p. 2  
9/28/33, p.5  
6/27/34, p.7  
5/22/37, p.5  
7/22/37, p.8  
7/3/61, p.7

THIS MAP IS FURNISHED AS A CONVENIENCE BY: STEWART TITLE

THIS MAP IS NOT A SURVEY AND DOES NOT SHOW THE LOCATION OF ANY IMPROVEMENTS. THE COMPANY ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS THEREIN.



S.W. PATTON

ROAD

S.W. TALBOT

S.W. MONTGOMERY

S.W. VISTA

S.W. GEORGIAN PLACE

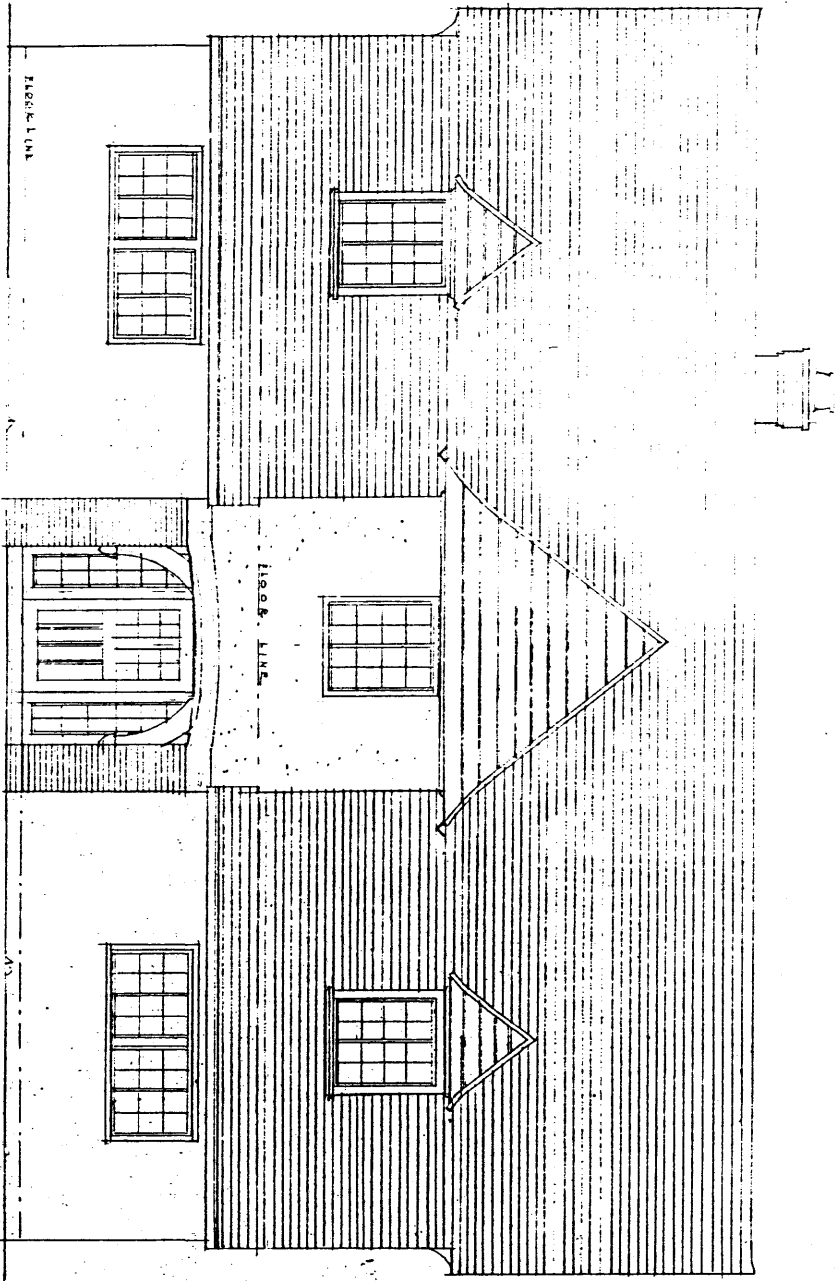
S.W. AUDREY LANE

S.W. HOMER AVE.

ARK

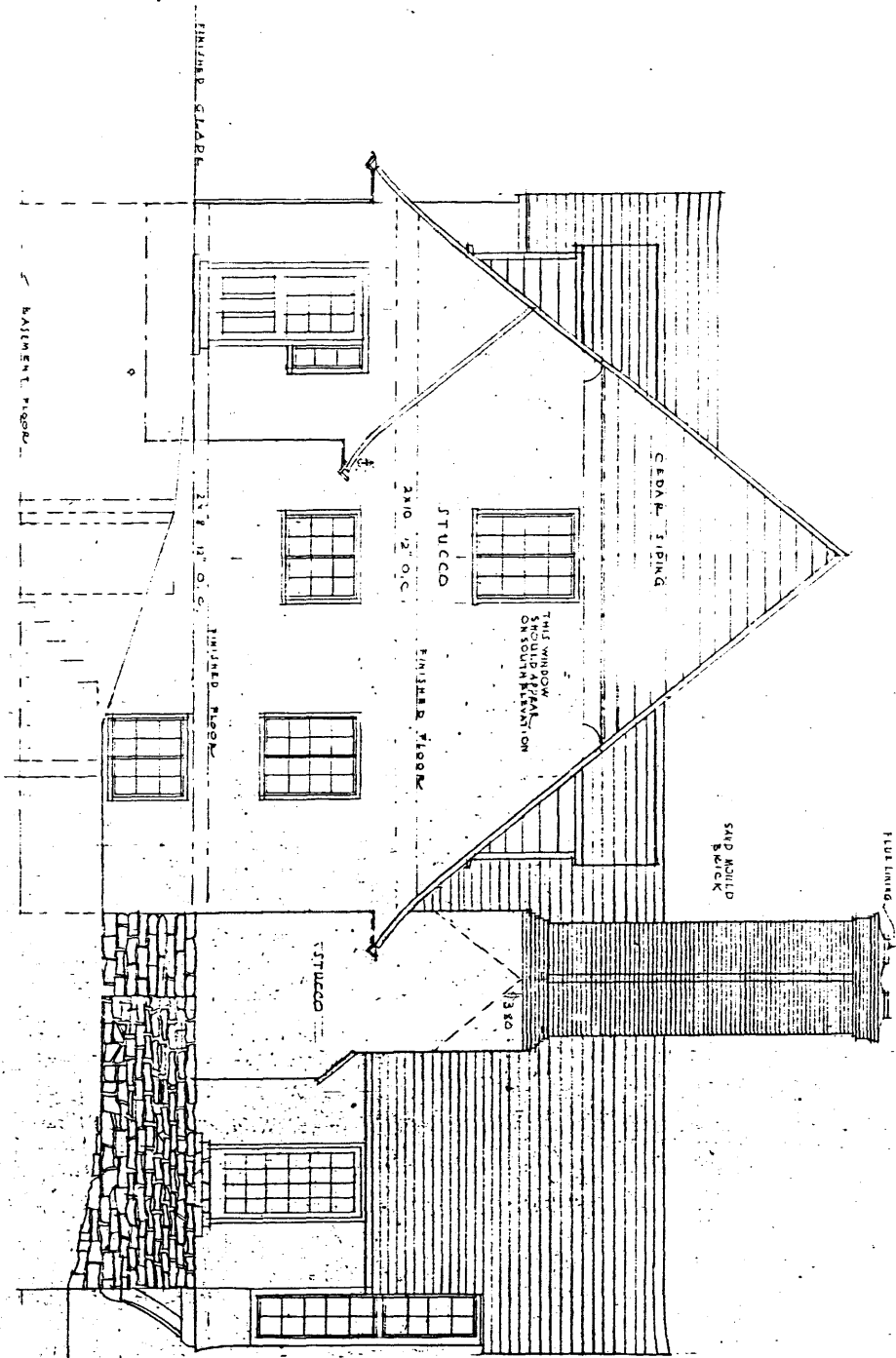
S.W.

SECTION LINES



EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1 FOOT

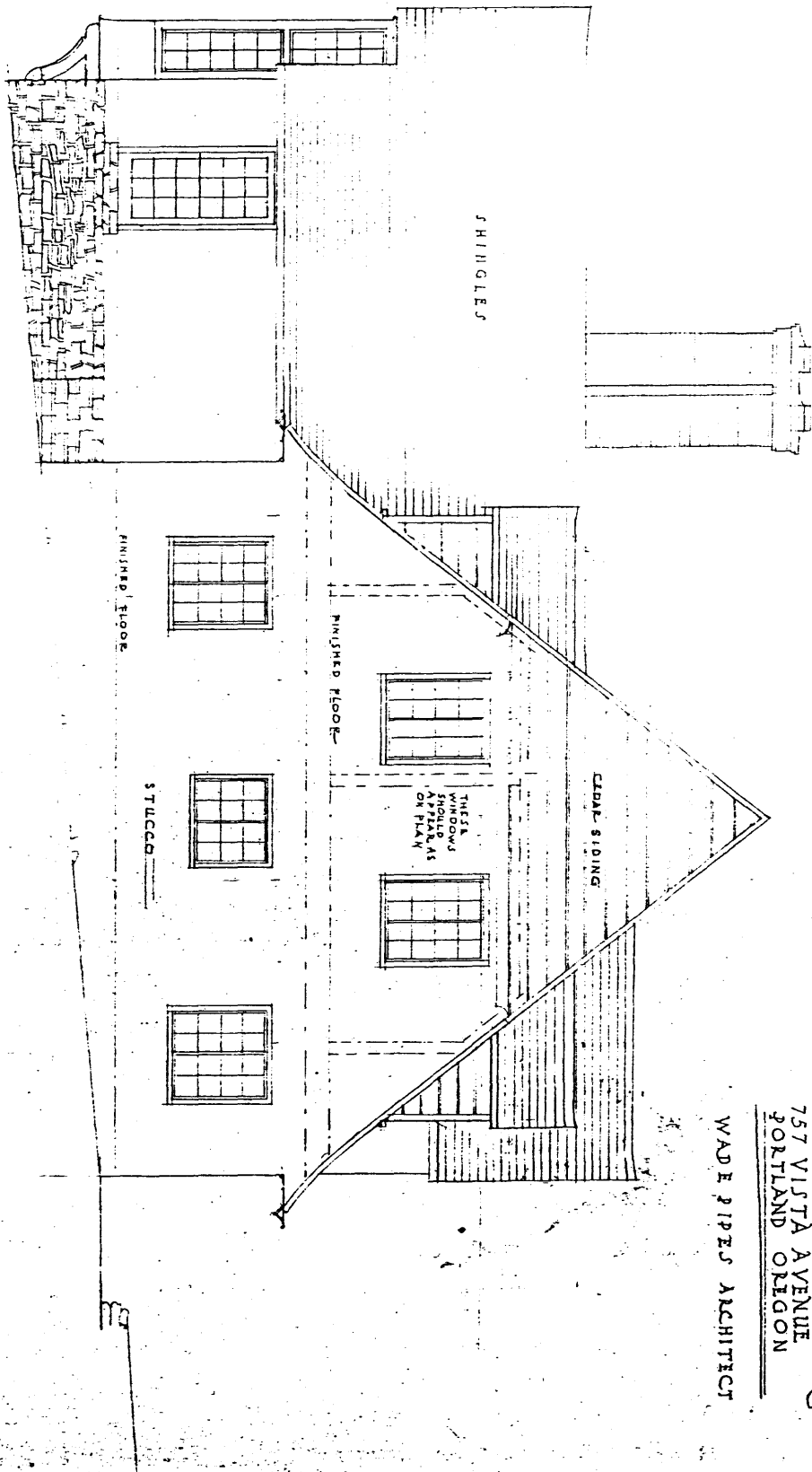
HOUSE FOR  
MARTIN L. DINES ESQ.  
757 VISTA AVE  
PORTLAND OREGON  
WADE DINES ARCHITECT



NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1' FOOT

HOUSE FOR  
MARTIN T. PIPES  
757 VISTA AVENUE  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
WALTER P. H. ARCHITECT



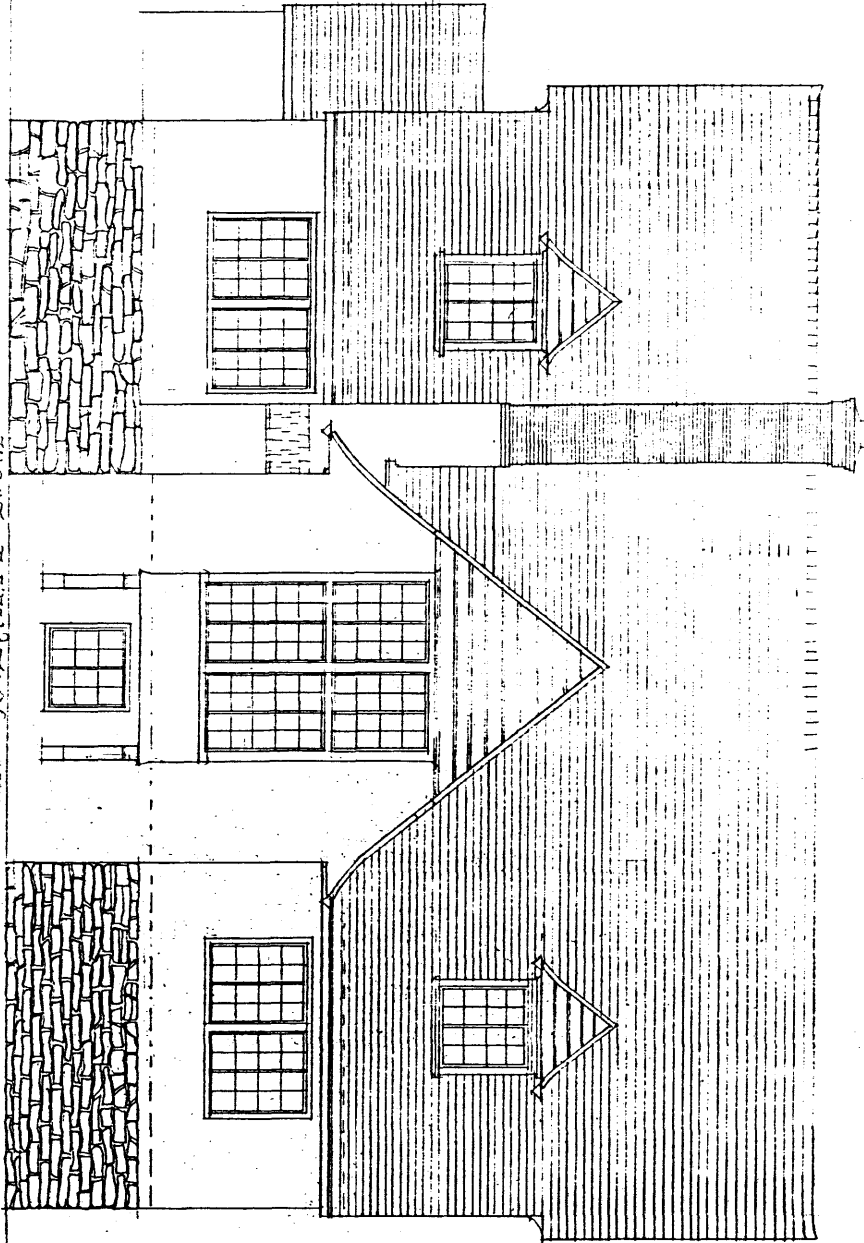


SOUTH ELEVATION  
 SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1 FOOT

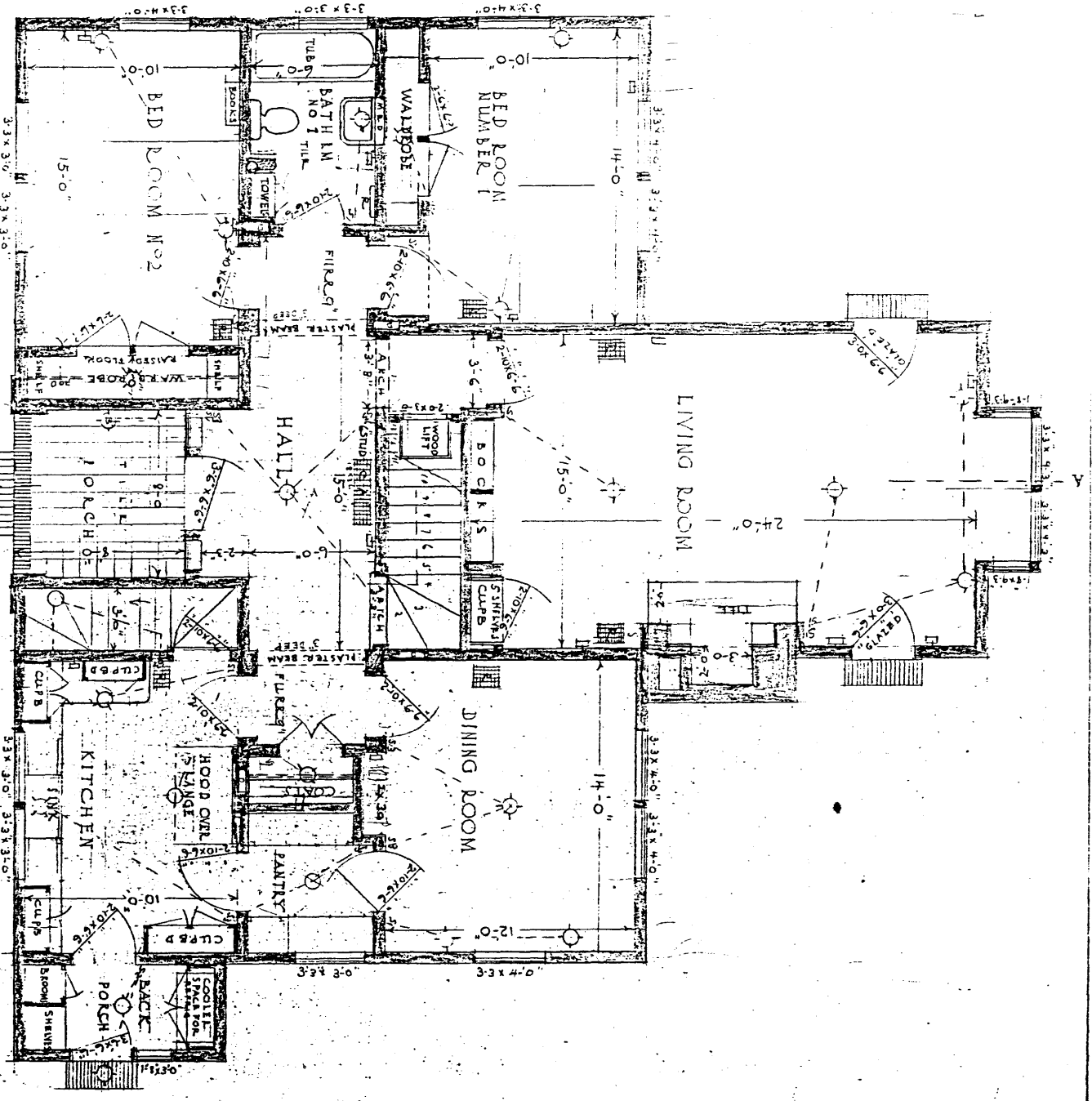
HOUSE FOR  
 MARTIN L. PIPES ESQ.  
 757 VISTA AVENUE  
 PORTLAND OREGON

WADE PIPES ARCHITECT

HOUSE FOR  
MARTIN I. PIPESTRA  
757 VISTA AVE  
PORTLAND OREGON  
WADE PIPES ARCHITECT



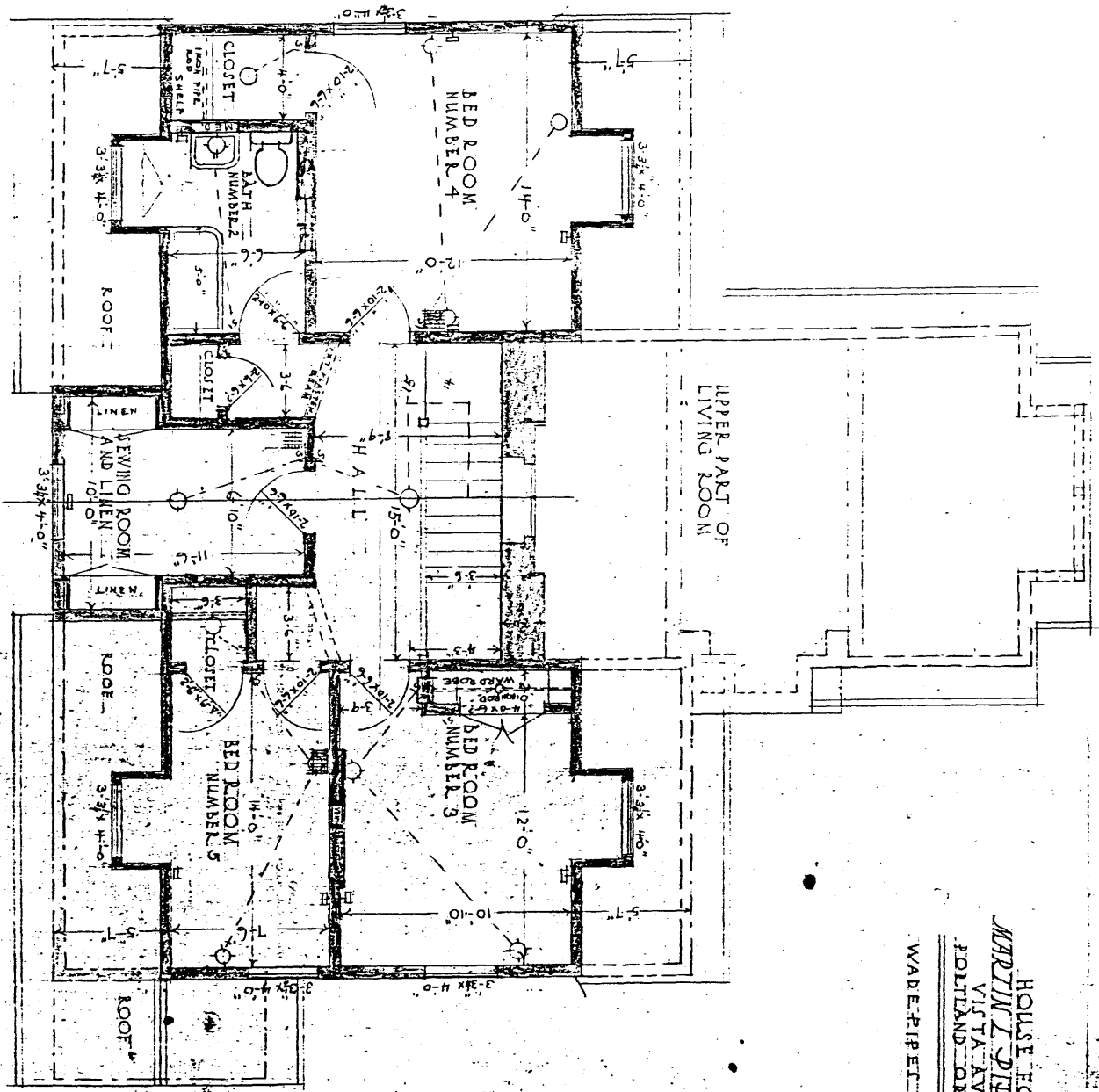
WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1 FOOT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1 FOOT

HOUSE FOR  
MRS. L. J. BIRCH  
757 VISTA AVENUE  
PORTLAND OREGON  
W. WADE PIERCE ARCH.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1 FOOT

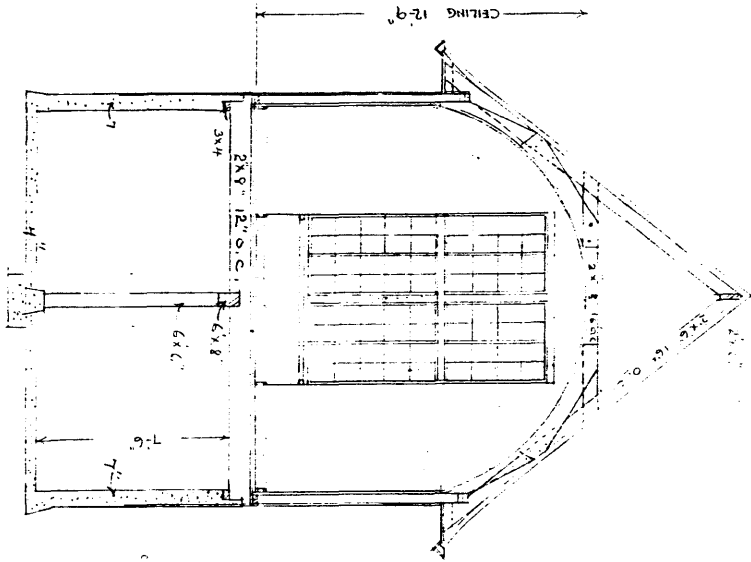


UPPER PART OF LIVING ROOM

HOUSE FOR  
*MARTIN I. DUFFIN*  
VISTA AVENUE  
POLLAND OREGON

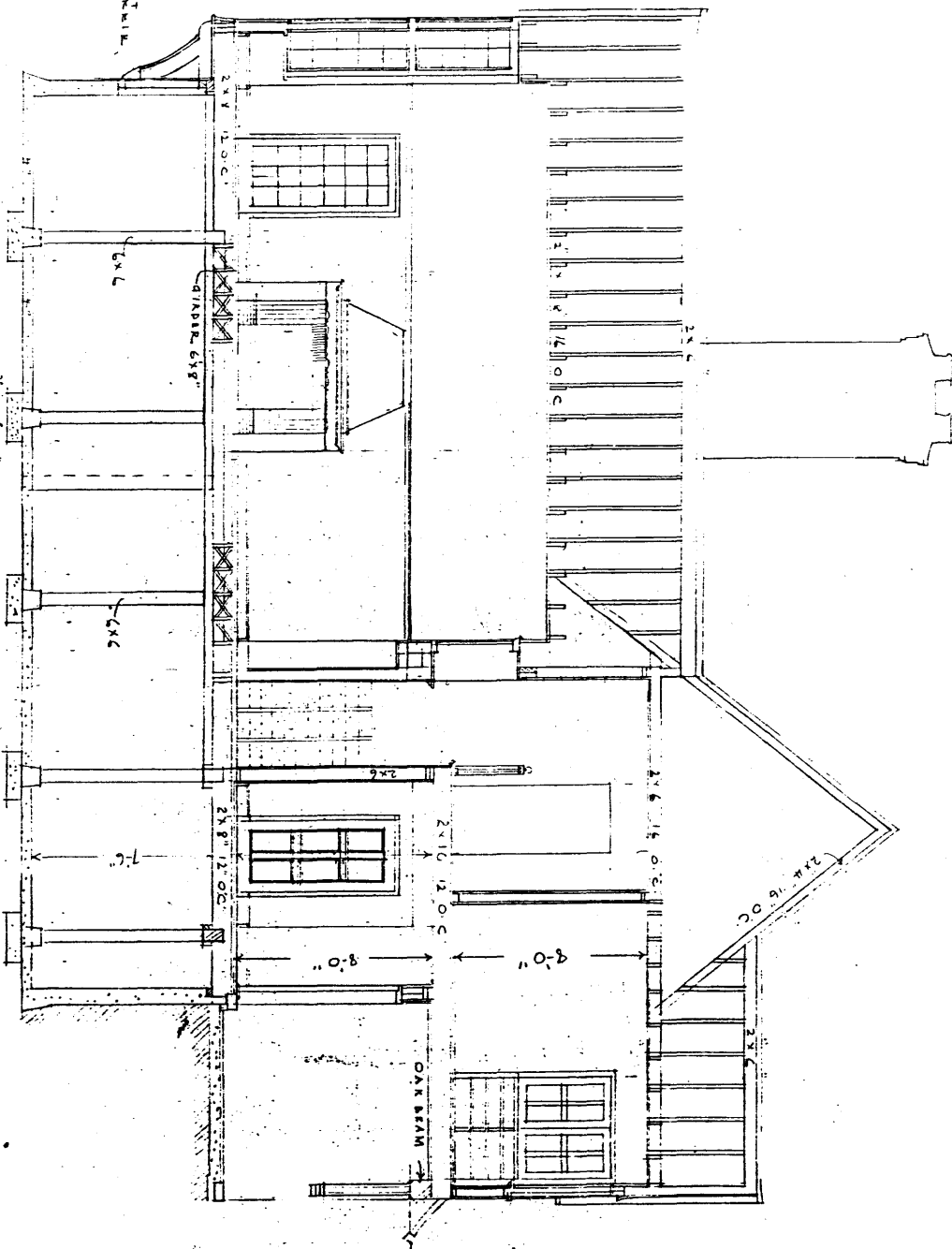
WADE PIPE ET ARCHITECT

SECTION THROUGH LIVING ROOM



SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

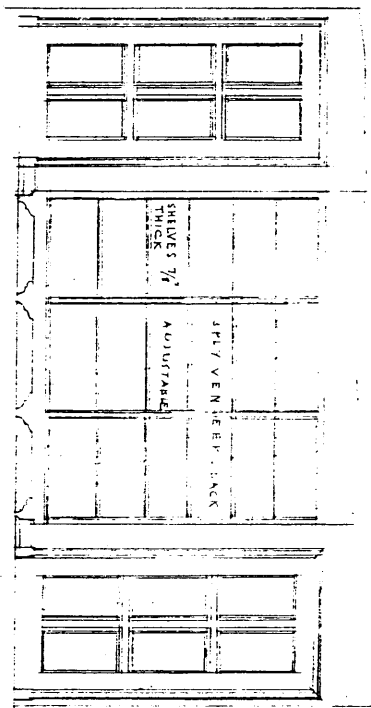
SECTION A-A



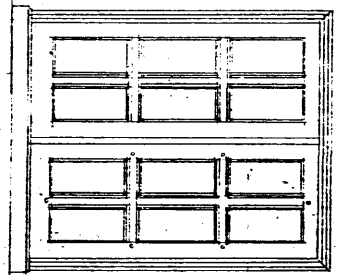
HOUSE FOR  
 MARTIN L PIPES  
 757 VISTA AVENUE  
 PORTLAND OREGON  
 WADE PIPES ARCHITECT

SCALE 1/2 INCH = 1 FOOT

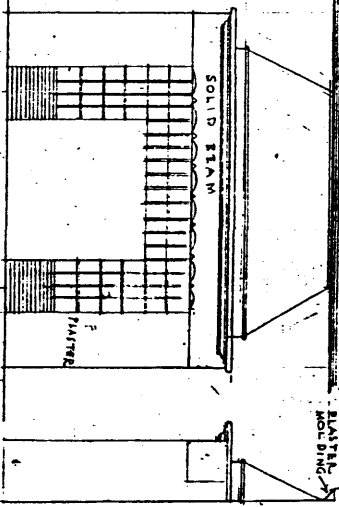
HOUSE FOR  
MARTIN L PIPES  
757 VISTA AVENUE  
PORTLAND OREGON  
WADE PIPES ARCHITECT



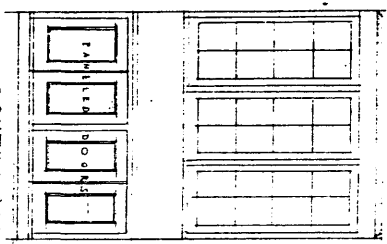
EAST END OF LIVING ROOM



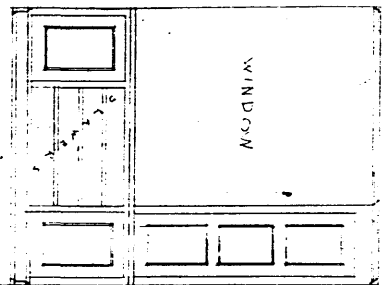
WARDROBE



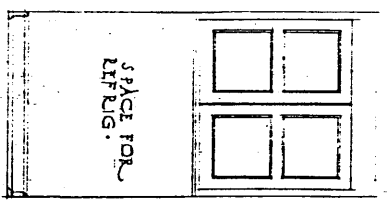
FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM



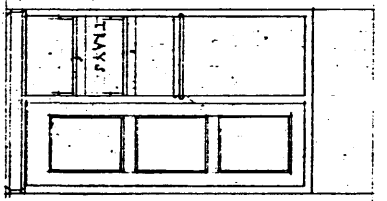
SOUTH WALL PANTRY



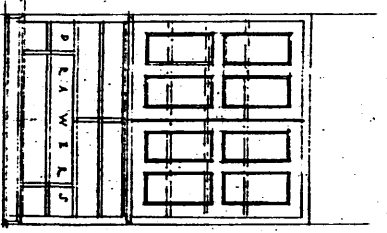
NORTH WALL



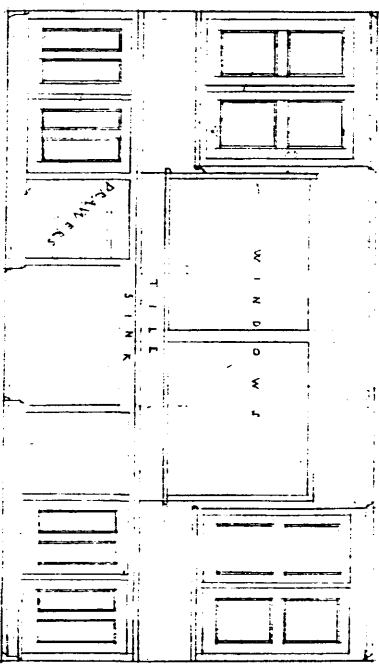
COOLER OR REFRIG.



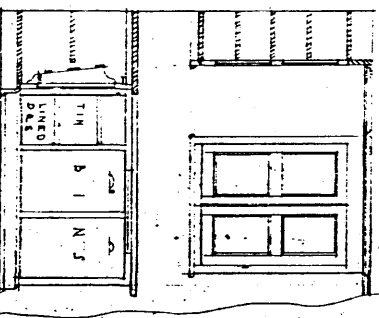
B ROOMS ETC.



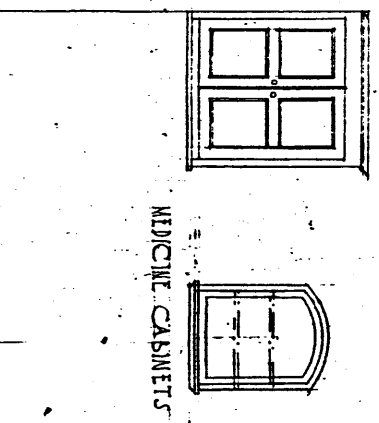
LINEN ROOM



EAST WALL OF KITCHEN

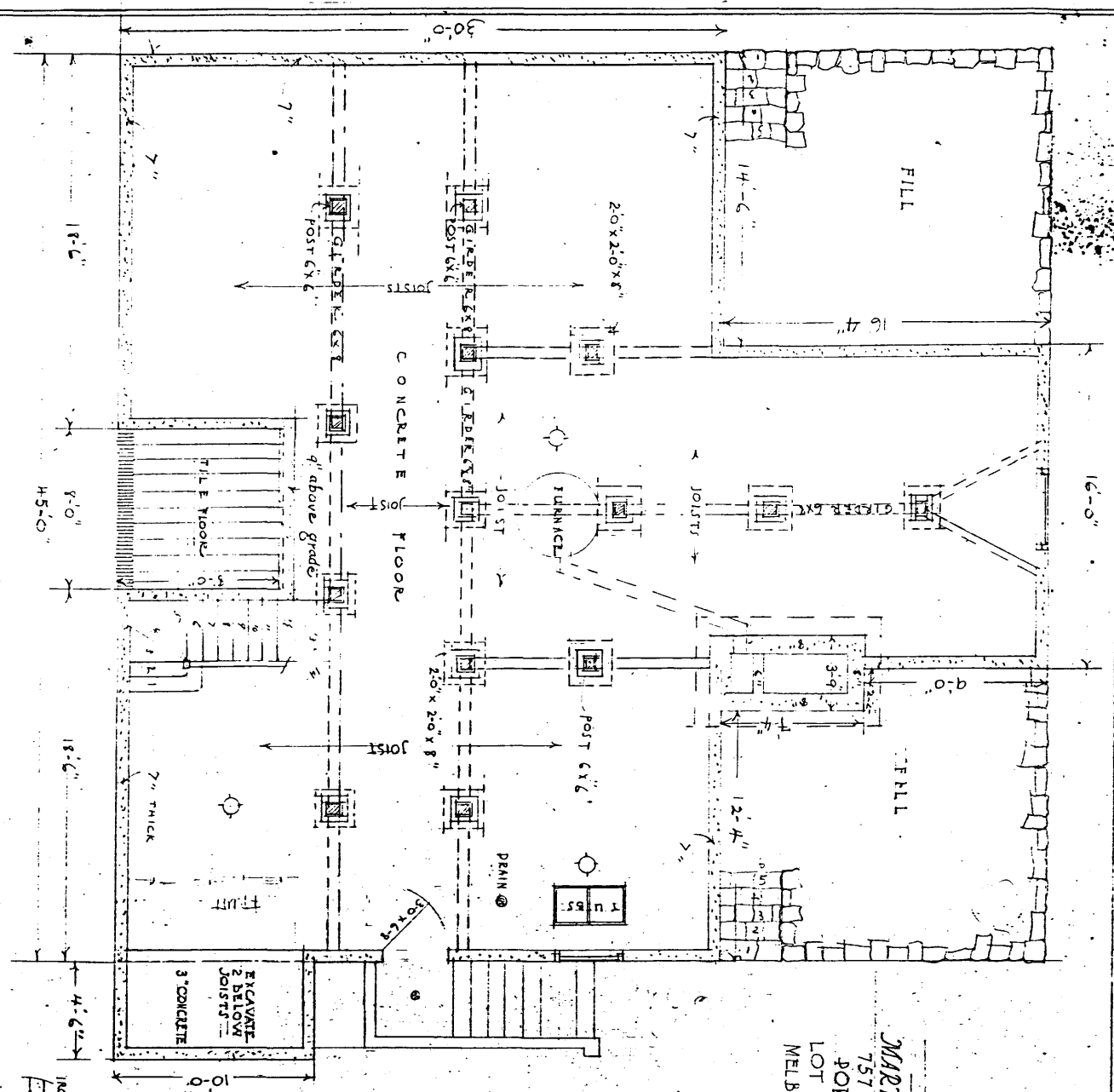


SOUTH WALL OF KITCHEN

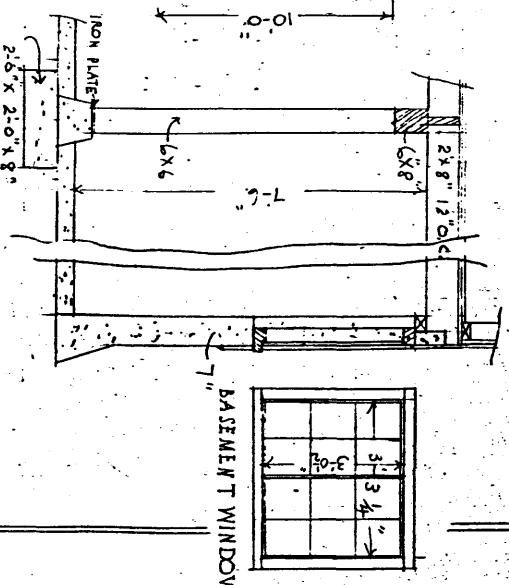


CUPBOARD ON NORTH WALL OF KITCHEN

HOUSE FOR  
 MARTIN I. DINES ESQ.  
 757 VISTA AVENUE  
 PORTLAND OREGON  
 LOT 5 BLOCK D  
 MELBOURNE ADDITION



BASEMENT PLAN  
 SCALE 1/4" EQUALS 1 FOOT



SECTION THROUGH FOUNDATION  
 SCALE 1/2" INCH = 1 FOOT