

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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

For HCRS use only

received JUN 6 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic Sholes, Albert S., House

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 1599 So. Alpine Street N/A not for publication

city, town Cornelius N/A vicinity of congressional district First

state Oregon code 41 county Washington code 067

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Joe and Katherine Redwine

street & number 1599 So. Alpine Street

city, town Cornelius N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97113

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number 150 No. 1st Avenue

city, town Hillsboro state Oregon 97123

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Albert S. Sholes House situated at the southwest corner of Alpine Street and 16th Avenue in Cornelius, Oregon is of wood frame construction and is 2-1/2 stories in height on a concrete foundation and full basement. It was designed by Richard Martin, Jr. in the Craftsman Bungalow Style and completed in 1909. The house is rectangular in plan with a minor wing at the southwest corner which is parallel to the main east-west axis of the house. The wing contains maid's quarters on the ground story and a hip-roofed, glassed-in sunroom above. The main volume of the house is oriented with its long axis parallel to Alpine Street and has a gable roof with eaveless, shingle clad gable ends, either of which is lighted by paired double-hung windows with six panes in upper sashes. A boldly projecting eave with copper eaves trough carried on outriggers encircles the house at the top of the second story. First and second story exterior walls are clad with lapped weatherboards without corner boards. Porches with eaves similarly carried on outriggers are found at the kitchen entrance at the back of the west elevation and off the breakfast room at the front of the west end.

The north-facing facade with its Georgian Colonial cast is organized with strict bilateral symmetry and has a central entrance sheltered by a segmental-arched pedimented portico. Above the portico, lighting the stairhall, is a set of three small casement windows with diagonally leaded panes. Except for the chimneys, a central, two-bay shed-roofed dormer is the only feature above the eave. On either side of the facade are generous window openings typical of those in other elevations of the house. Second story windows are double-hung with small panes in upper sashes and bracketed flower boxes. Ground story windows are wider -- nearly of picture window proportion -- and have classical architraves.

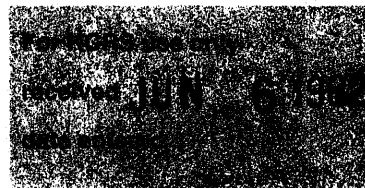
Each of two chimneys is of nubbly clinker brick, that to the west of the core being an inside chimney serving the breakfast room; that of the living room being an outside end chimney on the east elevation. On the east elevation also is a pergola attached partially to the chimney and partly to posts and lintels. A single classical pilaster carries the lintel near the front corner of the house. While they are not indicated in Martin's original plans and drawings which have remained on the premises, there are at present unobstrusive wrap-around verandas with wooden guardrails at either corner of the front of the house. Plantings are of the period and arranged somewhat formally, including stately poplar shrubs at either side of the front porch, hydrangeas, wisteria, and trees of imported variety. To the rear of the property is a two-car garage of compatible style and a brick well.

It was Cornelius banker Albert S. Sholes who platted the 91 lots of the Pleasant View Addition, each measuring 50 x 115 feet, and selected three of the lots at the east end of Alpine Street for the site of his new house. In consecutive order on the west, houses for his son, Frank H. Sholes, and another of his offspring were built, and the rest of the subdivision was developed thereafter. The neighborhood retains its residential character with generous front lawns and mature plantings. The Sholes House faces a strip of park land on the opposite, or north side of Alpine Street.

In keeping with the tradition of the Arts and Crafts movement, the interior is organized around an entry stairhall which is the core of the house, and high quality workmanship in the handling of floors, ceiling beams, paneling, and other woodwork is evident throughout. The front door and ground story windows are glazed with fixed panes of beveled glass. Floors are of eastern white oak. Doorways have classical architraves. The entry stair hall has a beamed ceiling and staircase with settle at the landing of Oregon yellow fir

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chosen for the quality of its natural finish. Pocket doors leading to the breakfast room on the west of the entry hall are of oak. The outstanding feature of the breakfast room is a fireplace with Roman-arched opening and rock-cut masonry surround with corbeled mantel shelf reminiscent of the boldness of McCaw and Martin's work in the Richardsonian Romanesque Style.

On the east side of the entry hall is the parlor, or livingroom in which the ceramic tile chimneypiece with unadorned, solid oak mantel on blocks is oriented at an angle in the southeast corner. Pocket doors in the south wall lead to the dining room with its high wainscot with plate rail, its beamed ceiling and, in the south wall, an alcove with stained glass top light and built-in sideboard. A pantry occupies the space behind the stairhall to connect the diningroom and kitchen in the southwest corner of the house. As noted above, a maid's room with bath is located in a wing offset from the pantry and kitchen.

The second story contains the library with fireplace in space corresponding to the living room below, a master bedroom, guest bedroom, and a sunroom. The uppermost story contains a billiards room.

Noteworthy housekeeping features are the cedar lined linen closet on the second floor, a dumb waiter and wood lift, and speaking tubes between kitchen and second floor rooms. The array of original period lighting fixtures is complete and includes three-fixture chandeliers in entry hall and breakfast room, a five-globe livingroom chandelier, and, in the diningroom, a Steuben glass chandelier and matching lamps on the sideboard.

The only appreciable change which has occurred to the house since its completion in 1909 was carried out by the current owners, who acquired the property in 1967. The modest changes include addition of front verandas, repapering interior walls, and rewiring.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ 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 checked="" 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 1909 **Builder/Architect** Richard Martin, Jr., architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The 2-1/2 story frame house at the southwest corner of Alpine Street and 16th Avenue in the small Tualatin Valley farming community of Cornelius, Oregon, was built for local banker Albert S. Sholes, in 1909. The architect was Richard Martin, Jr., of Portland, who, from 1888 to 1896 or 1897 had been a principal in the noted firm McCaw and Martin. McCaw and Martin produced major Portland landmarks in the Richardsonian Romanesque Style which have been listed in the National Register. These include the New Market Annex (1889), West Hall, University of Portland (1891), and the Dekum Building (1892). With its textured brick chimney, shed roofed dormer, broadly overhanging eaves on outriggers, pergola and porches, its interior organized around a central entry stairhall and featuring high quality woodwork, the Sholes House embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman Bungalow Style. However, its facade organized with strict bilateral symmetry, its central, pedimented portico, the lapped weatherboards and upper windows with many small panes in the top sashes give the front a Georgian Colonial cast. The Sholes House is one of three residences on consecutive parcels on Alpine Street in Cornelius built for Sholes and his children. Nonetheless, it is distinctive among the trio and it is exceptional in Cornelius as a whole as the first house to have been built in the Pleasant View Addition--the first subdivision of the original plat--and as the most elaborately finished and best preserved house of its period. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with Albert S. Sholes, proprietor of the Cornelius State Bank and Mayor of Cornelius 1911-1912.

The Tualatin Valley farming community of Cornelius (current population 4,550) lies between Hillsboro, Washington County seat, on the east, and, on the west, Forest Grove, home of the historic educational institution which became Pacific University. Cornelius came into being during construction of the Oregon Central Railroad line which was planned to be the major north-south route to link Oregon and California, heading west from Portland across the Tualatin Plains and south up the far west side of the Willamette Valley. After 1870, Oregon Central Railroad interests which promoted the west side route were merged with the Oregon and California Railroad which, in turn, was taken over by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Cornelius was named for Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius (1827-1899), a native of Missouri who, with his father, Benjamin, was an overland pioneer who arrived in Oregon in 1845 with the ill-fated party led by Stephen Meek. The elder Cornelius settled a claim on the Tualatin Plains, and Thomas busied himself fighting in the Cayuse Indian War (1847-1848) and in the California gold fields thereafter. He was honored for his distinguished service in the Yakima Indian Wars (1855-1856), Territorial Council (1856-1857), and the Oregon legislature over a period of twenty years. In 1872, Colonel Cornelius moved to the railroad settlement which bore his name and opened a general store. He also operated a sawmill and warehouse and marketed the produce of his three farm holdings in the area totalling 1500 acres. Cornelius prospered as a farmer center, but, despite its superior advantage, being located directly on the rail line, it never outgrew its larger neighbors to the east and west. The town was incorporated in 1893.

9. Major Bibliographical References

McMath, George, National Register Inventory - Nomination Form, Dekum Building, Portland, Oregon, March 20, 1980.

Interview, June 1981, Thomas Sholes, grandson of Albert S. Sholes.

Lund, Diane, "6th Graders Adopt Cornelius House as History Project," The Oregonian, (3/5/81).
 Albert S. Sholes obituary article, Hillsboro Independent (August 28, 1931).

(continued)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Forest Grove, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	9	6	0	2	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	0
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 Albert S. Sholes House occupies Lots 24, 25, and 26, Block 3, Pleasant View Addition, City of Cornelius, and is also described as Tax Lot 1300.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen C. Goodrich, City Manager

organization City of Cornelius date June 30, 1981

street & number 1355 No. Barlow (PO Box 607) telephone 503/648-1197

city or town Cornelius state Oregon 97113

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

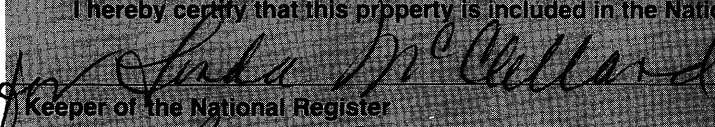
national state local

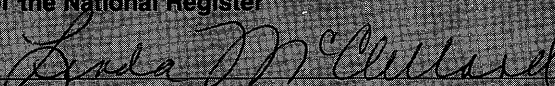
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date May 6, 1982

For HCERS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


 Keeper of the National Register date 9/2/82

Attest: 
 Chief of Registration date 8/29/82

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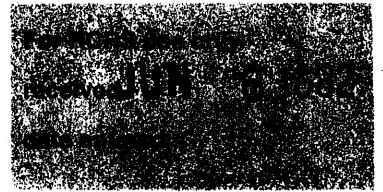
Albert S. Sholes (1844-1931), a banker from Hillsboro, arrived in Cornelius in the days when the community still offered promise for the future. There he completed the culminating deal of his career and arranged for fashionable houses to be built for himself, his son, and another of his children. Albert Seymour Sholes was born in North Branch Michigan in 1844 but it was not until 1901 that he arrived in Oregon. He spent two years in Portland and, in 1903, moved to Hillsboro in neighboring Washington County where he was associated with Edward Schulmerich and Edward Russell in the management of Hillsboro Commercial Bank. By this time, Hillsboro, Cornelius and Forest Grove were directly linked to Portland by an interurban line operated by the Oregon Electric Railway Company. In 1906, Sholes set his sights a few miles further west toward Cornelius and took the first step toward acquiring a controlling interest in the Cornelius State Bank. In 1910 he retired from the Hillsboro Bank and was permanently settled in the fine house completed for him on Alpine Street in Cornelius the previous year. Like his son and successor in the bank, Frank H. Sholes, he was a community leader. The elder Sholes was Mayor of Cornelius 1911-1912 and is credited with founding the town's volunteer fire department, which is still in operation today. His son, Frank, was Mayor from 1915 through 1918 and again in 1929 following intervening terms as city Treasurer.

Following the death of the senior Sholes in 1931 at the age of 87, the A. S. Sholes House was acquired in 1933 by local hardware store owner Percy Hillis, who also served as Mayor of Cornelius during his career. Hillis' heirs occupied the house to the 1960s without making any changes to it. The houses of F. H. Sholes and the other Sholes offspring, on the other hand, are reported to have been altered at various times over the years.

The architect of the A. S. Sholes House, Richard Martin, Jr., was born in England in 1858 and arrived in Portland, Oregon in 1874. Little is known about his training and early career in architecture. However, in 1880 he entered the office of Warren H. Williams, one of the city's leading architects of the 1880s, and he left the office seven years later to practice in association with Alexander Millwain for a short time. In 1888 Martin formed a partnership with William F. McCaw, a native of Dublin and his senior by eight years. The firm of McCaw and Martin produced Portland's landmarks in the Richardsonian Romanesque Style--each listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The New Market Annex (1889), a primary feature in the Skidmore/Old Town Historic District, was the earliest example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in the city, although the First Presbyterian Church designed by the firm in the High Victorian Gothic Style and completed in 1890, showed some influence of the work of H. H. Richardson also. The list of major works includes West Hall, University of Portland (1891) and the Dekum Building (1892). The McCaw and Martin partnership ended in 1896 or 1897, possibly upon McCaw's death or departure from Portland. Martin continued to practice in the firm's offices in the Dekum Building, designing office buildings, theaters and numerous residences until he retired in 1914. Among his important works while in independent practice was the Old Masonic Building of 1907, designed in the tradition of the American Renaissance, which still stands on SW Yamhill Street at North Avenue in Portland and which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register. After his retirement Martin served on occasion in a consulting capacity in architectural planning. He lived to be over ninety.

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McArthur, Lewis L., ed., Oregon Geographic Names (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974).

City of Cornelius. City Council proceedings 1900-1930.

Men of the Pacific Coast . . . (San Francisco: The Pacific Art Company, 1902-1903), 602. Richard Martin, Jr., architect, portrait and brief biographical note.

"Friends Honor Architect, 90," Sunday Oregonian (July 25, 1948), 28. Richard J. Martin.