

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000847

Date Listed: 6/13/90

John M. & Elizabeth Bates House No.2
Property Name

Clackamas
County

OR
State

Wade Pipes Residences for John and Elizabeth Bates MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Elizabeth Bates
for _____
Signature of the Keeper

6/14/90
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: In Section 8, Page 8, the sentence, "The couple's son, John Matague Bates, Jr., inherited the property and moved into the home in September 1989 (Bates 1989)." is removed.

This information was confirmed with Elizabeth Potter of the Oregon SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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MAY 01 1990

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). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bates, John M. and Elizabeth, House No. 2
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 16948 SW Bryant Road N/A not for publication
city, town Lake Oswego N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97035

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Wade Pipes Residences for John and Elizabeth Bates
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 does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date April 15, 1990
State or Federal agency and bureau Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. [Signature] June 13, 1990
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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)

Modern Movement: Arts and Crafts,
Northwest Regional Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete slab
walls wood
roof asphalt composition shingles
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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Wade Hampton Pipes designed this house in 1939 for John M. and Elizabeth Bates as a residence on their acreage facing West Bay on Lake Oswego. The siting of the house was driven by the reality that most of the rectangular lot was the result of recent dredging. Pipes had to work with a circumscribed area of stable ground situated immediately adjacent to SW Bryant Road, a primary artery into the South Shore area of the community. The house was thus designed to take advantage of its slightly raised vista looking across a deep lawn toward the lake as well as positioning spaces to provide for maximum acoustical buffering from the traffic along Bryant.

Wade Pipes triumphed remarkably well over the site constraints by designing a floor plan reminiscent of his modified butterfly plan in the T.H. Sherrard House of 1918 erected at 13100 SW Riverside Drive in the Dunthorpe section of Portland, Oregon. That design was inspired by Edwin Lutyens work, particularly "Papillon Hall" executed in 1903 in Leicestershire, England. In returning to the modified butterfly floor plan in Bates House #2, Pipes was edging toward what Ann Brewster Clark has identified as the "mark of the Arts and Crafts architect." Namely, "Pipes shared with Voysey and Lutyens the commitment to adapt a genre to new challenges without sacrificing principles" (Clarke 1985:22).

In the Bates House #2, Pipes placed the double garages as the first element greeting a visitor. In a sense, the garages represented the "thorax" of the design and, most importantly, provided both a visual and acoustical buffer to the traffic on SW Bryant. Pipes then laid out two, somewhat asymmetrical wings, each tied to the other by a hallway on one side and an open porch on the other. In one wing he designed two bedrooms and a bath. In the other he designed a living room, small breakfast room, and utility with an additional space, the kitchen with buffering storage closets parallel to the street. This modified butterfly plan permitted Pipes to accomplish several things: (1) he placed sleeping and primary living areas farthest from the street; (2) he oriented the living areas and one bedroom with vistas of the lake; and (3) he devised a floor plan which created a low profile, country house on limited building space.

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The Bates House #2 attracted considerable attention. Indeed, Western Building of May, 1942, referred to it as "unconventional but highly practical." The house, but a few feet above the lake, had no basement. Instead, Pipes prescribed a system of terra cotta, cold air ducts laid in the ground and over that a poured slab of concrete treated with waterproof finish. W. C. Bauman, the builder, erected on this the wood framing for this single story, gable roof house (Anonymous 1942). The July, 1944, issue of American Home also featured this house and discussed its finishes: "The exterior is completely covered with red cedar, also water-proofed, yet retaining its natural coloring" (Anonymous 1944).

The house perpetuated Pipes' commitment in the 1930s to geometric shapes and horizontal elements. The main volumes of the house: garages, bedrooms, and living room constituted nearly equal squares. Pipes designed long windows, each with four lights and two opening panes, to take advantage of the natural setting, views of the lake, and vistas of the garden. He designed a fireplace with marble facing for the living room and created an open porch facing the garden on the elevation of the house farthest from the street. As with other structures, this building contained typical Pipes' elements: a built-in breakfast in the breakfast room, storage closets in the entry hall, and a small floor-to-ceiling linen closet adjacent to the two bedrooms. The living room had a handsome, lofted ceiling which suggested far greater size than its 16' x 21' dimensions.

Time and a succession of owners have not been kind to this house. John and Elizabeth Bates moved to a nearby property in 1943 and the structure passed through numerous ownerships. One of the early problems which developed with this home was the natural-finished, horizontal cedar siding. The lack of eaves on the broad gable ends and the short eaves on other elevations exposed the exterior walls to constant weathering. The much heralded "transparent waterproof finish," described in 1942, required extensive maintenance. Finally sometime in the 1940s a subsequent owner enclosed original siding of the house with vertical boards. The garage was left with its original horizontal cedar shiplap but all was painted rather than treated annually with the transparent finish. This alteration did not, however, have any impact upon the exterior window moldings which remain in place. While it did diminish the once visible knots in the naturally-finished cedar siding, it was a logical solution to an expensive maintenance problem. The most "public" of elevations of garage retain the original siding.

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The short wall which separated the breakfast room from the living room has been removed. The space continues to function as a dining area but now permits the occupants to push the chairs back from the table and walk within the space. The covered porch facing the garden was also enclosed in the late 1940s. The area proved too shaded for use in summer and too cold for use in winter. The windows enclosing the porch are tall but lack the four-panel casements prescribed by Pipes for the house. The porch retains its original board ceiling. A subsequent owner has constructed an additional bedroom in the space between the garage and bedroom wings and attached another bathroom off the back bedroom. These additions have contributed to the livability of the house but were not part of Pipes' original design. Neither the new bedroom nor the bathroom is, however, visible from the elevation of the house as it faces the lake. Except for the enclosing of the porch, the primary facades of the house remain intact and recognizable. They compare favorably with the elevations appearing in Western Building and American Home in the early 1940s.

The landscape of the Bates House #2 is as laid out in 1939. A broad expanse of lawn extends from the south elevation to an arm of Lake Oswego where owners have moored their boats. Mature conifers and birches provide shade, while bamboo has provided privacy screening. An outdoor barbeque area of rubblestone paving with low, stone fireplace is an outdoor eating and recreation area since the construction of the home.

Ross McLoughlin, Jr., acquired this property in 1989 and has mounted a diligent effort to cut back shrubs, remove blackberries, haul away debris, and restore the house. He has painted the interior. He plans to reroof the house with cedar shingles, as was the original treatment. He has retained the original cupboards in the kitchen and is seeking simple, brass pulls for the built-in breakfront in the dining room. He plans to remove a sliding glass door which encloses the breezeway to the garage and will replace the windows in the enclosed porch with casement windows comparable to those designed by Pipes for the house.

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)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1939

Significant Dates
1939

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Wade Hampton Pipes

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.30 acres Lake Oswego Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 10 521780 5027600
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The nominated property is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17, Township 2S, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, in Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon and is described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Tax Lot 400, Lakeview Villas, Plat 5, Lake Oswego, Oregon, and running south 176' along the west side of Tax Lots 400 and 1100, then east 75' to the east boundary of Tax Lot 1100, then north 176' to the northeast corner of Tax Lot 400, then west 75' to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the entire urban tax lot developed for John and Elizabeth Bates in 1939.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Dow Beckham
organization USA Research-Oregon date December, 1989
street & number 1389 SW Hood View Lane telephone (503) 635-4935
city or town Lake Oswego state Oregon zip code 97034

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The John and Elizabeth Bates House #2 at 16948 SW Bryant Road, Lake Oswego, is an excellent example of the creativity in the work of Wade Pipes in the 1930s and his willingness, on occasion, to use new materials and old solutions to solve challenging problems. While most of his designs in that decade prescribed two story buildings with hip roofs and often with stucco exteriors, this residence confirmed his awareness of and interest in the careful siting of a structure, response to landscape, and use of wood. As a practitioner of the the Arts and Crafts Style, Pipes returned to the modified butterfly plan which he had used as early as 1918 and adapted it with new scale and materials to a difficult site. The Bates House #2 utilized some of the newest techniques in the region for building--poured concrete slab construction, cold air duct returns via terra cotta tiles, and use of glass to provide maximum light and view. Ann Brewster Clarke has singled out this house for its linkages to other trends in the region and remarked: "The generous expanse of glass, gentle pitch of the roof, and extensive use of wood mark this as an early Northwest Regional Style house" (Clarke 1985:49).

The Bates House #2 meets National Register criterion C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values

The Bates House #2 differed sharply from that which Pipes designed for the same patrons four years previously. His new design confirmed that the 1930s were a period of growth for Wade Pipes. Clarke, his recent biographer, has concluded: "If the 1920s were years in which Pipes modified the English vernacular style into an early Pipes style, the 1930s were years of freer experimentation with a wider variety of forms with an increasingly geometric discipline. This led to the ultimate resolution of his ideas in the houses built after World War II" (Clarke 1985:51).

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The importance of this structure was perceived at the time of its construction. Western Building, a trade journal for architects, contractors, and retail lumbermen, featured this house as its cover story in May, 1942, and emphasized the "unconventional but highly practical" details of a residence costing \$3,800 (Anonymous 1942). American Home carried a story on the house and subtitled it, "A Lesson in Logical Livable Planning" (Anonymous 1944). Ann Brewster Clarke has remarked that "the generous expanse of glass, gentle pitch of the roof, and extensive use of wood mark this as an early Northwest Regional style house" (Clarke 1985:49). The house is listed in the Historic Resource Protection Plan: Lake Oswego Study Unit (Koler/Morrison 1989) but was not inventoried. Seven residences designed by Roscoe D. Hemenway, 24 buildings by Van Evera Bailey, six by Herman Brookman, two by Jamison Parker, and seven by Wade Pipes are listed by address as "Additional Properties" but were not photographed, described, or assessed. The inventory remains deficient in assessing the residential structures, designed by architects, which have given the primary character to the community in the twentieth century. The lack of detailed assessment of the Bates House #2 is the result of the current incomplete status of the Lake Oswego inventory.

Wade Hampton Pipes played a unique role in the development and execution of Arts and Crafts architecture in Oregon in the twentieth century. "Wade Pipes was a man out of time: a free spirit living in uneasy truce with a technologically obsessed society," observed Pietro Belluschi. "He began as a skillful craftsman and became an inspired designer with a flair for good composition and fine detailing," continued Belluschi, "uncompromising in his principles and adamant in what he thought to be appropriate and beautiful." This former dean of the School of Architecture of Yale University concluded: "Personally and belatedly, I must admit to a feeling of admiration for Wade Pipes, for what he was--a shining example of rectitude, talent and wit--also to a feeling of envy for his personality, for his authentic detachment from the cares and worries which were so much a part of our daily practice of the time" (Clarke 1986:ix).

These comments confirm the stature and unique significance of Wade

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Pipes. Further, Ann Brewster Clarke, has lifted up the full chronology and controlled repertoire of his lifeworks in Wade Hampton Pipes: Arts and Crafts Architect in Portland, Oregon (1986). She has focused upon his residential designs and their relationship to an international architectural movement:

Wade Pipes' primary legacy, however, is the group of houses he designed between 1911 and 1961. Together they form a body of work significant for quality of design and construction, variety within a discipline, and an evolution of style that kept pace with the approach of modernism. They are the best examples in Portland of English Arts and Crafts architecture. They are a testament to the lesson of William Morris: not to copy, but, following his principles, to create (Clarke 1986:xvi).

The Arts and Crafts Movement originated in the labors, designs, and public pronouncements of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (1812-1852), John Ruskin (1819-1852), and William Morris (1834-1900). They stressed the importance of vernacular sources rather than historical styles, the limits of ornamentation and integration of structure into the environment, and the concept of total design. In their world, the architect exercised nearly total control over a project. He worked on siting, design, the color scheme, landscape, and even the furnishings. The architect stayed with the job and supervised the contractor, monitored the work of the carpenters, masons, painters, and others, and ultimately produced a finished work, virtually a work of art. A house conceived and created with such care, observed Clarke, achieved distinction as a "handmade object" (Clarke 1986:7-8).

The Arts and Crafts Movement attracted a number of Americans. Elbert Hubbard, author, editor, and craftsman, became a founder of the movement in the United States. Hubbard settled in 1895 in East Aurora, New York, where he founded the Roycroft Shop. His magazine, The Philistine, challenged widely held assumptions in American design. Hubbard had strong impact in printing and publishing (Malone 1932[9]:323-324). The International Studio Magazine, featuring the designs of C.F.A. Voysey, The Craftsman, which featured the work of Gustav Stickley, and the designs of Will Bradley in Ladies Home Journal in 1901 and 1902 confirmed the growing appeal of this movement.

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On the West Coast a community of artisans, intellectuals, and patrons of the arts emerged in Pasadena, California, during the first decade of the twentieth century. In a series of lectures the members of the Pasadena Twilight Club heard practitioners of the Roycroft tradition. The Arroyo Craftsmen emulated Hubbard's work, while Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene applied the movement's ideals to architecture, furniture design, and landscaping in their commissions between 1900 and 1930. Adam Clark Vroman, photographer and bookstore owner, extended the commitment to artistry and quality in his stunning platinotypes and albums of views of the missions and the Indians of the Southwest (Makinson 1977, 1979, 1988; Anonymous 1904, 1905).

Wade Pipes was an Oregonian. His commitment to the Arts and Crafts Movement, documented by his biographer Ann Brewster Clarke, was the product of a love of nature fostered by a childhood in western Oregon and by a pivotal period of study between 1907 and 1911 in England. Born in Independence on July 31, 1877, Pipes was the son of Martin L. and Mary Skipworth Pipes. His parents had emigrated to Oregon in 1875 from Louisiana to settle near Mary's parents. Her father, Nathaniel Skipworth, was a Methodist minister who had recently assumed duties in Polk County, Oregon. In 1886 Pipes' father became editor of the Benton Leader in Corvallis. The Pipes children (John, born in 1875; Wade; Nellie, born in 1879; George, born in 1881; and Harriette, born in 1883) grew up in that college town. The children had frequent opportunity to hike, fish, and explore the valley. These activities appealed to Wade Pipes as did his emerging, intense interest in English literature (Clarke 1986:1-4).

Pipes' early life suggests freedom, an open mind, a supportive family, and a setting where nature nurtured a sensitive, young man. Clearly the family appreciated the life of the mind. His father was a graduate of Louisiana State University, studied law, taught in Independence, Oregon, and in 1890 was appointed by Governor Sylvester Pennoyer a judge of the second judicial district. Martin L. Pipes subsequently engaged in a lengthy practice of law in Portland and, presumably, possessed the resources to sustain his son's four years of study in Great Britain (Carey 1922[3]:377-378).

John Montague Bates and Elizabeth (Geiser) Bates were close friends of Wade Pipes. Their acquaintance commenced in the 1920s and resulted, in part, from the friendship of Bernice (Dodson) Geiser and Susie (Fennel) Pipes. On August 27, 1925, John M. Bates married Elizabeth

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Geiser in the garden of the home of John and Susie Pipes overlooking the Willamette River in the Sellwood District of Portland (Bates 1989). The garden, designed by Wade Pipes, was singled out in 1919 in The Architect and Engineer of California as one of the "Three Most Notable Examples of Landscape Architecture in Portland." The house, constructed in 1912, was Pipes' first commission in Portland. Ann Brewster Clarke has written of it as "an excellent example of Wade Pipes' articulation of Arts and Crafts principles: incorporation of house and landscape, clean and simple design, materials and workmanship indigenous to the environment" (Clark 1986:31-32).

Elizabeth (Geiser) Bates, born December 3, 1901, was the daughter of Albert and Bernice (Dodson) Geiser. Her father was identified the year after her birth as "among the great captains of industry who have figured in the development of Baker county." Albert Geiser was born in Colorado but educated in California, where, upon finishing high school in Oakland, he joined his father in mining. In 1881 he moved to Baker County and worked in several quartz mines. With his mother and sisters, Geiser developed the fabled Bonanza Mine in the Granite District and became a stockholder in the Brazos, Keystone Bell, Gold Boy, Pyx, and Greenhow mines in Baker County. He constructed the Geiser Grand Hotel, a hulking, three story brick building with cast iron facade which was once heralded as the finest hotel in eastern Oregon. The key to Geiser's financial success lay in the Bonanza Mine which he operated from 1891 to 1898 (Bowen and Small 1898:25; Anonymous 1901:327-328).

Elizabeth Geiser attended the University of Oregon where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Her roommate was Cornelia Pipes, subsequently Corneila Meyers. Cornelia was a niece of Wade Hampton Pipes and thus the connections of friendship, established about 1920, cemented a relationship which has persisted between the Pipes and Geiser-Bates families to the present (Meyers 1989). While attending a sorority party, Elizabeth Geiser met John Montague Bates. She graduated from the University of Oregon and she and Bates married two years later (Bates 1989).

John Montague Bates was born November 6, 1895, in Olympia, Washington. He was the son of David Cole Bates and Elsie (Reese) Bates. His parents moved to Portland in 1910. John Bates attended Lincoln High School where he graduated in 1915. He then enrolled in the University of Washington in the School of Fisheries, though one account says the School of Mines. His education was interrupted by World War I

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when he enlisted in April, 1917. He served in the 116th Field Signal Battalion and saw duty in battles at Soisson, San Mihiel, Meuse, and the Argonne in France. Bates was wounded and awarded the Purple Heart and the Silver Star. He was discharged on March 20, 1919. His early career was varied: newspaper cashier, laborer on a farm near Roseburg, worker on a ranch at Pilot Rock, service as an oysterman at Willapa Bay, beach seiner at Sand Island in the mouth of the Columbia River, laborer in the salmon canneries of Alaska, employee in log-towing at Ketchikan, and worker in a mining camp in Oregon. Bates earned his B.A. in 1922 at the University of Washington and settled in Portland (Bates 1989; Capitol Publishing Company 1936:48; Lockley 1928[3]:431).

John M. Bates joined his father, a retired furniture manufacturer, and brothers in investments in Portland in the 1920s and the 1930s. They purchased or erected large, commercial garages. Their most substantial investment was the Motor-Ramp Garage, a six story, concrete building for 550 vehicles, completed in February, 1928. The Bates Portland Garage at Fifth and Taylor held 450 cars (Lockley 1928[3]:335-336). About 1935 John and Elizabeth Bates commissioned Wade Pipes to design a home at 1837 Edgewood Road in the Portland Heights. The property posed several challenges to the architect. It was a small lot, hemmed by other houses, yet a site possessing stunning views of the city and the distant Cascade Range. This house was constructed and occupied by the Bates family in 1936. The Bateses sold this property and moved to Lake Oswego in 1939 to another home which they commissioned Pipes to design (Bates 1989).

During the late 1920s the Bates brothers diversified their investments. Donald Bates joined L. B. Menefee to purchase the Oregon Transfer Company, a firm incorporated in 1871 by Ben Holladay. Reese Curtis Bates became manager of the Mortoramp Garage in Portland. John and Reese Bates continued development of garages where patrons could drive to their parking places. They eliminated elevators and lengthy waiting for parking or retrieval of cars. John M. Bates, a friend of Paul Cole Murphy, a longtime real estate developer who was then promoting the Dunthorpe and Forest Hills subdivisions of the Ladd Estate Company, turned to lands in Lake Oswego. Bates' parents had settled in the 1920s at the south end of the lake in a gracious bungalow on a stunning lot on South Shore Boulevard. In the 1930s John and Elizabeth Bates purchased several lakefront lots nearby, a tract on Southwest Bryant Boulevard. They turned to their friend Wade Pipes in 1938 to design a country home, one suited for a rural setting on a waterfront

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lot in Lake Oswego. This structure at 16948 SW Bryant, erected in 1939, differed dramatically from the larger, more formal home Pipes had designed for them in the Portland Heights but three years before (Bates 1989; Anonymous 1942, 1944; Lockley 1928[3]:431).

No sooner had the Bates family settled in their new "lakeside house," than in 1939 they commissioned Pipes to design an investment house on an adjacent lot. This house, erected during the summer of 1939 at 16884 SW Bryant, commanded a finer vista of the lake but echoed many of the design elements and construction techniques in the nearby Bates' residence (Oregon Door Co. 1939). John M. and Elizabeth Bates held two other lakefront lots in this parcel and, in later years, hired John Storrs and Sol Zaik to design homes which they erected on the adjoining lots. One of these was also an investment property, a rental calculated to meet the college expenses of their son, John Montague Bates, Jr. (Apperson 1989; Bates 1989). John M. Bates volunteered for service in World War II. An avid yachtsman, he served in the merchant marine during that conflict (Bates 1989).

In the 1950s John and Elizabeth Bates were approaching their retirement years. Their interests were several. John Bates completed a term in the Oregon legislature in 1952 as joint representative of Clackamas and Multnomah counties. He was a Republican, member of the University Club, a Rotarian, and former chairman of the Multnomah County Red Cross. Bates also had served as a director of the Portland Rose Festival Association. He and his wife were originally members of Trinity Episcopal Church in Portland and subsequently of the parish in Lake Oswego. Elizabeth Bates was a founder of the Lake Oswego Garden Club, maintained an avid interest in botany, served on the committee to design the Japanese Garden in Washington Park in Portland, and was a master bridge player. The Bateses maintained a strong interest in gardening, a passion shared with Wade Pipes. John M. Bates served as president of the Oregon Chapter of the Oregon Rhododendron Society (Bates 1989; Capitol Publishing Co. 1948:48; Norman 1960-61:276).

In 1953 John and Elizabeth Bates turned to their friend Wade Pipes to design a fourth and "final" home, their retirement property. They had moved in 1943 to the home of David Cole Bates at 4101 South Shore Boulevard. Their first job was to move the house of the elder Bates from the site and relocate it a block to the north. This task accomplished, Pipes proceeded to design the house which Anne Brewster Clarke has described as the "consummate Arts and Crafts house and the

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culmination of Pipes' architectural development" (Clarke 1985:56).

John and Elizabeth Bates were representative of a generation of Portland investors who found Lake Oswego an appealing, suburban residential setting. They kept a boat on the lake, played bridge, worked in their garden, and John Bates rode regularly at the Lake Oswego Hunt Club. He kept horses at that facility and, for a number of years, rode in the Clackmas County Sheriff's Posse and drill team. Wade Pipes was frequently part of their social circle. Pipes walked from his home in Dunthorpe to the Bateses' home on Lake Oswego. John Bates on numerous occasions drove Pipes to projects he had designed or was planning. The two talked about design, landscaping, and a mutual enthusiasm for the Arts and Crafts Movement. These mutual interests led Pipes to design the dining table, chairs, sideboard, and sofas for the Bates retirement home as well as special treatments for bookcases, linen closets, and other features (Bates 1989).

John Montague Bates died on May 1, 1975. His widow, Elizabeth, remained in the home in Lake Oswego until her death in June, 1989. The couple's son, John Montague Bates, Jr., inherited the property and moved into the home in September, 1989 (Bates 1989).

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Anonymous

- 1902 An Illustrated History of Baker, Grant, Malheur and Harney Counties, Oregon. Western History Publishing Company, Spokane, Wash.
- 1904 "Professor James on Roycrofters," Pasadena Daily News (Pasadena, Calif.), Jan. 20.
- 1905 "Elbert Hubbard at L.A.," Pasadena Daily News (Pasadena, Calif.), Feb. 8.
- 1942 "Lakeside House," Western Building, May.
- 1944 "House on a Lake: A Lesson in Logical Livable Planning, Home of John M. Bates, Oswego Lake, Oregon," The American Home, July.

Apperson, Thomas and Nancy

- 1989 Interview with Stephen Dow Beckham, December 16. Interview notes in possession of Stephen Dow Beckham, Lake Oswego, Ore.

Bates, John Montague, Jr.

- 1989 Interviews with Stephen Dow Beckham, August 24, October 6. MS notes in possession of Stephen Dow Beckham, Lake Oswego, Ore.

Bowen and Small

- 1898 Illustrated Souvenir Editon, Morning Democrat, Baker City, Oregon, May 20. Morning Democrat, Baker City, Ore.

Capitol Publishing Company

- 1936 Capitol's Who's Who for Oregon, 1936-1937. Capitol Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.
- 1948 Capitol's Who's Who for Oregon, 1948. Capitol Publishing Co., Portland, Ore.

Carey, Charles

- 1922 History of Oregon. 3 Vols. The Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

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- Clark, Rosalind
1983 Architecture: Oregon Style. Professional Book Center, Inc.,
Portland, Ore.
- Clarke, Ann Brewster
1985 Wade Hampton Pipes: Arts and Crafts Architect in Portland,
Oregon. Binford & Mort, Portland, Ore.
- Ferriday, Virginia Guest, et al.
1984 Historical Resources Inventory, City of Portland, Oregon.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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4500

LOCATED BY
APPROX COORDINATES
N. 441,967.133
E. 1,494,942.864

BOULEVARD

WEST BAY VILLAS

LAKEVIEW



17
FOR INTERSEC.
SEE CO. SURVEY
DATED 12/16/66
N 50° 18' 18"

RD.

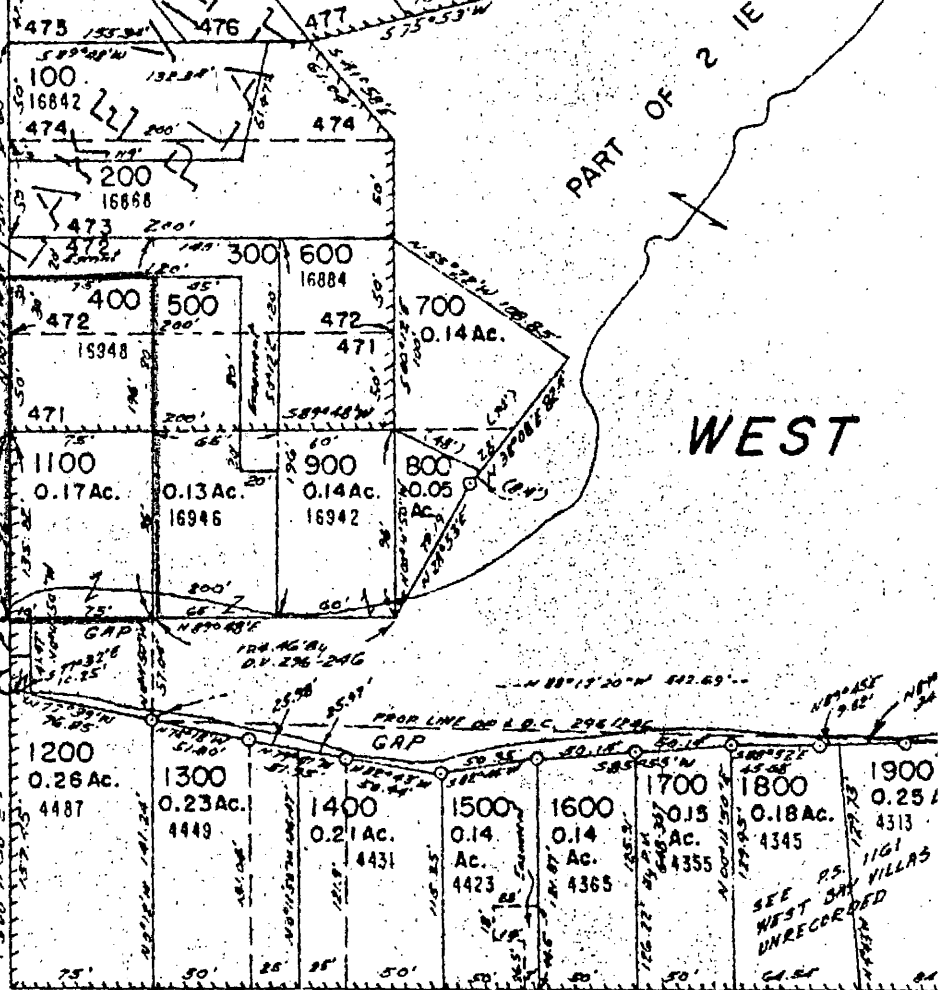
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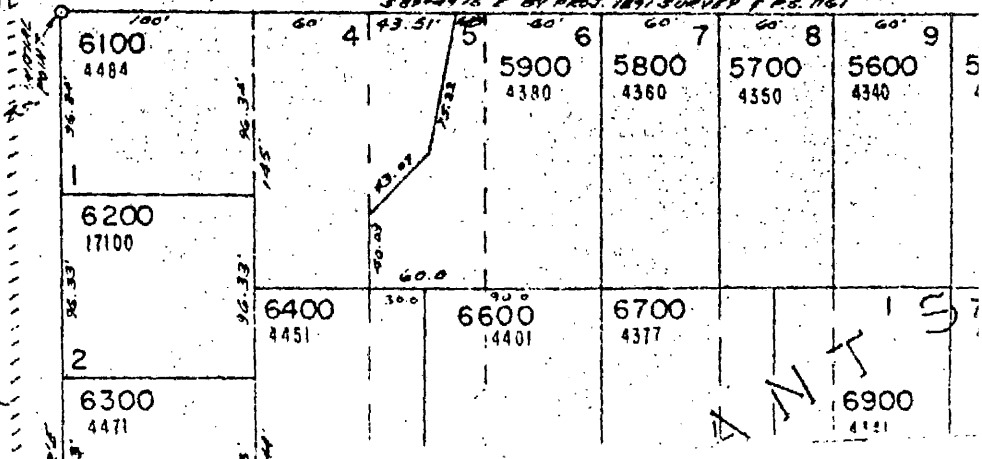
LAMONT WAY

SEE MAP 2 IE 18AA

RES



WEST BAY



ANK'S

Bates (John and Elizabeth) House #2
16948 SW Bryant Road, Lake Oswego, Oregon

Photo #2

