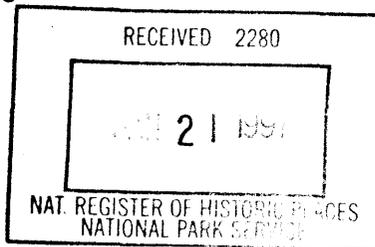


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Hamilton House

other names/site number Clarke, Helen Jane, House

#### 2. Location

street & number 759 SE Kane Street N/A not for publ.  
city or town Roseburg N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Douglas code 019 zip code 97470

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James Smith  
Signature of certifying official

Deputy SHPO January 10, 1997  
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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**HAMILTON, JUDGE JAMES WATSON, HOUSE (1895)**

759 SE Kane Street

Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

The finely crafted Queen Anne style house built in Roseburg for Judge James Watson Hamilton in 1895 occupies a sloping site of slightly over half an acre at the northeast corner of Kane and Lane Streets in a historically fashionable residential section on the easterly edge of the central business district of the Douglas County seat. The house was designed by William C. Knighton, who is noted for a number of important works in Salem, including the capital city's best high style Queen Anne estate, the 1894 house of Dr. Luke A. Port, which is presumed to have inspired the Roseburg judge to engage the architect and contractors for his own project. The building contractor was the firm of Harrild and Olinger. This application provides welcome information on the heretofore little marked Salem contracting firm and identifies Franklin Willman, a Salem fresco artist who appears to have been engaged as decorator for the Hamilton House.

The Hamilton House is notably well preserved, partly as the result of its having passed through ownership of the Hamiltons' descendants exclusively. Helen Jane Clarke, current owner, is the granddaughter of James W. and Olive Hamilton. Her mother, the middle daughter of the Judge's surviving children, had purchased the interest shares of her sisters to gain ownership in full.

The Hamilton House meets Criterion C as the best example of Queen Anne style architecture in Roseburg, where several good examples have been registered previously. It is the equal to high style examples in any Oregon community. It is interesting as an important early work of William Knighton, among the leading architects of the state in his day and the only one to have served in the official capacity of State Architect. After a brief apprenticeship with C. S. McNally in Salem, Knighton opened his own office in the capital city in 1893. The house for Dr. Port was his first important commission. In common with the Port House, the Hamilton House was designed and finished in the contemporary spirit of the American Renaissance which celebrated materials of quality and the virtuosity of indigenouse artists and craftsmen.

The Hamilton House embodies all the characteristic elements of the picturesque Queen Anne style. Within a generally rectilinear mass of two stories and attic on a high basement, the house is organized on an asymmetrical plan oriented west to east, with the main entrance from Kane

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Street on the west. The house is of balloon frame construction on a parged brick foundation. Its hip roof has three intersecting gables and a turreted bell-capped corner stair tower around which is wrapped a veranda with a polygonal bow at the corner. Exterior elevations are clad for the most part with horizontal shiplap. The attic story and turret of the stair tower are clad with dark stained shingles which contrast handsomely with the base and trim of antique white. This restrained polychromatic scheme, unaltered in the Hamilton House, has been discovered to have been common to Salem's Port House through paint analysis in recent years. The rich variegation of surface which is the keynote of the style is expressed in the Hamilton House in the many novelties and breaks in plane such as polygonal window bays, an oriel, Palladian window, a decoratively half-timbered gable peak projecting over a jettied gable, an eyebrow dormer, slit windows, and beveled and leaded and colored art glass presumably obtained from the leading source, the Povey Brothers Studio in Portland which furnished window glass for the Port House in Salem. A flavor of the coming Colonial Revival is expressed in the veranda with its classical columns and upper deck balustrade with urn finials on posts of a railing with gooseneck profile.

The interior organization is typical of the period and type, with entry stairhall and front parlor proceeding to sitting room and library, either with its elaborate chimneypiece displaying customized wood carving and varied ceramic art tile firebox surrounds. Behind the two core rooms are the dining room and a bedroom, with the kitchen in the rear. Upstairs bedchambers for family and servants revolve around a central hall. The principal woodwork is Port Orford Cedar, which on the ground story was natural-finished with clear varnish and remains in original condition.

The grounds of the house contain an array of mature trees and other historic plantings characteristic of late Victorian gardens. At the foot of the property, along Kane Street, the streetfront is lined with a decorative poured concrete retaining wall imitating ashlar and variegated with pier faces inlaid with river rock. This feature, believed to have been built around 1910, when Kane Street was first paved, is counted a separately contributing structure. Although the acreage associated with the house originally was more extensive, no historic outbuildings remain. A non-historic vehicle shed stands upslope on the driveway which passes through the property on the northerly side of the house.

The house also meets Criterion B as the primary residence associated with Judge J. W. Hamilton, whose core contribution among many in the public interest was guaranteeing jurisprudence to citizens of a wide-ranging district of western and southern Oregon as circuit court judge from 1898 to his death in 1933. Until 1905, he was the sole judge to serve the circuit which encompassed Benton, Lane, Lincoln, Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties. Hamilton was

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the son of pioneer Roseburg physician Salathiel Hamilton. He was educated at Wilbur Academy north of Roseburg and at Oregon Agricultural College before reading the law with his uncle in Empire City on the southern Oregon coast. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, settled in Roseburg, and married Olive Ostrander in 1884 after having been elected District Attorney, a post he held to 1890. While in private practice afterward he traveled to Salem in pursuit of political office and there became acquainted with the work of William Knighton. Another significant contribution was his participation on the University of Oregon Board of Regents. Filling the position formerly held by his father, he joined the board in 1901 and served to 1929, when the State Board of Higher Education was created. Judge Hamilton was the presiding regent for the last six years of his tenure. He had taken part in selecting as university president in 1902 Prince Lucien Campbell, who, together with the board of regents, led the university in its first period of dramatic growth.

This documentation is accompanied by the endorsement of the City of Roseburg, a local government certified for expanded participation in the National Register program.

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper: Edson H. Beall Date of Action: 2/21/97

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Number of Resources Within the Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Number of Resources Within the Property		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
1		objects
2	1	total

(Check only one box)

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

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian - Queen Anne

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WEATHERBOARD

SHINGLE

roof SHINGLE

other WOOD

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

**C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or a grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

LAW

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

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**7. Description**

*Materials*

Foundation CONCRETE  
Other BRICK

*Description*

The J.W. Hamilton house, located at 759 SE Kane Street in Roseburg, Oregon, is a Queen Anne style residence, designed by Oregon architect W.C. Knighton and built in 1895. The residence is located two blocks to the east of the central business district of Roseburg, on a sloping site of 0.63 acres. At the time of the house's construction, property boundaries were more extensive, extending up the hill to the east. However, the Hamilton house is now surrounded by a number of houses, of varying ages, in an eclectic residential setting. The two-story balloon-frame structure has a full attic and basement under a hip roof, with three intersecting gables. The house has a predominantly rectangular plan, containing many prototypical stylistic features of the Queen Anne style, including a tower with a bell roof, an eyebrow dormer, art glass, an asymmetrical plan and decorative balustrades and finials. Major exterior wooden decorative elements include modillion brackets, cornice-line dentils, double and triple Tuscan columns intersecting a decorative balustrade on the veranda, decorative half-timbering in the front gable and projecting bay windows. The grounds are highly mature, including a large European Horn Beam tree, partially obscuring the west front facade from Kane Street, reportedly given to Mr. Hamilton by Binger Hermann, a United States Congressman, shortly after completion of the house. Other distinctive site features include a substantial wisteria and trumpet vines planted by Mrs. J.W. Hamilton outside the kitchen, and a decorative cast concrete retaining wall on the west down-slope side of the site at Kane Street. The house has remained in ownership by descendants of the Hamilton Family and retains a remarkable quality and integrity with very few alterations from the original appearance.

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**Foundation**

The house is built primarily on a brick foundation, finished on the exterior with a cementitious parging painted to match the house. The east foundation, under the east rear up-hill side of the house under the kitchen is a concrete retaining wall construction. The concrete is finished, on the exterior, in a similar manner to the brick, and does not provide a distinct appearance on the exterior. Single hung one over one basement windows with interior security bars exist on all four elevations. The foundation is apparent below the water table, ranging from 7'-0" at the front west elevation to 18" at the rear east elevation. At the northeast corner, cast concrete stairs descend to a top-hung horizontal sliding door cut into the concrete retaining wall on the north elevation. The sliding door has vertical board construction, accessing a storage area below the northeast porch. Exterior basement access occurs through a second door inside this storage area. The north elevation also reveals a small wood door for dropping firewood into a basement storage area under the downstairs bedroom. The foundation is generally in good condition, though some evidence of cracking is apparent.

**Siding and Finishes**

The majority of the house is covered with cove shiplap siding. There is a water table extending around the perimeter of the entire house to mark the transition between the foundation and the siding. An intermediate frieze and wide band of clapboard siding, extending to the sill of the second story windows, provides wall texture variation between the first and second stories. The wall flares slightly at the base of the band and corner boards, used elsewhere, are omitted in favor of mitered corners. The intermediate frieze extends beyond the wall of the house and serves as the frieze for the porch entablature. The attic story is delineated by dark stained wood shingle exterior siding in the gable ends and the tower wall.

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**Roof**

The house has a rectangular hip roof with one transverse hip extending to the south and three intersecting gables at the north, south and west elevations. The back stairwell is distinguishable on the exterior by a shed roof extending off the east end of the gable. The shed roof extends to a hip roof over a single story at the kitchen, with a slope slightly shallower than the main hip roof above. Historical photographs show evidence of a ladder on the plane of the roof, extending up the rear, east elevation of the house. The ladder was likely a feature of fire protection, but no longer exists. The west facade is marked by a distinctive tower with a bell roof. Three finials mark the ends of horizontal ridges of the hip roof. A fourth spire extends from the top of the tower. The roof is covered with weathered cedar shingles at all locations including the tower roof. The ridges are shingled, the valleys have exposed metal flashing. The current roof was placed in 1993. Metal half-pipe gutters, with metal downspouts, are fastened to a thin fascia with metal straps.

**Chimney**

The house has one chimney that sits on the crest of the roof's center gable towards the east side of the house. Standing about four feet high above the roof crest, it has a gray masonry corbelled top and cap that contrast with the white painted brick of the shaft.

**Doors and Fenestration**

The majority of windows on the Hamilton House are one over one double hung wood frame windows with a lambs tongue detail on the upper sash. There are three prominent extended bays. On the main facade there is a two story, three-sided shallow cant bay. At each level there is a wide "cottage" window with the header light at the lower level composed of ornamental art glass, flanked by two one over one double hung sash windows. The south bay is a regular two story cant bay extending to the underside of a smaller projected gable roof. The gable eave, at the cant, is decorated with a repeating half-round trim board. At the north is a box bay projected into the veranda at the downstairs bedroom. Transom bars at the central part of each bay are detailed with a small dentil course. Typical exterior window and

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door trim is constructed with nominal 1" x 6" boards.

The house has several other notable window configurations. An art glass window lights the stair hall, appearing on the exterior, above the porch, on the north elevation. The window consists of two casement sashes divided by a mullion and topped by an elliptic transom light. The sashes have a rectangular border with a diamond shape pattern at the top and bottom and oval pattern at the center. The transom illuminates a floral motif with a similar border to the lower sashes and a central oval. The stained glass window is generally made up of orange and yellow hues. Additionally, two one over one double hung windows occur at the second floor level of the tower. These windows are constructed with curved glass to match the shape of the tower. One small eyebrow dormer occurs west of the bay window on the south facade in the roof. Additional fixed pane windows occur at the back stairwell on the south facade and the trunk room on the north facade. A glass enclosed shower has been added at the north east corner of the residence, with red and purple translucent stained glass in a projected bay.

Each of the three gables has a separate window configuration. In the south gable two small square windows, in the plane of the gable, are separated by a infill panel of equal size. The north gable has three vertically oriented rectangular windows in an oriel bay projected from the face of the gable. The west gable is punctuated by narrow one over one semicircular arched windows. Similar sized windows appear in the tower at the attic story in two pairs. All attic story windows are glazed with yellow stained glass.

Exterior doors are typically half glass doors with two horizontal panels. Exterior doors swing to the interior. Doors typically have a transom light, a hopper window operated by interior hardware. The exception is the side entry to the foyer from the front porch, on the north elevation, which enters under the stair. The northeast porch appears to have had a screen door which has been removed. The front door at the west facade has a pair of screen doors which open to the exterior. Between the screen doors and the front doors there is a small vestibule, with a bench to the north side. There is a double leaf front door, similar to other exterior doors, with art glass lights, accented with stained glass jewels around the border. The transom is continuous and is a hopper window with a similar art glass to the front doors.

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Porches

There are four porches on the Hamilton House. The first is a veranda, extending from the entrance on the west facade around to the bay window at the downstairs bedroom, on the north facade. The veranda is one story, with an exposed porch above. The veranda is wood construction with tongue and groove wood flooring, supported on brick piers with lattice infill. The veranda, 7'-6" above the ground at the west facade, is accessed by two long stairways at the west facade and the north elevation. The stairways have black iron railings which are not original. Single, paired and tripled Tuscan columns occur on the veranda at each corner and entrance. The columns rest on square paneled pedestals. The balustrade on the veranda is an open rail and consists of simple, square cut balusters topped by a molded rail. Atop the capitals are paneled elements with solid brackets extending from either side. The porch columns support a full entablature consisting of an architrave, with plain frieze, an additional paneled fascia above column locations, and denticulated cornice. At the second level an open porch, reported by the current owner to have been used historically for sleeping in the summer months, has a similar balustrade, but incorporates posts topped with urn-shaped finials. The posts are aligned with the first story columns. The balustrade incorporates goose neck sections that raise the level of the handrail to meet each post. The upper porch has an asphalt floor.

A third porch exists at the north side of the kitchen at the northeast corner of the house. This porch is integrally constructed with the massing of the rear portion of the house, sharing the same roof. The balustrade is identical to that of the veranda, with bracketed posts supporting an entablature under the hip roof. The porch has been screened in the past, but is currently open.

The south elevation has a small concrete porch covered by a pergola, reportedly dating from the original construction. The pergola is covered with wisteria and trumpet vine planted by the original owner.

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**Color**

The house is painted antique white on all wood and brick wall surfaces. The only exception, the attic story is covered with dark stained wood shingles and the roof is covered with naturally weathered wood shingles.

**Visible Exterior Alterations**

There are only four minor, exterior alterations. At the south elevation, a new kitchen window was added at the site of the original pantry in 1950. At the north elevation a small projected shower enclosure was added in the 1950's in the downstairs bathroom. The northeast back porch appears to have been altered slightly, and may or may not have been screened originally. Finally, exterior staircases have added black iron hand rails, which replaced a smaller wood rail. As many as three outbuildings existed northeast of the house, as indicated by Sanborn maps between 1903 and 1925. No historic outbuildings remain on the property.

**Site**

The site is an irregular shaped city lot, enclosing 0.63 acres. The original site included a much larger tract of land. However, this has been gradually subdivided over time to create the residential neighborhood surrounding the Hamilton House. The grounds are quite mature, and the elevations are partially obscured from all elevations by the thick growth. The most significant landscape feature is a European Hornbeam Tree at the southwest corner of the house. Binger Hermann reportedly gave the elm as a gift to J.W. Hamilton. Of Roseburg, Hermann was the sole Oregon congressman from 1885-1893, and one of two, from 1893-1898, at the time of the construction of the Hamilton House. The tree is quite large at present and obscures the front facade from Kane Street. Other original plantings are still present as well, including a Copper Beech tree and a Locust tree at the front of the house, Linden and Birch trees toward the rear, Virginia Creeper on the south fence, Holly on the front lawn,

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Roses next to the northeast porch and lilacs across the driveway from the northeast porch.

Among other assets, the site has a retaining wall at the west edge on Kane Street. The wall is made of cast concrete, with a pink cementitious finish coat. The wall is a contributing resource on the property. Though not built at the time of initial construction of the house, the wall is clearly evident in historic photographs that include the original residents. According to the present owner, the wall was erected around 1910, when Kane Street was first paved. The lot, which originally sloped down to the street, was leveled to accommodate the new street and sidewalk. The finish was applied under an irregular lattice of formwork, which creates a cut stone appearance, with each 'stone' having a smooth edge and a rough, split-faced center. The wall imitates a broken range ashlar masonry capped with a concrete coping. The joints are carefully tooled. The wall is marked by a series of equidistant piers, which are inlaid with river rock. Joints between the rock are also tooled. The wall extends into the site at the main driveway at the southwest corner of the light. There appears to have been two lanterns marking the drive, which are no longer in place. The wall has recently been repaired, with tie rods extending into the retained earth of the Hamilton house front lawn. The only non-contributing resource on the property is a simple car shed, adjacent to the northwest porch. The shed is clearly of a modern construction, with a simple exposed wood frame, not more than c. 40 years old.

**Entryway**

The entryway is an intermediary area between the exterior world and the interior of the house; one enters through a double leaf wooden screen door onto a multi-hued ceramic tiled floor set in a geometric pattern in a tongue and groove wood frame. The entire entryway is enclosed with wood paneling; on the left (north) is a small wooden bench. Above, the copper light fixture appears to be original, as does the doorbell to the right. The most striking feature of the entryway, however, is the double leaf entry door. The half glass door has two horizontal panels beneath leaded, stained glass windows and transom. The glazing of the sash and transom have simple, repeating geometric patterns of beveled glass set off by multicolored, faceted jewel-like rondeles and opaque yellow and off-white lights. The

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tarnished brass hardware is original, and here, is more ornate than in the rest of the house, chased with floral/acanthus scroll-like patterns.

Interior

The interior of the J.W. Hamilton House retains its original floor plan, lath and plaster walls, wood floors, paneled doors and hardware, wood finishes, fireplace mantels, staircases, millwork, and many bath and light fixtures. There have been very few modifications made to the interior of the house since its original construction. The house features a relatively open plan, with a foyer opening onto the front parlor, main staircase, and hall, through which one may reach the library and parlor. The library and parlor connect to each other and the dining room as well as to a lower bedroom, which in turn connect to the service area of the house: the kitchen, pantry, back staircase, and downstairs bath. The second story, which may be reached either by the main or back staircase, has two front bedrooms and two central bedrooms off of a center hall. The servant's room, upstairs bath, back hall leading to rear staircase, and trunkroom are located at the rear of the second story. All of the walls are lath and plaster and painted white, with the exception of walls in the upstairs bedrooms and the kitchen, which have been wallpapered. The floors are tongue and groove fir and coated with a clear varnish, except in the kitchen, downstairs bath, and pantry, where the floor has been painted brown, and on the second story, where the floor is painted different colors in each room. The entry hall, main stairway, downstairs bedroom are carpeted. The ceilings, which are ten-and-a half feet high, are painted white, with the exception of the paneled pantry; bedroom ceilings were originally covered in wall-paper, of which some evidence remains under the paint.

Interior Doors

The most common doors in the house are paneled with two vertical panels side-by-side over three horizontal panels, or three horizontal over two vertical panels. With the exception of the painted bedroom doors, the doors are not painted and are finished with a

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clear varnish, and the inset panels have a birds-eye pattern due to the natural grain of the wood. The kitchen and some of the bedroom doors have hopper transom lights. The doors dividing the pass pantry from the kitchen and dining room have an upper fixed light over a horizontal panel over two smaller vertical panels. Center-meeting sliding pocket doors, each 3' x 8', divide the space between the entry foyer and parlor, parlor and sitting room, sitting room and dining room, and northwest and southwest bedrooms. These doors are paneled with two vertical panels on top and bottom and three horizontal panels in between, with a similar grain pattern to that which occurs on the other doors throughout the house. The hardware on all doors, which consists of hinges, knobs, pulls, plates, and locks, is original, and looks to be copper, with a striped pattern. Some of the original keys are still in the keyholes. The common doors all have rounded wood doorstops attached to the walls behind them.

**Wood Trim & Moldings**

The house is trimmed throughout with Port Orford Cedar; in the downstairs rooms, all trim and molding is finished with a clear varnish, allowing the natural color and grain of the wood to show through. (See below for descriptions of upstairs trim and finishes.) A 2" picture rail molding follows the walls 18" from the ceilings in all of the primary rooms and the upstairs bedrooms. The baseboard is generally 8 1/2" wide, with 1/2" base mold. Protective rounded corner beads occur at all wall corners. The doors and windows have back band trim with mitered corners, and the door trim has plinth blocks at the bottom. The entryway from the foyer into the hall has an elliptical archway that is trimmed in Port Orford Cedar and is supported by paneled columns with bracketed cornices. The dining room has a 43" paneled Port Orford Cedar wainscot with projecting molding on all walls, except for on the south elevation, where the wainscot meets the bottom of the windows at 23". There is no wainscot cap, and the upper band of trim continues unbroken into the door trim of the room. The entire wainscot, panels and trim, are evenly finished with a clear varnish and the grain of the wood is the same throughout. The pantry is completely paneled in vertical 3 1/2" shiplap Port Orford Cedar. This small room is comprised of built-in china and linen cabinets

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that extend from the floor to 3 1/2" from the paneled ceiling on the north and south elevations. The kitchen, upstairs and downstairs back hallways, and upstairs and downstairs baths all have 44" vertical board wainscots with 5" wainscot cap and 4 1/2" base trim. The back hallway also features a coat-hook molding along the north and west walls.

**Second Story**

The upstairs rooms are finished a little differently from the downstairs rooms. The bedroom walls are wallpapered up to the picture moldings. The wall space above the picture moldings are painted white, some painted over wallpaper. Molding, trim and interior sides of doors in the northwest, southwest, and south bedrooms are painted beige, but the north bedroom and the servant's room have all natural trim, molding, and paneled doors. The servant's room walls are painted cream. The windowed tower area in the northwest bedroom provides an alcove with a depressed arch opening. This room also has a door leading to the upper level of the porch; it is a half glass door with an upper window pane over two horizontal panels, and a transom light above. The south bedroom has a depressed arched opening in front of the protruding bay window on the south elevation. The north bedroom has a double 8-shelf bookcase, added sometime after the room was wallpapered, between the bedroom doorway and closet opening. None of the bedrooms has permanent light fixtures, ceiling or otherwise; they were previously removed. Between the main stairs and the north bedroom there is a linen closet with a paneled door and transom light; a built-in hutch at the back has three upper shelves and three drawers below. The trunk room is unfinished, with bare plaster walls. In this room there is a door for the dumbwaiter with two top horizontal panels over two vertical panels. The floorboards throughout the second story are painted.

**Light Fixtures**

All of the light fixtures in the house are electric, and are thought to be original. Many use original switches that consist of brass buttons (and in some cases bakelite) with surrounding concentric circular wood molding. The light fixtures are hanging chandeliers

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consisting of a three-part projecting, patterned copper tube that ends in an oval sphere that is decorated with brass or bronze metal soldered on in fine floral patterns; two or three frosted globes extend on outstretched arms from the oval sphere. The shape of the globes on some fixtures is smooth; on others it is tulip-shaped. The upstairs hallway has two light fixtures with a single ceiling light fixture hanging down near the top of the main and rear stairs; it is a bare bulb screwed into a twisted copper or bronze tube, with a pull chain.

**Staircases**

The entry foyer opens just south of the main, open double-L staircase. Heading north, two stairs with a plush runner covering the original fir floor (still visible at the edges) lead up to a landing situated in the first floor bay of the tower. Here the tower's north and west walls are fenestrated with three large double-hung one-over-one windows, under which sits a fixed, built-in bench seat also made of oak and following the angles of the bay. A large stained glass window on the north wall (see below) shines down on the second landing. The balustrade and banister are of honey-toned oak, a bit lighter than the Port Orford Cedar used on the other finishes throughout the house. The spiral balusters are capped by torus rounds and rectangular blocks at the base and the capital. The square newel post has a base, a panelled shaft, and cavetto and dentil molding, with a plain rectangular cap that has a flat brass plate on top (in place of a missing light fixture). The ending newel is simpler with a large, spherical newel cap on top of a square post with a reeded center panel and chamfered edges. The staircase has a closed paneled string of Port Orford Cedar. Under the stairway there is a coat closet, entered through a door on the west. The service staircase, located towards the rear of the house near the kitchen in a hallway paneled with Port Orford Cedar, is less grand. It is a single, enclosed flight and leads straight up to the rear portion of the second story. Its balustrade is much simpler in design, with turned balusters using a single tapered teardrop shape and a couple of torus rounds at the top. The newel post is squarish and blocky, with a center reeded panel and chamfered corners that break up the rectangular space, capped with simple squarish moldings. Vertical wood paneling with a 3" exposure cover the wall from the floor along the rise of the stairs, with a center horizontal board marking the

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wainscot. There is a panelled door underneath that leads to the basement staircase. The stairs are painted brown.

**Fireplaces**

There are two fireplaces in the Hamilton House, both remarkable. The main fireplace is situated on the north wall of the sitting room, and has both a mantle and overmantel that are of handcarved myrtle.\* The wood has been finished with a clear varnish polish, which allows the natural grain to clearly shine through. The overmantel has a beveled oval mirror set in a center panel flanked by two rectangular beveled mirrors. The mantel carving gives a rich, dark effect to the pattern and features laurel motifs in oval panels, whereas the overmantel features dogwood blossoms carved as a band in the frieze and as corners to set off the oval mirror. (According to family history, Mrs. Hamilton had not intended to buy the overmantel, but the craftsman brought it from the coast anyway and she could not resist. ) The overmantel has a full entablature at the top, featuring the carved frieze, molding, and a cornice. The mantel has four oval panels carved with laurels in bas-relief, two horizontal and placed over the face, and two vertical and placed on the outside panels, over carved pilasters that flank the face. The face consists of white ceramic glazed tiles in running bond formation. Some of these tiles have a relief pattern, but were placed either intentionally or unintentionally in a haphazard manner. Plain white tiles are interspersed with tiles that have delicate flowers painted in pastel colors. The iron liner is embossed 'Monarch 1895,' and has a lower panel on the bottom that pulls out for shovelling out the ashes. This fireplace is still used and is in good working order. The hearth is tiled with glazed beige ceramic tiles. The library fireplace, while less ornate and with no overmantel, is no less handsome. Family sources say this is believed to be a Rumford fireplace. It uses the same chimney and is located directly behind the main fireplace, but is situated obliquely in the southwest corner of the room. The mantel is oak, has a slightly bombe shelf, and features a delicate carved festoon pattern in the center and fluted pilasters on each side. This face also consists of ceramic tiles, but these tiles are a mottled glaze of buff, yellow, rose, cream and light blue hues. At the top center, a large square tile has been placed where something else originally

\*Oregon myrtle/California laurel

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must have been. The hearth tiles are white.

**Stained Glass Window**

There is a fine leaded, stained glass window on the north elevation of the main stairway over the second landing. It consists of two vertical inward-opening casements surmounted by a window that is in the form of a 1/2 ellipse and is trimmed in Port Orford Cedar. The casements feature a repeating Tudor-esque geometric pattern and jeweled rondels with opaque yellow and light pink glass. Two of the panes on the right (east) casement look like they have been cracked and re-leaded. The 1/2 ellipse window has a floral/scroll motif with yellow, red, orange, and light green glazing and a clear beveled oval light in the center. All of the brass hardware on all of the windows is original, and there are decorative metal brackets with chased floral patterns on many of the sash pulley systems.

**Baths**

The downstairs bath features an original elevated tank over the toilet, complete with pull-chain. Both upstairs and downstairs baths also have original marble lavatories; the fixtures in both the downstairs and downstairs baths are new, with bronze replicas upstairs. The upstairs toilet is also original, with a ceramic stand embellished with reliefs. The seat and cover are oak. The tank is not original. This bath also has an original clawfoot tub, with newer faucet fixtures.

**Heating Fixtures**

The original radiators are in place in all of the rooms. These range in size from 2 1/2" x 1" to 3" high, are made of iron by the American Radiator Company, and are painted gold. They all have valves for adjusting the level of heat.

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**Additional Notes**

There is a dumb waiter used for hauling wood up to the kitchen from the basement on the northwest wall of the kitchen; it is still operable. There used to be a garage and probably a barn on the grounds; they no longer exist. Instead, on the north, there is a carport.

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**8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Hamilton House is a quintessential example of the Queen Anne style residence. The house is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a primary example of the Queen Anne style in the Roseburg, Oregon, and the work of a master, architect William C. Knighton. The house is also eligible under Criterion B as the primary residence associated with the Hon. James Watson Hamilton, an important political figure in the state of Oregon, including Douglas County and the southern Willamette Valley. J.W. Hamilton was a circuit court judge, serving Lane, Benton, Lincoln, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties from 1898 until his death in 1933. Hamilton also served as a regent of the University of Oregon from 1901 to 1929, acting as president of the Board of Regents from 1923 to 1929. Hamilton resided in his Roseburg home from 1895 to 1933. Retaining a remarkable level of integrity, the Hamilton House has remained in ownership of Hamilton and his descendants throughout its history.

The Hon. James Watson Hamilton was the oldest child of Sarah Jane and Salathiel Hamilton. Salathiel Hamilton, an early pioneer, was an important figure in the commerce and development of the city of Roseburg. Salathiel came to Oregon from Ohio in 1852, arriving in the Umpqua Valley by way of the Applegate Trail. Setting up practice in Roseburg, Salathiel Hamilton was the first doctor in Douglas County. In 1857, Salathiel established the first drug store in Roseburg, and fathered his first child, J. W. Hamilton. Hamilton was one of eight children born to Salathiel and Sarah Jane Watson Hamilton. Growing up in Roseburg, J.W. Hamilton attended Wilbur Academy and Oregon Agricultural College (currently Oregon State University). He began reading law with his uncle, Mr. Hazard, in Empire City and was admitted to the bar in 1879. While in Empire City, he met Olive Ida Ostrander (1862 - 1928), a native of Iowa, whom he married in 1884 in The Dalles. J.W. and Olive had four children.

J.W. Hamilton was elected to the position of district attorney in 1880, one year after admission to the bar. He served for two years and was elected to this position again in 1884, serving until 1890. In the following eight years, he served in private practice, with offices in the courthouse. In 1896, Hamilton was a candidate for the State Senate. During this period, Hamilton traveled to Salem on numerous occasion for political and legal functions and

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duties. He commissioned a Salem architect, W.C. Knighton and a Salem contractor, Harrild & Olinger to construct his Queen Anne style residence in Roseburg. The home was completed in January 1896.

On June 1, 1898, Hamilton was elected circuit judge, succeeding the Hon. J. C. Fullerton. Hamilton was the only circuit judge in the region until 1905. Reports and articles that this position was physically as well as legally demanding, since travel to hold court in the various county seats was often possible only on horseback. Hamilton served as circuit judge for thirty five years, until his death in 1933.

Among other accomplishments, J.W. Hamilton was appointed to the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon on April 3, 1901. J.W. assumed the position formerly occupied by his father, Salathiel. During the period of Hamilton's position as regent, from 1901 to 1929, the University increased in size from several hundred students to more than 3,500. Hamilton was involved in the selection of Prince Lucien Campbell as President of the University in 1902. University affairs were stabilized and this period was marked by a significant amount of construction and development on campus. Hamilton was elected President of the Board of Regents on June 21, 1923. He served in this capacity until his resignation on January 12, 1929, at the time of reorganization of Oregon's system of higher education and the establishment of one Board of Higher Education to govern to the state's schools. Hamilton Hall, a residence hall at the corner of Alder and Thirteenth Street on the University of Oregon campus, was named after J.W. Hamilton, dedicated on October 6, 1962.

Affiliated with the Democratic Party, Hamilton was active in many civic and political affairs in Roseburg. He served periods as President of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Roseburg National Bank and was a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks(BPOE) and the Masonic Society. Hamilton died as a result of a heart ailment, at the age of 76, on July 30, 1933. Roseburg businesses and the courthouse were closed for the occasion of the funeral, and the Oregon supreme court justices served as honorary pallbearers. Hamilton is interred in the Roseburg Masonic Cemetery.

Upon Hamilton's death, the Hamilton house property was inherited by his children. Hamilton's only son, Seth, had died in 1915, and the property was assumed by the three

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daughters. The middle daughter, Helen Jane Hamilton Clarke, purchased the shares of her sisters; she had moved into the house after the death of her husband, Arthur. The current owner, Helen Jane Clarke, the daughter of Helen Jane Hamilton, granddaughter of J.W. Hamilton, purchased the shares of her siblings after the death of their mother in 1971.

The Hamilton house offers a remarkable example of the Queen Anne Style. The house is clearly the best example of this style in Roseburg and rivals the quintessential homes of other towns and cities in Oregon, including Deepwood in Salem, another Knighton design. The house contains most of the primary elements associated with the Queen Anne style, including an asymmetrical plan, a tower with a bell roof, stained glass windows, an eyebrow dormer, decorative half timber framing in one gable and a spacious veranda extending around two sides of the house.

The house was commissioned to the architect William C. Knighton, presumably after J.W. Hamilton viewed the newly constructed home of Dr. Luke A. Port in 1894, also known as Deepwood Estate, on one of Hamilton's numerous visits to Salem. Hamilton, Port and Knighton were all associated with the Masonic Lodge and the I.O.O.F., which may have been a source of this connection. However, Hamilton may also have been acquainted with Judge Murphy, another Knighton client. There is no documentation to support either connection. Hamilton acquired the services of others associated with Deepwood Estate, including the contractors, Harrild & Olinger.

Henry Harrild and Alton Olinger, both of Salem, were the proprietors of the contracting firm, historically located at 338 Trade Street in Salem. Harrild and Olinger are also noted for the construction of the Murphy Mansion on Court Street in Salem, which was later demolished. Hamilton also hired a decorator, Franklin L. Willman, of Salem. Willman was an artist by trade, employed in decorating and frescoing buildings and homes. Other projects included the Olive Lodge of Odd Fellows Hall in Salem (1893). Newspaper reports of the time suggest that Willman was employed in "frescoeing(sic) and decorating" the Hamilton House. The current owner recalls only one small stencil detail, in the second floor hallway, that was painted over. No evidence of frescoes is apparent at present. The Hamilton house, however, retains a remarkable level of integrity, with only a few minor alterations through the history of the house.

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The similarities of the J.W. Hamilton House to the construction of Deepwood Estate in Salem are considerable. Both homes are Queen Anne style, with a tower, veranda porches and numerous stained glass windows. Interior wood detailing and wainscotting, dentilate moldings, interior sliding pocket doors, and curved glass windows at Deepwood Estate bear a striking resemblance to similar features at the J.W. Hamilton House. The front entry doors of the two houses are almost exact duplicates, with slight alterations in the cut glass patterns of the lights in the doors and transom. Based on the similarities of stained glass, substantiated in the Deepwood Estate as Povey Bothers glass, it seems quite possible that stained glass in the Hamilton House was designed by the Povey Brothers Glass Company of Portland, though no definitive proof has been found.

W.C. Knighton, the architect, was an important architect of the time period. Knighton (1864-1938) was an apprentice of C.S. McNally of Salem until 1893, working on projects such as the Capitol National Bank in Salem. In March 1893, Knighton established his first office. Deepwood was Knighton's first major private commission. Among other projects completed by Knighton in the early years of his practice included the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, the Masonic Temple in Corvallis and the Scio School. Other residential designs included the Judge Murphy Residence (Murphy Mansion) and the George and Margaret Waters Residence. The Hamilton House was designed by Knighton, during this early period of Knighton's professional development. The majority of Knighton's earliest designs focused on the Queen Anne style. In 1896, around the time of completion of the Hamilton House, Knighton moved to Los Angeles. He returned in 1902, to re-establish his practice in Oregon. Among his accomplishments, Knighton was the only individual to ever hold the position of official state architect in the State of Oregon, from 1913-1917. During this period Knighton designed the Supreme Court Building in Salem, Johnson Hall at the University of Oregon, and the State Hospital in Pendleton. The office of State Architect was abolished for political reasons in 1917. In 1922, Knighton joined practice with L. D. Howell for the remainder of his career. Projects completed during this late period included the North Salem High School, the State Office Building in Salem and the Boys Training School in Woodburn. Among other accomplishments, Knighton was the first President of the Oregon Chapter of the American

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Institute of Architects, integral in the establishment of architectural licenses in the state of Oregon and the second architect to be licensed in the state of Oregon.

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**Period of Significance**

1895-1933

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**Significant Dates**

1895

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**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hamilton, Hon. James Watson (1857-1933)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Knighton, W.C. - Architect

Harrild & Olinger - Contractors

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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

Name of repository:

University of Oregon

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Clarke, Helen Jane. Conversations. Miscellaneous records. 1996.

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Duniway, David. The Building of Deepwood. Salem: Duniway. 1979.

Duniway, David. Dr. Luke A. Port: Builder of Deepwood. Salem: Marion County Historical Society: Friends of Deepwood. 1989.

Roseburg Plaindealer. 20 January, 1896. 'T. William, decorator.'

Roseburg Plaindealer. 15 August, 1895. 'Residence in Construction.'

Roseburg Plaindealer. 1 August, 1895. 'Harreld and Olinger, Reference of Contractor Name; C.W. Knighton, Reference of Architect Name.'

Roseburg Review. 1 August, 1895. 'Harrold and Olinger, Reference of Contractor Name.'

Roseburg Review. 7 November, 1895. 'Taxpayer Listing.'

Roseburg Review. 20 January, 1896. 'Frank Willman, decorator.'

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"Salathiel Hamilton, M.D." Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1904, pp. 763-64.

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Sanborn Maps. 1890, 1892, 1895, 1903, 1912, 1925.

Strozut, Diane. Director of Deepwood Estate. Conversations. 1996.

Walling, A.G. History of Southern Oregon. Portland, OR. A.G. Walling. 1884.

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property**

less than one acre

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>472190 E</u>	<u>4783600 N</u>	3	_____
2	<u>10</u>	_____	4	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**name/title** Steven Blashfield and Susan Tillack

**organization** University of Oregon

**date** June 12, 1996

**street & number** School of Architecture and Allied Arts

**telephone** (541) 346-1720

**city or town** Eugene

**state** OR

**zip code** 97403

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

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**10. Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at a point, on the easterly side of Kane Street in the City of Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, which is S 27 degrees 48' W 46.71 feet from the Initial Point of Overlook Addition to the City of Roseburg, said Initial Point being the southwesterly corner of Lot 2, of said addition, thence running from said beginning point S 62 degrees 11' E 119.1 feet, thence S 25 degrees 52' W 5.0 feet thence S 62 degrees 11' E 120.1 feet to a point on the westerly side of Chadwick Street which is S 25 degrees 08' W 51.76 feet from the southeasterly corner of Lot 4, of said addition, thence S 25 degrees 08' W 62.33 feet along the westerly side of Chadwick Street, thence N 51 degrees 16' W 48.0 feet thence S 25 degrees 08' W 85.0 feet on a line parallel with the westerly side of Chadwick Street to a point on the northerly side of East Lane Street thence N 54 degrees 16' W along the northerly side of East Lane Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of said East Lane Street with Kane Street with Kane Street, thence in a northerly direction along the east line of Kane Street to the place of beginning.

**10. Boundary Justification**

The boundaries are identified from the legal description from the Deed to the Property owned by Miss Helen Jane Clark. While the property associated with the residence at the time of construction was much larger, portion have been parcelled off and contain non-contributing structures at the present day. Therefore, the existing legal property boundary provides an adequate boundary for the nomination.

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**Photograph List**

The following photographs were taken by Steven Blashfield. The original negatives are held by Helen Jane Clarke in Roseburg, Oregon.

1. May 25, 1996  
Principle facade and setting, view looking east.
2. May 25, 1996  
View looking southeast.
3. May 25, 1996  
View looking north.
4. April 21, 1996  
View looking southwest.
5. May 25, 1996  
Double leaf entry door.
6. May 25, 1996  
Front staircase.
7. April 21, 1996  
View from parlor through sitting room to dining room.
8. April 21, 1996  
Dining room.
9. May 25, 1996  
Sitting room fireplace.
10. May 25, 1996  
Library fireplace.
11. May 25, 1996  
Stained glass window.
12. April 21, 1996  
Northwest bedroom.
13. Before 1910  
Historic view of house and grounds looking southeast.

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**Property Owner**

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

**name** Helen Jane Clarke

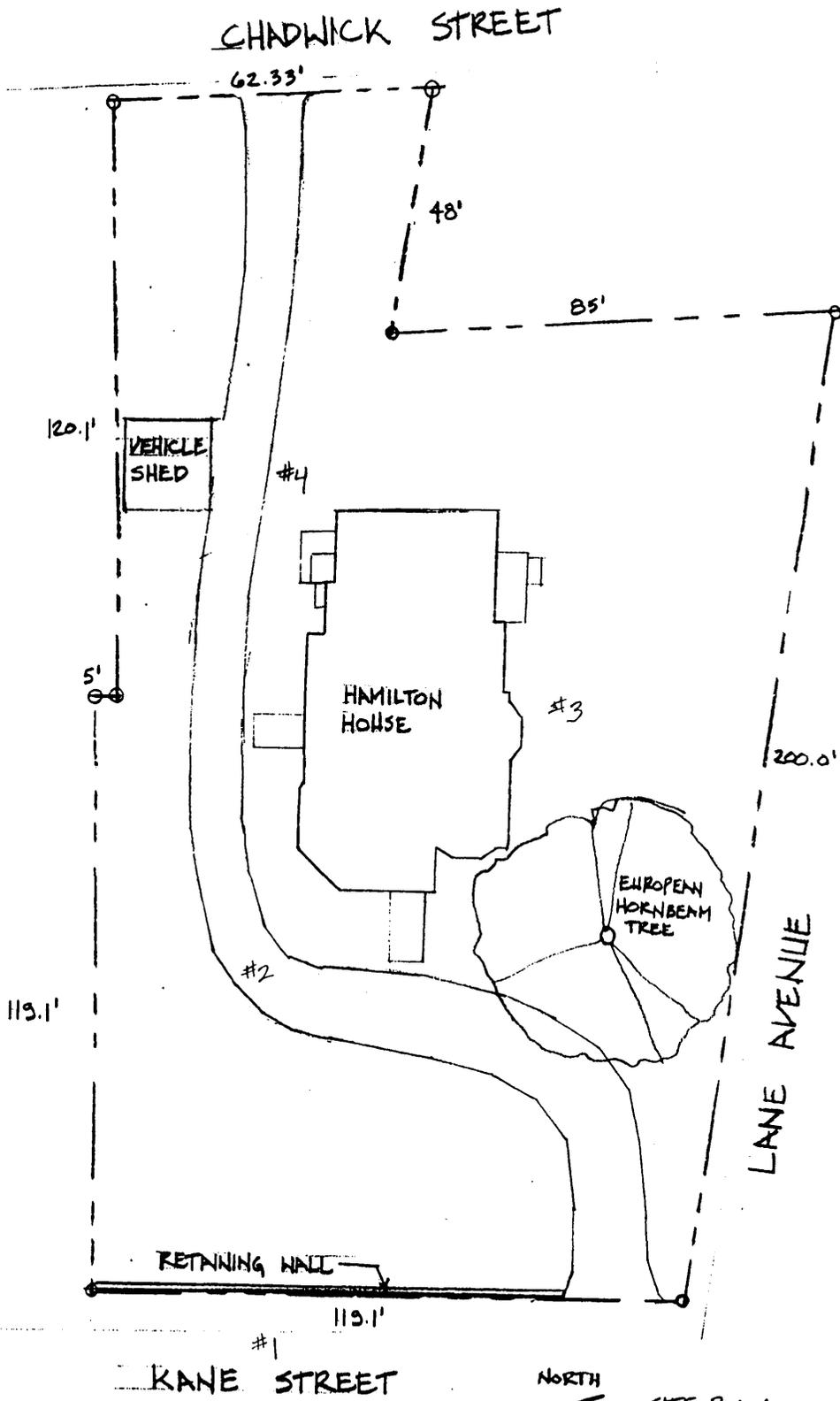
**street & number** 759 SE Kane Street    **telephone** 541-673-4572

**city or town** Roseburg            **state** OR            **zip code** 97470

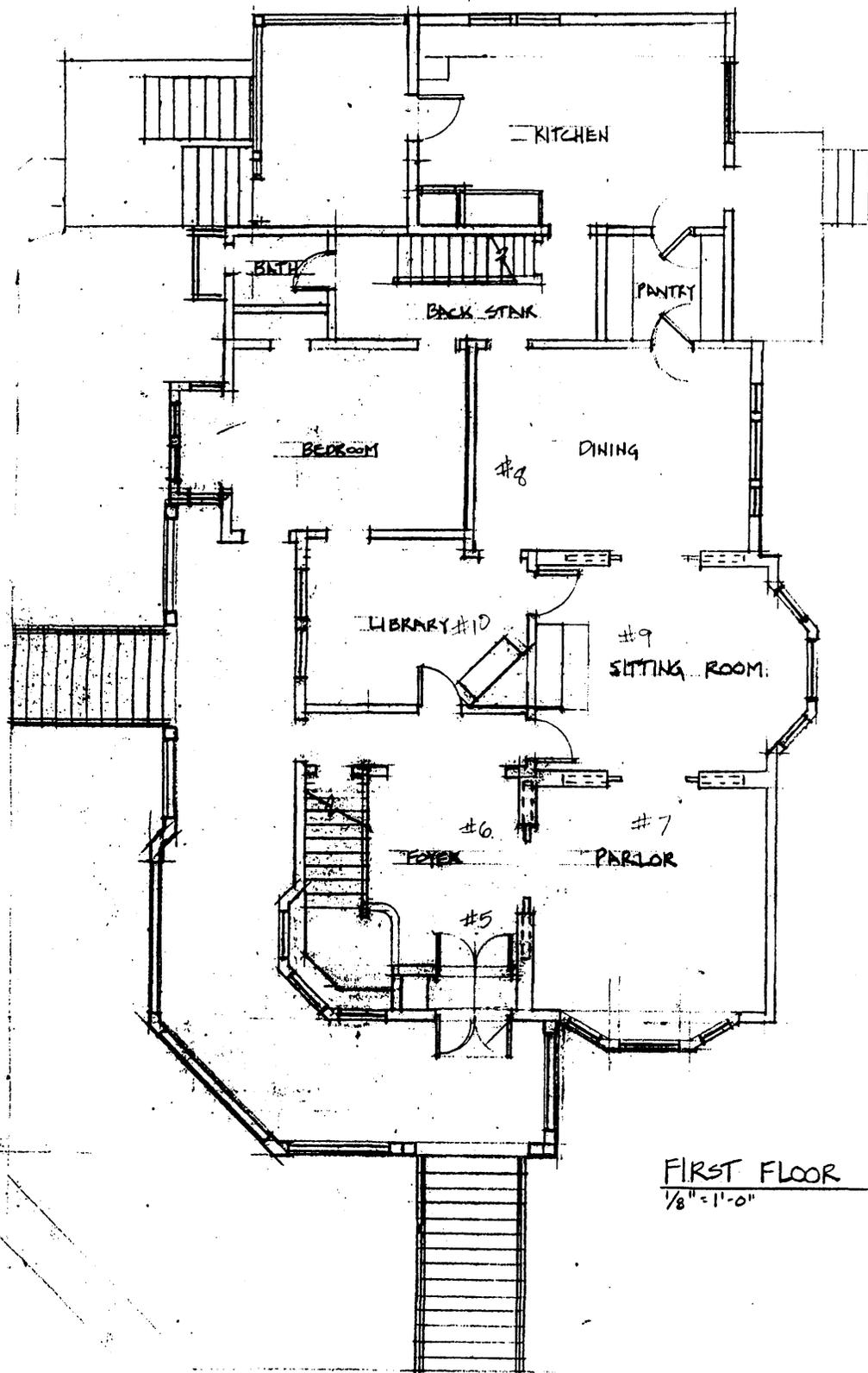
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

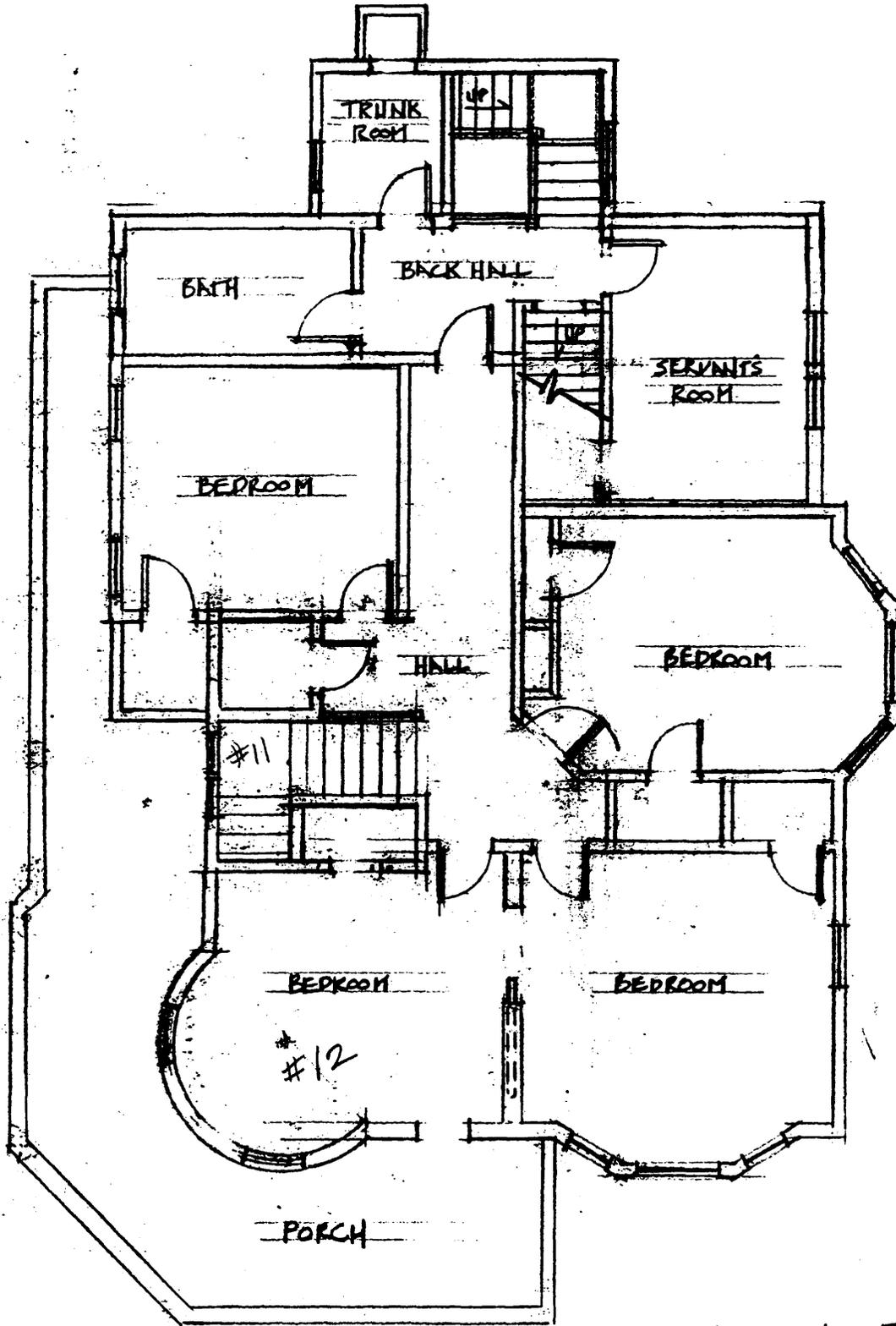




#13



FIRST FLOOR  
1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

**Additional Items****Appendix I - Structural Description**

The J.W. Hamilton House has a remarkably simple structure, indicative of the continuing integrity of this home, with very few alterations. The house rests, primarily on a brick foundation. This common bond brick foundation is two wythes deep, extending around the north, west and south elevations of the structure. At various locations, primarily at corners or the centers of long spans, the brick widens to piers three wythes deep. These piers are approximately 2'-0" wide. The brick is continuous along the perimeter of the house. At projected bays on the west and south elevations the brick follows the contour of the projection, with added structural support provided by wood beams placed at the top of the foundation wall, in line with the continuing foundation walls on either side of the projected bay. At the south projected bay, this beam measures 5 1/2" wide x 7 3/4" deep. At the west projected bay, no beam is required due to the shallowness of the bay projection. The east end of the structure is supported by a concrete foundation wall. This wall doubles as a retaining wall to retain earth on the east, uphill side of the site. The depth of the concrete retaining wall widens significantly from the top to the bottom. The floor of the basement is concrete at the eastern half and dirt at the western half.

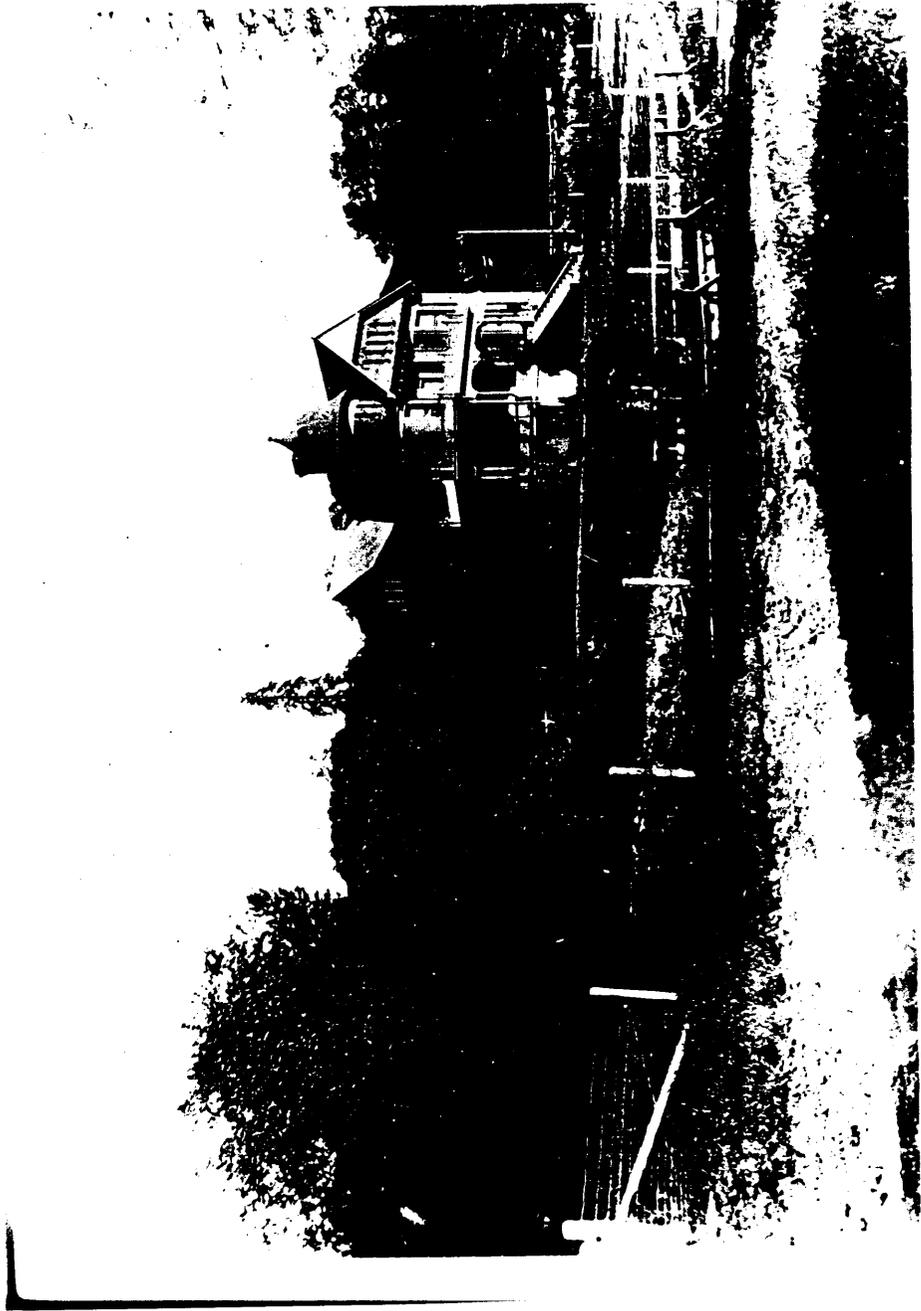
Atop the brick foundation wall is a continuous wooden plate, measuring 10" wide x 2 3/4" deep. Wood floor joists, measuring 2" x 11 1/2" extend in a transverse direction across the house at regular 16" interval on center with cross bracing. joists support a 7" wide tongue and groove diagonal sub-floor. There is one circular sawn transverse girder, measuring 6" wide x 8" deep, under the rear wall at the eastern edge of the dining room (delineating the servants areas from the balance of the house), the widest portion of the house. This girder is supported at each end by brick piers integral to the foundation wall, and a series of five wood posts. The first post, 6'-2" on center from the north end, measures 5 3/4" x 7 1/2". The second post, 5'-2" on center from the first post, measures 5 3/4" x 7 1/2". The third column, 5'-7" on center from the second post, measuring 7 1/8" x 5 1/2", marks the location of the first transverse girder, measuring 7 3/4" deep x 5 3/4" wide, extending to the west, supported by two additional posts. The two additional posts are 5 3/4" x 7 3/4" and 7 3/4" x 5 1/2" spaced at 7'-0" on center and 6'-9" on center from east to west respectively from the third transverse girder post. The girders rest directly on top of the columns without significant joinery. The fourth post on the longitudinal girder, 5'-6" on center from the third post, measuring 7 1/2" x 5 3/4", marks the location of the second longitudinal girder, measuring 7 1/2" wide x 6" deep, extending to the east, supported by one additional post, 7 1/2" wide x 6" deep, and the concrete retaining wall beyond. The fifth post on the longitudinal girder, 3'-10" on center from the fourth post, measuring 6" x 7 7/8" marks the location of the third longitudinal girder, measuring 5 1/2" wide x 8" deep, extending to the west, supported by one additional post. The additional post of the third longitudinal girder, extending 13'-9" from the fifth

transverse girder post, measures 6" x 7 3/4" There is one additional post on this side of the foundation, measuring 7 3/4" x 5 1/2", in line with the second longitudinal girder and the western posts of the first and the third longitudinal girder, supports a double joist under the sliding doors between the dining room and the parlor above. The fourth longitudinal girder, measuring 5 3/4" wide x 8" deep, extends on the west side of the fireplace foundation, supported at each end by the fireplace foundation and the front brick foundation wall with three additional columns measuring 5 1/2" x 7 3/4". The fourth longitudinal girder is located at the center of the span for the floor joists, which are sistered together atop the girder. The chimney is a brick construction which extends to a large, irregularly shaped brick foundation at the basement level. The chimney is structurally integral with the house, as several wood members are supported on its brick foundation.

The house is balloon frame construction. The dimension between the basement level and the first floor is 9'-3 1/2". The dimension from the first floor to the second floor is 11'-8". The dimension from the second floor to the attic floor is 10'-4". The attic floor is 1" x 5 1/4" flooring over floor joists. At the attic level the chimney reduced to a single flue measuring 3'-10" x 1'-4 1/2". The roof is framed with nominal 2" x 8" ridge beams at each ridge and actual 2"x 6" rafters at 2'-0" on center. The rafters are covered with nominal 1" x 4" skip sheathing with a 2 1/2" skip. Below the eyebrow window at the south elevation, the sheathing is nominal 1"x 6" skip sheathing. There is evidence of a previous roof fire in the attic. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The gable ends are framed in with 2" x 4" construction.

The tower is framed with actual 2" x 3 1/2" at the side walls. A ridge beam of the main hip roof, measuring 2" x 8", extends into the space of the tower in the attic. At the top of the side wall framing in the cupola tower, 16 actual 2" x 3 1/2" boards extend to the center at a height of 7'-7" above the floor. Boards at cardinal points are continuous across the span, with all other boards tapered at the central intersection. At the center convergence of these boards an actual 4" x 4" post extends up to the top of the tower. The cupola tower is constructed by a series of concentric rings made of planed and tapered 2"x 4" boards, approximately 2'-2" apart vertically. The sheathing is nailed to the outside of these rings, tapering from the bottom to the top. The tower roof extends 1'-10" beyond the exterior tower wall.

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Hamilton House  
Douglas County, OR



Judge James Watson Hamilton House, Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, prior to 1910  
Douglas County Museum photograph, N264, PO Box 1550, Roseburg OR 97470