

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC; Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC; Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE; Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The house is sited on a standard 50 foot by 100 foot city lot on the west side of 12th. At one time the surrounding area consisted of similar houses, but presently many of the blocks contain commercial structures as well. The large size of the house in comparison to its lot precludes all but minimal landscaping.

Asymmetrical in plan, this house is constructed on a brick foundation with a full basement. A number of roof types cover this structure. The main form is that of a hip running along an east-west axis intersected on the north by a gable projecting over a first floor polygonal bay. From the south face a jerkinhead roof form extends. The front (east) elevation is surmounted on its northern portion by a jerkinhead dormer with a three bay horseshoe window inset that sits upon a two-story polygonal bay. A belvedere with three one-over-one double-hung windows in each face separated by fluted pilasters and a hip-on-hip roof rises directly above the main entrance. The two hip roofs are divided by a small row of dentils. A small shed dormer with a single pane casement sits on the west face. All of the forms are covered with composition shingles. On the south side, an attached porch provides access to a side entry, and on the southwest corner a recessed porch leads to the rear door. There is a modest molded cornice below the overhanging eaves. Three red brick chimneys encased with plaster and corbelled at the top, project from the roof; two on the northern face and one to the rear.

An attached wrap-around front porch on the southeast corner has a beaded spindlework frieze and a hip roof supported by turned columns. Off of the corner of the porch, a round appendage extends and is covered by a conical roof. Surmounting the hip roof, directly above the main entrance, a pedimented gable accents the opening and is ornamented by a criss-cross pattern within it.

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The main entry consists of two doors, each has three rectangular panels and a single pane of glass, above which is found a transom light. Above the main entry, on the second floor, sits a recessed porch with a rounded opening. A small gable roof covers the porch and is supported by round posts set on a semi-circular enclosed balustrade. A beaded frieze is incorporated in the decoration and also embellishes the top of the enclosed balustrade.

The exterior surface of the structure is clad with a number of sidings. The first floor is covered with bevelled shiplap and the second floor and gable ends are sided with imbricated shingles of various patterns laid in alternating rows. The first row consists of fishscale shingles followed by alternating rows of rectangular and hexagonal shingles. Triangle shingling is also found on the walls. The primary window type is narrow one-over-one double-hung sash, but closed picture windows surmounted by multi-paned stained glass transom lights are present in the center of the polygonal bays. Many multi-paned stained glass windows pierce the walls. Slight stick emphasis is found above the second floor windows in the polygonal bay.

Below the projecting gable end on the north elevation, a polygonal bay on the first floor is ornamented with spindlework friezes further embellished by curvilinear hood brackets. In the corners, a turned column offers support, and at its base are sill-level balustrades composed of round balusters.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the house has six rooms on the first floor, including foyer, main hall and back hall. Many of the rooms are polygonal. The plan revolves around the main hall, which is entered through a highly elaborate arch. All finishwork is of high quality and intact. Window and door surrounds generally can be described as combed moldings with cannon-ball cornerblocks. The cherrywood arch is composed of trefoil and other cusped cut-out forms, turned posts set on octagonal pedestals and panelled base. The main staircase begins its ascent from the main hall.

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Pocket doors are between the parlor and the main hall, as well as between the front room and the dining room. A fireplace with molded panels and ceramic tile is located between the diagonal sash windows in the parlor. The dining room is located at the back (or northwest corner) of the house and is polygonal in shape due to the placement of the pass-through pantry. A built-in china closet with stained glass doors and three drawers is found on the wall between kitchen and dining room. The kitchen is located on the southwest corner of the house. The doors from the kitchen to the pantry, and from the dining room to the pantry, were single pocket doors. The single pocket door between the kitchen and the pantry has been removed. The kitchen has retained its original features including a woodlift. The pantry is pentagonal in shape and has a number of built-in features as well.

The second floor can be reached from either the front stairs, located in the polygonal bay on the south elevation, or via the butler's stairs off the back hall. This floor has four bedrooms off a long central hall. The front room provides access to the balcony located above the entrance in the facade. The middle room is directly above the parlor and has a fireplace in the same position, although it is not set in a polygonal bay.

The third floor is entered from a separate set of stairs off the second floor hall. This floor has two bedrooms and a storage room. Its most notable feature is a belvedere through which much of eastside Portland can be viewed.

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

1892

Significant Dates

1892

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

McKeen, David

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

The dwelling at 1007 S.E. 12th Avenue, commonly called the Hawthorne House, was constructed in 1892 by David McKeen (McKeen Bros. Contractors) as a rental property for Rachel Louise Hawthorne, the widow of Dr. J.C. Hawthorne. Dr. Hawthorne was a prominent East Portland physician and businessman who built a fortune during the town's early development. The house is locally significant under criterion C as one of the finest and best preserved examples of the Queen Anne style in the study area. Secondly, it is significant under criterion B as one of the last surviving intact buildings associated with the Hawthorne family. The date of construction was established by deed records and confirmed by the current owner who is a Hawthorne family descendent.

The Hawthorne House was constructed one year after the city of East Portland was incorporated by the City of Portland. Incorporation came on the heels of a population boom which created a huge demand for housing. Beginning in the late 80s numerous residences were constructed on the east side of the river to meet this demand. Many of these dwellings were designed in the Queen Anne style which was popular at the time.

There are forty-two houses in the surveyed area categorized as "high style" Queen Anne buildings. Of these forty-two properties one is currently listed on the National Register (626 16th Avenue), and approximately twelve are considered to be potentially eligible for listing based on architectural significance alone. Seven of the twelve buildings predate the Hawthorne House, the earliest having been constructed in 1884, and the latest in 1900.

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Among the twelve properties considered to be potentially eligible for listing the Hawthorne House has the most complex plan and massing. It consists of a hip-roofed core with projecting wings at the facade and side elevations. Positioned between these major volumes are a variety of projections including a belvedere; a circular porch with conical roof at the first floor; and a second floor balcony with a gabled roof. A profuse array of ornament accentuates the overall form. It ranges from imbricated shingles, spindlework and Stick style detailing, to a myriad of window shapes--the most striking of which is a horseshoe-shaped window in the jerkinhead dormer.

The interior of the building is also of note having been unaltered since construction. Of particular interest, is the unusual cherry wood arch which separates the foyer from the main hall of the house. The arch is supported by handsome, paired turned posts with octagonal bases set on paneled pedestals. The top of the arch consists of decorative openwork shapes of wood in tracery patterns associated with the Gothic style.

Rachel Louise Hawthorne was the second wife of Dr. J.C. Hawthorne. Dr. Hawthorne came to Oregon in 1857 and began a successful medical practice in Portland. He was appointed director of the Multnomah County Hospital, and with Dr. A.M. Loryea, established a private asylum for treatment of the mentally ill. In 1862 the Legislative Assembly voted to open the Oregon State Insane and Idiotic Asylum in Multnomah County. Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Loryea successfully lobbied to become its first physicians and proprietors.

Loryea was the son-in-law of James B. Stephens, who built and operated the first two ferries between Portland and the east bank of the Willamette River, and laid out the plats for the future city of East Portland in 1851. In 1862 Stephens donated seven acres of his property in East Portland for the site of the asylum.

Loryea was East Portland's first mayor. He and James B. Stephens incorporated the city's water company, the East Portland Homestead Company, and the East

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Portland Savings and Loan Bank. When the bank failed in 1872, Loryea sold his interest in the asylum and the property surrounding it to Dr. Hawthorne. In 1873 Hawthorne became East Portland's second mayor.

In 1865 Hawthorne married Rachel Louise Hite, a widow from San Francisco whom he had known in the 1850s. Together they had two daughters, Catherine and Louise. In 1880 Dr. and Mrs. Hawthorne accepted responsibility for two young girls from California: Mary Allen Henson, age 7 and Louise Henson, age 14. They were the daughters of a recently deceased friend. Louise Henson Thompson's youngest daughter, Virginia Thompson, currently owns the subject building.

In addition to his medical practice, Hawthorne was also involved in a number of real estate and business enterprises. He was a major stockholder and director of the Oregon Herald Publishing Association, which published daily and weekly newspapers in Portland between 1866 and 1873. He was also an original incorporator of the Portland Bridge Company, a private firm that eventually constructed the first wooden and steel drawbridges across the Willamette River uniting Portland and East Portland. In 1871 he participated in the incorporation of the Dalles and Portland Wagon Road Co. He was also the co-owner of the Elite Saloon.

Hawthorne acquired a great deal of land on the inner eastside. In 1871 his holdings stretched from Grand Avenue on the west seven blocks east to 12th Avenue and from "O" Avenue (later Belmont) six blocks south to Asylum Street (later Hawthorne Boulevard), inclusive of the relatively undeveloped tract which made up the grounds of the asylum. The asylum grounds later became known as the platted tract of "Hawthorne Park." In 1879 Hawthorne incorporated the East Portland Park Homestead Association, with the intent to develop and sell lots on his property.

Hawthorne owned the spring which first provided East Portland with water, and he gradually developed a park, known as the East Portland Park or Hawthorne Park, along the banks of Asylum Creek and the wide slough it turned into

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between East 7th and 9th Avenues. The slough and the spring which fed it have long since been filled, paved over, and buried under warehouses. Hawthorne Park disappeared block by block until 1939, when the last row of Dr. Hawthorne's locust trees was bulldozed and cut into firewood.

Hawthorne died in 1881 and left his widow a vast estate. Two years later Mrs. Hawthorne moved her two daughters out of the family house on "L" Street near the river to a house at the corner of Belmont and 12th. At that time, the block immediately adjacent to the south was entirely vacant. She had a local building firm erect 1500 lineal feet of picket fence around her two city blocks. By 1895 Mrs. Hawthorne had sited, built, and fenced in her world. She added a large porch and curved driveway to her house, and had McKeen Bros. construct the subject house and two additional houses on her property, to be used as rental properties. She was able to keep horses and a cow in the city and she had a cool, dark milk room just off her back porch. She lived only a few blocks from the locust and maple trees, and the natural spring of her late husband's park, which was just south of her property, at "R" Street (now Salmon).

Mrs. Hawthorne continued to sell the lots of the Homestead Association, especially those in the riverside commercial district of East Portland, which during the early years of the 20th century experienced rapid growth. Some of the property was sold off as vacant land and some with speculative buildings constructed by McKeen Bros. Mrs. Hawthorne retained ownership of the subject property, along with her other rental houses, until her death in 1912.

After her death the subject house was deeded to Mrs. Hawthorne's daughter Louise Boise. In 1915, Louise deeded the house to her foster sister, Louise Henson Thompson, and her husband, Reginald West Thompson. The house, which had been occupied by several families when it was a rental, including that of Robert E. Kinney (there is still an ornate "K" carved on the basement door), became the permanent home of the Thompsons and their children Rachel Louise, Virginia, and Philip.

Today this house is one of only two existing residences which are associated with the Hawthorne family and retains physical integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- . City of Portland Bureau of Planning, Portland Historic Resource Inventory, 1983.
- . Multnomah County Tax Assessor records, microform, and card files, Portland, 1980.
- . Ticor Title Company Records, Portland, Oregon.
- . Simon, Greg. "The Hawthorne-Thompson House", unpublished typescript, 1988.
- . The Oregonian, February 16, 1881, p.2.
- . Thompson, Virginia, current owner. Unrecorded interview by Jane Morrison, May 1988.

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 Less than one acre Portland, Washington-Oregon 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	7	1	5	0	5	0	4	0	0	7	5
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Hawthorne Park addition, Lot 3, Block 247

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Taxlot lines

See continuation sheet

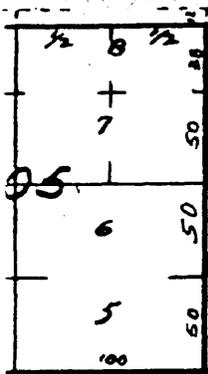
11. Form Prepared By

name/title K. Zisman, J. Koler, J. Morrison, A. Yost, B. Grimala

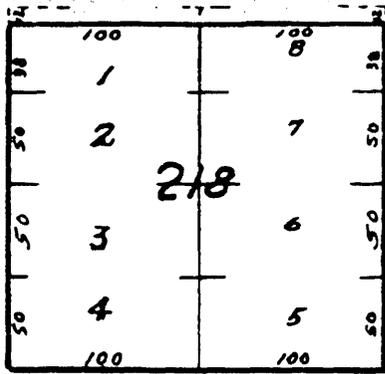
organization Hawthorne Blvd. Business Association date August 15, 1988

street & number 615 S.E. Alder telephone (503) 234-4801

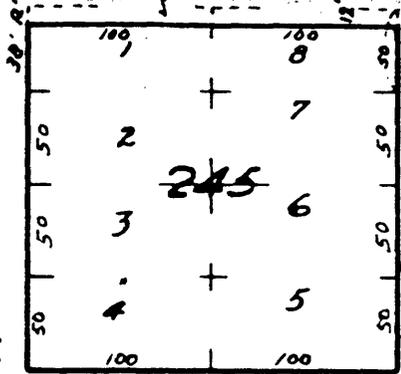
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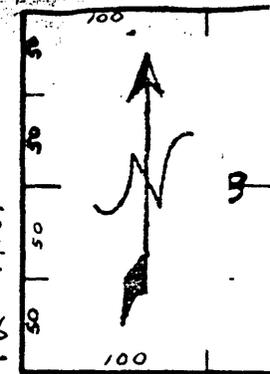
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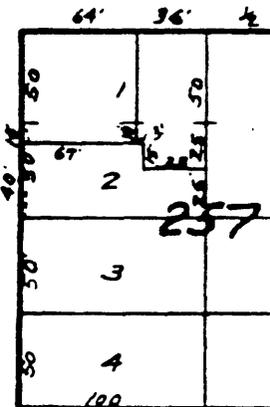
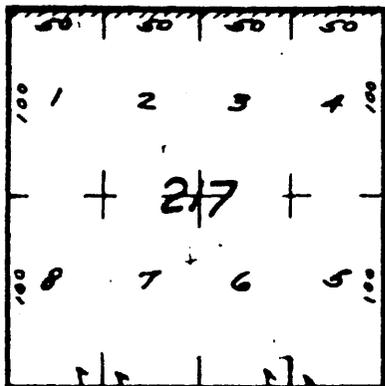
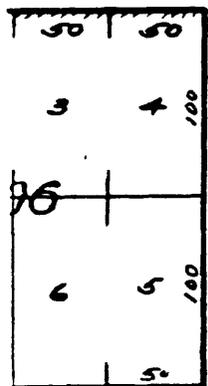


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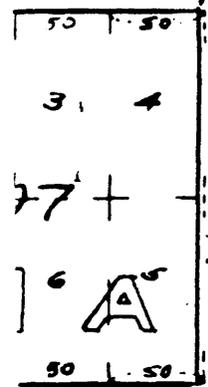


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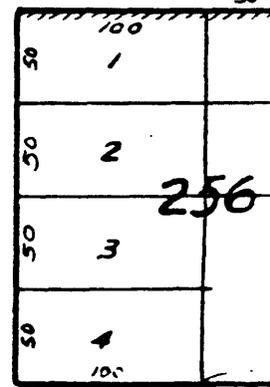
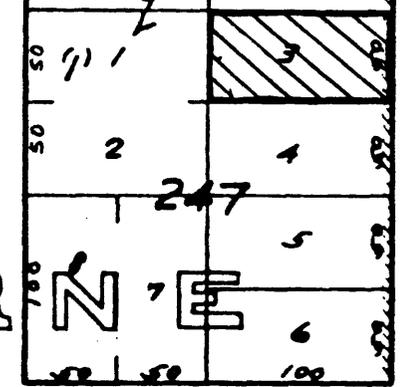
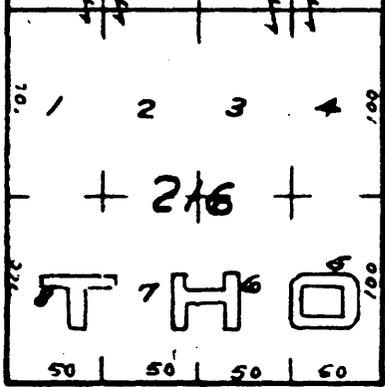
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Yamhill ST.



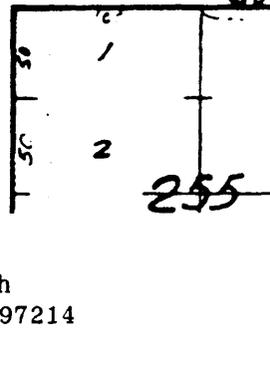
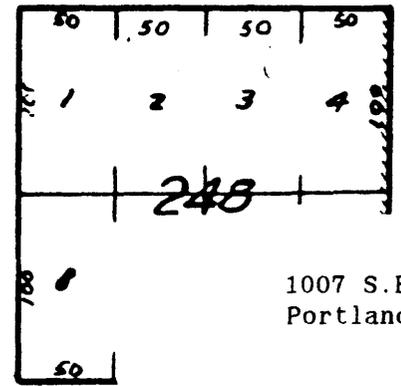
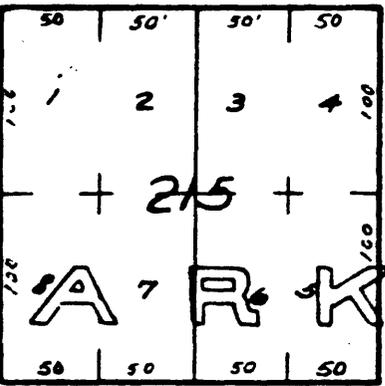
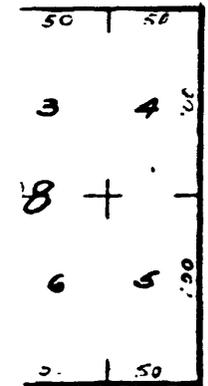
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16th A W T H O R N E

S.E. Taylor

ST.



P A R K

1007 S.E. 12th
Portland, OR 97214

S.E. Salmon

ST.

