

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



404

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Hatch, Charles and Elizabeth, Residence

other names/site number Woodville Museum

### 2. Location

street & number 199 1<sup>st</sup> Street  not for publication

city or town Rogue River  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97537

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

[Signature] 4-29-11  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Oregon SHPO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

         
Signature of commenting official Date

         
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register

    determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register

    other (explain:)

[Signature: Edson H. Beall] 6-23-11  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	4	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	4	<b>Total</b>

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

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

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence is a one-and-a-half-story house built between 1907 and 1909 in the small town of Rogue River, Jackson County, Oregon.<sup>1</sup> The house is located at 199 First Street in a residential neighborhood one block north of the Rogue River business district. Built as a single-family residence, the house currently holds the offices and collections of the local historical museum, the Woodville Museum. The Hatch Residence stands on the northwest corner of the intersection of 1<sup>st</sup> and Oak Street. The prominent lot is just shy of a half-acre in size and is marked by conspicuous large-canopy trees and mature plantings that appear to date to the period of significance. The house has a cross-gabled roof resulting in four prominent gables, one at each facade, with the primary facade facing 1<sup>st</sup> Street. The southeast corner of the house features the front door and is marked by a two-story square tower with a bellcast pyramidal roof rising slightly above the eave line and a one-story porch that wraps the corner. The cross-gabled roof, classical trim, and prominent eave returns at each gable combine with the picturesque tower and wrap-around porch, paired windows and a one-story bay to reflect an architectural style trend popular at the turn of the twentieth century. Often referred to as Victorian Eclectic, the trend reflects the transition from the formal picturesque Victorian-era styles to the more informal traditional revival styles such as Classical and Colonial Revival.<sup>2</sup>

The house is one of five buildings on the property and the only contributing building. The non-contributing buildings include the small brick Woodville jail museum display, a 1999 wood-frame garage, a small prefabricated shed, and a gazebo bandstand constructed in 1988.

### **Narrative Description**

#### **Setting**

A nearly continuous, thick boxed hedge wraps the south and west edges of the 120-foot by 160-foot nominated parcel. The Hatch Residence stands toward the front of the property, which consists of the southern half of the 130-foot by 360-foot Lot 4, the Hatches' original land holding. A manicured lawn surrounds the house. A concrete walkway extends to the front door from a sidewalk along 1<sup>st</sup> Street, then follows the perimeter of the house's west side to a paved parking lot that marks the west side of the property. On the east side of the house a paved walkway connects a side door to Oak Street and to the Woodville jail display at the northeast corner of the property. Mature plantings, including locust, walnut, and redwood trees dot the property and line the perimeter, and a large planting circle with mature vegetation occupies the southwest corner. Foundation plantings trim the house. A wood-frame "carriage barn" garage stands along the west property line. A storage shed occupies the northwest corner, and a gazebo bandstand stands between them, toward the center of the lawn. The prominent corner property with its large-canopy trees, meticulous lawn, definitive hedge, and boldly styled house presents a strikingly nostalgic vision at the corner of 1st and Oak streets and stands in significant contrast to the rest of the neighborhood.

### **Exterior Description**

The one-and-a-half-story Hatch Residence consists essentially of a side-gabled central block on an east-west axis with a large cross-gabled wing extending to the north and a prominent cross-gable projecting at the south, or front. A two-story square tower comprises the southeast corner of the house and holds the front door. A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof starts at the tower at the south facade, then extends north across the east facade. The porch features slim, turned-spindle porch supports and a poured-concrete floor painted red. A shallow, one-story, hipped-roof addition runs along the west side of the house. The resulting irregular footprint is largely rectangular on a north-south axis. The house stands on a concrete foundation poured in 1990. A wood water-table circumnavigates the house just above the foundation. The structure is wood-frame, with exterior walls sheathed in the original wood, double-drop shiplap board siding, painted white. The one-story addition is clad in drop siding. Capped corner boards trim the house and tower. Windows are one-over-one,

<sup>1</sup> Rogue River is located between Grants Pass and Medford on Interstate 5.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), 264, 310; Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis, *America's Favorite Homes* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), 45, 121, 131.



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double-hung, wood sash appearing in singles, pairs, and in one case, a ribbon of three. There are three colored-glass focal windows. Sashes have lambs-tongue stops. The house's two main doors are both wood, with glazing above and three panels below. All casing is plain board with a simple sill and apron. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. An interior brick chimney with a modern cap extends up near the center of the central block's north slope. The tower has a pyramidal roof with a slight picturesque flare at the eaves. Slightly overhanging boxed eaves with slim fascia boards terminate in shingled returns at each of the four gables on the house. Soffits are underscored by bed molding and plain friezeboards, a treatment that is consistent on every facade and at the tower. All trim and gutters on the house, porch, and tower are painted green.

### **South (Front) Facade**

The south, or front, facade consists of views of the front projecting gable, which holds the living, or sitting, room; the tower; and the west end of the central block. A focal ribbon of three windows lights the first-story sitting room in the projecting gable. Prominent eave returns above frame a single window in the gable. To the west is a single window in the central block, also the sitting room. The adjacent tower to the east holds the front door at the first story sheltered by the south slope of the wrap-around porch's hipped roof. The tower extends above the porch roof to reveal an unbroken wall plane capped by the south slope of the tower's pyramidal roof. A decorative finial tops the tower roof.

### **East Facade**

Because the Hatch Residence stands on a corner lot, the east facade has as much presence as the south. Recessed under the long east slope of the porch roof are three focal windows and a tripartite bay with a secondary entry. On the east facade of the tower is a small square "Queen-Anne-style" window with a clear glass center sheet bordered by a grid of colored-glass lights. This window lights a small, distinct entrance foyer inside. To the north, in the center block, is a large picture window with a decorative top sash, again with a colored-glass margin. Adjacent to the north is the bay, which originally held the dining room. The door here, in the south angle of the bay, would have provided entry from the porch directly into the dining room. This was not an uncommon feature in Late Victorian-era house plans. The east facade of the bay holds a large picture window in the same style – clear glass below with a top sash with a colored-glass border. A single one-over-one window fills the north angle of the bay. North of the bay, a single window in the north wing indicates what was likely a bedroom. The second story of the east facade consists of views of the east facade of the tower and the prominent gable end of the central block. A pair of windows fills the gable above the porch roof.

### **North Facade**

There are two single windows at the first story of the north facade, indicating two separate rooms inside. There is one window upstairs, centered in the gable. From this view the north end of the west-side's one-story addition is visible, consisting of a horizontal aluminum slider window surrounded by slim board casing and wood in-fill. Below the window is the drop siding that covers the rest of the addition.

### **West Facade**

This facade consists of views of the central block's west end, a one-story addition, and the west side of the projecting gable at the front of the house. The first-story view of the central block is comprised primarily of the one-story addition that starts at the center of the gable end and extends north, ending flush with the north facade. Appearing to have been constructed in the 1920s, the addition holds a bathroom and mini-kitchen in the south half and a display room in the north half. Originally this space may have been a back porch off the original kitchen, but this is speculation at this point. The addition has a shallow hipped roof. The wall plane toward the south end of the addition is broken only by a pair of square, one-light, wood windows surrounded by a simple casing, mullion, and sill. There is a matching single square window around the corner at the far south end. A shed roof extends off the north half of the addition, supported by two turned-spindle columns. Under the porch roof, a utilitarian, five-panel door provides access from the display room in the house to a tiny paved service porch partially enclosed by a prefabricated lattice screen. Above the addition, in the gable end of the main block, is a single, one-over-one window.

### **Outbuildings**

There are four outbuildings on the property, all non-contributing. In the northeast corner is the first Woodville jail, a 12-foot x 20-foot red-brick building. Originally constructed in 1911, the jail was reconstructed on a concrete slab from the original

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bricks as a museum display in 1992. Since the building is not in its original setting and was never associated with the Hatch Residence, it is a non-contributing resource. In 1999, a small, wood-frame garage was constructed on the west boundary of the property to house a replica antique stagecoach that was donated to the museum. In the northwest corner, a small prefabricated shed is used for storage. The Woodville Museum also built, in 1988, an open gazebo-style bandstand for small community events that is based on a 1912 bandstand that once stood in the city park. All these structures are placed away from the house and are difficult to see from the street, so they do not diminish the historic integrity of the setting at the Hatch Residence.

### **Interior Description**

The interior of the Hatch Residence was converted into offices in the 1960s by the local school district. Nevertheless, there are finishes and spaces remaining that date to the period of significance, and it is possible, from the style of the house, to make an educated guess about the original plan. The most likely scenario is that the Hatch Residence had a side-passage plan with a main staircase located upon entry through the foyer. The dining room was located behind the stairs; the parlor (sitting room) was the front room, with the kitchen behind it, and adjacent to the dining room. The back stairs, pantry, and porch were off the kitchen. A bedroom was located in the northeast corner. Today, visitors enter the original small enclosed foyer in the first floor of the square tower at the southeast corner of the house. A colored-glass window lights the space, revealing tall baseboards and fluted casings with "bulls-eye" rosette corner blocks around the windows and doors. Moving north out of the foyer, the former sitting (living) room, dining room, and kitchen have been combined into one large room with the removal of several walls. The space is filled with displays and cabinets holding the Woodville Museum collections. The ceiling has been covered with acoustical tile crisscrossed with plug molding and fluorescent lights. Boxed headers reveal the location of some former walls. A vertical wall furnace stands against a boxed post in the middle of the room. A modern header is exposed near the dining room bay window, added to compensate for the removal of load-bearing walls in the area. Carpet covers the floors. The original lath and plaster perimeter walls are painted, and the windows and doors retain the original trimwork, consisting of fluted casings with rosette corner blocks, decorative plinth blocks, and tall baseboards.

The front room's projecting gable functions as an office. Lit by the ribbon of three south-facing windows, the space has been partially enclosed by the later installation of an east-west wall, separating the space from the main room where the front gable meets the central block. The two focal windows with colored glass on the east wall of the house light the main room and the dining room bay. Doorways off the north wall of the main room lead to the two rooms that fill the north wing: a back room (originally a bedroom, probably) in the northeast corner, and a small room just adjacent containing the back stairs. A third doorway leads into a small room contained in the northwest corner of the house, which is in the addition. A doorway along the west wall leads to the remainder of the addition, which holds the bathroom and mini-kitchen.

The back stairs, which were rebuilt in 1990, represent the only access to the second floor in the house. They are contained in a small room in the northwest corner of the north wing separated from the main room by a four-panel wood door and lit by a one-over-one window. Limited access to the second floor prevents a detailed description at this point. According to museum staff, the second floor is currently used for storage, and retains, as far as they know, the historic floor plan. An L-shaped space is reached after climbing the stairs. This open room is separated from the stairs by a wood railing. A wide hallway leads to a larger room that fills the west gable in the central block. This room has a red brick chimney rising through it on the east wall, with a doorway next to the chimney that leads into a large master bedroom that occupies the east gable of the central block. The master bedroom features a large walk-in closet. The front projecting gable contains a smaller bedroom.

In each room the angled ceilings match the sharp rake of the four gables. Plain pine casings trim the windows and doors. There are no baseboards upstairs.

### **Alterations**

Alterations to the Hatch Residence are primarily confined to the interior spaces. The removal and addition of walls and, presumably, the removal of the front stairs in the central block of the house necessitate a speculative approach to the interpretation of the interior. However, the exterior style of the house, for which the building is being nominated, is strikingly intact to the historic period. The addition at the northwest corner of the house dates to the historic period, with the exception of its small shed roof and aluminum window. Work done in the 1990s that included a new foundation was completed with the utmost sensitivity to the historic materials. The only visible change is the replacement of the front porch's wood floorboards with poured concrete. Other than that, the house has changed little from the 1920s and continues to convey the historical associations for which it is being nominated. Original siding, windows, massing, and

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evocative details tell a first-hand story of the Late-Victorian Eclectic architectural trend from a small town perspective at the turn of the last century. The parcel on which the Hatch Residence stands has shrunk over time. The Hatches used to own the entire block, which extends north from the house. On it were several farm-related outbuildings. Today, the parcel holds four non-contributing outbuildings, but they are located at the back of the property and are difficult to see from the public rights-of-way. Even with the changes to the parcel, the immediate setting of the Hatch Residence, its prominent location on a corner lot, the mature plantings, and the relative simplicity of the infrastructure in the area combine to support the excellent architectural integrity of the Hatch Residence.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### 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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

1907-1909

#### Significant Dates

1907

#### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Hatch, Charles Stuart (attributed)

#### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance reflects the dates of construction for the Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence, 1907-1909.

#### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence was constructed between 1907 and 1909 in Rogue River, Oregon. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the Late-Victorian Eclectic architectural trend popularized at the turn of the century by pattern books. It is significant at the local level and its period of significance is the date of its construction. There are four non-contributing out-buildings on the nominated parcel: the small brick Woodville jail museum display, a 1999 wood-frame garage, a small prefabricated shed, and a gazebo bandstand constructed in 1988.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Hatch Residence is a well-preserved example of the Late-Victorian Eclectic architectural trend popularized in the last decade of the nineteenth century. A modest adaptation of the picturesque Queen Anne style, the house neatly exemplifies the transition from one aesthetic tradition to another and the distinct social phenomena that allowed it. Responding to a significant shift in American taste, the dramatic features of the high-style Queen Anne were, by 1900, losing ground fast to the orderly and unified characteristics of the classical revival styles and to the progressive plans of the Craftsman house. The resulting transitional styles were restrained but still eclectic, and like those before them, were popularized by pattern and plan books throughout the country. Improved printing techniques, the railroad, and technological innovations in building materials and methods made it possible for a citizen of modest stature in a small town in southern Oregon to have a sophisticated, even slightly exotic, little house. Treasured by the community, the Hatch Residence tells the story of a temporally distinct architectural trend at the turn of the last century, filling the gap between the high-style Queen Anne examples in nearby Jacksonville and Gold Hill, and the rural vernacular commonly found throughout the county. A striking landmark during Rogue River's most prosperous years, the Hatch Residence is one among very few buildings remaining in Rogue River that date to the period representing the town's most vigorous growth. For all these reasons, the Hatch Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

### Meet the Hatches

Charles Stuart Hatch came to Rogue River in 1890 at the age of 19. It is unclear what brought "Charlie" to the town, which was known as Woodville at the time. Hatch was born in Essex County, New York, evidently raised in Minnesota, and by 1890 he had mostly recovered from terrible injuries suffered just two years prior in a catastrophic train explosion in Fountain, Colorado, where he lived with his family at the time. Family records show him involved in mining work in Colorado, so it is possible that he came to Jackson County for the same reason many others did – gold. Twenty miles to the south, Jacksonville had been at the center of a gold rush when the precious metal was discovered forty years earlier, in 1851-1852. While Rogue River was just a river crossing known as Tailholt in the early 1850s, Jacksonville was established as the local seat of government in the southern territory, then the county seat, reaching its developmental pinnacle in the 1870s. While Jacksonville's pre-eminence did not survive its being bypassed by the railroad in the early 1880s, hydraulic placer mining in the Rogue River Valley continued to play an important economic role in the small towns along the Rogue River for decades to come. More importantly for Woodville, though, was the designation of the little town as a depot location on the Oregon-California Railroad, which arrived there in 1884. By the time Charlie Hatch came to Woodville, the town had a Folk Victorian-style railroad depot, general store, two hotels, a post office, several houses, a nearby brickyard, stamp mill, sawmill, and shake mill. Mining, logging, and fruit orchards provided a solid trio of industry for the little town and its neighbors along the railroad, Grants Pass, Gold Hill, Central Point, and south.<sup>3</sup>

Hatch ended up taking a job delivering groceries. In the course of his deliveries, he met Elizabeth Irene Moore, who lived with her family on Fielder Creek about four miles from town in a neat log house. Elizabeth was born in Luzerne County in northeastern Pennsylvania, known for its coal mines, textile mills, and diverse immigrant culture. After spending some time in Kansas, her father moved the family to Oregon when Elizabeth was still a young girl. Charlie and Elizabeth married in 1894 and spent the next five years between Woodville and Colorado. Their first child, Arlie, was born in Colorado in 1896,

<sup>3</sup> Alice Hatch, granddaughter-in-law of Charles Hatch, interview with Duane Ericson, Rogue River, 9 April and 7 May, 2010; C.S. Hatch, interview by E.V. Lincoln, November 30, 1940, transcript in collections of Woodville Museum, Rogue River; George Kramer, *Historic Context Statement for the City of Jacksonville, Oregon*, 1993, pp. 10-23; Cheryl Martin Sund, *Rogue River* (San Francisco: Arcadia Publishing, 2009), 7-8, 17-56.



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and they were back in Woodville for good in 1899. By that time, Hatch was the owner of Woodville's blacksmith shop and livery stable, located in the middle of town at Depot and Main Streets in the former Woodville Meat Market building. It is unknown where the Hatches were living at this point. During this time they had another baby, a daughter Mable, who died at birth in 1900. The following year their second son was born. In 1903 the Hatches purchased the entirety of Lot 4, Block 1, at the corner of 1st and Oak streets in Woodville from Benjamin F. Carter for \$100. Relatives reveal that the lot was the town dump at the time and Elizabeth was not happy with the site. It would be at least four or five years before the Hatch Residence was built.<sup>4</sup>

### **The Late Victorian Aesthetic**

The late nineteenth century was a time of great architectural experimentation. At the time the Hatches were starting their life together in Woodville, the country had fallen in love again with classical motifs and derivatives of American colonial styles. This was due in large part to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the Beaux Arts classicism that dominated the landscape there. In many ways though, the Columbian Exposition simply poured fuel on an already burning fire of nostalgia that truly began with the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The exposition, which was very well attended, made popular precise copies of earlier styles, especially those in the Georgian and Federal colonial manner. English vogue reigned supreme in Philadelphia that year; it was also at the 1876 Centennial that Great Britain first introduced America to the Queen Anne style with two examples on display there. Based on medieval prototypes, with clear connections to Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean stylistic elements, Queen Anne was a rich mixture of form and ornamentation that released the architect from the discipline imposed by strict Greek, Gothic, or Italianate revivals. Loosely configured classical components made it familiar; steep roofs, asymmetrical massing, and fanciful features made it exotic. These two architectural trends, the Victorian picturesque and the historical revival ran concurrently through the last quarter of the nineteenth century and into the first decade of the twentieth. The historical derivatives would in the end prove to be the lasting trend, but not before the Queen Anne would flourish at all levels of domestic building throughout the entire country for two decades.<sup>5</sup>

There were many reasons why the Queen Anne style became so popular at the end of the nineteenth century. It had the benefit of several innovations that helped expose Americans to the style in a way that had never happened before. Pattern and style books had been disseminating architectural styles, plans, and specifications for decades, but with the invention of the lithographic offset press in 1875, plan books, catalogs, and advertisements became far less expensive to produce. Secondly, with the final local connections in the transcontinental railroad system in place by the 1880s, small towns and remote developments gained access to house plans and materials that had been difficult or expensive to obtain in the past. Thirdly, building technology, particularly framing technology, saw heavy timber framing components transition to light, "balloon" framing, making angles, bays, cantilevers, towers, and other whimsical treatments easier and cheaper to accomplish. And finally, Victorian tastes began to change with the increased wealth that accompanied industrial expansion after the Civil War. By the 1880s, the notion of one's house being a reflection of one's stature in the community was solidly in place in the Victorian social culture. The appealing and creative Queen Anne style became a popular vehicle for this expression, whether one was a small-town mayor or a Gilded Age industrialist. And, since it was primarily a domestic style, it was easily adaptable to both the mayor's cottage and the industrialist's mansion.<sup>6</sup>

No matter what the size, houses in the pure Queen Anne style will have an asymmetrical plan and massing. Other character-defining features of the style include bay windows, lathe-turned posts, scroll-cut or spindle decoration, colored-glass windows, square or round towers, steep roof pitches, and contrasting surface patterns on roof and walls. The Queen Anne was a style custom-made for wood, and high-style examples often show intricately carved cartouches, medallions, and scrolls. Pediments, returning eaves on gables, rounded windows, friezeboards, and porch railings often mix with the picturesque, belying the Queen Anne's academic roots. The Queen Anne style reached its pinnacle in the late 1880s. As the end of the century neared and the Progressive Era began, Victorian ideals came under attack. Reforms targeting housing standards and family values trickled down to architecture, and the Queen Anne found itself held up as a poster child for the excesses and hypocrisy of the Gilded Age. A modest, truthful, orderly aesthetic that favored the low-slung profiles of the Craftsman bungalow and the symmetry of the Colonial Revival began to replace the eclecticism of the

<sup>4</sup> Alice Hatch interview; undated page from family bible, photocopy, in collection of Woodville Museum, Rogue River; Sund, *Rogue River*, 52: 48; Jackson County, State of Oregon, Office of County Recorder, "Warranty Deed for Charles S. Hatch," 1903, Vol 54, p.3.

<sup>5</sup> Fred DeWolfe, *Heritage Lost* (Portland: The Oregon Historical Society Press, 1995), 12; Wallace Kay Huntington, "Victorian Architecture" in *Space, Style and Structure*, ed. Thomas Vaughan (Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1974), 1:290, 300; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 239.

<sup>6</sup> Dewolfe, 12-13; Huntington, 290; Fred W. Peterson, "Vernacular Building and Victorian Architecture" in *Common Places*, ed. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 434; McAlester, 237-239; Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society Press, 1988), 111.

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Victorian styles, and by 1910 they had virtually disappeared from the pattern books. The transition, however, created some hybrid styles that mixed the Victorian basics of asymmetry, wall treatments, and decoration with prominent classical features such as pediments, columns, and traditional gable treatments. Rooflines flattened, siding unified, and decoration became more restrained. This is the architectural climate the Hatches encountered around 1907 when they set about to select a style for their new residence at the corner of 1st and Oak streets in Rogue River, Oregon.<sup>7</sup>

### **Back in Rogue River**

The first decade of the twentieth century was one of unprecedented growth for Jackson County, particularly for those communities located along the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Much of the growth in southern Oregon was caused by an expansive commercial orchard industry, which flourished in Jackson County between 1900 and 1910. Improvements in irrigation technology, the establishment of packing plants, and county-wide advertising encouraged the industry's growth and the population followed. The opening of Crater Lake National Park in 1902 contributed to Jackson County's appeal as a tourist attraction and increased the county's exposure. By 1905, power lines strung from Gold Ray Dam, located east of the town of Rogue River, to the Green Horn Mine in Josephine County brought electricity to most of the Rogue River valley, including Woodville. Prune, pear, and apple orchards provided a profitable economic base for the town, as did small-scale lumber operations and hydraulic mining. Woodville incorporated in 1910 with its first steel vehicle bridge over the Rogue River, a Presbyterian church, a magnificent Queen Anne-style grade school, a substantial wood-frame and false-front downtown, a fire department, a telephone office, a medical doctor, a town band, and a population just shy of 500 people.<sup>8</sup>

By 1907 or so, Charlie Hatch spent his days at his blacksmith shop and livery stable and his evenings working on his house. Family records recall that the house was built with the assistance of Charlie's friend Sam Mathis. The actual construction date of the house is unclear; in fact, there is a distinct lack of construction specifics related to the house. However, based on its appearance and general construction date deduced from historic photographs, there is a high likelihood that the house plan and style were derived from a published pattern. The Hatch Residence's original side-passage plan is found over and over again in pattern books of the time, expressed on the exterior by the asymmetrical massing, off-center front door located in the tower, the dining-room bay, and the predictable placement of the windows throughout the house. The prominent corner tower with its picturesque pyramidal roof joins several other exotic elements featured regularly in early twentieth-century plan books, including the "Queen-Anne-style" windows with border grids of colored glass, the wrap-around porch supported with lathe-turned posts and terminating in a secondary entrance located in a polygonal bay, and interior trimwork. The prominence of the cross gables and their sheathed returning eaves, and the uniformity of the capped corner boards and friezeboard under the eaves reflect the growing trend toward colonial revival styles popular at the time. This resulting Queen Anne – Colonial Revival hybrid peppered the pattern books between 1900 and 1910, but then largely disappeared, eventually replaced with period revivals and open-plan bungalows. The lower pitch of the Hatch house roof predicts its progressive successors, as does the modesty and restraint of the overall design.<sup>9</sup>

Pattern-book houses were not "kit" houses; that is, they were not made with prefabricated materials. Customers who purchased house plans by mail could also purchase materials by mail: bundled lumber would be shipped out on the railroad and customers would complete the construction on site. In addition, most house components could be ordered by catalog by that time, including specialty windows, doors, and siding. In the Hatches' case, though, since lumber was so easily procured from local sources, one can reasonably assume that Charlie obtained most, if not all, the materials locally, including the decorative features. Given what we know about Rogue River between 1907 and 1910, we may also assume that the Hatch house had some degree of indoor plumbing and electricity.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Huntington, 290-295; Edward Clark Clifford, Jr., *The American Family Home, 1800-1960* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 131-139; Schweitzer and Davis, *America's Favorite Homes*, 45, 121-122, 131-132.

<sup>8</sup> In 1887, the line was completed over Siskiyou Summit, and the Southern Pacific Railroad assumed control of the railroad, although it was not officially sold to Southern Pacific until January 3, 1927; Kramer, Jacksonville context; Medford Planning Department, "Medford, Oregon: Historic Context 1846-1946" (Medford Planning Department, 1993), p.4; George Kramer, telephone conversation with Chrissy Curran, January 21, 2011; *Oregon Almanac* (Salem: Oregon Development Bureau, 1915), 166; Sund, *Rogue River*, 59; Dorothy Garrett, "The New Bandstand in Rogue River Will Turn Back the Clock," *Rogue River Press*, 30 March 1988.

<sup>9</sup> Edna Schultz, "A New Roof for an Early Woodville Home," *Rogue River Press*, 12 August 1982, p.1; R.W. Shoppell et al., *Turn-of-the-Century Houses, Cottages and Villas* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1983); Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1986); Louis H. Gibson, *Convenient Houses* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1889); Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1986), 197-199.

<sup>10</sup> Daniel D. Reiff, "Identifying Mail-Order and Catalog Houses," *Old-House Journal*, September/October 1995, 30-37.



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### **Relevance and Relativity**

Reviewing historic photographs of the town of Rogue River, it is clear that the Hatch Residence was a community landmark from the beginning. Like many Rogue River residents, the Hatches kept a small farm on their property. Family records indicate they had a chicken coop, barn, a pig house, greenhouse, windmill, garage, woodshed, vegetable garden, and a small orchard. The difference between the Hatch house and its neighbors was the level of sophistication and stature expressed by the appearance of the house. Surrounding houses were primarily vernacular in style: simple front-gable-and-wing (Western Farmhouse), or Folk Victorian – applied ornament on vernacular forms. The most expressive building in town was the brick-and-wood elementary school constructed in 1909 (demolished fifty years later). A combination of Richardsonian Romanesque and Queen Anne, it stood almost four stories with a five-story tower, an asymmetrical facade and a steep hipped roof. Historic photographs compared with current survey information reveal that much of the town's historic residential building stock has been demolished or severely altered since the early 1900s. The commercial buildings downtown today are a mix of heavily altered older buildings with mid-century facades, and nondescript strip malls, gas stations, and typical commercial infrastructure that date from the 1960s and later.<sup>11</sup>

The excellent integrity of the Hatch Residence owes much to the long ownership by the Hatch family. Once the house was built, Charlie's blacksmith business thrived and they became entrenched in the community. Charlie and his friend Sam Mathis were key members of the citizen group who petitioned in 1910 to incorporate Woodville; Mathis became the town's first mayor and Hatch one of the first aldermen. By 1914 Charlie and Elizabeth's last child was born and they had their hands full with four boys. Charlie's business adapted to the transition from horse-based transportation to the automobile and by 1917, "C.S. Hatch" sold automobile supplies, hardware, and farm implements. A calendar advertisement in December 1917 noted that C.S. Hatch had "something for everybody. Tools of all sorts for father; kitchen and sewing-room tools for mother and the girls; tools, sleds, skates, etc. for the boys. Many dainty and 'Christmassy' things, but all of the doubly-welcome-because-useful sort."<sup>12</sup>

By this time the town of Woodville had changed its name to Rogue River. Just two years after Woodville became incorporated, the citizens voted to change the name to take better advantage of the renown the Rogue River Valley was gaining for its orchard industry and scenic amenities. A serious drought fell upon southern Oregon not soon after, and the fruit-growing industry began a precipitous decline. Agriculture continued to prop up Rogue River's economy, however, along with logging and lumbering, dairying, and poultry-raising. Charlie Hatch served as acting mayor of Rogue River in 1922, served on the school board, and chaired the Woodville Cemetery Board for many years. In the 1930s, he kept books for the local Townsend Club, and served briefly as mayor until he was recalled for not supporting the renewal of liquor licenses for two bars in town. The Hatch Residence was appropriately prominent in its style and setting for the stature Charlie and Elizabeth had achieved in Rogue River. Long-time residents of the city "remember well Mr. and Mrs. Hatch and the lovely home they kept. There was always a welcome in their home for everyone. A large table graced the dining room where there was always enough room and food for one more, be it friend who just happened by at meal time or a stranger who came to the door. . . with so many of the early homes in our city but a memory, it's good to know that one of the oldest and most beautiful still remains and is being preserved..."<sup>13</sup>

### **Conclusion**

Charles Hatch died in 1949, survived by his wife, four children, and several grandchildren. Elizabeth Hatch continued to live in the Hatch Residence until she died in 1963. The character of Rogue River changed measurably in the 1960s with the construction of the Interstate 5 freeway. The city became a bedroom community for Grants Pass and Medford, attractive for its small-town appeal. As its population began growing for the first time in decades, suburban services replaced small businesses and new neighborhoods divided large picturesque parcels in town. The Hatch children sold the house and property to the school district, who used the house as their administrative offices until the 1980s. A group of concerned citizens purchased the house in 1987 to preserve it for the community and establish the Woodville Museum. The Hatch Residence remains in Rogue River as the best, if not the only, example of the Late Victorian Eclectic architectural trend. Highly intact stylistically, the Hatch Residence's cultivated manner reflects the first decade of the railroad's influence in southern Oregon. With the railroad came greater wealth and opportunity, and with success came

<sup>11</sup> Alice Hatch interview, Sund 59, informal survey of Rogue River by Chrissy Curran, February 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Schultz, "A New Roof," family bible page; calendar pages, photocopies, originals in collection of Woodville Museum, Rogue River.

<sup>13</sup> Townsend Clubs, active in the 1930s, followed the lead of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, whose unrelenting lobbying for a government-sponsored old age pension plan led to the Social Security Act of 1937; Marjorie O'Harra, *Southern Oregon Short Trips into History* (Jacksonville: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1985), 150-151; Kramer interview; Oregon Almanac, 166; Woodville Cemetery board records, Townsend Club ledger, both in collections at Woodville Museum; Schultz.

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broader ambitions. The proliferation of architectural pattern books made it easy to build a house commensurate with one's place in the community, even in a town of less than 500 people. The transition from late-nineteenth-century Victorian eclecticism to twentieth-century progressivism is clearly communicated in the Hatch Residence, still sheltered by mature large-canopy trees on the prominent corner lot selected by Charlie Hatch over one-hundred years ago. For all these reason, the Hatch Residence is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### Published

- Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society Press, 1988.
- Clifford, Edward Clark, Jr. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986.
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- Wolfe, Fred. *Heritage Lost*. Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1995.

### Unpublished

- Kramer, George. "Historic Context Statement for the City of Jacksonville, Oregon." August 1993.
- Medford Planning Department. "Medford, Oregon: Historic Context 1846-1946." 1993.

### Archival Collections

Archives. Woodville Museum, Rogue River, Oregon

### Interviews

Hatch, Alice. Granddaughter-in-law of Charles and Elizabeth Hatch. By Duane Ericson, April 9 and May 7, 2011.

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Hatch, Charles Stuart. By E.V. Lincoln, November 30, 1940. Transcript in collections of Woodville Museum, Rogue River.

Kramer, George. Historian. By Chrissy Curran, January 21, 2011.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: Woodville Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approx. 0.43

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10N 486177 4697923  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence is tax lot 8401 in the Woodville plat, City of Rogue River, within Section 15, Township 36 South, Range 4 West, Willamette Meridian (map number 36 4W 15CC).

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house and property that has historically been the Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence and that maintains historic integrity.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Oregon SHPO staff with Duane Ericson and Samuel D. Evensizer

organization Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

date January 2011; rev. April 2011

street & number 725 Summer St NE, Suite C

telephone (503) 986-0690

city or town Salem

state Oregon zip code 97301

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

---

### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Hatch, Charles and Elizabeth, Residence

**City or Vicinity:** Rogue River

**County:** Jackson **State:** Oregon

**Photographer:** Duane Ericson

**Date Photographed:** Exterior photos taken in June 2009; Interior photos taken in December 2009

### Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0001.tif)  
Exterior view of south and east facades, looking northwest from corner of Oak and 1<sup>st</sup> Streets.
- 2 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0002.tif)  
Exterior view of south facade, looking north from 1<sup>st</sup> Street.
- 3 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0003.tif)  
Exterior view of east facade, looking northwest.
- 4 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0004.tif)  
Exterior view of north facade, looking southwest.
- 5 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0005.tif)  
Exterior view of west facade, looking east.
- 6 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0006.tif)  
Partial view of east facade and overview of grounds, looking southeast.
- 7 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0007.tif)  
Exterior view of grounds, looking east.
- 8 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0008.tif)  
Interior view of bay window and entrance.
- 9 of 10. (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0009.tif)  
Interior view of living and dining room areas.

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10 of 10: (OR\_JacksonCounty\_HatchResidence\_0010.tif)  
Interior view of parlor and main floor areas.

---

**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

---

name Woodville Museum, Inc.  
street & number 199 1<sup>st</sup> Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Rogue River state Oregon zip code 97537

**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. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### LIST OF FIGURES

1. General location map of Rogue River (courtesy of Google Maps).
2. Detail of USGS 7.5 minutes map of Rogue River, 1983.
3. Tax lot map #, showing nominated boundaries, tax lot #.
4. Current site plan, Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence.
5. Current first floor plan, Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence.
6. Current second floor plan, Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence.
7. Historic cadastral map detail of T36S R04E, showing future site of Woodville/Rogue River, 1855 (courtesy of Bureau of Land Management).
8. Survey map showing sale of lot from Benj. H. Carter to C.S. Hatch property, November 1902 (courtesy of University of Oregon Knight Library).
9. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Rogue River, 1922 (courtesy of University of Oregon Knight Library).
10. Historic photo of Charles, Elizabeth, and Arlie Hatch (far left), March 26, 1899.
11. Historic photo of Main Street, Woodville, c.1910.
12. Historic photo of Depot Street, Woodville, 1911.
13. Historic photo of Woodville Meat Market, c.1910.
14. Historic photo of Woodville School, 1909.
15. Historic photo of Rogue River, 1912.
16. Aerial photograph of Rogue River, 1952; arrow point to the Hatch Residence (courtesy of University of Oregon Knight Library).
17. Historic photo of Hatch Residence, c.1908 (courtesy Woodville Museum)
18. Historic photo of Hatch Residence, c.1910 (courtesy Woodville Museum)
19. Historic photo of Charles Hatch, c.1948.

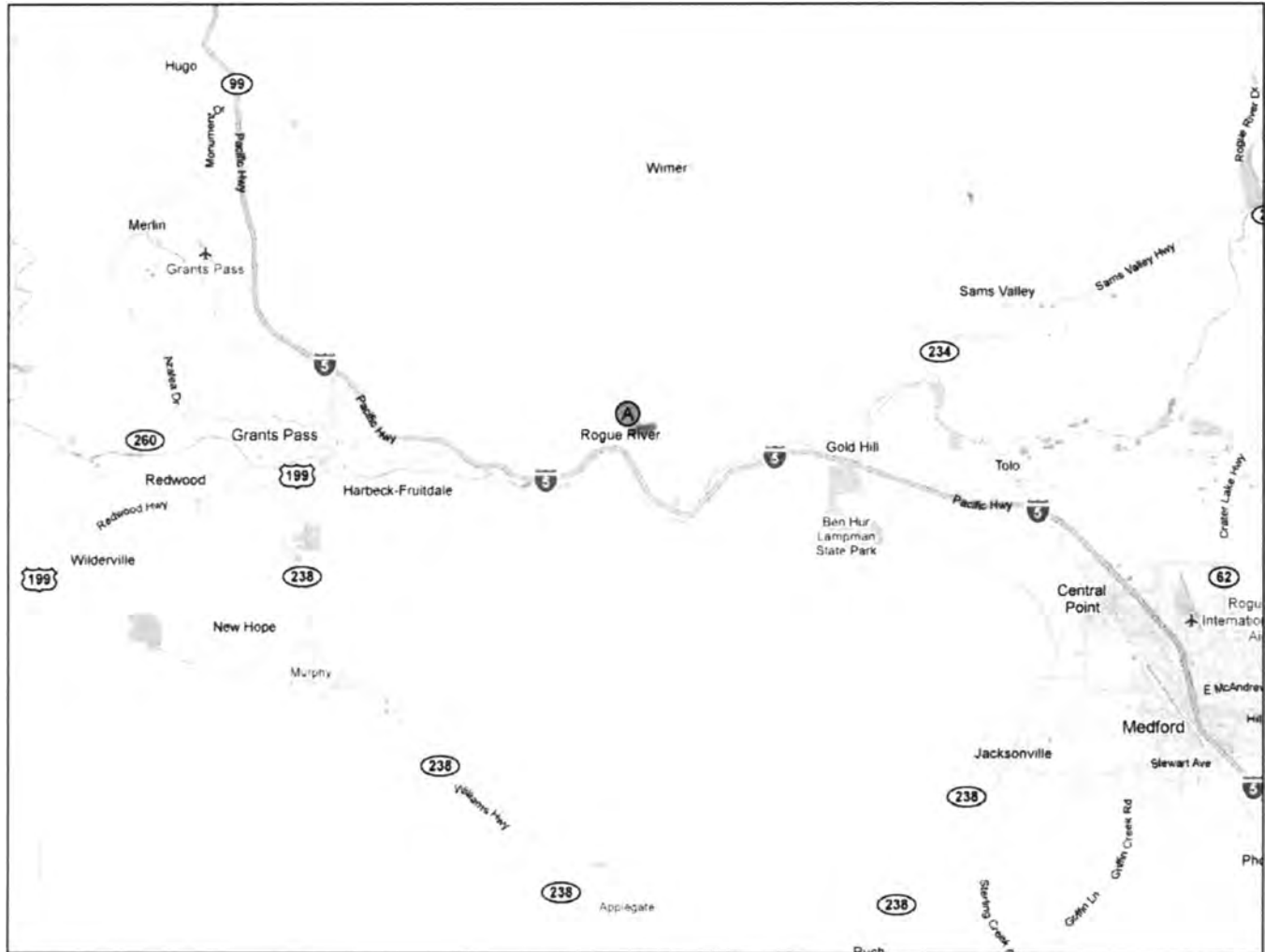
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National Park Service

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Figure 1. General location map of Rogue River (courtesy of Google Maps)



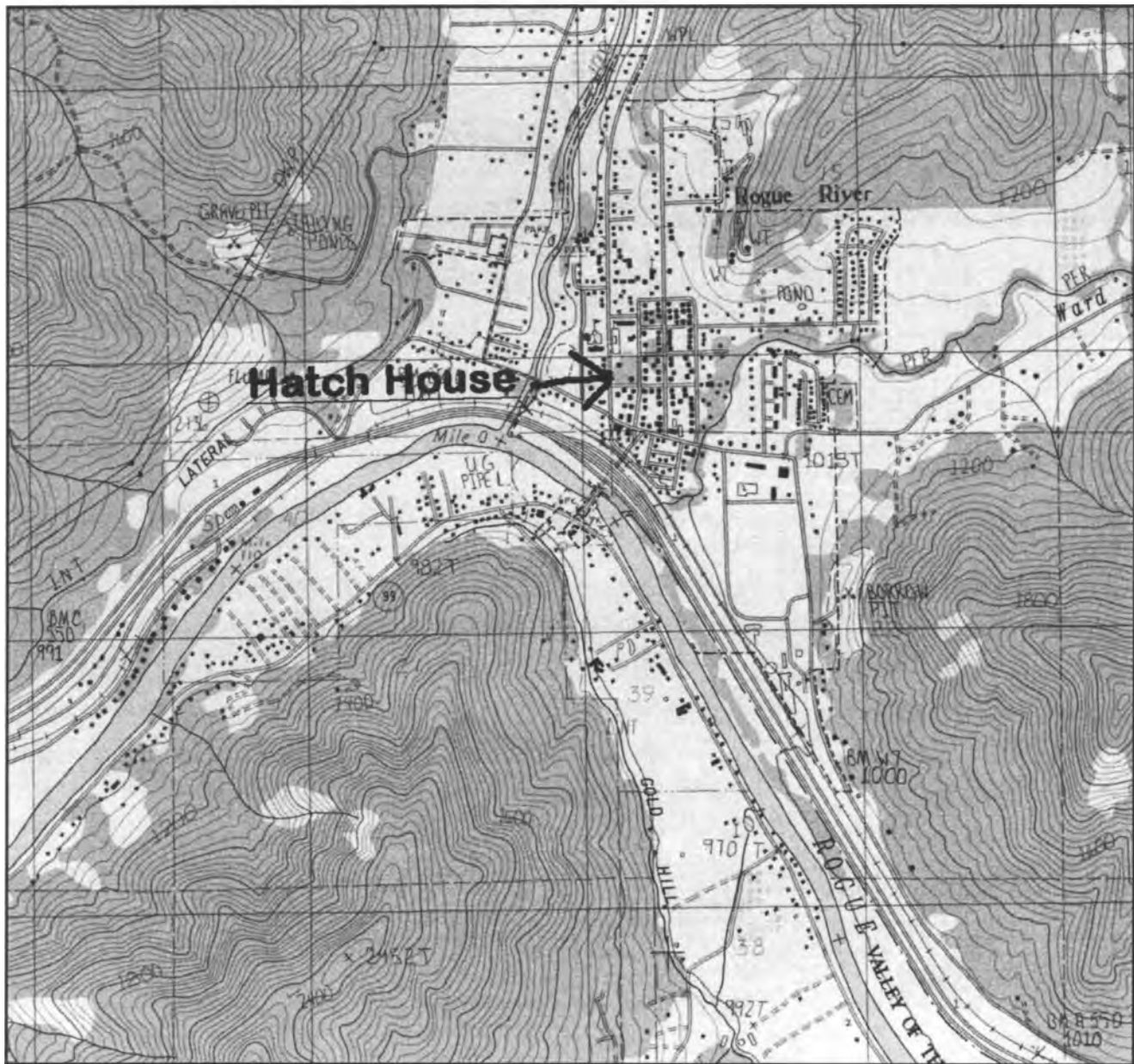
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Figure 2. Detail of USGS 7.5 minutes map of Rogue River, 1983.



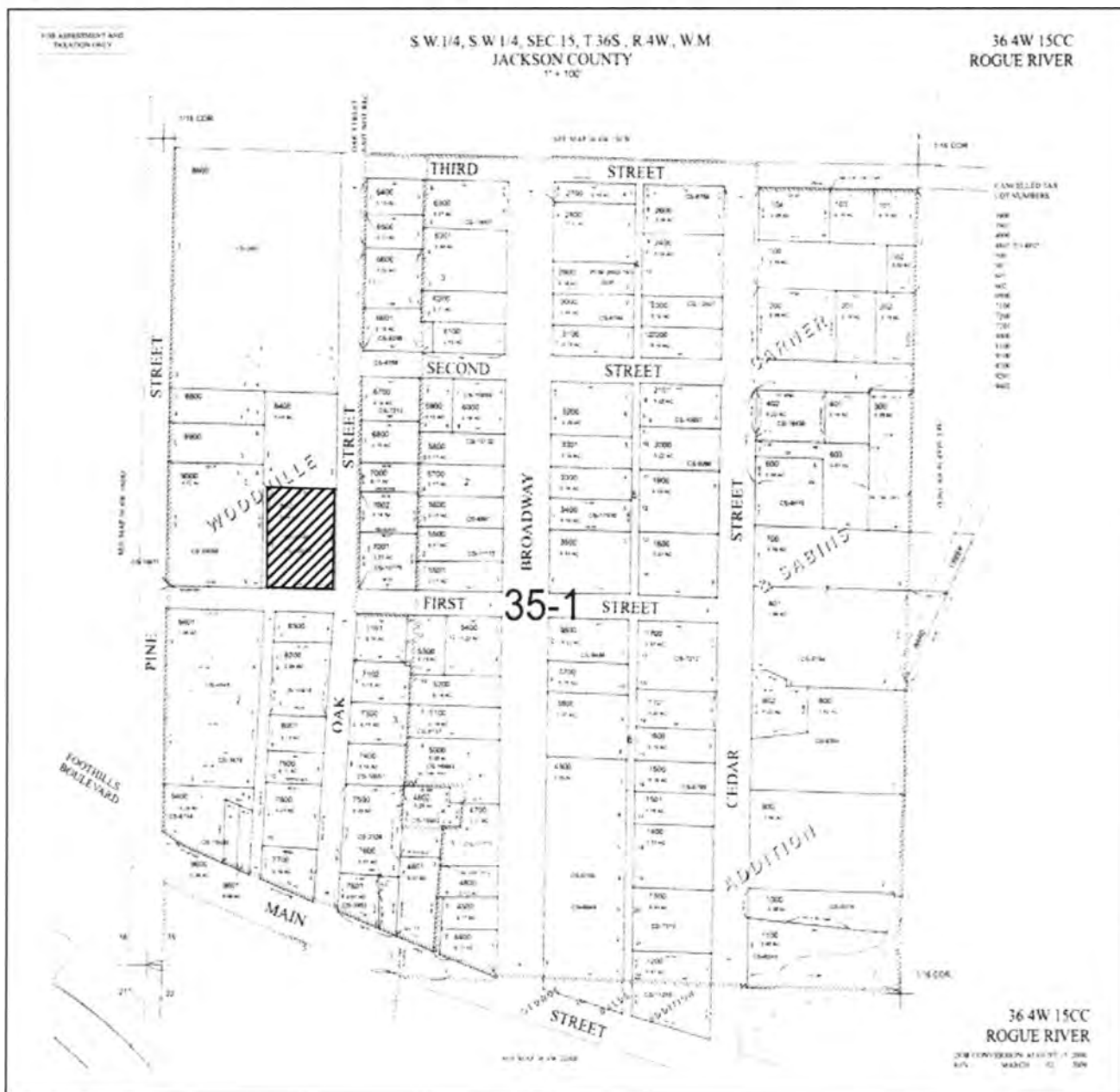
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Figure 3. Tax lot map 36 4W 15CC, showing nominated boundary, tax lot 8401.





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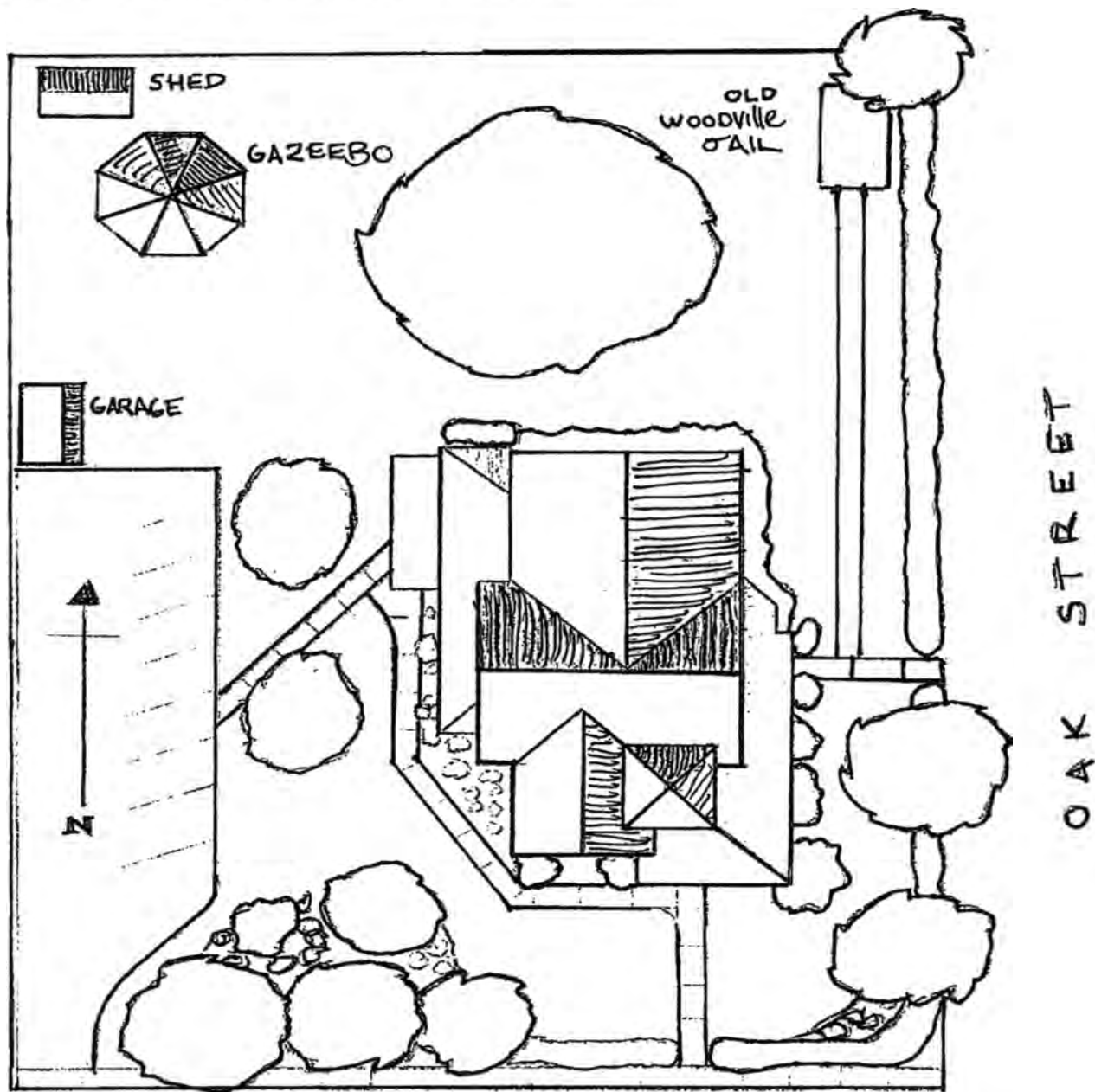
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 4. Current site plan, Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence.



FIRST STREET  
SITE BOUNDARY IS PROPERTY BOUNDARY  
(NOT TO SCALE)

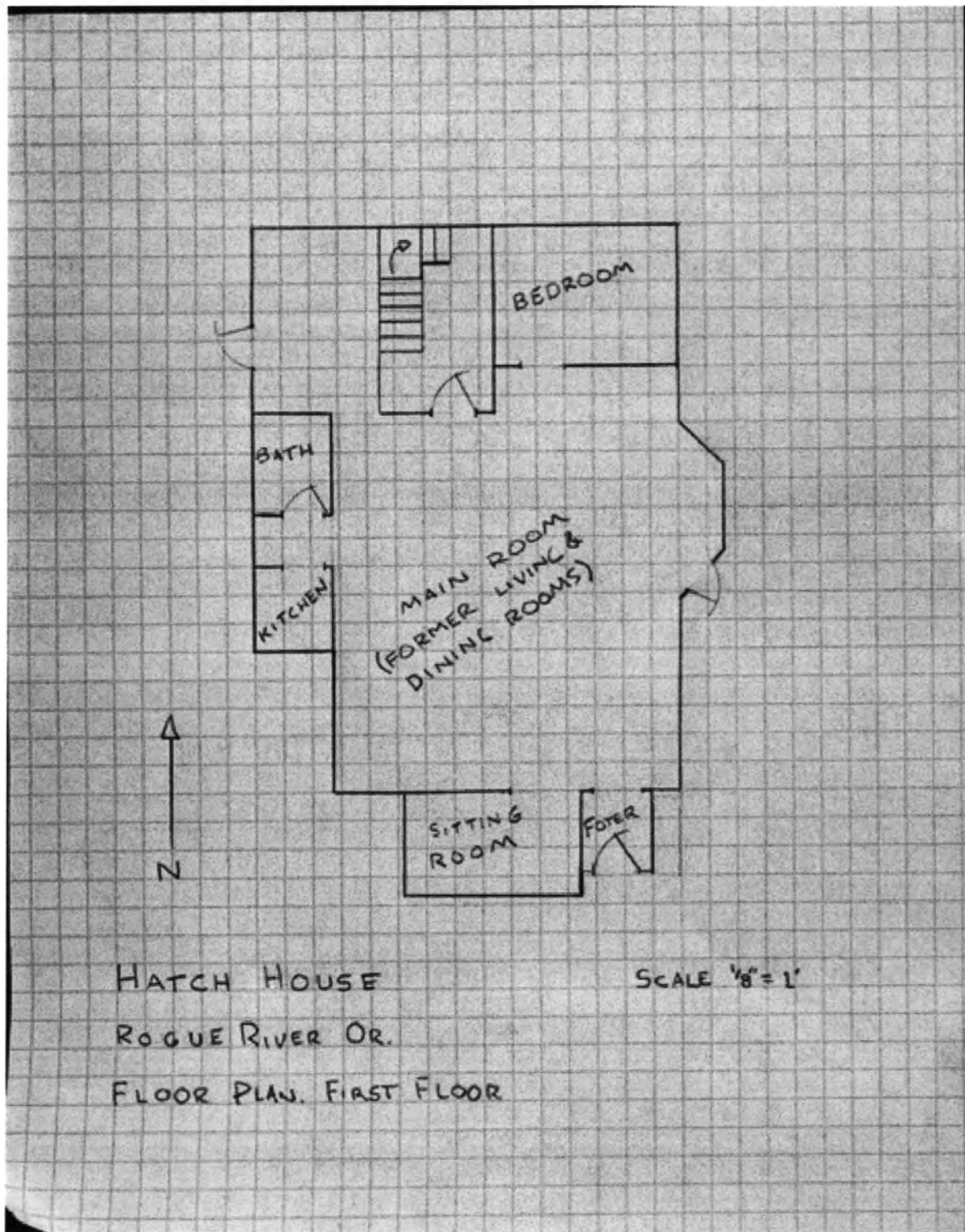
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Figure 5. Current first floor plan, Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence.



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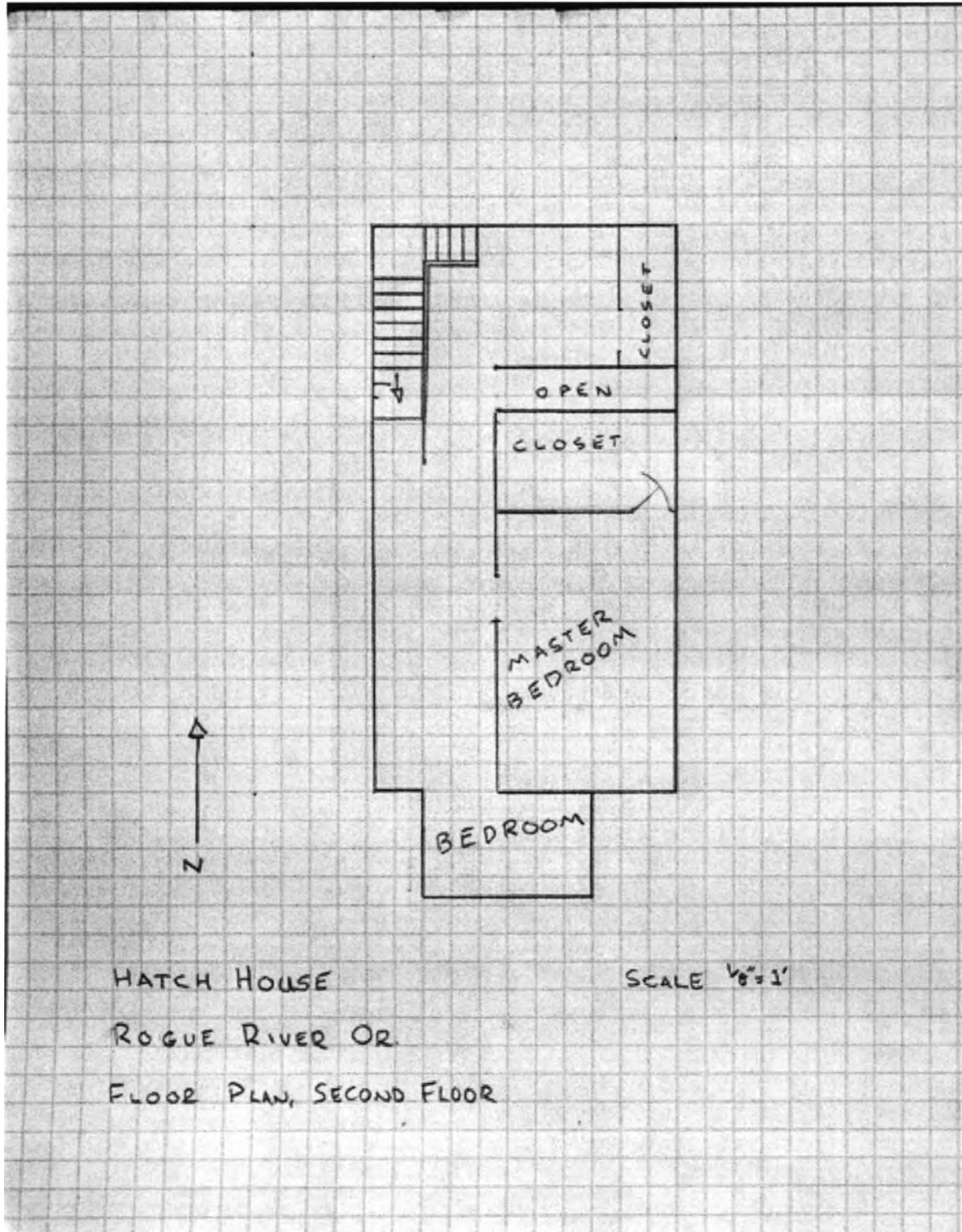
County and State

N/A

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Figure 6. Current second floor plan, Charles and Elizabeth Hatch Residence



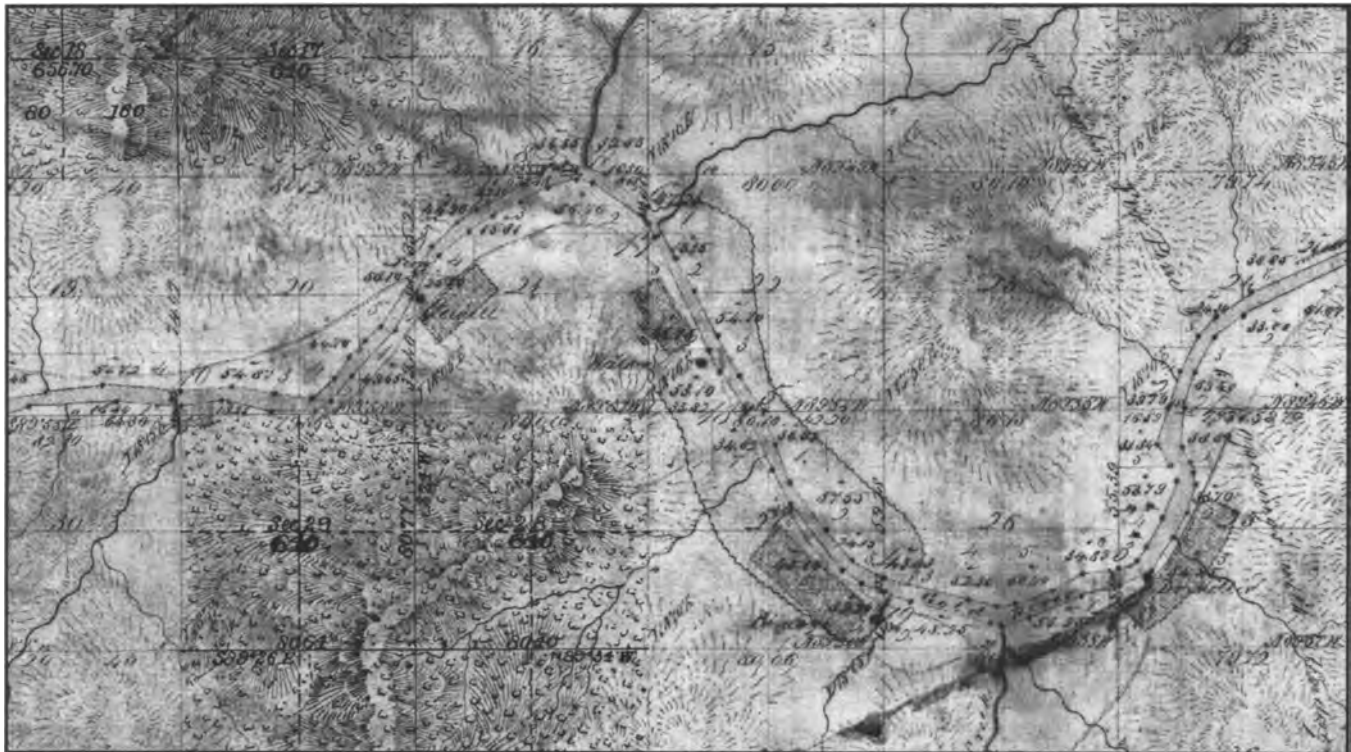
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Figure 7. Historic cadastral map detail of T36S R04E, showing future site of Woodville/Rogue River, 1855 (courtesy of Bureau of Land Management).





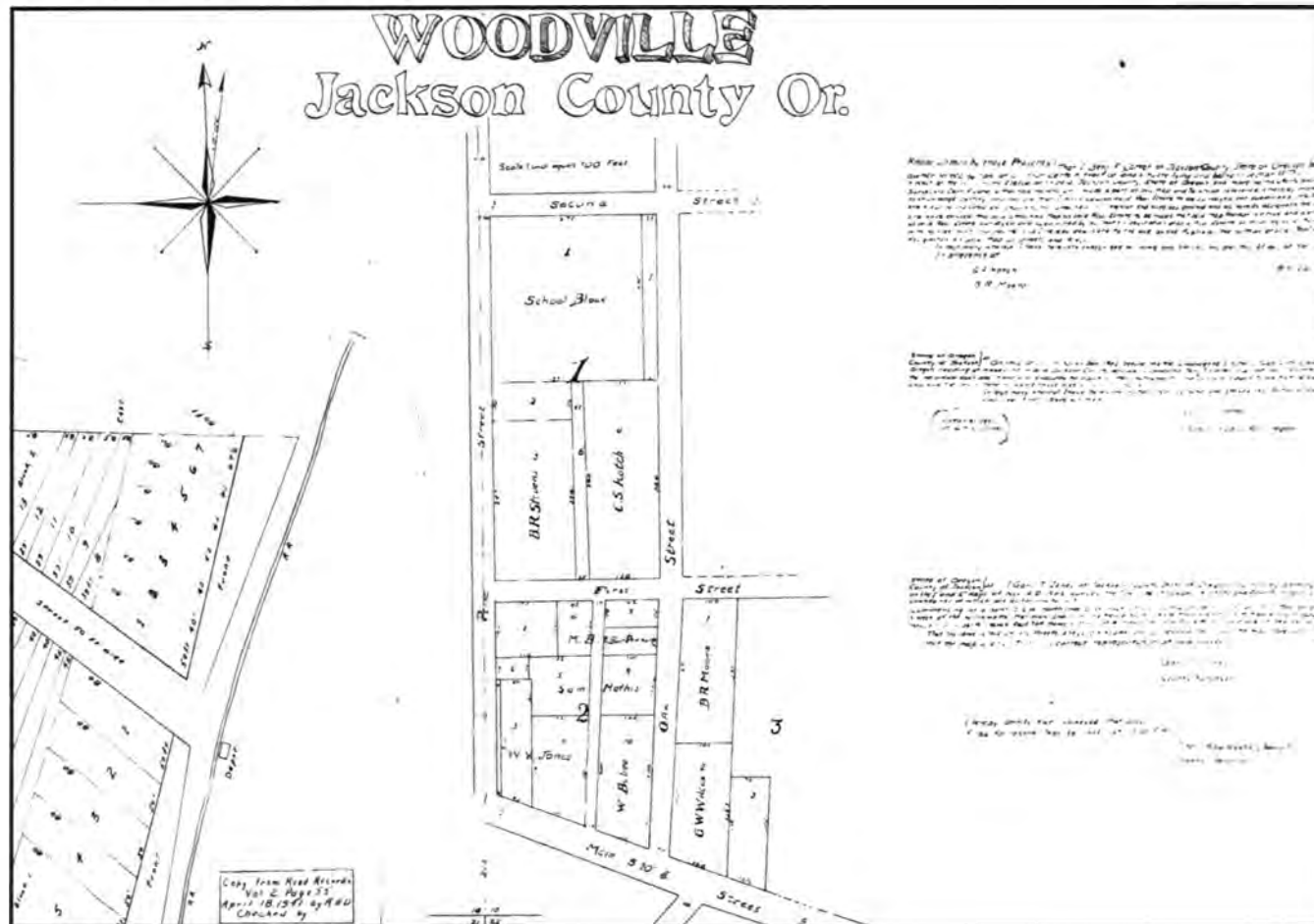
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Figure 8. Survey map showing sale of lot from Benj. H. Carter to C.S. Hatch property, November 1902 (courtesy of University of Oregon Knight Library).



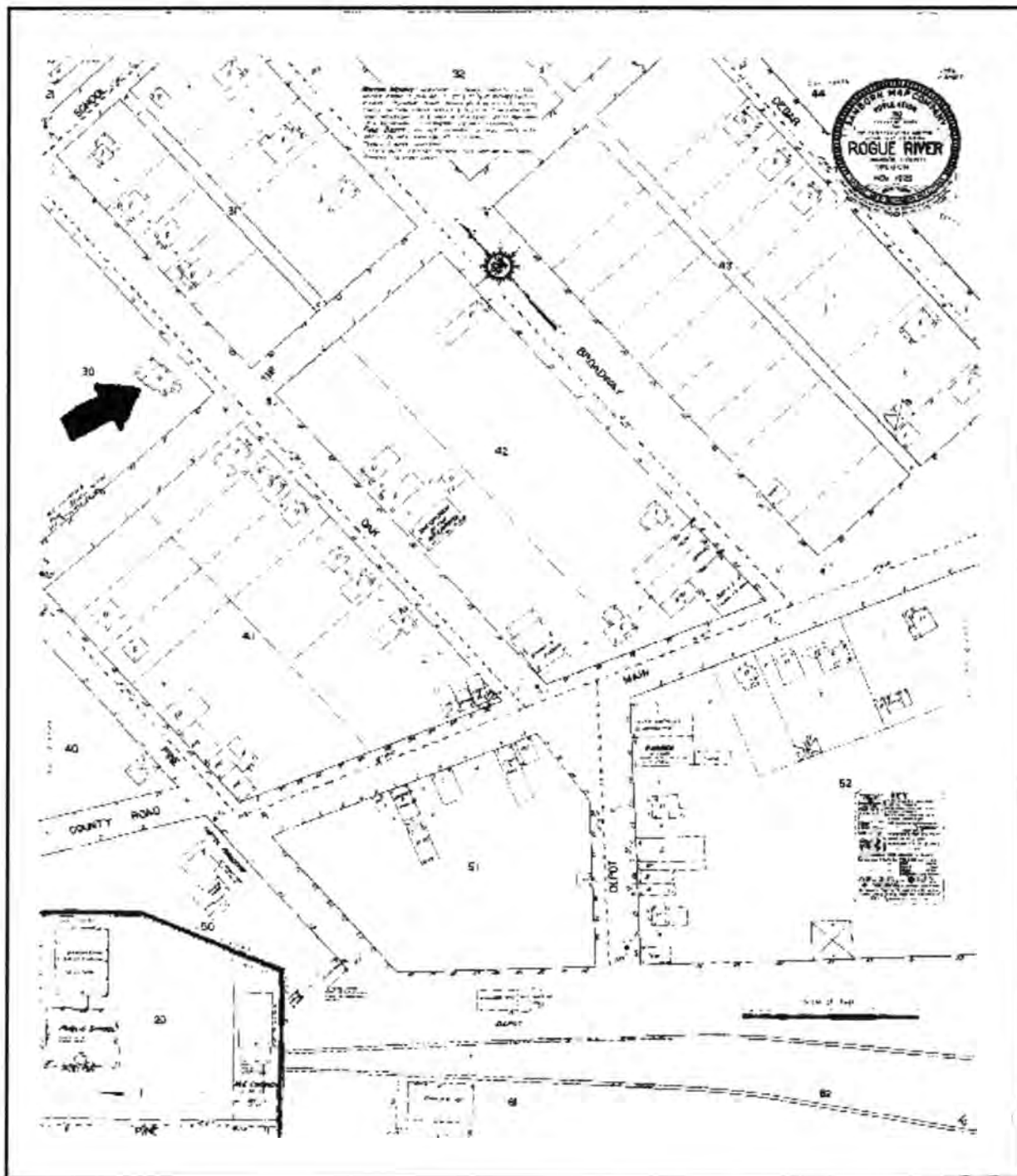
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Figure 9. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Rogue River, 1922 (courtesy of University of Oregon Knight Library).



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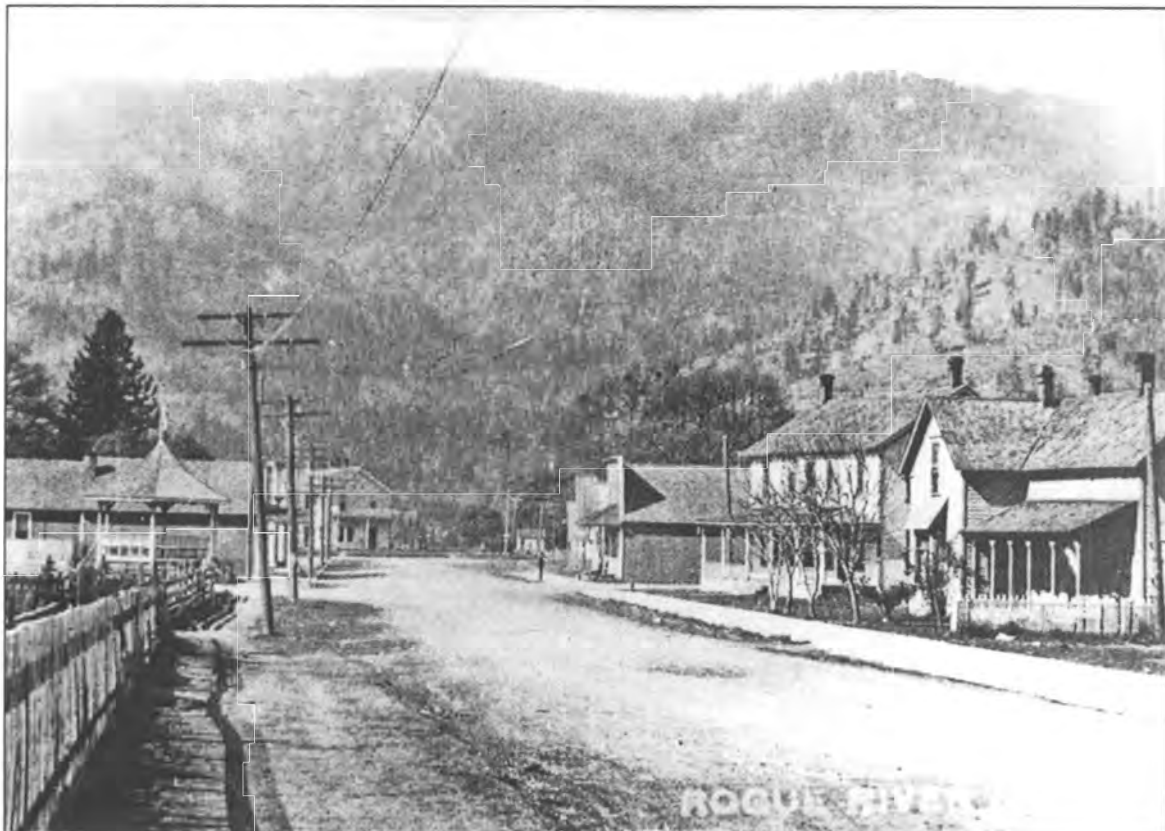
Hatch, Charles and Elizabeth, Residence
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Figure 10. Historic photo of Charles, Elizabeth, and Arlie Hatch (far left), March 26, 1899.



Figure 11. Historic photo of Main Street, Woodville, c.1910.



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Figure 12. Historic photo of Depot Street, Woodville, 1911.



Figure 13. Historic photo of Woodville Meat Market, c.1910.





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Figure 14. Historic photo of Woodville School, 1909.



Figure 15. Historic photo of Rogue River, 1912.



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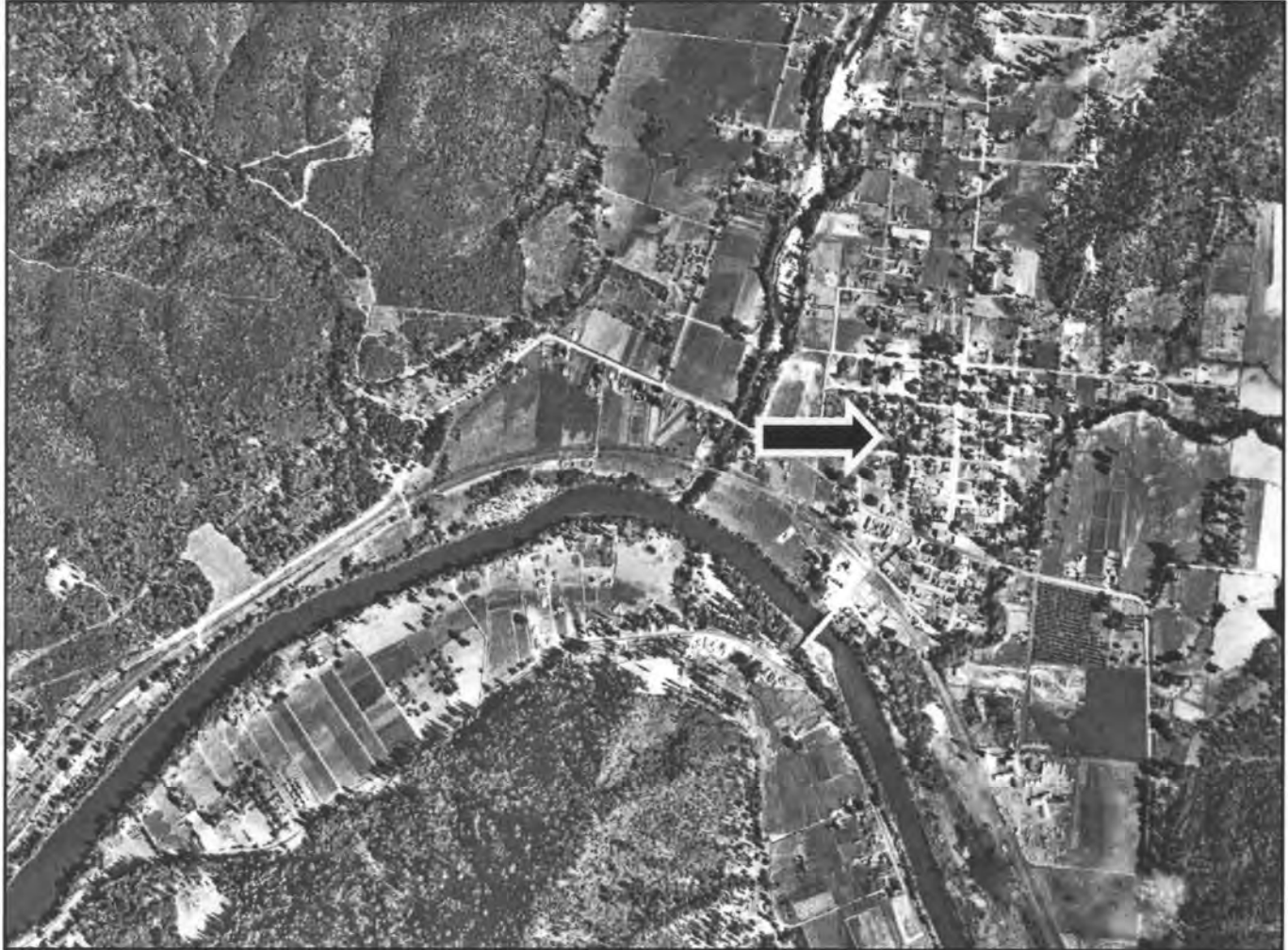
County and State

N/A

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Figure 16. Aerial photograph of Rogue River, 1952; arrow point to the Hatch Residence (courtesy of University of Oregon Knight Library).



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Figure 17. Historic photo of Hatch Residence, c.1908 (courtesy Woodville Museum)



Figure 18. Historic photo of Hatch Residence, c.1910 (courtesy Woodville Museum)



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Figure 19. Historic photo of Charles Hatch, c.1948.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hatch, Charles and Elizabeth, House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Jackson

DATE RECEIVED: 5/13/11                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/23/11                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/28/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000404

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    6.23.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



1 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR



2 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR



3 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR





4 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR



5 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR



6 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR



7 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR





8 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR

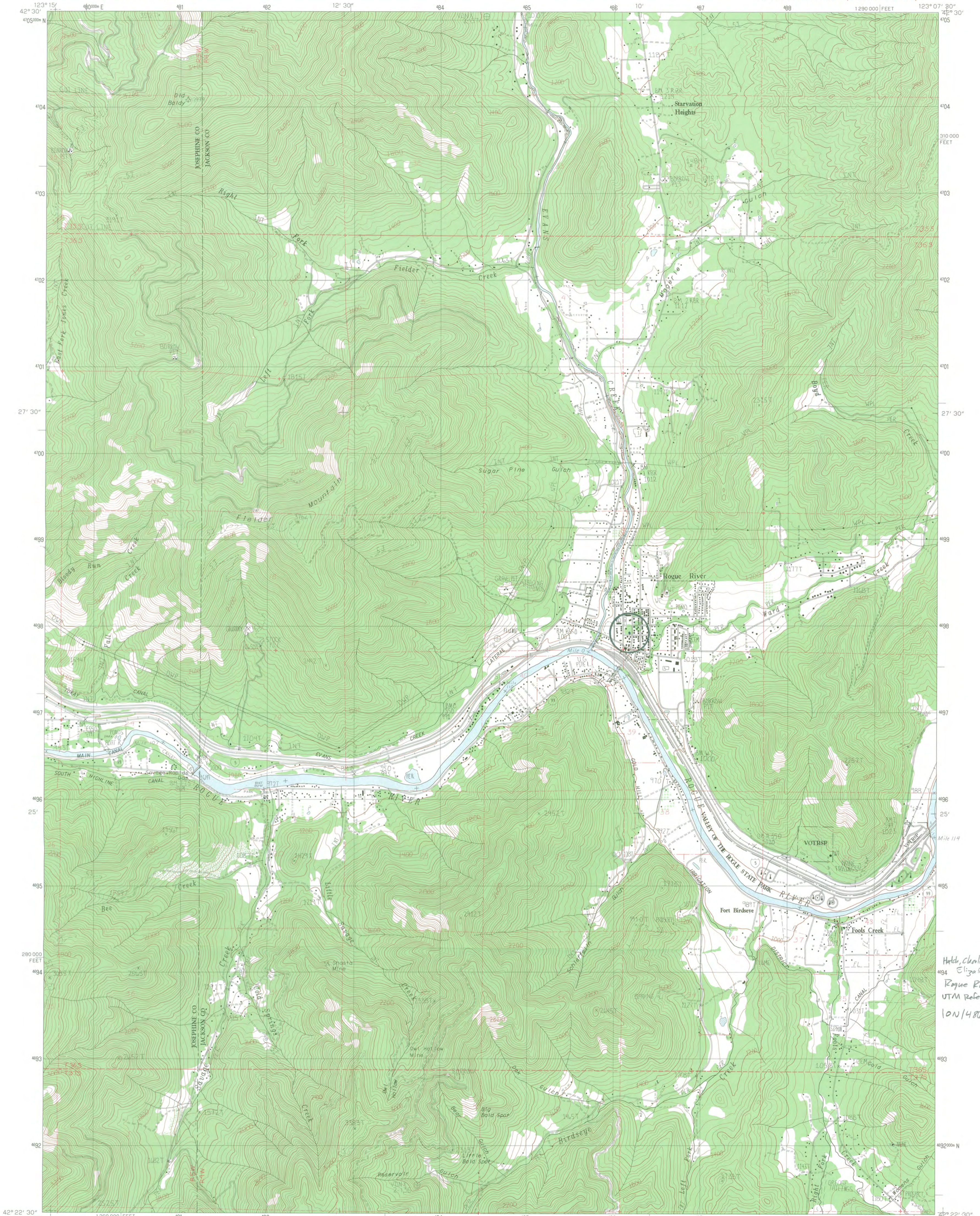


9 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR



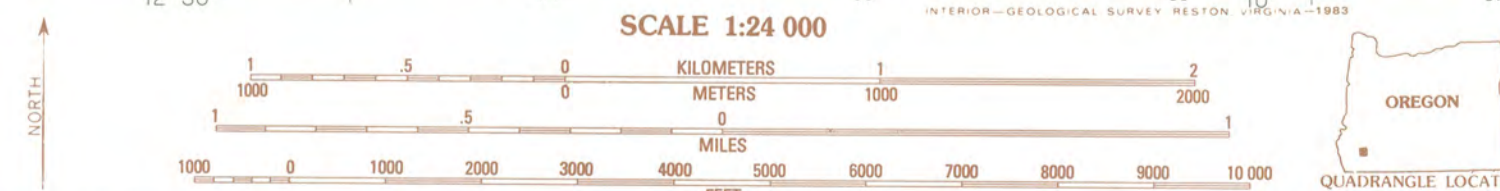
10 of 10 Hatch Residence Jackson Co., OR





Hatch, Chas and  
Elizabet, Residence  
Rogue River, Jackson Co., OR  
UTM Reference:  
10N/486177 E/4697923N

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY ..... U.S.G.S. NOS/NOAA  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ..... 1974 AND 1976  
FIELD CHECKED ..... 1979 MAP EDITED ..... 1983  
PROJECTION ..... LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC  
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ..... ZONE 10  
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ..... OREGON, SOUTH ZONE  
UTM GRID DECLINATION ..... 1980  
1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION ..... 1930 EAST  
VERTICAL DATUM, NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
HORIZONTAL DATUM ..... 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(21 meters north 9/6 meters east)  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map



**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Infor-  
mation shown as of date of  
field check.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

1	2	3	1 Sutton Mtn.
4	5	6	2 Wimer
7	8	9	3 McConville Peak
			4 Granite Pass
			5 Gold Hill
			6 Murphy
			7 Applegate
			8 Mt. Isabelle

**ROAD LEGEND**  
Improved Road .....  
Unimproved Road .....  
Trail .....  
Interstate Route ..... U.S. Route ..... State Route

**ROGUE RIVER, OREG.**  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983





# Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

**Parks and Recreation Department**

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

(503) 986-0671

Fax (503) 986-0793

[www.oregonheritage.org](http://www.oregonheritage.org)



April 29, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources  
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

**HATCH, CHARLES AND ELIZABETH, RESIDENCE**

199 FIRST ST

ROGUE RIVER, JACKSON COUNTY

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Cara Kaser, National Register & Survey Coordinator, at (503) 986-0784.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.