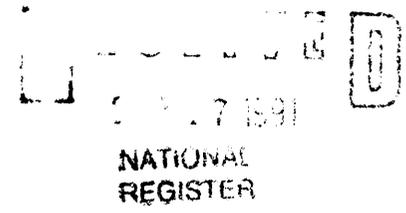


1537

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Haseltine, William A., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3231 NE U. S. Grant Place not for publication
city, town Portland vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97212

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
James M. Hamrick August 15, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register 10/17/91
 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): _____
for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls wood: shiplap

roof asphalt: composition shingleother brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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This house was built for the prominent Portland entrepreneur and member of a pioneering family, William A. Haseltine. Mr. Haseltine was an influential and civic minded citizen who was extremely involved in the cultural, educational and political aspects of Portland until his death in 1976. Mr. Haseltine resided in this home from completion of construction in 1935 until 1954. Architecturally the Haseltine residence is significant under criterion C as a fine example of Georgian Colonial design by a prominent Portland architect known best for his Twentieth Century Revival style residential designs. Jamieson Parker also designed the First Unitarian Church and St. Mark's Episcopal Church, both located in Portland. The latter is of Georgian Colonial design and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This house is the only Twentieth Century Colonial designed by Jamieson Parker in Northeast Portland according to the Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

SITE

The Haseltine residence is located on the near East side of Portland in a neighborhood popularly called Dolph Park and officially named Fernwood Subdivision. It can be located on Quarter section Map #2833 of Grant Park.

This twentieth century Georgian Colonial with Federal Style interior accoutrements was built in 1935 and is in good state of repair with no remodeling having changed the original floor plan or design.

The residence is located on the north side of U.S. Grant Place at street level on a nearly flat 65'X 191' trapezoidal parcel of land. An asphalt driveway borders the property on the east side to the back of the house and a concrete curbing on the west side. Hedges provide property line definition on the north and central west side with garden fencing at the rear western border. Behind

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the garage redwood fencing runs along the eastern line to the northern boundary.

A pair of mature 65' birch trees occupy the parking strip on either side of the access sidewalk from the curb. The sidewalk extends across the front of the property. An 8' wide brick walkway bisects the gently sloping lawn. A mature boxwood hedge extends along the front of the house enclosing a 49'X9' brick terrace extending along the width of the house. All brickwork is done in the basketweave pattern with jack-on-jack borders overall. Twenty five foot Hinoki cypress stand beside giant pilasters on either side of the front facade of the house.

EXTERIOR OF STRUCTURES

The frame house, detached garage, and playhouse are functional structures with clear Western Cedar horizontal beveled siding. Each of the structures is in essentially original condition. The main structure is a traditional rectangular shape with an extension on the east rear of the house. The structure is composed of full basement, first and second floors, and full attic. Each floor consists of 2,000 square feet of floor space.

FACADE

The facade of the house is of the pedimented, centered gable type with hipped roof and fanlight centered in the gable. Beneath the gable the facade extends nine inches for emphasis as a pavilion. Two-story pilasters crowned by moldings and hand carved ornamentation add to the distinctive effect of the pavilion. The door surround is unpedimented with a dentiled entablature and one-story pilasters. A leaded glass transom crowns the recessed panelled door.

All windows are shuttered and aligned horizontally and vertically. First floor(6/9) and second floor (6/6) double hung sash windows have slender muntins with first floor windows featuring entablatures and functioning exterior shutters.

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Two sets of two story decorative pilasters with shallow molded cornices accent the outside corners of the house and pavilion of the front--or south-- side. All corners of the structure are bounded by duplicate pilasters. The east side includes the original trellis of 3/4" x 1-5/8" lattice with semicircular crown. A Like trellis on the west side no longer exists. Two dormers with cornices face east from the third floor attic. They feature double hung 6/6 windows. An identical single dormer extends from the northern roof line. The basement is externally accessed from cement stairs along the north east side of the house. The northwest corner of the house features a covered patio with 4" tile. It can be accessed from the living room through multi-paned glass French doors with sidelights and from the study through a single multi-light door.

The roof of the veranda is the deck of an uncovered second floor veranda supported by three single story 9" corniced columns and two similarly treated pilasters. Access to the upstairs veranda is achieved through a single multi-paned door from the upstairs hallway and from french doors off the master bedroom.

A three-flue brick chimney is centrally placed in the west wall. In addition, there is a centrally located three-flue brick chimney.

OTHER STRUCTURES

A detached garage is located to the rear of the house. The one story 20'x 26' building has a hipped roof and cedar siding matching that of the house. A pair of double hung 6/6 sash windows identical to those on the house are centered on the east and west walls. The garage was constructed in 1935 and has two outside entry storage rooms at the rear.

A playhouse with built-in corner display cabinet and two functioning six-pane external swing windows sits behind the main structure. The original four-panel door is flanked by six-pane sidelights. Rotted tongue and groove fir flooring has been replaced by exterior 3/4" plywood. The trim and molding on the

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playhouse match that of the main structure and garage. It has a hipped roof and siding like that of the garage and house along with a front porch of tongue and groove decking which replaces the original deteriorated porch. There was originally a light and electrical outlet. The electrical conduit has been disconnected.

FLOORPLAN

The two thousand square feet per floor interior is organized around a central entryway with living room on the west and dining room opposing. The study is at the far end of the entry. An open staircase to the second floor is on the right side of the entry. Behind the dining room lies the butlers pantry with the kitchen beyond that. Maids' quarters at the rear of the kitchen are the lower of a two story extension of the rectangular colonial style.

The second floor is composed of a master suite directly over the living room and three additional bedrooms on the east side. There is a fifth bedroom (or sewing room) with built-in ironing board and storage cabinets over the downstairs study.

A party room of 100% vertical grain hemlock and brick fireplace, laundry room, workshop with hemlock paneling and storage room comprise the cement basement. These rooms are accessed from a large basement hallway of vertical grain hemlock paneling.

All first and second floor rooms have 9'2" ceilings. The basement party room, living room and master suite are all on the west side of the house extending from front to back comprising the short leg of the ell-shaped floor plan. These rooms are each 32'x 16' in size.

INTERIOR DETAILS

Significant interior details include entryway pilasters with cornices and neck molding. The staircase includes a beam cornice with nosing mold and panel molding. Painted balusters sit upon

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white oak stair treads. The newel post and handrail are of finely sculpted mahogany. A cut glass and brass hanging fixture with star-etched glass panels and a brass eagle lights the space. The Federal interior is enhanced by Chinoiserie wallpaper on the staircase wall.

The study cabinet doors, bookcases, wall panelling, mantel over the brick fireplace, and five-panel doors are of 100% vertical grain hemlock. The bottom shelf of the open bookcases includes nosing mold as well as decorative scrolling above the top shelf. A brass wall sconce with dual glass chimney lights the room.

Double 5-panel pocket doors provide entrance to the dining room from the front of the entryway. A swinging 5-panel door closes the dining room off from the butlers pantry.

Carved ("gouge" carving) wood sunbursts are featured in the carved concave open corner cupboards of the dining room. Intricately cut shelving fits inside carved moldings. Crystal teardrop and urn-shaped brass wall sconces adorn east and west walls of the dining room. A 5 1/2' square beveled mirror is centered on the east wall. Wall molding abuts the mirror on all sides. A floor mounted buzzer under the dining table rings in the kitchen/maids quarters.

The master bedroom features include carved wood medallions on the mantle of the brick-faced fireplace which includes a porcelain and brass gas log. Brass wall sconces with glass chimneys light the north wall. Another pair of sconces on the south wall have been removed by a previous owner. A wall-mounted buzzer rings in the kitchen/maids quarters.

Throughout the interior and exterior of the structure are 4 and 5-panel doors with 5 being the norm in formal areas.

The main rooms- including living room, entry, dining room, study, all bedrooms and hallways-have crown moldings at the juncture of ceiling and walls. Picture moldings are included as well in each of these rooms. Decorative moldings on the wall surfaces of dining room, living room, and entry formalize the atmosphere. All hardware is brass except the original nickel plated brass

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hardware on kitchen and pantry cabinets and all bathroom hardware.

The living room fireplace mantle is carved wood with cornice, dentils, and moldings centered on the west wall. The entire west wall of the living room is comprised of open bookcases flanking each side of the windows on either side of the marble fireplace and hearth.

Access to the living room from the front of entryway is through double sliding 5-panel sliding pocket doors. A single 5-panel pocket door provides access from the rear of the entry hall.

The Federal period interior design is evidenced by two pairs of brass wall sconces with dual glass chimneys on the north and south wall of the living room, featuring stars cresting the urn-shaped mountings. The urn shapes of living room and dining room sconces are reminiscent of Roman art forms which characterize the Federal period. The stars on living room sconces and entry light are in keeping with the Federal style as is the large American eagle surmounting the entry light fixture. Expansion of trade to the Far East during this period was influential and is evidenced by the oriental motif of the well preserved wallpaper on the staircase wall.

Throughout the house Jamieson Parker designed closets, always with interior lighting, and shelving to easily accommodate the function of the particular area of installation. For example, coat closets with 3-panel doors flank the front door. One of these includes a built-in umbrella holder. The floor is of tin with a drain hole for umbrella runoff. The opposite closet contains a tiny desk top with drawer for the mail. A cedar lined closet with lock is readily accessible to upstairs bedrooms. Clear vertical grain hemlock paneling lifts away in one large closet to reveal hidden shelving for valuables. The dining room closet boasts shelves for silver storage and felt-lined slats for dining table leaf storage.

Decorative display shelving spans a pair of double-hung windows in the butlers pantry. This room also contains six-panel glass

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doors for display storage as well as under-counter storage space with four drawers for table linen storage, drawers and cupboards.

The kitchen countertops are of stainless steel. The areas nearest the large stainless steel double sinks are of ridged design for drainage and are one continuous piece with the sinks. Kitchen cabinets have numerous built-ins for specific storage needs.

A small wood paneled back porch includes space for flower arranging, wooden counter tops and drainage ridges, and storage cupboards with brass hardware.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations subsequent to completion of the building include replacement of wood flooring in the butlers pantry, kitchen, and back hall after water damage. White oak flooring is now in place. A storage room in the basement has been finished to function as an exercise room. Asphalt tile in the basement hallway and party room has been replaced with oak parquet flooring and carpet. Original fluorescent lighting in the party room and hallway has been replaced by track lighting. Fluorescent lighting has been installed in the laundry, workshop, and exercise room.

Exterior storm windows have been installed over all. Storm doors have not been installed.

All plumbing fixtures are original and in several cases extensive specialty repair work to maintain these original fixtures is indicated. All lighting fixtures with the exception of the study ceiling lighting are original. A five-bulb glass, brass, and copper light is in place along with the original brass wall sconce with dual chimneys.

The fireplaces of the study and party room have been installed with free-standing wood stoves. No alterations were made in the fireplaces. The party room hearth brick was replaced and extended with glazed ceramic tile.

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INTERIOR RESTORATION

In the living room the fireplace mantle had sustained extensive fire damage. Charcoal was scraped from the dentils which were then filled and rebuilt with wood putty and Durham water putty. The facade and dentils were extensively sanded then filled and painted with primer before two coats of gloss oil base enamel paint were applied.

The restoration of the living room, dining room, entry, maids quarters and hallway ceilings and walls was straightforward, consisting of scraping and sanding cracked and flaking paint on ceiling, wall and woodwork surfaces. The water damaged ceilings were washed, scraped, repaired with joint compound, sealed with primer, and given two coats of off-white latex ceiling paint. A subsequent plumbing leak has caused damage to entry and dining room ceilings. Staining, cracking and peeling of these areas has ensued.

Interior paint was chosen based on research of the colonial Federal period. The formal areas are painted with light colored walls and deeper hues of the same colors for woodwork.

The painted, wall papered walls were given one and sometimes two coats of cream or grey latex semi-gloss paint. On the second floor hallway old wall paper was stripped, walls repaired with joint compound and spackle and rewallpapered.

The woodwork was repaired by sanding and filling chipped and cracked surfaces, filling with wood putty where indicated and applying one coat of primer and two coats of paint. The living room window seats were sanded with fine steel wool and given one coat of oil base paint.

In the study the ceilings were in excellent condition requiring only washing and one coat of paint. The hemlock paneling was washed and oiled with warmed tung oil.

All painted surfaces in the kitchen and butlers pantry received two coats of high gloss oil base enamel paint after thorough

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washing, spackling of cracks, use of moderate amounts of wood filler, sanding and priming where indicated. Grease damaged ceiling wallpaper above picture molding over the stove was removed. This area was thoroughly cleaned and painted as the other kitchen surfaces. A down-draft fan was installed to prevent further damage. Two layers of old linoleum were removed along with subflooring. The VG fir floors were refinished in natural tones. Subsequent extensive water damage necessitated removal of this floor and installation of oak hardwood flooring.

A wall and doorway partitioning the master bedroom were removed. Ceiling and wall damage was repaired with spackle and joint compound, obliterating all traces of the wall. Woodwork in bookcases and the windowseat were scraped and sanded, primed and painted with semigloss oil base enamel paint. Walls and ceiling were painted with flat latex paint. Since these efforts were completed roof leaks have caused further staining and peeling of ceiling paint over the fireplace and center of the room as well as on the ceiling of the upper hallway. The fireplace mantle was washed and old latex wall paint removed from edges of the mantle with "Goof Off". The mantle has not been repainted as it is in good condition. The original brass and porcelain gas log was cleaned and is now in use with the reintroduction to the house of natural gas.

The center east second floor bedroom was painted by a previous owner. A sand-like, gritty material was mixed in the paint used on woodwork and doors. No attempt has been made to strip these surfaces nor to repair a ceiling water damaged by gutter failure.

EXTERIOR RESTORATION

Matching cedar siding replaced rotted and irreparably damaged boards on the garage and house. Bubbled, alligatored paint on siding was removed using propane torches. These bare wood surfaces were given two coats of primer and along with all siding surfaces, two coats of latex house paint.

Pilasters, where separated and cracked, were filled with caulk or exterior spackle where appropriate. Large separations of mitered corners were rejoined with screws and the use of clamps. Rusted

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and loose nails were replaced. Alligatored and bubbled surfaces were burned free of paint. The surfaces were then sanded, primed and painted with house paint.

All exterior windows were scraped, sanded, and glazed prior to priming and painting.

Downspouts were repaired and the interior gutter was painted with a rubberized compound in order to protect and extend useful life. However, this measure was too little too late and areas of gutter must be replaced to protect the integrity of the house interior on outside edges. New gutters were installed where none had previously existed on the back porch and garage because water runoff had damaged the siding. Many of the lower boards and skirts were replaced due to water damage.

The original cedar shake roof on the house and garage has been covered by asphalt 3-tab roofing. The playhouse roofing has been replaced with cedar shake roofing.

Exterior shutters were in disrepair with the glue having failed and slats having fallen out. All shutters except those on the south side of the house are original. When the south shutters were replaced is unknown. All shutters were removed and repaired with dowels, Scotch Guard exterior wood adhesive, screws, and metal brackets affixed to the back sides of functioning shutters. This was an attempt to add strength and help to maintain their shape since they hang from hinges and are supported only on one side.. This attempt at repair was effective for only five years. The shutters are again in need of repair or replacement.

Brickwork in front of the house has been tuckpointed but is in need of further repair as are the chimneys. The upper veranda has been rebuilt due to carpenter ant and dry rot damage. The original canvas deck covering has been replaced with a rubberized polyurethane compound. The decorative structural posts which support a wrought iron railing are in need of rebuilding due to rotting wood.

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

1935

Significant Dates

1935

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jamieson Parker

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.28 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
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5	2	8	8	1	0
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5	0	4	2	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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--	--	--	--	--	--

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is legally described as Lot 5, Block 1, Subdivision of Tract 8, Fernwood Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon together with an adjoining 50 x 57.2-foot parcel of Tract 5, Fernwood Addition. The nominated area is more particularly described as follows.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of slightly over a quarter acre is the full urban tax lot occupied by the William A. Haseltine House and outbuildings from 1935 onward. The garage and play-house that are contemporary and matching in style and finish with the house are counted as contributing features.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alan & Lynn Crymes; comparative by Kimberly Demuth

organization _____ date December 1, 1990

street & number 3231 NE U. S. Grant Place telephone (503) 287-4121

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97212

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SUMMARY

The brisk and commodious two-story Georgian-style house located on U. S. Grant Place in the Fernwood Subdivision of the Irvington district in northeast Portland, Oregon was designed for hardware company executive William Haseltine and constructed in 1935. The plans were provided by Jamieson Kirkwood Parker, whose career was cut short by his untimely death four years after the project was completed.

The Haseltine House occupies a longitudinal lot fronting the north side of U. S Grant Place, the southernmost four-block-long stem of a cohesive residential enclave immediately west of Grant High School and north of Fernwood School. In scale, style and set-back from the parking strip, the house conforms to the neighborhood, but its quality of design is distinctive. Jamieson Parker was in his element with the Classical vocabulary, and here, as in the house on SW Montgomery Drive he had designed for Edward Kingsley some eight years earlier, the finesse of detail in a restrained and dignified work of the Colonial genre is noteworthy. Accordingly, the house meets National Register Criterion C as an outstanding mature work of the architecture and an exemplar of his mastery of the Colonial styles.

Briefly described, the Haseltine House is a cubic volume of frame construction measuring 46 x 49 feet in plan. It rises to a height of two stories and is capped by a truncated hip roof. Exterior elevations are symmetrically composed and clad with wide, lapped weatherboards, and finished with colossal corner pilasters and full Classical entablature. The building front is distinguished by a central pedimented pavilion thinly projecting from the main wall plane. The grandly proportioned portico enframing the recessed entry has a handsomely-detailed entablature and engaged columns based on the Ionic order. Porch soffits are fully finished with molded inset panels. A toplight over the door displays leaded tracery in an elliptical motif. A keystone lunette lights the tympanum of the pediment. The facade is organized with two regularly-spaced bays on either side of the central bay. Ground story window heads are cornice-trimmed. Windows throughout are fitted with double hung sash, those of the upper stories having six-over-six lights, and those on the ground story having six over nine. An historic view of the house taken in 1944 shows that shutters were original fixtures. Those in place today are replacements, generally. The meeting rails of ground story

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shutters originally were aligned with the division of upper and lower window sash.

The interior is arranged on the central hall plan, with circulation space separating the livingroom on the west from diningroom, breakfast room and kitchen on the east. The one element of the exterior that is not studiously "correct" for the Georgian period is the livingroom chimney which rises inside the west wall and above the roofline as a multi-flue brick shaft without a corresponding feature on the east. A paneled study at the back of the entry stair hall contains a diagonal brick fireplace. Interior woodwork, well-crafted throughout, is patterned on the Federal period theme and includes a fine open string stair, Classical chimney pieces, cornice moldings and a fully-paneled diningroom with domed niches. Original lighting fixtures remain throughout.

In the context of Portland commerce and social history, the house is noteworthy for its association with William A. Haseltine (1897-1978), scion of the founder of a pioneer Portland firm dealing in heavy hardware. Haseltine was president of the J. E. Haseltine Hardware Company from 1935 to 1954. He headed the National Industrial Hardware Association in 1950-1951, was a longtime director of the First National Bank of Oregon and was active in civic affairs. A 1918 graduate of the University of Oregon, he was honored as a lifetime supporter and patron of the University and particularly of its athletic program. An aspect of the property that well illustrates the public spirit which characterized Mr. Haseltine's career was the Victory Garden to which he devoted much of the rear lot toward the end of the Second World War. This was a model project to encourage self sufficiency in meeting shortages and conserving resources for War relief. The Victory garden is no longer intact.

Two compatibly-styled outbuildings, a weatherboard-clad, two-bay, hip-roofed garage and a hip-roofed playhouse, are counted as separately contributing features completing the ensemble.

A comparative analysis of Colonial-style houses attributed to Jamieson Parker in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory shows the Haseltine House to be among the outstanding examples within a field of eighteen, including the nominated property. Of high rank is the two-story, gable-roofed and five-bay fronted house of Edward Kingsley built in 1927 at 2132 SW Montgomery Drive. The Kingsley House is listed in the National Register. The Haseltine House,

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however, represents a distinct type within the genre, namely a Georgian-style truncated hip-roofed volume with central entrance bay contained within a pedimented pavilion or otherwise set apart. Within the comparative field, there is only one other nearly kindred design, a Portland Heights house located at 1717 SW Montgomery Drive. The rest are lesser variations of the Colonial style, as opposed to the Georgian type.

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SOCIAL

The Haseltine house is associated with the J.E. Haseltine family of early Portland history. The family owned and operated J.E. Haseltine & Co., which retailed and wholesaled heavy and light hardware, mill and shop supplies, welding equipment, automotive hardware, sporting goods, tires and batteries from 1883-1961. The Haseltine building which housed this enterprise stands at 115-117 S.W. 2nd Avenue. The Haseltine name is prominently inscribed in the facade of the building.

JAMIESON PARKER

Jamieson Kirkwood Parker (1895-1939) was a prominent native Portland architect whose brief but prolific career saw the construction of over 75 of his house designs for prominent Portland families.

Parker was graduated from Portland Academy and received his Architecture degree from University of Pennsylvania after only a two year course of study. Early in his career Parker worked for such notable architects as H. VanBuren Magonigle of New York, A.E. Doyle of Portland and Folger Johnson of Portland.

After a nearly two year tenure as associate in the offices of Portland architect Folger Johnson, Parker opened his own practice. He worked out of offices in the U.S. Bank Building from 1921 until the demise of his private practice due to the effects of the depression in 1931. Consequently, the body of Parkers work originated in the 1920's.

In 1934 during his tenure as Regional Director for the Historic American Buildings Survey Jamieson Parker designed the William A. Haseltine Residence in the Twentieth Century Georgian Colonial style. This was to be his last building design undertaken. It was the style of the majority of his work though he did design Mediterranean, Tudor, Arts and Crafts, English Cottage and Romanesque buildings.

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Of the thirty two buildings designed by Parker and listed in the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory there are twenty nine residences, two churches, and one library.

The First Unitarian Church and the Belmont Branch Multnomah County Library are Twentieth Century Georgian structures while St. Marks Episcopal Church is of the Twentieth Century Romanesque Style.

WILLIAM A. HASELTINE

James E. Haseltine (1833-1921) moved his family from Portland, Maine. Of his eight children, it was his third eldest, James Ambrose ("Amby") (1865-1935) who operated the family business until his only son, William Ambrose, became president in 1935 upon his fathers death. William continued as president until 1961.

William Haseltine was active in civic and professional affairs and organizations. He was president of the National Industrial Association, 1950-51; Director of the First National Bank of Oregon and of Oregon Blue Cross for many years. In addition, he was Chairman of the Portland School Board, on the Board of Directors of the Portland Rotary Club and the University of Oregon Development Fund. Mr. Haseltine served as a member of the Governors Council on Crime and Delinquency, and was a President's Associate at the University of Oregon. As an active member, he served on the Board of the Arlington Club, Multnomah Athletic Club, and the Waverly Country Club, as well as holding membership in the University Club, the Shriners, the Masonic Order and the First Presbyterian Church. Honoraria included University of Oregon Alumnus of the Year-1975, Distinguished American Award (1976) by the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame.

Events of Portland political and business significance took place in the Haseltine residence including a 1947 gathering for Sid Woodbury as Portland's First Citizen of the Year. Also in 1947 a political cocktail party featured then-Republican Oregon Senator Wayne Morse, his wife and daughter.

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The Haseltine residence was a gathering place during this time for business, political and cultural leaders of the time as well as a community example of support for the war effort through conversion of landscaped lawn spaces to victory garden utilitarianism during World War II. This action evidenced the patriotism of the Haseltines as well as a sense of responsibility and leadership in the community. The strawberry barrel used for this remains in good condition on the property though the victory garden has long since been relandscaped and conforms to the style of the rest of the outdoor space.

SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

In 1954 the Kenneth Condon family purchased the residence. It was given to the Society of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary in 1974. The current owners, Alan and Lynn Crymes, purchased the home in 1980.

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THE GEORGIAN AND COLONIAL STYLES

The Haseltine House is a fine example of the Georgian Style, built in 1935. The Colonial and Georgian styles (1910-1935) differ from buildings classified as Colonial Revival style in that they are symmetrical in plan and detail, and date from a later period. The Queen Anne elements such as bay windows, leaded glass windows, and a variety of roof shapes which are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style are absent from the Colonial and Georgian styles. The Georgian style is a version of the Colonial, and is characterized by a two story volume, bilateral symmetry, window shutters, and a pedimented entrance. Other elements of this style seen in the Haseltine House include a low-pitched hipped roof, bilateral symmetry, multi-paned windows with shutters, weatherboard siding, and classical decorative elements including pilasters and pediments.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Haseltine House is an excellent example of Jamieson K. Parker's work in the Georgian style. The building is listed as a Rank III in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory. Parker was a prolific architect, having designed over 70 extant buildings between 1920 and 1931, the time he was in practice as an architect. Of these buildings, seventeen are of the Colonial or Georgian styles. The Haseltine House, built in 1935, is the only residence of this style designed by Parker which is located in Northeast Portland. Many of the buildings of this style he designed are near his own house in Eastmoreland or in Southwest Portland. Sixteen of these buildings were designed during the 1920s. The Haseltine House is an outstanding Georgian style design by Parker. His last commission, it was completed in 1935, before his untimely death in 1939. The maturity and progression of Parker's work is clearly seen in the Haseltine House. It has an elegant front facade, void of the detail seen in some of his earlier designs in the Colonial style.

A brief description and comparison of the seventeen other Colonial style houses designed by Parker and located in Portland follows.

GEORGIAN AND COLONIAL STYLE HOUSES DESIGNED BY PARKER IN PORTLAND LISTED IN THE HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY:

1. 2909 S.E. Crystal Springs Boulevard. (1922)
This one and one half story residence is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof and sided with shingles. There is a 1949 addition on the south elevation of the building, which is now the front elevation. The major entrance to the building was originally on the west elevation. A hipped roof covers the entrance on the south side. Original multi-pane double hung sash windows are seen on the second floor level and a large window with multi-panes is in the addition. There are large shed dormers on the north and south sides of the

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central gable. This building has been altered to the extent that it no longer is considered a good representation of Jamieson Parker's work.

2. 6518 S.E. Thirtieth Avenue. (1922)

This small residence has a bellcast gable roof which extends over the front porch. Shed roof dormers pierce the roof and the building is sided with shingles. The windows are multi-paned and flank a central entrance embellished with pilasters and an architrave which frame the doorway. This is a good example of Parker's work on a small scale.

3. 3017 S.E. Tolman Street. (1922)

Jamieson Parker's own house is listed in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory as a Twentieth Century Colonial, Arts and Crafts. It is a large two story building covered with a bellcast hip roof and two narrow hipped dormers. There is a central chimney with a brick top. The upper story of the building is clad with weatherboard and projects over the first story. The first story is clad with stucco. The polygonal entrance canopy is supported by Doric columns and topped by a polygonal bay. The entrance is embellished with sidelights. This building is an excellent example of Parker's work. It is somewhat unusual in context with his other Colonial style designs and appears to have many design elements of the Arts and Crafts style also.

4. 8026 S.E. Twenty-ninth Avenue. (1922)

This building is covered with a gable roof with two projecting wall dormers on the front elevation. The central front entrance covered with a flared hood has a transom and sidelights. The building is clad with shingle siding. The front elevation is pierced with multi-pane windows grouped in twos and threes. This house represents more of the traditional symmetry seen in the Colonial style.

5. 6229 S.E. Thirtieth Avenue. (1923)

This one and one half story residence is covered with a gable roof pierced by three gable roof dormers which are centered over the multi-paned windows on the first story and the front entrance which is off-center. The entrance is detailed with a pedimented canopy supported by Doric columns and pilasters. There is a secondary entrance and garage in the single story wing on the north elevation. The attached garage is recessed behind this wing. The building is sided with weatherboard. This house is small in comparison to some of Parker's other earlier designs.

6. 6303 S.E. Thirtieth Avenue. (1923)

The Shuler Residence is a symmetrical two-story house clad with weatherboard. The building is covered with a medium pitch gable roof which is pierced by an internal brick chimney. The entrance is pedimented, supported by square posts, in double groupings, with a horizontal cornice broken by an elliptical

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arch. The windows are multi-paned double hung sash, grouped in bays of three on the first floor. The upper story windows are similarly placed multi-paned double-hung sash.

7. 1717 S.W. Montgomery Drive. (1924)

The Mears Residence is an impressive two story building covered with a hip roof that is pierced with three gable-roofed dormers with pediments. The building is sided with weatherboard and there is a side porch with a terrace on the first story level. The front elevation of the building has numerous multi-paned windows which flank the front entrance, a pedimented gable porch broken by an elliptical arch. The porch is supported by double square columns. This is an excellent example of Jamieson Parker's work.

8. 7626 S.E. Twenty-seventh Avenue. (1924)

The Ewing Residence is a one story building covered with an intersection gable roof. The building is clad with weatherboard siding. The corniced entrance canopy is supported by Doric columns and pilasters. The paneled recessed entrance is also framed with pilasters. There is a sawn-wood sunburst over the door. The windows on the front elevation are multi-pane double hung sash and casement. This building is asymmetrical, an unusual variation of Parker's designs in the Colonial style.

9. 7614 S.E. Twenty-seventh Avenue. (1924)

The Stewart Residence is a one story building, sided with weatherboard finished with rusticated wood blocks as quoins. The building is covered with a medium pitch gable roof. The front entrance portico, supported by Doric columns, projects above the roof line.

10. 6224 S.E. Twenty-ninth Avenue. (1925)

The Weston Residence is a one and one half story building, symmetrical in plan, which is covered with a gable roof pierced with three gable roof dormers along the front elevation. The triangular entrance canopy on the front elevation is supported by Doric columns and pilasters. The windows are multi-pane double-hung sash. There is a sawn-wood sunburst over the door. A brick face was added to the building which detracts from its integrity. The south porch was a later addition to the building.

11. 2271 S.W. Montgomery Drive. (1925)

The Strong Residence is two stories high, covered with a medium pitch gable roof. The building was designed symmetrically, however has had numerous alterations which has changed the appearance and integrity of the building. A garage, bedroom and bathroom were added in 1956 along the front elevation of the house. The original portion of the building is clad with weatherboard siding. The addition is clad with brick. The original entrance, still intact, is covered with a shed roof. The additions to the residence are not considered compatible, and detracts from the original design.

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12. 2132 S.W. Montgomery Drive. (1927)

The Kingsley Residence is a two story building, covered with a gable roof. There is symmetry to the house, with numerous multi-pane double-hung sash windows with original shutters which flank the central entrance composed of a broken pediment which rests on pilasters above a paneled door. There is a fanlight above the door. The building is sided with weatherboard. This residence is an good example of Parker's work in the Colonial style.

13. 2775 S.W. Old Orchard Road. (1928)

This residence is asymmetrical in plan with a multi-gable roof pierced with gable dormers. There are two large brick chimneys. The building is two stories in height and sided with weatherboard. There is a veranda, supported with columns which wraps around the building which is covered with a flat roof. A three car garage was added to the building in 1947.

14. 7101 S.E. Reed College Place. (1929)

This building is one and one half stories high, covered with a long gable roof, broken by three wall dormers. The upper story of the building and the roof are clad with wood shingles. The first story is covered with stucco. Additions and alterations were made to the house and garage in 1936; the garage was converted into a studio in 1976. The carport was built in 1974. Though Jamieson Parker had a part in the design of this building, it was jointly designed by a number of architects.

15. 1889 S.W. Montgomery Place. (1929)

The E. J. Failing Residence is a symmetrical building, covered with a gable roof which is broken by two gabled dormers. The exterior is clad with wooden shingles. A shed roof covers the front porch which is supported by squared capped columns. The multi-paned double hung sash windows are placed symmetrically on the front facade.

16. 2659 S.W. Georgian Place. (1929)

The Richardson Residence is an impressive two story building covered with a gable roof of a medium pitch which is broken by a large brick interior chimney. The building is clad with beveled wood siding and has symmetrically placed multi-paned windows along the front elevation, flanking the central entrance. The entrance is defined by a segmental-arched pediment and pilasters. There are one story wings which project on the end elevations that appear to be original.

17. 6123 S.E. Reed College Place. (1931)

The Arragon Residence is a symmetrical two story building covered with a gable roof and clad with weatherboard siding. The enclosed projecting entrance is topped by a pediment with a dentiled cornice. The windows are multi-paned double hung sash.

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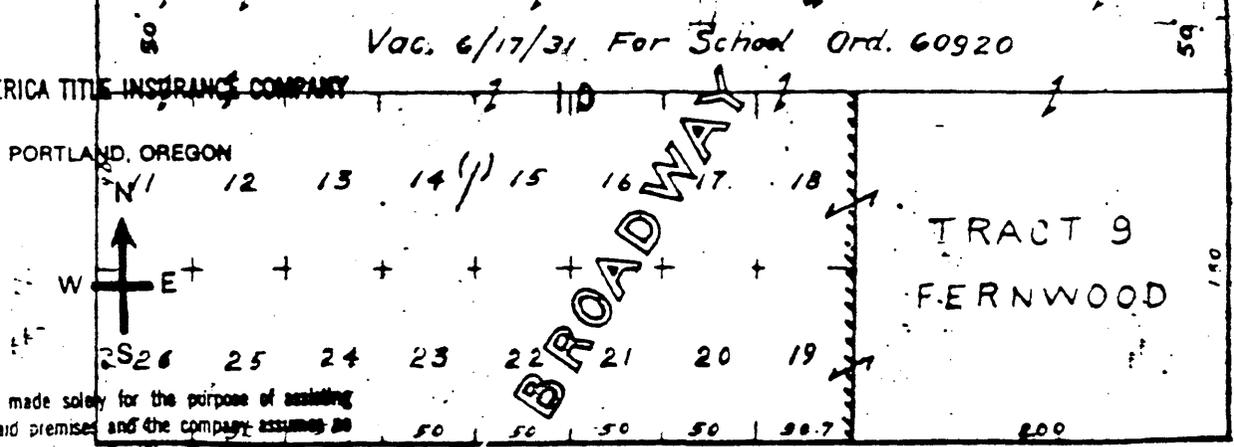
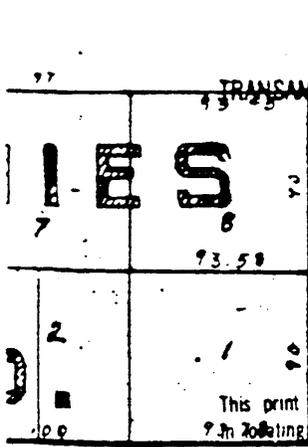
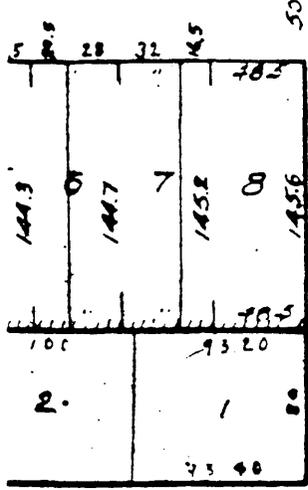
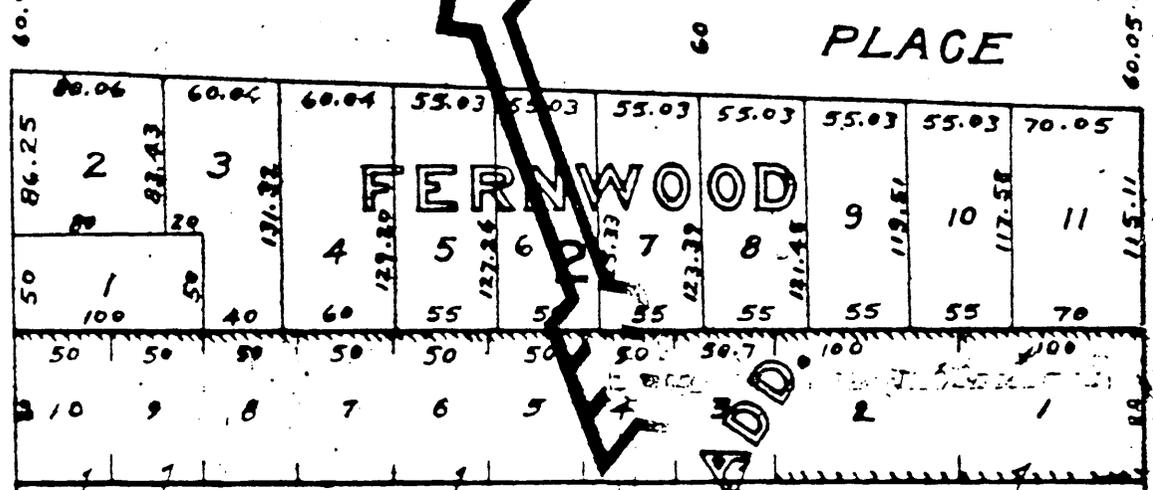
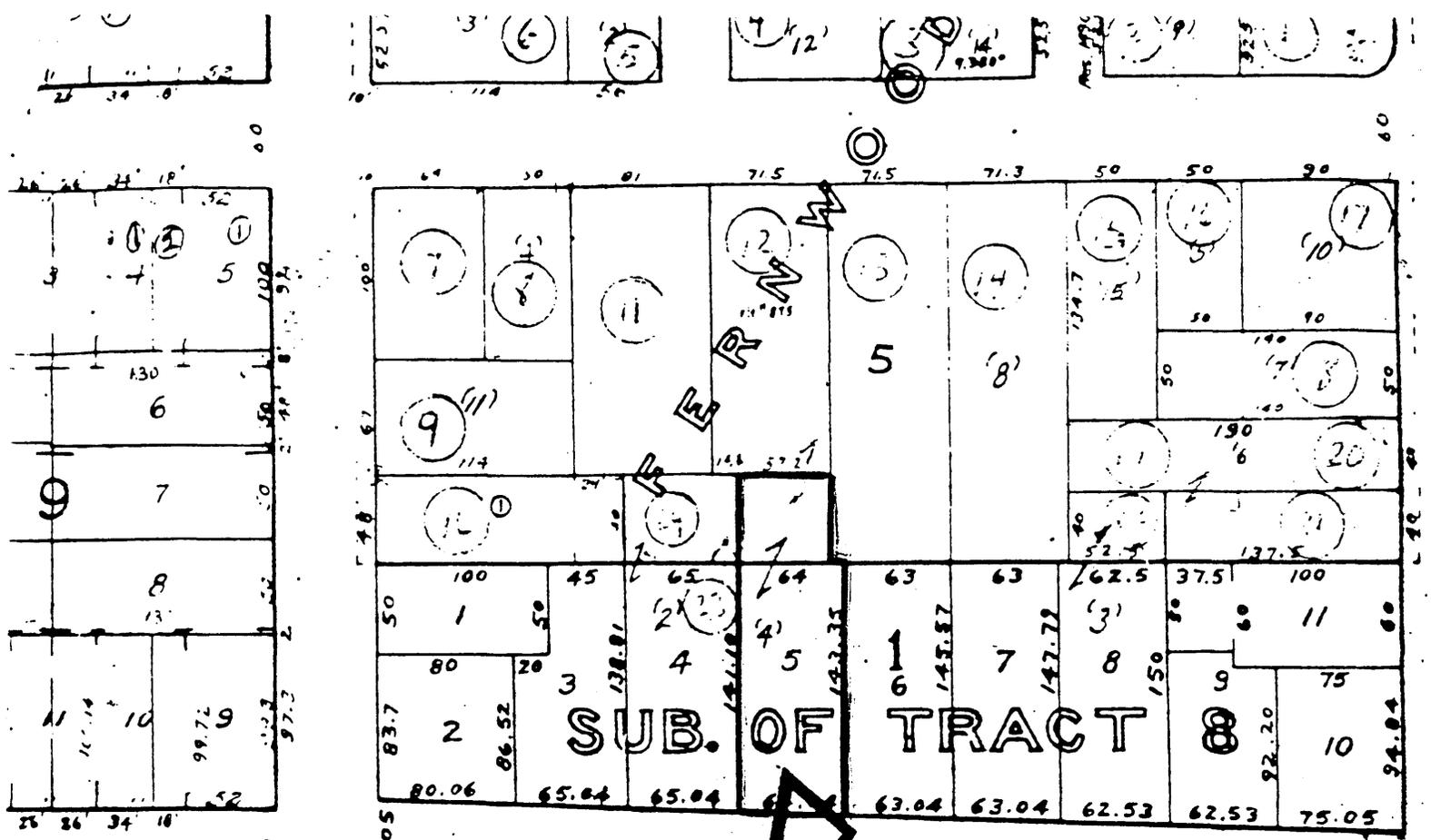
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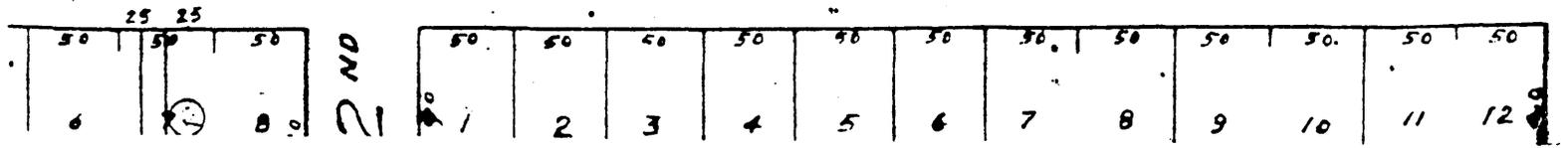
Section number 10 Page 1

Lot 5, Block 1, Subdivision of Tract 8, FERNWOOD, and that part of Tract 5, FERNWOOD, in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, more particularly described as follows:

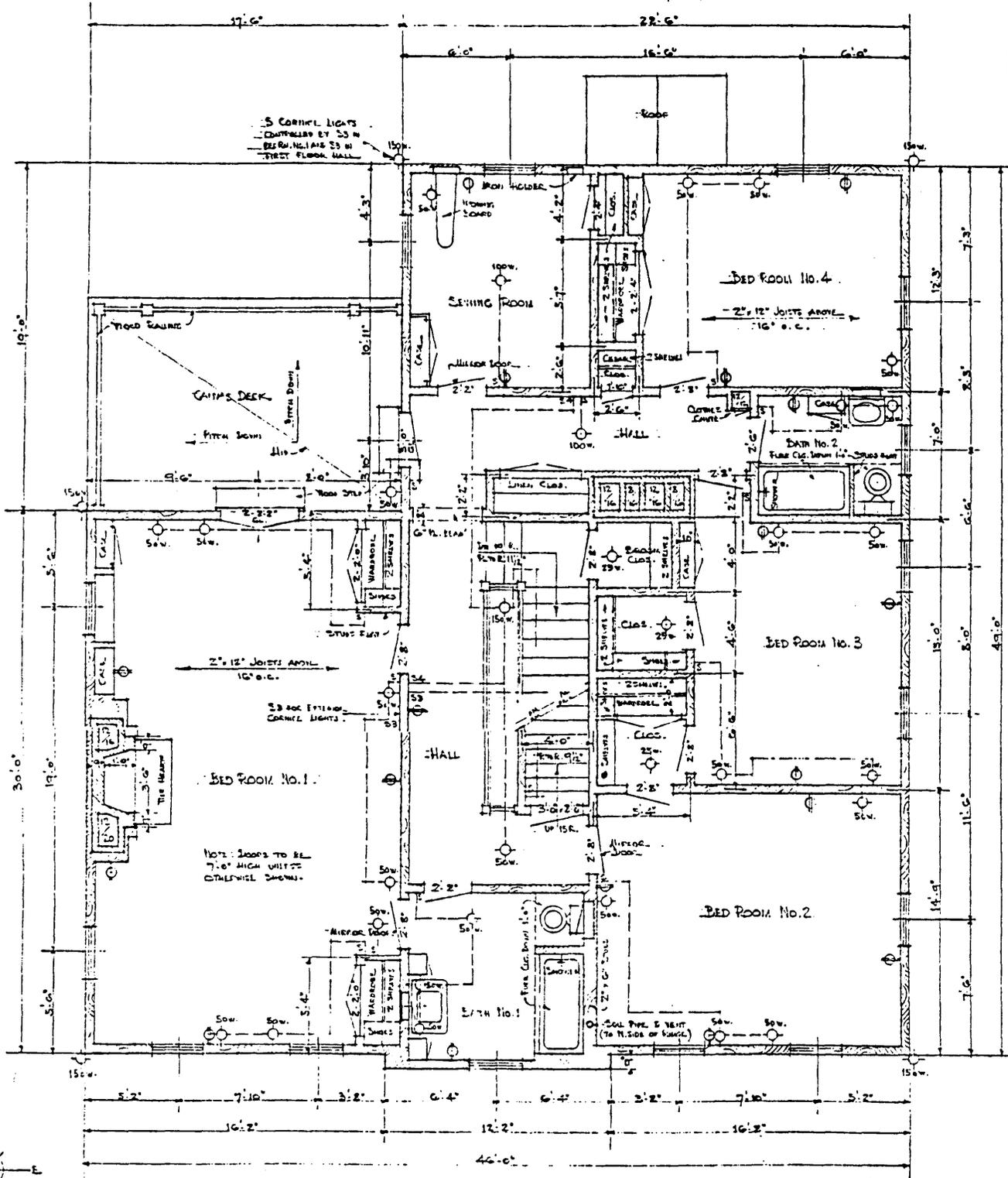
Beginning at the intersection of the Southerly line of Northeast Thompson Street with the Westerly line of Northeast 33rd Avenue as now established; running thence Westerly along the Southerly line of Northeast Thompson Street, a distance of 332.8 feet; thence Southerly and parallel with the Westerly line of Northeast 33rd Avenue, a distance of 214.85 feet, more or less, to the Southerly line of said Tract 5 which point is the true point of beginning of the tract herein to be described; running thence Westerly along the Southerly line of said Tract 5, a distance of 57.2 feet; thence Northerly parallel with the Westerly line of Northeast 33rd Avenue, a distance of 50 feet; thence Easterly and parallel with the Southerly line of said Tract 5, 57.2 feet; thence Southerly and parallel with the Westerly line of Northeast 33rd Avenue, 50 feet to the true point of beginning.



This print is made solely for the purpose of assisting in locating said premises and the company assumes no liability for variations, if any, in dimensions and location ascertained by actual survey.



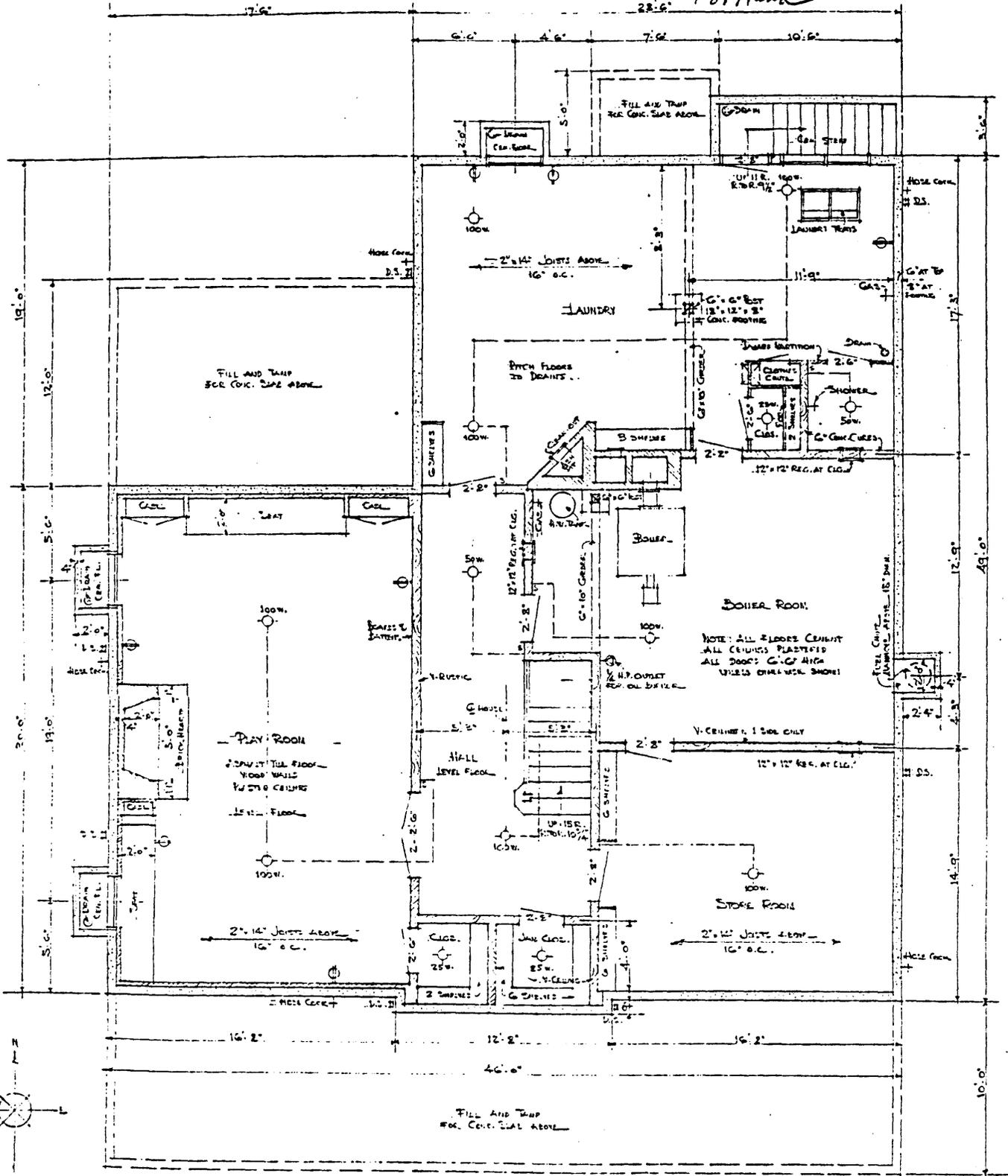
Hasettine Residence, Multnomah Portland



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/2" = 1 FOOT

Hasettine Residence
Multnomah

Hasetline Residence, Multnomah Portland



BASEMENT PLAN
S.C. 1/2" = 1'-0"

Historic
Resource
Inventory
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON



6-909-03231

3231 N.E. U.S. Grant Place

Fernwood Sub of Tract 8, Block 5, Tax Lot 4 of Lot 5
QUARTER SECTION MAP #: 2833
Grant Park

ORIGINAL NAME: Haseltine Residence

ORIGINAL FUNCTION: Residence

DATE BUILT: 1935

STYLE: Twentieth Century Colonial

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS BY: Parker, Jamieson

ORIGINAL OWNER: Haseltine, William

TAX ASSESSOR'S ACCOUNT #: R-27640-0090

ZONING: R5

Rank III

SPECIAL FEATURES AND MATERIALS:

Hip roof. Pedimented projecting pavilion. Lunette with keystone. Colossal pilasters. Recessed door with transom. Horizontal siding. Double-hung, multi-light windows. Cornice window heads.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Social, Commerce in association with William Haseltine

6-909-03231

Social, Commerce in association with William Haseltine: This house was built for William Haseltine, president of J.C. Haseltine & Co., Inc., and a civic leader.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

City of Portland Buildings Bureau microform and card files.

Multnomah County Tax Assessor records, microform, automated data files, and card files (Portland, 1980).

Grant Park Neighborhood Committee, inventory, 1981.

ORIGINAL BUILDING PERMIT #: 228319

Present owner as of May 1981: Society of Sisters of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary

MAILING ADDRESS: *c/o Convent of Holy Names, Marylhurst, Oregon 97036*

No Preservation Funding

Negative: 627-33

Score - Design/Construction: 8

Score - Historical: 2

Score - Rarity:

Score - Environment: 6

Score - Integrity: 10

Score - Intrinsic: 10

Score - Contextual: 16

Score - Total: 51