Laurelhurst Historic District

Laurelhurst Historic District is a 392-acre residential neighborhood in Portland, Oregon, located thirty-two city blocks east of the Willamette River. Most of the neighborhood is in northeast Portland, with only the southernmost quarter, below E Burnside Street, in southeast Portland. NE/SE César E Chávez Boulevard intersects with NE Glisan Street at Cox Circle at the center of the neighborhood, forming a large roundabout and dividing the neighborhood into four quadrants. Main entrances to Laurelhurst, characterized by their historic sandstone gates, are located in four perimeter locations. Overall, there are 1751 properties/resources within the Laurelhurst Historic District. Contributing resources include 7 objects (four entry gates, two lamp-posts, and a statue), 3 sites (two alleys and Cox Circle), and 1298 buildings. There are 7 contributing resources previously listed in the National Register (1 site and 6 buildings.) There are 436 non-contributing properties. The most prevalent architectural styles are Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and English Cottage. Most resources date from the 1910s and 1920s, with a full 86% of the surveyed resources constructed before 1930. 1315, or 75% of these 1751 resources are contributing to the district. Contributing resources exhibit their original forms, materials, features, and designs despite, in some cases, minor alterations. Most commonly, alterations include the replacement of at least some of the original windows, and often the replacement of siding and/or the addition of rear volumes or dormers. Freestanding garages have often been enlarged. As a whole, Laurelhurst has excellent historic integrity. The district includes the following character-defining features associated with the development of Laurelhurst from 1910-1948: intuitively curvilinear street layout with distinct quadrants and central roundabout; Joan of Arc statue; a development pattern exhibiting residential buildings in a range of period styles with planted front setbacks; Laurelhurst Park, a 27-acre property listed on the National Register; decorative pairs of “entry” markers; regularly spaced mature street trees; and associated features such as sidewalks, stamped curbs, historic light poles, and mature trees in yards throughout the neighborhood.

HISTORY

(The chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)

The Laurelhurst Historic District, located on the east side of Portland, Oregon, is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A and C. Because of its remarkable visual consistency and its historical associations, the Laurelhurst Historic District is nominated under the “Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960” Multiple Property Listing as an example of a Streetcar Suburb (Subtype II). The district meets the guidelines for evaluation and registration of an American suburb and as a Streetcar Suburb as defined in the “Historic Residential Suburbs” MPD. The period of significance in Laurelhurst began after the four quadrants were platted, in spring 1910, continued through the mid-1930s by which point almost all lots were developed, and ends in 1948, when the last streetcar line was removed along NE Glisan Street. The primarily residential neighborhood, with 1314 contributing resources including the individually-listed 27-acre Laurelhurst Park, is significant under Criteria A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and under Criteria C for Architecture. Demonstrating significance under Criterion A, Laurelhurst is Portland’s only residential subdivision illustrating both fashionable City Beautiful-era planning principles; a picturesque curvilinear pattern as well as a Beaux-Arts radially pattern. Laurelhurst also represents an example of an extraordinarily cohesive development by a “community builder” of prominence who designed, installed infrastructure and amenities, and determined the overarching stylistic character of a single place. Laurelhurst’s association with Paul C. Murphy, developer, also reflects its importance as an aspirational marketing idea beyond the sales of lots or houses. Though not nominated under Criterion B for its association with Paul C. Murphy, it is possible that further research may support the addition of Laurelhurst’s significance in this category, if Murphy is determined to be an individual who made sufficient important contributions to the history and development of the Portland (or larger) region. Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, Laurelhurst exemplifies popular trends across the United States in domestic architecture, extending from the enthusiasm for bungalows in the period 1905 to about 1920, to the trend towards period revivals in the late 1910s until the end of the 1920s, and finally including FHA-promoted Minimal Traditional cottages, WWII-era cottage style architecture, and early Ranch designs of the 1930s and 1940s. While some of these homes were designed by architects specifically for their sites and clients, the majority of homes appear to have been constructed by builders or architect-builders, often repeating house designs with variations in several locations within the neighborhood. As a suburb of the City Beautiful era, Laurelhurst is also significant under Criterion C for its principles of design important in the history of American community planning. Overall, the Laurelhurst Historic District retains exceptional historic integrity in the qualities of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association of a Streetcar Suburb.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Oregon Historic Preservation Office

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