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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 Glenn, Hugh, House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 100 West Ninth Street  not for publication  
city, town The Dalles  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Wasco code 065 zip code 97058

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>1</u>	<u>1</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>1</u>	<u>1</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 December 31, 1990  
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.  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:)

Entered in the  
National Register

William Byers 2/28/91

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Late Victorian: Queen Anne Style

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone masonry and brickwalls wood: weatherboard

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roof wood: shingleother 

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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SITE

The Hugh Glenn House is located on lots 1 and 2 of Block 26 of Gates Addition, tax lot 400, in the City of The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. Sited on a prominent corner lot, the residence is located on the southwest corner of West Ninth and Union streets in a primarily residential area. A concrete retaining wall, abutting the sidewalks on the east and north sides defines the property line; a church lines the property on the southern boundary and a residence abuts the property on the west. Concrete stairs ascending from the sidewalk lead to both entrance doors on the east and north elevations of the building. Deciduous trees and small flowering shrubs are scattered throughout the lot. A newly constructed garage is located in the southwest corner of the property and is accessed by a driveway on the east side of the property.

EXTERIOR

The one and one half story residence is roughly a rectangular volume, asymmetrical in plan, and measures approximately 24' X 40'. The main hip roof, covered with wood shingles, has a gabled projection which extends from the north elevation of the building. The gable end has eave returns. Gable dormers extend from the east and west facades; the east dormer has a semi-circular bargeboard which terminates with eave returns and projects over the tripartite dormer window. Straight-cut, unpatterned shingles cover the dormer windows. A distinctive conical turret, capped with a metal balled finial is located on the northeast corner and is covered with hexagonal scintillated roofing. The turret surmounts the front porch roof.

The main body of the residence is clad with shiplap siding, finished with corner boards. Decorative bracketed eaves and a plain frieze board extend around the perimeter of the residence. All windows in the structure, with the exception of the two bathrooms, one bedroom and the basement windows, are tall, one over one double hung wood sash with rope suspended counter weights. The windows on the first floor of street elevations have segmental arched heads with label molds. The windows are in excellent condition. A bay window projects from the front (north) elevation of the residence. Recessed wood panels decorate the bottom of the bay and brackets support the bay roof. The entrance doors are capped with transoms.

The porch on the north elevation is covered with a hip roof and supported by turned posts. The balustrade is turned, and the frieze is decorated with Eastlake knob and spindle work. Wooden stairs, terminating with boxed posts, descend to the front sidewalk. The porch on the east elevation is in the process of restoration; the balustrade is being repaired as is the spindled frieze.

The building is supported on a random cut basalt foundation, approximately 18" thick; the foundation is in good condition. The original portion of the house (see historic alterations) was construction with balloon framing. The studs which sit on the foundation sill plates (8" X 8" timbers), are the same studs that form the base for the roof rafters. The floor joist for the second

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floor are then attached to the wall studs via a support brace that is cut into the studs. Given the fact that some of the studs are over 20' high, the quality of wood that was used in the construction is far above what is available today. All the lumber is full dimensioned and since it was custom cut, some is above standard dimension.

INTERIOR

As remodeled circa 1900, the first floor (see attached floor plan) has a kitchen, an eating area, two small anterior rooms, a parlor, a dining room, a living room, an entrance vestibule, an hallway and two entries. The entrance vestibule is a small room connecting the front (north) entrance porch to the dining room. A door from the vestibule opens into the dining room. The dining room has a large build-in china closet on the south elevation and features glass doors on top and solid doors on the bottom. A door adjacent to the china cabinet leads into the stair hall. Large pocket doors on the west elevation of the dining room separate the dining room from the parlor. The parlor is separated from the living room by similar pocket doors. The living room is a large room with a bay window that looks out over the Columbia River to the north. The living room, parlor, dining room, and eating area all have finished fir floors and high ceilings.

The door, window and baseboard trim are constructed of 1" X 6" fir. The living room, dining room, halls and bedrooms are decorated with pressed cornice moldings. Each room has a different pattern, with the most decorative being in the living room, the dining room and the bedrooms. The same decorative pressed wood trim is used on the door and window moldings in the living and the dining rooms as is the trim in the dining room china cabinet. In addition, all rooms with the exception of the kitchen and rear addition, have picture molding.

The doors on both the main and second floor are composed of four vertical panels, the upper panels measure approximately one fourth the door height and are in excellent condition. The door knobs are all white porcelain. Woodwork, trim, door knobs, hinges and even the latches on the double hung windows are intact and in good condition.

The upper story is composed of four bedrooms, a bath and a sleeping porch arranged around a L-shaped hallway. The upper floor has the same window and door trim as the main floor. Two of the second floor bedrooms have fir floors similar to the main floor. The remaining three rooms have wood sub-floors. An unusual room is the bedroom on the northeast corner of the residence. The bedroom includes the conical turret which creates an unusual interior space.

The basement originally had a wood plank on beam floor and contained the furnace that was used for central heating. The basement walls are random cut basalt.

ORIGINAL GLENN HOUSE, Ca. 1882

As shown in the historic photograph taken prior 1900, the original house was a small Italianate Cottage Style building. The original roof was a truncated hip with a gable projection and was capped with cresting. The original foundation was brick. The front door, window details, frieze, front gable with projecting bay window were all maintained when the residence was remodeled

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prior to 1900. The early photograph, depicting the original configuration of the residence, shows Mr. Glenn, his wife and daughter Hattie on the porch (see historic photograph).

### REMODELING, Ca. 1900

A major remodeling, which changed the house to its current appearance, was completed prior to 1900 as evident in an historic photograph and analysis of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The house was enlarged slightly by elevating the upper one half story roof, changing the roof configuration, adding dormers and a corner turret and the addition and expansion of the entrance porches. The building changed from a small vernacular structure with Italianate details to a moderately sized Queen Anne Style residence.

### ADDITION, CA. 1910

Another addition was added ca. 1910 after the house was remodeled to a Queen Anne Style building. Attached to the south side of the original house, the addition (9' x 18') extended three floors. The basement addition was constructed of concrete and brick and housed a laundry room. The first floor addition was added to the south elevation of the present kitchen and was divided into two rooms. One of the rooms was a bathroom and the other a small pantry or kitchen. The upper floor addition served as a screened sleeping porch. Given the age of the addition, it appears that the ca. 1910 addition was specifically constructed for the purpose of including indoor plumbing.

### CURRENT REHABILITATION/RESTORATION

#### Exterior

Both porches have been repaired using the same construction techniques and materials used in the original construction. Roof cornices and supporting decorative brackets are all in good condition and only in need of being properly prepared and painted. The outside was painted sometime within the last ten years. The current paint scheme does not match the original house color. As evident in restoration work, an early paint scheme was parchment for the base color and green for the trim. The roof, with the exception of the turret, has been re-shingled, restoring the original wood roofing shingles.

#### Interior

One of the most attractive features of the residence during the consideration of purchase by the current owner was the fact that the house had not been remodeled since the ca. 1910 addition. The majority of the house remained intact on the interior and exterior. Woodwork, trim, door knobs, hinges and even the latches on the double hung windows were original and in good condition. Full restoration will require only stripping and repainting all wood surfaces, cleaning and polishing all of the hinges, knobs and latches and refinishing all wood floors. The residence is currently being restored to its turn of the century appearance with the exception of the kitchen area.

To date, all work has been completed in accordance with the guidelines issued from the federal government; The Secretary of The Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings- U.S. Department of the Interior-National Parks Service-1983.

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Other than the kitchen area, the only changes to the original house is the heating, electrical and plumbing systems. Each system has been updated to meet current building code requirements and also to meet the needs of a modern house. All work has being completed so to make the house a functional 1990 home while still maintaining the feel and appearance of a turn of the century home. The only major structural change was in the kitchen area. At the time of purchase, the kitchen area consisted of three different rooms and two small storage areas. The kitchen and the storage areas were opened up to make one large room. The wall between the original eating area and the original kitchen has been removed. The original kitchen had no plumbing and no built-in cabinets. As indicated above, a very small kitchen area was added with the last addition. The original kitchen did not have running water or any built in kitchen cabinets. New kitchen cabinets (1990) were designed and custom built by a cabinet maker in The Dalles. They were designed to give the appearance of 1920 cabinets and the general layout and appearance of the kitchen is turn of the century. The kitchen floor is tongue and groove fir and matches the original floor in the rest of the house. The cabinets are painted white and tops are tiled in a black and white pattern consistent with a 1920's kitchen. The original wainscoting is in the eating area.

The interior walls of the original house was lath and plaster. Given the age of the house and the fact that it was not completely heated for a number of years, all of the plaster had lost its structural rigidity and had to be removed. The decision to remove all of the lath and plaster was made based on a recommendation of a structural engineer and following a limited and unsuccessful attempt to work with the original lath and plaster walls. The only lath and plaster that is left is inside of three closets and in one room that is round and would be very difficult to sheetrock. An attempt was made to recreate the historic finish of the plaster.

As part of the current rehabilitation, the second floor ceiling of the existing structure was removed, exposing a trap door that was part of the original tin roof (1880's) of the original house. The present roof extends above the original hip roof, which is intact underneath, by approximately 6 feet. The dormers form the rooms that were added to the second floor at the time of the first remodeling ca. 1900. Since the original roof was exposed only for a short period, the condition is excellent. Steps have been taken to ensure access so that this part of the house's history can be viewed.

### Garage

It was not possible to determine that the house ever had a garage. In the photo taken prior to the turn of the century, outbuildings were visible, although none of them would be classed as a garage. However, to qualify for a conventional loan, covered off-street parking is required. Therefore, a garage designed to look like a turn of the century carriage house has been constructed. It is 20' X 28', a story and a half with the garage on the first floor and shop on the second floor. The garage is located in the southwest corner of the property.

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### Summary

Every effort has been made and will continue to be made to update the house to a 1990 functional level while ensuring that the features and appearance of the 1900 house are maintained. The Glenn House is an excellent example of an moderately sized Queen Anne and one of the few that is still in intact and used single family residence.

**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

c. 1882 - 1900  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

c. 1882  
c. 1900  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Hugh Glenn  
\_\_\_\_\_

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 0.22 acres The Dalles South, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	0
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6	4	1	3	6	0
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5	0	5	0	7	7	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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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 4, Township 1N, Range 13E, Willamette Meridian, in The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lots 1 and 2, Block 26, Gates Addition to the City of The Dalles and is identified as Tax Lot 400 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area corresponds to the legally recorded lot lines of property developed and occupied by Hugh Glenn from 1882 onward. It includes a newly constructed garage, which is a non-contributing feature.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gary R. & Bette B. Dennerline  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date May 10, 1990, December 31, 1990  
 street & number 100 West 9th Street telephone (503) 296-3097  
 city or town The Dalles state Oregon zip code 97058

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The Hugh Glenn Residence, constructed ca. 1882, is significant under Criterion "c" as one of the most distinctive, intact examples of a Queen Anne Style residence in The Dalles, Oregon. The residence displays many typical features of the Queen Anne Style in its various roof shapes including a corner conical tower, hip and intersecting gables, asymmetrical form, various window shapes, varied exterior wall surfaces and decorative Eastlake Style details on the porches such as the turned post and knob and spindle frieze. Out of thirty-one "Queen Anne Style" residences cited in The Dalles Cultural Resource Survey and Inventory, only two other residences compare to the Hugh Glenn residence in size and design, the Thompson and Schanno residences (the Bennett residence is a much larger residence and does not compare to the moderately sized Glenn house). The Glenn residence is the most intact of the comparative buildings (see comparative analysis).

The residence is unusual in that it was originally constructed (ca. 1882) as a smaller building reflecting the Italianate Style. Wasco County, State of Oregon records indicate that Hugh Glenn purchased Lots 1-5 from Dalles City on January 20, 1882, most likely with the intent of constructing a residence for his family. Glenn was an early local architect / builder and is thought to have designed and constructed the residence. The construction date of ca. 1882 is substantiated by the county tax assessors records. The Glenn family are shown in an early photograph of the original Italianate home dated 1890.

The building was subsequently remodeled ca. 1900 to a larger Queen Anne style residence however some of the Italianate features remained after the remodeling such as the segmental arched windows with label mold trim, the decorative eave brackets and the bay window. The success of the remodeling into a credible Queen Anne Style residence is credited to the work of the owner, Hugh Glenn. The residence has remained virtually intact since Glenn's occupancy.

During the time of Glenn's residency, Hugh Glenn contributed significantly to both the early architecture and transportation in Wasco County. As the builder / architect for Max Vogt, Hugh Glenn supervised all of the buildings of Max Vogt and Co. This included the Chapman block at 2nd and Washington streets, the Vogt Block at 2nd and Federal streets, and an armory at 3rd and Washington streets that included a elegant theater. In the transportation field, Glenn was involved in both early railway and navigational construction in The Dalles. Mr. Glenn lived in the house from the time it was completed until his death in 1927.

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Hugh Glenn came to The Dalles in 1876 after mining for gold in Grant County, Oregon. Glenn, of Scottish ancestry, was born in Canada in 1840 and came to the United States in 1859, settling first in San Francisco then later moved to Portland. He met and married his wife, Hattie Severson, in Portland and were the first couple married in the East Portland Methodist Church. Glenn owned and operated a mercantile business in Portland before moving to The Dalles in 1876 to start a cooperative.

In 1888, Glenn began work for Max Vogt, a prominent real estate developer in The Dalles. Glenn is credited with the construction of the buildings in the Vogt estates in the city and for the construction of many of the buildings in The Dalles. In 1899, Glenn started a paint and varnish store which he owned until his death in 1927. He maintained other business interests and is credited with building and operating the first electric plant in The Dalles which later was purchased by the Pacific Power and Light Company. Other business ventures included being an organizer of The Dalles-Portland-Astoria Navigation Company, and the contractor in charge of the construction of the S.P. & S. Railroad from Portland to Astoria. He was an active member of the Washington Masonic Lodge and the Jackson Engine Company No. 1. Hattie and Hugh Glenn had four daughters; two died prior to Hugh's death in 1927. Hattie died in 1904.

### Comparative Analysis:

The following comparative analysis was compiled from Queen Anne Style residences listed in "The Dalles Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory" and a current field investigation. There were thirty-one (31) buildings listed in "The Dalles Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory" categorized as "Queen Anne" styles dwellings. The buildings were divided into four broad categories for the purpose of this analysis; 1). Queen Anne Style residences similar in size, massing, and details to the Hugh Glenn House; 2). Small Queen Anne Cottages; (3). Vernacular Queen Anne Style residences; 4). Vernacular Style buildings with Queen Anne details; 5). Buildings which have been compromised by alterations, additions or demolition.

### 1. Queen Anne Residences

- a. Alfred S. Bennett, House (#2)                      608 Trevitt St                      1899

The Bennett residence is a large, two and one-half story Queen Anne Style building. Dominant gables project from the east, north and west elevations of the main hip roof and a tower is located on the northwest corner of the residence. A one story veranda with a circular pavilion extends around the north and east facades. Shiplap siding and imbricated shingles clad the exterior of the building. The house currently functions as a Bed and Breakfast and is in excellent condition. The house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. Although the Bennett Residence is an excellent example of a Queen Anne Style residence with Eastlake detailing, its substantial size creates a significant differences from the medium sized Hugh Glenn house.

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b. Thompson, John L, House (#4) 209 W Third St 1897

The Thompson house constructed in 1897, is a two and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne style building. It has a gable roof with a square tower on the southeast corner of the front elevation. The shingles on the gable ends are imbricated and the windows are one-over-one double hung with leaded glass sections on several of the upper portions of the windows. A pedimented gable surmounts the front porch roof which is supported by turned porch post and decorative brackets. It has a stone foundation. The building, located in the center of the commercial historic core of The Dalles, was originally a single family dwelling until 1949 when it was modified into a boarding house. The Thompson house is currently used as an office building, which also has resulted in additional changes to the interior. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

c. Schanno House (#9) 505 W Third Place ca. 1895

The Schanno residence, constructed ca. 1895, is a two and one half story Queen Anne Style residence. A prominent gable projects from the main hip roof on the front elevation and a two story tower is located on the east facade. The front gable is decorated with fishscale shingles and a tripartite window with stained glass punctuates the center of the gable. The shiplap siding is finished at the top with a frieze board decorated with rosettes. The windows are one over one double hung with the exception of a larger fixed pane window on the front elevation (ca. 1920 installation). A recessed balcony is located on the southwest corner of the building. The front porch extends across the front of the building and is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The entrance to the porch is announced by a pedimented gable embellished with a sunburst design. The residence is supported on a rock foundation and is in excellent condition. Alteration to the building includes a new front porch railing and spindles.

**2. Small Queen Anne Cottage Style Residences**

a. House (#14) 512 E. Eighth Str. 1890

The residence, constructed in 1890, is one and one half stories with a daylight basement. The roof is composed of intersecting gables; the front gable has eave returns and the side gables are pedimented. Cut-away bays windows, decorated with brackets and pendants, are located on the west and north elevations. The front vergeboard, which frames a sunburst design, is embellished with raised circular cut-outs. The gable ends are clad with imbricated wood shingles. Two, twenty light windows punctuate the front gable which surmounts a small pent roof sheltering the front bay window. Drop siding clads the building. The small front entrance porch is located

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adjacent to the front bay on the west elevation. A large one story addition on the west side may have been added to the building in the 1920s. A new exterior brick chimney has been added to the east elevation.

b. House (#24) 114 W. Eighth Str. 1890

The residence, constructed in 1890, is one and one half stories with a daylight basement. The roof is composed of intersecting gables; the front gable has eave returns and the side gables are pedimented. Cut-away bays windows, decorated with brackets and pendants, are located on the east and north elevations. The front vergeboard is embellished with raised circular cut-outs. The gable ends are clad with imbricated wood shingles. Two, one over one double hung wood sash windows punctuate the front gable which surmount a small projecting window cornice which shelters the front bay window. Drop siding and vertical tongue and groove flush match siding clads the building. The shed roof front entrance porch is located adjacent the front bay on the east elevation. Alterations to the residence include a the partial shed porch on the front elevation and removal of the original porch detailing and configuration. The residence is similar in design and scale to the residence located at 512 E. Eighth Street.

c. House, (#30) 901 E. Tenth Str. 1900

The one and one half story Queen Anne Cottage is irregular in plan and has a hip roof with intersecting gable roofs. The front facing gable has eave returns and caps a cut-away bay window. The front entrance is recessed under the central gable. Shiplap siding sheaths the body of the residence and wood shingles clads the gable ends. A later porch addition has been added to the west elevation. The residence is in fair condition.

### 3. Vernacular Queen Anne Style Residences

The following six properties represent Vernacular Queen Anne Style residences. These buildings are somewhat modest versions of the Queen Anne Style and do not have the varied roof juxtapositions and configurations and detailing as the other comparative Queen Anne Style residences listed above. Generally, these building have common stylistic characteristics, massing and details to one another. The buildings are one and one half to two and one half stories in height, have a hip roof with intersecting side and front gables, and are cross or L-shape in plan. The gable ends have eave returns or are pedimented, and clad with imbricated wood shingles. Shiplap or drop siding covers the exterior of the residences and a beltcourse of imbricated shingles typically separates the various stories.

The windows are one over one double hung with the exception of some decorative stained glass windows. Cut-away two story bays with decorative pendants and brackets embellish the side

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projections. The porches either extend across the width of the front elevation or are partial frontal porches. All the porches have turned posts and hip roofs. Four of the six properties have a decorative porch friezes and two of the properties have pedimented porch gables. The buildings are supported on masonry or concrete foundations and are generally in good condition with minor alterations. The residences were constructed from 1895 to 1900.

These buildings, although good examples of Vernacular Queen Anne style buildings, do not possess the number of distinctive Queen Anne features as the Hugh Glenn Residence. These residences represent a slightly different building type. The more formal massing and detailing reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival Style.

<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>
1. Obarr House (#8)	202 E. Fifth Str.	1895
2. House (#16)	502 E. Fourth Str.	1895
3. House (#22)	811 Trevitt Str.	1900
4. House (#26)	115 W. Ninth Str.	ca. 1895
5. Gilpin, House (#28)	816 E. Tenth Str.	ca. 1900
6. House (#19)	214 E. 7th Place	ca. 1880 (?)

#### 4. Vernacular Residences with Queen Anne Details

These buildings represent Vernacular Style residences with Queen Anne or Easklake Style details. Some of the buildings are a combination of various styles including the Queen Anne Style.

a. Ball House                                    526 W. Third Place                    ca. 1880

The Ball Residence is an example of a vernacular style building. The residence is a two story, L-shaped structure with a clipped gable roof and is clad with shiplap siding. The building has two brick chimneys; one is corbelled. The windows are a combination of two over two and four over four double hung wood sash. A small porch is located on the front elevation. The residence does not display distinct characteristics of the Queen Anne Style.

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b. Gray, Capt W. P. House (#5) 210 W. Fourth Str. Date Unknown

The Captain Gray Residence, constructed ca. 1900, is a two and one half story Vernacular Style building with a raised basement. A gable roof with eave returns covers the building. Wood shingles sheath the gable end and shiplap siding clads the main body. The majority of the windows are one over one double hung wood sash with the exception of a larger single pane window in the front elevation and two small nine over one windows in the gable end. A bay window is located on the west elevation and a cut-away bay decorated with brackets and spindles is on the northwest corner of the buildings. The partial front porch is embellished with turned porch post and brackets; an upper recessed porch also has the same decorative details. The building is supported on a rock foundation. Alterations to the building include an incompatible white rock facing on the raised basement area around the front porch and the same rock pattern covers the facade of the one story historic addition on the east elevation. The rear one story addition (no known date) has been covered with stucco and the front porch stair railing has been altered. The building currently is being used as a retail store; the front yard as been paved for parking.

c. Sinnott, Col N. B. House (#6) 316 W. Fourth Str. 1868

The T-shaped, Sinnott Residence is one and one half stories and has a gable roof with a dominate front facing projecting gable. A smaller gable dormer projects from the west side of the main roof volume. The weatherboard siding is finished at the gable ends with a wide frieze board and boxed eaves. The windows are one over one double hung wood sash and a transom and sidelights surround the entrance door. The front porch extends across the length of the front elevation and is decorated with turned spindles and post, and brackets. The upper porch railing is decorated with turned spindles. A stone foundation supports the building. The residence displays some characteristic of the Greek Revival Style reflected in its shape and roof form, however it has the later addition of Easklake porch details.

d. Maier House (#10) 503 W. Third Place ca. 1900

The Maier Residence is Vernacular in style with some Easklake porch details. The modest rectangular building has a gable roof with side gable dormers. One over one double hung windows comprise the majority of the window types and a bay window is located on the front facade. Weatherboard siding clads the exterior of the residence. Turned spindles and post, and brackets reflect Queen Anne or Easklake style details. The building is in poor condition.

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e. House (#12) 401 E. Eighth St 1900

This vernacular, one story residence has low pitched cross gable roof. The gable ends are decorated with Stick Style vertical boarding and bulls-eyes. A semi-circular porch wraps around the south and west elevations of the building and is a dominate element in the design. A bay window projects from the front elevation of the building and one over one windows comprise the majority of the window type. A brick and stone foundation support the dwelling. The building does not reflect the Queen Anne Style in either massing or details.

f. House (#11) 914 E. Seventh Str. ca. 1900

The Vernacular Style residence, constructed ca. 1900, is a one and one half story building with a jerkinshead roof and an intersecting front gable. A corbelled chimney caps the steep roof. The building is dominated by the first story porch which wraps around the north and east facades. A simple frieze and bracket embellish the porch. The windows are one over one double hung wood sash and the building is clad with drop siding. A high brick foundation supports the building. The building is in poor condition and has been divided into four to five apartments. The residence is vernacular in style with some Queen Anne and Eastlake stylistic features on the porch.

g. French, House (#18) 515 Liberty St ca. 1865

The French Residence is a combination of the Italianate and Stick Styles; it is not a Queen Anne Style dwelling.

h. House (#20) 304 E. Seventh Pl 1890

The Vernacular Style building is two stories and rectangular in plan. The residence has a low pitched gable roof and is clad with shiplap siding. One over one double hung wood sash windows punctuate the exterior of the building. The porch extends across the front facade and is embellished with a pedimented gable over the entrance stairs and jigsaw brackets. The front porch details are more reminiscent of the Italianate Style. The residence is in fair condition

i. House (#21) 320 W. Seventh Str. 1896-1900

The Vernacular Style, one story residence is rectangular in plan and constructed of brick. Hip dormers project from the sides of the main gable roof. The front porch extends across the front of the residence and classical detailing. The building reflects characteristic of the Bungalow Style.



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j. House (#25) 218 W. Ninth Str. 1902

The Vernacular Style residence is rectangular in plan and has a gable roof with a dominate intersecting front gable. A hip dormer projects from the front of the roof. The residence is clad with drop siding and has a partial recessed porch. Classical details include Tuscan porch posts, and transoms and sidelights which surround the entrance door. The majority of the windows are one over one double hung wood sash. The most prominent Queen Anne or Eastlake Style detail is the jigsaw gable ornament.

**5. Building deleted from the Comparative Analysis due to Alterations or Demolitions**

a. Karlisle House (#7) 100 W Fourth St 1889

The exterior of the Karlisle House has been covered with asbestos shingles. The building reflects the Italianate Styles and the later Colonial Revival Style.

b. May, Matthew, House (#13) 508 E. Eighth Str. 1900

The May residence has a new one story rectangular addition on the east elevation compromising the integrity of the building.

c. Mays, Benton, House (#15) 918 Laughlin Str. ca. 1873

The Mays Residence has a prominent one story shed addition on the south side of the building. The addition is covered with T-11 siding.

d. House (#17) 506 E. Fourth Str. 1900

The residence has been severely compromised by the addition of asbestos siding and large shed dormer additions on the west and east elevations.

e. House (#23) 217 W. Eighth Str. 1900

The Vernacular Queen Anne Style residence has been compromised by the installation of a large picture window on the front elevation and the glass enclosure of the upper porch.

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f. House (#29) 817 E. Tenth Str. 1900

The Vernacular Queen Anne Style residence has had a shed roof carport attached to the north elevation. Large solar panels have been installed on the south side of the main gable roof which are very visible from the street.

g. House (#32) 1213 Jefferson Str. 1903

The original siding on this Vernacular Queen Anne residence has been replaced with aluminum siding.

h. Brookhouse, John, House (#31) 902 E. Eleventh Str. No Date

The house has been completely demolished

i. Trevitt, Victor, House (#3) 215 W. Third Str. No Date

There is no building at this address.

Summary

The Hugh Glenn Residence is one of the most distinctive moderately sized Queen Anne Style residence in The Dalles. Out of thirty-one buildings listed as Queen Anne Style residences in The Dalles' historic inventory, only two other buildings compare to the Hugh Glenn residence. The remainder of the residences were classified as follows: the Bennett house, is a much larger example of a Queen Anne style building; three buildings were classified as smaller Queen Anne Cottage; six residences were vernacular Queen Anne buildings; ten residences were classified as vernacular buildings with Queen Anne Style details and nine buildings were omitted from the comparison due to alterations and demolitions. The Glenn house is a distinctive intact example of a Queen Anne Style residence and is important as a documented example of an building which was remodeled early in its history by its architect/ owner into a more popular style.

Glenn House Represented in Historic Inventories

The house is included in the 'Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties' as completed by Al Staehli and Daniel Meader on 10/84 and 4/85 and is listed as the Hugh Glenn House with common name of Bennett. There has been no research substantiating the Bennett "common name."

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Supplemental Information

The following obituaries are from The Dalles Chronicle and the Oregonian.  
The Oregonian-August 3, 1927:

**HUGH GLENN, PIONEER OF THE DALLES, SUCCUMBS  
FUNERAL SERVICES SET FOR 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT TO CREMATE BODY**

Hugh Glenn, pioneer The Dalles Contractor died at The Dalles Hospital about 11 o'clock this morning after a short illness at the age of 87. Public funeral services will be held from Crandall's chapel this evening under the direction of the Masonic lodge, and cremation services will be held at Portland at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Casket will be closed at 8:00 this evening.

Mr. Glenn came to The Dalles with his wife and daughter, the latter now Mrs. Joseph Heroux, in 1876. He was born on Amherst island, Ontario, Canada, of Scottish ancestry. His brother, William Glenn, the last of the family died last March on the home place at Amherst island at the age of 83.

Mr. Glenn came to the Pacific coast around Cape Horn when 19 years of age. Later he came to Portland and engaged in the mercantile business when east Portland was a separate village. He married Hattie Severson, daughter of a pioneer family in 1872. They were the first couple married in the East Portland Methodist Church.

From Portland the family went to Grant County where Mr. Glenn mined for gold at Spanish Gulch and where his first daughter was born. From there, Mr. Glenn and his family came to The Dalles and engaged in general contracting and building for Max Vogt and Company beginning in 1888. He built all of the structures belonging to the Vogt estate up to the fire of 1891 and rebuilt many of them after the fire. He built St. Mary's academy also.

Mr. Glenn built and operated the first electric plant in The Dalles which was later sold to Pacific Power and Light Company. He was also a large stockholder in the Regulatory steamboat line and built a large dock at the foot of Court Street. He was known to be a strong booster for any project which would build up the city's payroll.

For 27 years, in addition to his other interests, he maintained the paint and varnish now operated by his son-in-law, Joseph Heroux. He was contractor in charge of constructing the first S. P. & S Line between Portland and Astoria.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Heroux and Mrs. Grace Crichton. Two daughters, Hattie and Emma predeceased the father. Mrs. Glenn died here in 1904. Mr. Glenn was a charter member of the Washington lodge of Masons in Portland, indicating that he belonged to the order for more than a half century.

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The Dalles Chronicle-August 5, 1927

Funeral services for Hugh Glenn, pioneer contractor and business man of The Dalles, who died here last Thursday, were held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon from the Portland Crematorium. Rev. D.V. Poling, Congregational minister of Portland and formerly of this city officiated. Old friends of this city who attended the funeral were Judge and Mrs. Fred W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E.M. Wingate, Mrs. Ed Beck, Miss Valesca Liebe, M.T. Noland and Sam Gill. The body was taken to Crandall's for the crematorium.

Mr. Glenn was the builder of many structures that stand today in The Dalles. An ingenious organizer and indefatigable worker, he was associated with a large number of progressive enterprises.

When but nineteen years of age, he sailed from New York around the Horn to San Francisco. After remaining there for some time he went to Portland, spending a few months there. The lure of the California gold soon caught his fancy and he followed the pioneers who ventured into that district. He packed oar out of the mines until he again returned to Portland, where he went to work for Hampton Kelly (father of Lou Kelly, present county commissioner) who was then operating a shingle mill in Powell Valley.

Later he went into Portland and acquired 23 acres where the new Broadway Bridge entrance in east Portland is now built. He conducted a mercantile business there. But the call of the mining camps was in his blood, so he sold out and went to the gold mines in Spanish Gulch in what is now Canyon City.

After leaving the gold mines, he came to The Dalles where he began the operation of a cooperage. From this, he drifted in to the contracting business. As a contractor, he erected all of the buildings of the Vogt estate up until the fire of 1891. Many of the Vogt buildings were rebuilt by Mr. Glenn after the fire.

Among his largest structures is the St. Mary's Academy, which stands today as it was originally constructed under Mr. Glenn's supervision. He erected and operated the first electric light plant in The Dalles. This was located where the Baptist church now stands.

He was one of the organizers and presidents of the The Dalles-Portland-Astoria Navigation Company. In the mean time while his other work was progressing here he was given the contract for the erection of the snow sheds on the Northern Pacific railroad at Ellensburg. He was assisted in this by C.J. Crandall and E.C. Price. He was the contractor in charge of the S.P. & S. Railroad from Portland to Astoria. Associated with him in this was Tom Honeyman, founder of the Honeyman Hardware Company in Portland. After the completion of this job he again came back to The Dalles and resumed his general contracting and building. In 1899 he organized a paint and oil store in this city and operated it until he sold out about eight years ago to his son in law, Joseph Heroux.

Mr. Glenn was one of the first members of the historic old Jackson Engine Company No. 1. He was a charter member of the Washington Masonic Lodge and belonged to that order for more than a quarter of a century.

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Mr. Glenn was born on Amherst Island, Ontario Canada, 87 years ago. He arrived in The Dalles with his wife and daughter who is now Mrs. Heroux, in 1876. He was married in 1872 to Mrs. Hattie Severson, daughter of a pioneer Oregon family. This was the first marriage performed in the East Portland Methodist Church. He is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. Heroux and Mrs. Grace Crichton. Two daughters, Hattie and Edna died a number of years ago. Mrs. Glenn passed away in 1904.

**Significant Accomplishments of Hugh Glenn:**

- General contracting and building for Max Vogt and Company beginning in 1888.
- Operated the first electric plant in The Dalles which was later sold to Pacific Power and Light Company.
- Large stockholder in the Regulatory steamboat line
- Built a large dock at the foot of Court Street.
- For 27 years, he maintained the paint and varnish store
- Contractor in charge of constructing the first S. P.& S Line between Portland and Astoria.
- One of the organizers and presidents of the The Dalles-Portland-Astoria Navigation Company.
- Contractor of the snow sheds on the Northern Pacific railroad at Ellensburg, WA
- One of the first members of the historic Jackson Engine Company No. 1.
- Charter member of the Washington Masonic Lodge

**History of Ownership- Hugh Glenn House:**

First Parties	Second Parties	Mo/Dy/Yr
Dalles City	Public	6/11/1879
Dalles City	Hugh Glenn	1/20/1882
E.J. Dejhart et al	Hattie Glenn	12/1/1899
Lien City	Hattie Glenn	
Lien City	Hattie Glenn	
Grace Glenn Crichton & Bertha Glenn	Guy & Lucille Gam	5/2/1952
Estate of Guy E. Gam	Dorothy B. West	10/29/1973
Estate of Dorothy B. West	Gary & Bette Dennerline	4/1/1988

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NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 4 T.1N. R.13E. W.M.  
WASCO COUNTY

IN 13 4DA  
THE DATES

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SEE MAP IN 13 3CB

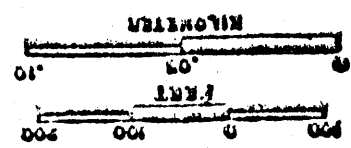
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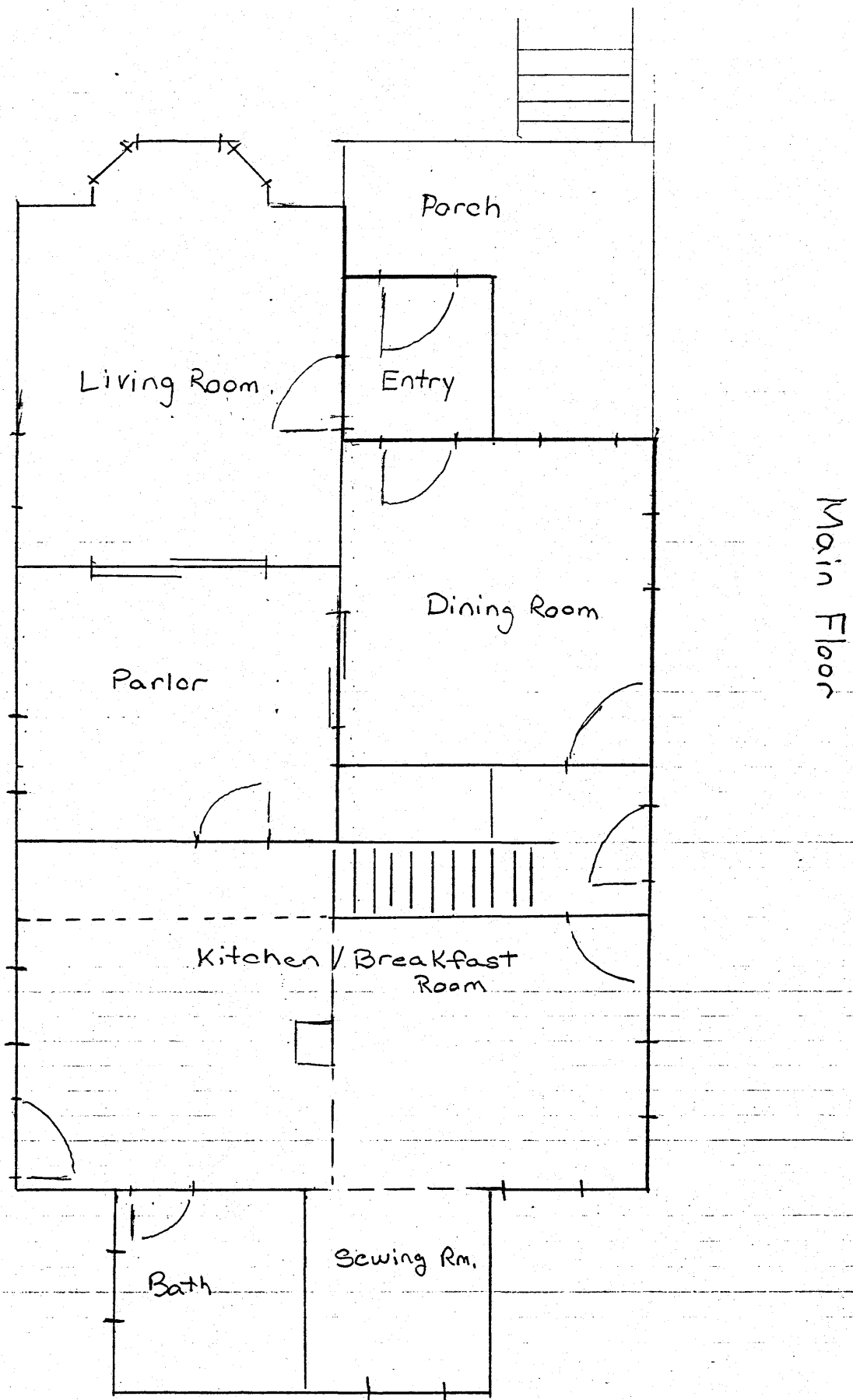
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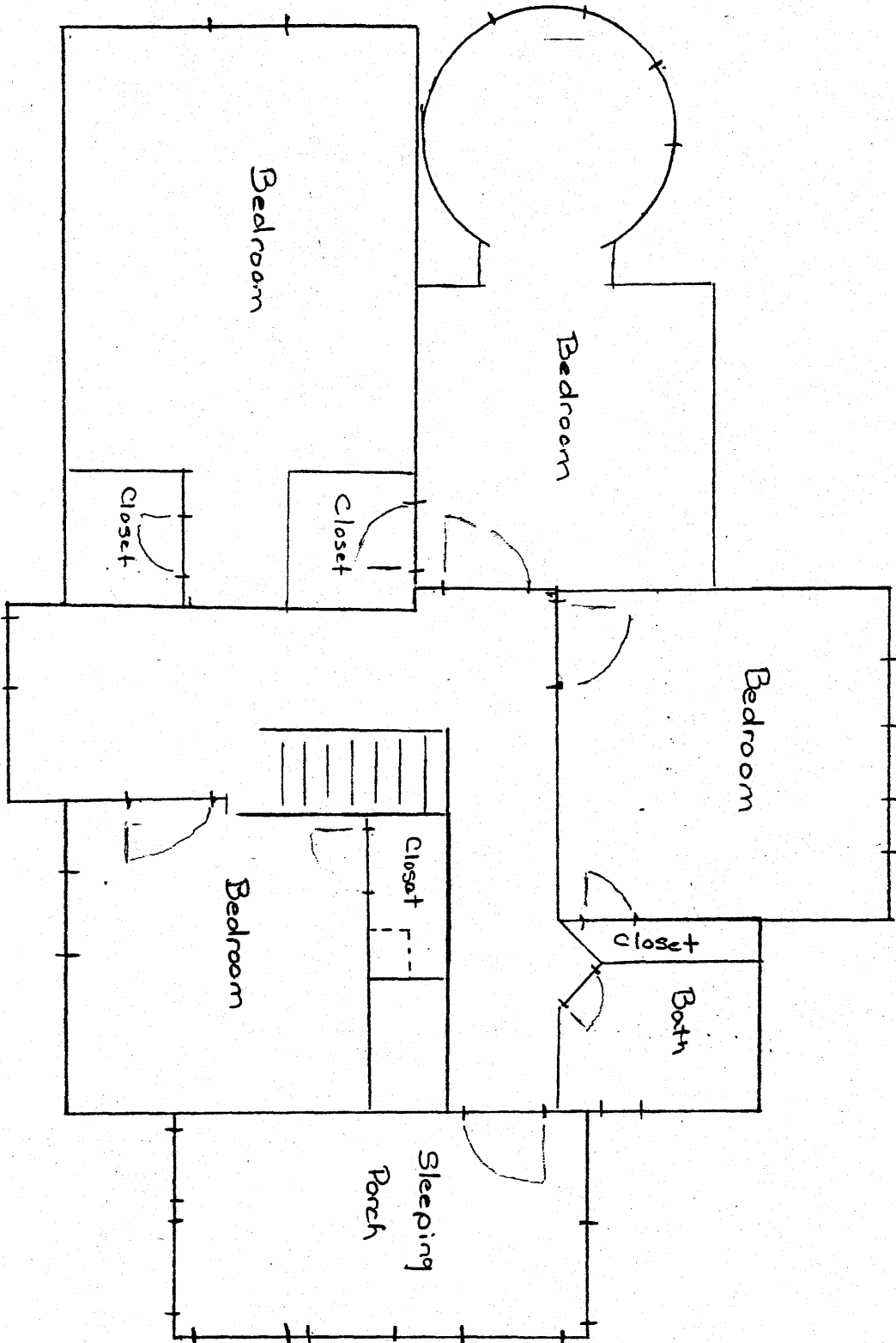




North

Attachment-Four

Upstairs - second floor



North

Attachment-Five

