

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90000672

Date Listed: 5/10/90

James Gleed Barn
Property Name

Yakima
County

WA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

5/10/90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Category of Property: Under this heading both building(s) and structure are checked. Only building(s) should be checked.

This information was confirmed with Leonard Garfield of the Washington SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

RECORDED MAR 28 1990

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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 10-900-a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gleed, James, Barn
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1960 Old Naches Hwy.
city, town Naches
state Washington code WA county Yakima code 077 zip code 98908

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked)
Category of Property: building(s) (checked), structure (checked)
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0, Total 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 3/16/90
Washington State Department of Community Development Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

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. (checked)
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 5/10/90

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Agricultural: barn

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Agricultural: barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

N/A

foundation stone
walls wood: board and batten

roof wood: shakes
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located approximately one mile east of the small unincorporated community of Glead near the Naches River, the Glead Barn is a well preserved heavy timber frame structure built in 1885. The barn, sited 100 feet from the Naches Highway and surrounded by a split rail fence, is the most important historic structure on a farmstead that now includes extensive orchards, an irrigation canal, and several nonhistoric farm buildings.

The Glead barn is a rectangular structure which measures 66 feet across the east and west elevations, and 44 feet across the north and south. The building rests on a stone foundation, laid without mortar, and rises to a gabled roof with wood shingles. A one story, shed roof stable projects 14 feet from the barn on the south and east sides. A polygonal silo, built of crib construction, is adjacent to the barn on the south. The main roof of the barn is capped by a gabled louvered cupola, with sunburst motif in the gable ends.

The exterior walls of the barn are faced in vertical boards and battens, with wood frame windows and sliding doors. Windows in the upper gable end are four-over-four, double-hung wood sash, while smaller windows on the lower level feature wood frames with mostly single lights. The original sliding doors (with tracks) are located on the south and east sides, providing entry to the stable. A large sliding door on the west gable end (sheltered by a pent roof) provides access to the main horse stable. A single leaf door also provides access through the south end. On the north gable end is a large hayloft door, and part of the hayrack extends at the roof peak. The eaves are trimmed with a scalloped vergeboard, underscored by plain frieze boards, which provides the only ornament on the building.

The interior of the Glead Barn includes a cattle shed and horse stable on the lower level and a hayloft above. The superstructure of the barn is built of hand-hewn timber posts and beams, joined by mortise and tenon and secured with wooden pegs. Braces, joists, and rafters are mill sawn lumber. The cattle shed includes the original wooden stanchions and manger, and the original horse stalls line the inside wall of the main barn. Elsewhere on the first level are a wooden beef bar, for hanging meat destined for the butcher; wood pegs for hanging harnesses; and wood locks and door handles. Steep and narrow wooden stairs lead to the hayloft. The loft is a large open space which rises to the roof rafters, with a hay chute leading to the lower level. Flooring throughout most of the barn is composed of two inch by 12 inch planks. The barn retains excellent interior and exterior integrity and is essentially unchanged since its construction over 100 years ago.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1885

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scott, Robert, & Sons

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

Built in 1885 as a cattle and horse barn for a pioneer rancher, the Glead Barn is an exceptionally well-preserved example of heavy timber frame barn construction in the Yakima Valley. The structure, which is built of hand-hewn posts and beams with mortise and tenon joints and wooden pegs, illustrates the building techniques and craftsmanship of the frontier era. James Glead was a successful rancher and hay farmer and the builder of an early irrigation system. But his barn is the best preserved structure on his homestead, and is believed to be one of the oldest and best preserved barns in the region.

Historical Background:

James Glead was born in Massachusetts in 1835, and moved west with his family to Illinois before finally settling in Pueblo, Colorado. In 1878, the 33-year old farmer decided to leave Pueblo because of his poor health. With his 22-year old wife Sarah, their four daughters, and his wife's father, Glead packed their goods into a covered wagon and set out for Walla Walla in Washington Territory. According to family history, the wagon was overloaded, and many of the home furnishings were left reluctantly by the side of the road before the Glead family reached their destination.

When the Glead family arrived in Walla Walla, the community was in the midst of a diphtheria epidemic, and Glead decided to continue on to the Yakima Valley. After 3 months and 20 days on the trail, the Glead family arrived at Yakima City (present-day Union Gap), and settled in the 200-family village a short time.

But by 1879, Glead had taken his family 10 miles further up the Yakima and Naches rivers, where he selected a homestead site. Four other families, located closer to the Naches River, had staked claims in the area, too, but Glead selected higher, drier land. Glead was familiar with the effects of irrigation on the dry land of Pueblo, and envisioned a similar transformation of his land.

Glead established a 160-acre homestead at the site (a land claim based on his 47-month service in the Civil War). The first house on the land was a small log cabin, but by 1881 Glead had built a fine two-story Victorian frame house (which stood for over a century). Four years later, Glead hired Robert Scott of Naches and his sons Walter and Bob, to construct a large barn. The barn was a heavy timber frame structure with hand hewn posts and beams, and sawn lumber hauled by wagon from a mill at The Dalles, Oregon. The shakes came from a mill at nearby Mt. Clemen.

Glead's ranch flourished and eventually included a variety of structures. To irrigate his land, in 1881 he surveyed and constructed a canal for the Naches Consolidated Ditch Company (later called the Glead Canal Company). Construction of the canal was largely by hand and by teams of horses pulling hand-dump scoops. The six-mile canal brought water to Glead's farm, and eventually to 3,500 acres in the lower Naches area.

In addition to his quarter-section homestead, Glead farmed rented hay land in Selah, and, through a federal timber law, received 10 additional acres on which he planted thousands of Lombard, Poplar, Locust, and Black Walnut trees. The wooded lot became a favorite resting place for travellers, including Yakima Chief Saluskin and his family as they travelled west toward mountain huckleberry and salmon fishing sites. Most of the trees were cut in 1912.

Through the 19th century, Glead conducted extensive trade as far south as The Dalles--where his ham, bacon, and hides helped pay for the lumber, brick and lime that built his house and other farm buildings--and as far west as Seattle, where his alfalfa hay was shipped by railroad, a precursor to the important hay trade of Yakima and Kittitas counties.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Gleed died in 1904, and his wife died in 1909. Their descendants, however, lived on the homestead until 1971. Although his house no longer stands, and other farm structures have been replaced, Gleed's barn serves as a powerful reminder of the frontier farmstead, and an outstanding example of 19th century barn construction in the region.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Newbill, Jim, "James Gleed," unpublished manuscript at Yakima Valley Museum, 1987.
Bair, Sara, granddaughter of James Gleed, interviews with nomination preparers, 1989.
James Gleed Collection, Yakima Valley Museum, Yakima, Washington.

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

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A	<u>10</u>	<u>683340</u>	<u>5170140</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel is legally described thusly: Yakima County tax parcel #181432-2440, and includes only the nominated barn, silo, and surrounding field. Beginning at the intersection of the Old Naches Highway and the Wachsmith private drive, proceed westerly along the south edge of the drive approximately 500 feet; then proceed south approximately 600 feet; then proceed east to the Old Naches Highway, and proceed north along the west edge of the highway to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the historic Gleed barn and the immediately surrounding land. The remainder of the farmstead has been altered and does not reflect the period of historic significance.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	<u>Mr. & Mrs. Richard Wachsmith, with historical info. by Jim Newbill (edited by L. Garfield, OAHP)</u>		
organization	<u>property owners</u>	date	<u>October 15, 1989</u>
street & number	<u>1960 Old Naches Hwy.</u>	telephone	
city or town	<u>Yakima</u>	state	<u>Washington</u> zip code <u>98908</u>