

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 Heimrich-Seufert House
other names/site number Heimrich, John G., House
Seufert, Edward, House

2. Location

street & number 303 East Tenth Street N/A not for publication
city, town The Dalles N/A 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>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<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.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date April 20, 1990
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
 See continuation sheet. [Signature] 6/6/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] 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:
Tudor

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof wood/shingle
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

The John G. Heimrich-Edward Seufert house, located at 313 East Tenth Street in the The Dalles, is the city's foremost example of the Tudor style. Designed in 1926 by Northwest architect E.C. Price, the brick residence fully evolved in its expressive style in 1933 under direction of the Portland architectural firm of Barrett and Logan. Featuring Tudor elements such as prominent cross gables, decorative chimney pots, steeply pitched roofs, tall narrow windows in multiple groups, and varied exterior materials, the formally composed structure is in excellent condition.

SITING AND NEIGHBORHOOD: The Heimrich-Seufert house, situated on one of a series of exposed basaltic stone layers above the city, is prominently placed along the north side of Tenth Street. Set back across a level expanse of open lawn, it is at once apparent as the largest and most generously placed structure on its block. Beside it to the east are two English Cottage style homes also rendered in brick. One of these residences, the Virgil Kelly-Arthur Seufert house, shares a common driveway with the nominated property along its eastern perimeter. Across the street are more modest residences, Bungalows and English Cottages constructed of wood. A short way to the west and diagonally across Tenth Street is The Dalles High School erected in 1940-41.

Situated on portions of three lots, the property exhibits many older vegetative features believed to have originated from a landscape design by Logan and Barrett. Plans drawn by the firm, unfortunately without a key, indicate placement of elements where now mature material exists. In the southwest corner there is a large Incense cedar and near the western elevation of the house is a Concord grape arbor. A tall cedar and a mulberry are planted in the northwest quadrant of the lot. In the rear are two rock gardens, one of which contains a fish pond, and an ancient English walnut. Other mature components which are not linked to the landscape drawings are a birch tree west of the house and a Tulip tree in front.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

EXTERIOR: The two story house is set on a concrete foundation and has a full finished basement. Its primary facade (south) and rear elevations measure 58' in length while side elevations measure approximately 44' in width. Exterior finish of structure is a variety of materials that convey the English Tudor motif: predominantly there is red brick placed in running bond, cast stone, and false half timbering in wood with stucco veneer. Two belt courses encircle the structure: at the lower level is a 12" concrete course and between the ground and second story is a brick course. Windows are articulated with concrete sills and with header trim in uncommon soldier bond. The roofline is a symmetrical combination formed of a central, steeply pitched side-gable pierced at each end by two smaller end gables that are separated by a gabled dormer. A pair of interior chimneys, each containing two decorative pots, break through the main volume at its ridge. An additional component of the heavily shingled roof, also at the ridge, is wave shaped ridgecapping.

The primary elevation is, with exception of the main entrance, a model of centered elements. At the top each gable wing is finished in moderately heavy vergeboard and contains simple, half-timber boards applied to stucco veneer. Below the half-timbering there are similar bands of three double hung nine over one wood sash windows with wrought iron flower pot grilles. Tucked between the projecting gable wings is a gabled dormer with a double casement window. Underneath, at the ground level, are larger landscape windows with side and transom lights.

In contrast to the angularity of the roof and window openings is the brick loggia projecting from the center bay. It has a stepped parapet with cast stone capping and is trimmed with cast stone finials and grillwork. A series of five brick arches form the exterior of the porch; the center two arches are supported by piers finished in beaded cast stone with scrolled capitals that contain the letter "S." Between the piers is a cast iron ornamental grille patterned of lancet and ogee arches. Through the loggia is the front entrance, a single oak door with half window panel. Surrounding it are beveled transom and sidelights. To the right (east) is a large fixed pane window with multi-paned transom.

The side elevations, west and east, have simple elaborations that also express the Tudor style. The attic and second story levels on each side are identical with double hung eight over eight

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

lights placed in stucco and vertical half timbered gables. Below in the running bond brick are two pairs of nine over nine wood sash windows. At the ground level the side elevations vary. The west exposure contains a large, twelve light fixed casement, a door with a small two light opening, two double hung six over one windows, and a large landscape window. On the east face are three double hung, twelve over one wood sash lights.

To the north is the rear elevation containing a small canopied porch entrance and connecting terrace. The entrance cover, a false half-timbered gable cascading from the larger roof gable, is set on brick piers arising from an elaborated brick wall enclosing the terrace. Random laid tile forms the flooring of the patio. Against the west terrace wall is a tripart decorative ceramic tile panel with fish motif. The large center panel is of gold tiles with a green tile fish in the center. The two smaller flanking panels are of similar green tiles. All three components are set out in black tile molding.

Other north elevation ground level details include two large landscape windows; a single door with window panel and transom lights; and two sets of triple nine over one wood sash openings in the gable wings. At the second story in the gable wings are two triple window groupings of nine over nine lights and a double casement window in a central shed dormer. Underneath the eaves is a small eight light fixed pane opening.

INTERIOR: With one exception in the kitchen, all spatial divisions have been retained since the Heimrich-Seufert house was constructed. Wall surfaces on both elevations are, except for the kitchen, paper over canvas as specified in the 1926 plans. Exposed 2" oak floors in the living room, office, reception hall, and dining room are also original materials, as are baseboards and ceiling moldings. On the ground evaluation there are a number of features in gumwood: staircase; panel doors with surrounds and capping; french doors; built-in cabinets; and baseboards. Original lighting fixtures exist in the bedroom and bathroom on the first level and in all the second level bedrooms and bathrooms. Period linoleum tile in six inch squares has been retained in the breakfast room and kitchen.

The first floor of the Heimrich-Seufert house is formally entered from the main entrance through an 8'x14' reception hall. Located along the rear wall and to the left is an open staircase with mahogany hand rail, gumwood newel and turned gumwood balusters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

Proceeding from the reception hall through french doors on the right, or east, is the living room which is approximately 15'x26'. Against its east wall is a Tudor arched fireplace constructed of square, glazed Italian tiles of variegated tan, blue, and red. The mantel, mantel support brackets, fascia panel, and keystone above the firebox are all articulated with design. Flanking the fireplace are two doors; the south door leads to a small office while the north door gives access to a corner guest room and full bath. Along the north wall of the living room is a large landscape window and a door providing access to the terrace. The west wall also contains two doors: one to the breakfast room and one to the reception hall.

The study is approximately 12'x14' and has a wall of cabinets to the left (north) of the entrance. There are also window seats below a landscape window framing the front lawn.

In the corner is the 16'x14' guest bedroom with its connecting bath. Blue, gold, and cream ceramic tile is used extensively in the 16'x10' bathroom: there is a hexagonal tile floor and 4'7" square tile wainscot. Two Tudor arch alcoves frame the bathtub and the toilet. Opposite the tub is a pedestal lavatory.

The breakfast room, at the rear of the house, is a 12'x10' connecting space leading to the kitchen. Once a smaller room, the 14'x20' kitchen incorporates what were originally a screened porch and maid's room at the northwest corner of the house. In the smaller kitchen area designed in 1926 there are painted fir cabinets with stainless steel countertops and splashboards that were added in 1933. Above the sink are two double hung six over one windows recessed in a Tudor arch. A recent addition to the kitchen south wall is a family heirloom, a Home Comfort wood cook stove, replacing a space formerly occupied by an electric range. A newer electric range, as well as a dishwasher, has been installed near the sink.

Towards the front of the house (south) and beyond a pass through door is the 15'x16' dining room. It contains three gumwood built-ins: a large china buffet and, tucked into diagonal corners, two smaller cupboards with leaded glass doors. On the west and south walls are a pair of large landscape windows. The interior east wall contains a pair of gumwood french doors leading to the reception hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

At the second story level the stairwell details are of fir rather than of mahogany and gumwood. Likewise, floors are of 2" fir. Surrounding the stairwell is a large center hall space giving access to four bedrooms, one in each corner. The master bedroom with its large walk-in closet and adjoining bath is at the northeast. Tiled in blue and pink ceramic tiles of various sizes and with patterned tile trim, the bathroom has its original plumbing fixtures and light fixtures. Near the back of the main stairwell at the rear of the central hallway is a narrow stairway connecting to the attic and beside the passage, another bathroom. This space, a 1933 addition, retains plumbing fixtures from its construction. It is finished in 4" green ceramic tile and trimmed in black tile and tile of a yellow and green floral design.

The basement, principally used for storage, is divided into several compartments. In the southwest corner is the largest space, once occupied as a family room but now designated as a children's play and storage area. It contains four muraled walls dating from the 1930s. Based on a fish motif, the scenes are said to have been painted by a local artist and developed from representations in National Geographic. Other elements in the area include a Tudor arch fireplace and heavy, braced beams overhead. The basement also has a walk-in vault near the eastern wall and a period furnace.

GARAGE: Near the northeast (rear) corner of the property is a double unit garage that shares a common wall with the adjacent property. The garage is constructed of brick and is trimmed with brick elaborations and cast stone parapet similar to that of the loggia. Two triple bay garage doors, installed in 1933, contain half timbering details and banded windows suggesting the Tudor style.

ALTERATIONS: Planned for John G. Heimrich and his family in 1926 and finished in 1927, Eugene C. Price's restrained brick design easily lent itself to a number of architectural elaborations in the Tudor style. From the original plans it is clear that Price had envisioned the house as an expression of the Tudor style, though inexplicably, these plans were modified to exclude several notable Tudor elements. Second owners Edward and Ellen Seufert retained the Portland architectural firm of Barrett and Logan in 1933 to design exterior Tudor enhancements and additional interior amenities. Local contractor C. G. Hedges was hired to complete the work. Features attributed to Robert E. Barrett and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Thayne J. Logan include half-timbering and stucco in the end gables; loggia addition and loggia details in brick and ceramic tile; basement family room finishing and creation of the second floor main bathroom; front and rear dormer restyling; rear entrance gable addition; and Tudor details added to the garage.

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
Transportation
Industry

Period of Significance

1927-1933
1926-1931
1933-1940

Significant Dates

1927, 1933
1927
1935

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Heimrich, John G. (1875-194?)
Suefert, Edward (1899-1972)

Architect/Builder

Price, Eugene C.
Barrett, Robert E., and Logan, Thayne J.

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:

City of The Dalles Planning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.57 acres The Dalles South, Oregon - Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	6	4	1	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3, Township 1N, Range 13E, Willamette Meridian, in The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lot 9300 at said location and is more particularly described as follows.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary reflects the legally recorded urban lot lines historically associated with this property, including the original two-story building and garage at the northeast corner.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda S. Dodds

organization History Resources date December 13, 1989

street & number 3127 NE 38th Avenue telephone (503) 288-1290

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

INTRODUCTION

The Arts and Crafts English Cottage style house standing at 303 East Tenth Street in The Dalles, county seat of Wasco County, Oregon, was designed by self-trained local architect E. C. Price and constructed in 1927 for railroad builder John G. Heimrich. Upon its acquisition by canneryman Edward Seufert in 1933, the house was sympathetically remodeled with Tudor and Jacobethan touches by the Portland firm of Barrett and Logan. Specifically, stucco and half timbering were applied to gable ends, and the front loggia was given a stepped and battlemented parapet. Central brick porch columns were reconfigured in cast concrete as salomonica columns with flamboyant capitals emblazoned with the Seufert initial. Decorative chimney pots were added, and the front dormers were altered to hipped roof dormers.

The Heimrich-Seufert House is a two-story, gable-roofed rectilinear volume with symmetrical cross axial gables at each corner. On the north, or private elevation, the intervening space between outer pavilions is occupied by a brick walled terrace approached from the yard by steps sheltered by an enveloping gable overhang which is supported by Arts and Crafts timber framework and gabled hood, an alteration of 1933.

The interior is replete with period finishwork and fixtures, most notable of which are a handsomely-detailed gumwood staircase with newelpost of clustered balusters, an Arts and Crafts living room chimneypiece entirely of tile, including the corbeled mantel shelf, and lavatory finishwork of colored ceramic tile.

The house meets National Register Criterion C as the city's outstanding example of Arts and Crafts design in the Tudor vein. The garage with its complementary brick and half timber detailing and parapet gables, built in 1933, is counted a separately contributing feature. The property also meets National Register Criterion B for its association with two successive owners, Heimrich and Seufert, both legendary figures in Wasco County commerce and industry. No other property is more importantly associated with either individual at the apogee of their careers.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

The Heimrich-Seufert house, a residential Tudor style property constructed in 1927 and refined in 1933, is significant in local and state history for its association with two prominent Oregon businessmen, railroad builder John G. Heimrich and canneryman Edward Seufert. This association renders the property eligible for the National Register under criterion "B." In addition, the building is distinguished locally as the most fully developed example of the Tudor style in The Dalles. Also connected to one of the Pacific Northwest's early architects, Eugene C. Price, the property is eligible for the National Register under criterion "C."

JOHN G. HEIMRICH (1875-194?) was a businessman associated with the rise and fall of short line railroads in the Pacific Northwest. His connection with the business came through his father, John Heimrich. The elder Heimrich (1846-1913) had operated a brick and tile plant in Nebraska and discovered a mother load of gold in Mercur, Utah in 1888.

John G. Heimrich was born in Hooper, Nebraska in 1875 where he completed elementary and secondary school. He also attended the University of Nebraska and the Omaha Business College. He became a clerk in his father's bank in Hooper and while there learned of the McArthur-Forest cyanide process for extracting gold. As his father's Utah mining venture was not proving profitable, John George Heimrich (usually known as J.G.) went to Utah to apply the cyanide process which in time made the mine an enormous success. J.G. also participated in the construction of a sixteen-mile railroad to transport the ore from Mercur to Fairfield on the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

In 1889 the Heimrichs sold their Utah properties and J.G. moved to Seattle where his father had preceded him in 1896. The senior Heimrich invested his mining profits in supplying the Alaska gold mining trade and in commercial real estate and banking in

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Seattle. His son cooperated with him in these ventures. In 1904 John Heimrich incorporated the Great Southern Railroad with himself as president and J.G. as treasurer and general manager.

The Great Southern was the second important short line railroad in Central Oregon, the first being the Columbia Southern Railroad constructed in Sherman County from Biggs on the Union Pacific to Shaniko. The railroad's construction began in 1897 and reached its destination at Shaniko in 1900. The original purpose of the line was to enable the farmers of the central Oregon region to ship their wheat to Portland over the Union Pacific, although later wool became a major item of freight on the Columbia Southern.

Residents of Wasco County, seeing the success of the Great Southern, were determined to build a line into their wheat belt. Thus the news of the arrival of the Heimrichs was greeted with much interest. The Great Southern line was completed from The Dalles to Dufur in 1905, and continued on southward to Friend in 1913, for a total distance of forty-one miles. In 1913 also, John Heimrich died and his son succeeded to the presidency of the railroad.

Coincidentally, the year 1913 also marked the beginning of what for it, and many short line railroads around the country, became a form of competition that would help destroy it. Trucks and busses appeared in Wasco County, although the full effect of the internal combustion engine was not felt until after the close of the First World War in 1918. By 1920 a fleet of passenger busses was connecting The Dalles and Dufur and there was also regular truck service between these points, competition for the railroad that grew more formidable after a paved highway was connected between them in 1923. It is not surprising that the year 1921 was the all-time high for gross revenues of the railroad. By 1925 the first sharp decline in freight traffic occurred, the same year the railroad showed its first operating deficit.

Accordingly, when John G. Heimrich began the construction of his new house at 303 East Tenth Street in The Dalles in 1926, his Great Southern Railroad was suffering the same fate as many railroads in the United States. More specifically, its freight revenues declined from the advent in the mid-1920s of direct merchandising truck service from Portland to Dufur; from the collapse in 1922 of the apple business that had developed in the area around Dufur since 1916; and from the loss to trucking of some of the wheat traffic in the hinterland of The Dalles. In 1927 the Great Southern abandoned passenger traffic; two years later came the Great Depression. Economic forces were joined by

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4

personal complications to destroy John Heimrich just at the time he was hiring the Pacific Northwestern architect Eugene C. Price to build his Tudor style house. In 1931 his sister, Rose Hull of Seattle, sued him in Multnomah County Circuit Court for an accounting of his father's estate, alleging that he had acted illegally in loaning money from the estate to his railroad business. Her suit prevailed, "the net effect of which was to give Rose Hull a claim against all of the Heimrich property, the railroad, the lumber company, the home in The Dalles, since there no possible way J.G. could pay." Broken and defeated, Heimrich left The Dalles in 1931 in an old Whippet car pulling a trailer containing all his worldly possessions. He worked for a time in a rolling mill in Colorado Springs, lost a leg in a mining accident, returned to Portland in 1942, and died a few years later.

His successor in the Heimrich-Seufert House was EDWARD SEUFERT (1899-1972) who acquired it after a sheriff's sale and had it completed according to the designs of Portland architect, Robert E. Barrett and Thayne J. Logan. Seufert was the treasurer of Seufert Brothers and the manager of its cannery, the most important, and for many years the only salmon canning firm on the Upper Columbia River. The Seufert firm was begun by Francis Seufert as a general commission business in The Dalles in 1881. Two years later, after Francis Seufert was joined by his brother Theodore, Seufert Brothers shipped the first Columbia River fresh salmon east by land, in refrigerator cars built by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company (now Union Pacific Railroad). In 1885 Seufert Brothers broadened their business by planting the first irrigated fruit orchard in Eastern Oregon; in 1905 they began canning Royal Anne cherries which they continued to do until the business closed in 1954. Over the years other fruits and vegetable were also processed. In 1896 Seufert Brothers went into the fish canning business for the first time when the firm opened a plant at The Dalles. The company continued in business for fifty-seven years through the fishing season of 1953. Construction of The Dalles Dam by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers forced the company to close its doors in 1954 as the backwater from the dam flooded the fishing grounds. Seufert Brothers was a very large company, at one time operating seventeen fish wheel scows, four seines, and nineteen stationary fish wheels. The company had introduced the fish wheel to the Upper Columbia River in 1884-1885. The fish caught in these operations at the Celilo Falls fishing grounds produced more salmon in proportion to their size than any other fishing grounds in the world.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

During the time that Edward Seufert resided in the Heimrich-Seufert House the company faced two great crises. One was the culmination of a long struggle with the gill net fishermen at the mouth of the Columbia. The other was the worldwide depression. The gillnetters had for decades maintained that the fish wheels (which they called "fish pumps") and the seine nets on the upper river had so depleted the supply of breeding salmon that the annual fish runs were being drastically reduced. They had tried for years to get the Oregon and Washington legislatures to outlaw the fish wheel and the seine net on the Upper Columbia. The Seuferts vigorously fought back in Salem and Olympia in these biennial struggles. In 1926 and 1934, respectively, Oregon and Washington abolished the fish wheel. Oregon also made it unlawful in 1926 to use fish traps or seine nets above Cascade Locks in Oregon waters. The Seuferts were undeterred by these defeats. They arranged to have fishermen use gill nets at Celilo which caught more fish than the fish wheels. Second, they resumed the lobbying struggle and in 1935 seines (although not fish wheels) were again permitted east of Cascade Locks in Oregon.

The Great Depression required a more varied set of responses from the Seuferts than did the seine and fish wheel conflicts. All were designed to reduce costs at a time of potentially falling markets. Seufert Brothers bought a vacuum-closing can machine that eliminated the need for workers to close cans by hand. The fuel for boilers in the cannery were converted from slab wood to oil. Printing machines were now used to label the packing cases rather than hand stencilers. Can labels were photoengraved rather than engraved and improved labelling machines were introduced. Gasoline engines replaced horses to pull the seines. The lot of the employees also changed. Workers began to drive in cars from their homes to the cannery rather than stay in bunkhouses. The mess house at the outlying fish station of Tumwater, Oregon was closed. The eight hour work day replaced the ten in the 1930s. In the fruit and vegetable canning business there were also changes in the decade. Seufert Brothers began canning pitted, sour cherries; tomatoes; and peas.

In spite of their political trials and the Great Depression, Edward Seufert and his brothers were thus able to maintain a prosperous fishing and canning enterprise until it was closed forever by government action in 1954.

Seufert resided at his Tenth Street home until it was sold in 1966 to Norman C. and Barbara Pheil. In 1979 Kenneth I. and Violet M. Sauter purchased the property and five years later, in 1984, they sold it to the present owners, Wayne L. and Jana L. Webb.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6

EUGENE C. PRICE (1856-1933), designer of the Heimrich-Seufert house, was a pioneer Pacific Northwest architect. Born in Silverton, Oregon, son of Stephen and Polly Crandall Price, Price spent his boyhood in Salem. His parents were Oregon pioneers; his mother had platted and named Silverton. In 1881 he married Viola McFarland, a daughter of a pioneer Oregon family, in The Dalles.

Eugene Price lived and practiced architecture and manufactured lumber in various communities in the Pacific Northwest and in California: The Dalles, Portland, Ellensburg, Butte, and Eureka. Price located in Ellensburg in 1888 and worked as an architect there for six years. The year after his arrival Ellensburg experienced a disastrous fire that largely destroyed the town and consequently, Price's services were in great demand. It was said, in fact, that "the attractive appearance of Ellensburg is largely due to his (Price's) plans and suggestions, which were carefully followed out in the rebuilding of the city." In 1893 Price responded to a regional design contest sponsored by the trustees of the Ellensburg Normal School. There were some ten or twelve submissions by individuals or firms in Portland, Everett, and Tacoma, and Price, an Ellensburg resident, was engaged as architect. After some deliberations concerning Price's worthiness as an architect, the plans were presented to Governor McGrew, who pronounced himself "highly pleased with the designs" and officially approved them. Execution of the plans for the Administration Building (now Barge Hall) produced a High Victorian structure of brick and basaltic stone with Tenino sandstone trim. Completed in 1894, the building is now listed on the National Register.

From 1908 to 1917 Price worked in the office of architect C.J. Crandall in The Dalles. In 1920, at the age of 63, both he and Charles N. Burget, also of The Dalles, applied for a license to practice architecture in Oregon. Since each had claimed credit for the design of the Wasco Country Courthouse (1912), Price's application was rejected. The following year the misunderstanding was cleared up, and as Burget had returned to his undertaking business, Price became the only licensed architect in The Dalles. Receiving his license by exemption, he stated on his application that had had experience superintending construction, designing, and conducting office work but had never received any formal training as an architect.

In 1926 Price was retained by John G. Heimrich to design a residence for his Clay (now Tenth) Street property. The

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7

following year Price, intending to visit Long Beach, California, left The Dalles and did not renew his license. Sometime later he returned to Oregon and died in Portland in 1933.

Second owners of the property, Edward and Ellen Seufert, hired the Portland firm of Barrett and Logan in 1933 to amplify the details of their Tudor style residence.

ROBERT EMMET BARRETT (1890-1953), a partner in the firm of Barrett and Logan, worked as an Oregon architect for forty years. Born in Portland, Barrett lived in that city for most of his life. In 1919 he received by exemption his license to practice architecture in Oregon. At the time, Barrett had already worked for fourteen years in three firms, including two years as an apprentice for local architect Edgar M. Lazarus. In 1927 he went into partnership with Thayne J. Logan; in 1950 John R. Murtaugh joined the firm. In 1938 Barrett successfully submitted to the senior examination for architects. For many years Barrett was architect for the Union Pacific Railroad and his firm designed Mt. Angel monastery and abbey church, the Tillamook County hospital, the remodeling and additions to Jefferson High School, the studios of KPTV in Portland, Hennesy, Goetsch & McGee funeral home, and over forty bank buildings for U.S. and First National Banks.

THAYNE JOHNSTONE LOGAN (1900--) began his career as a Benson High School student working in the drafting department of the Northwest Steel Company in Portland. In 1917, when he was employed to assist with the design of steel ships, Logan met his future partner Robert Barrett. Following World War I he attended architecture school at the University of Oregon, studied by correspondence with the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and worked for local architect Carl Linde and for the firm of Houghtaling and Dougan. In 1925 he received by exemption his license to practice architecture and later, in 1938, received his certification by senior examination. After he joined Barrett in partnership he worked primarily creating sketches, designs, and perspectives for the firm while Barrett guided the financial aspects of the business.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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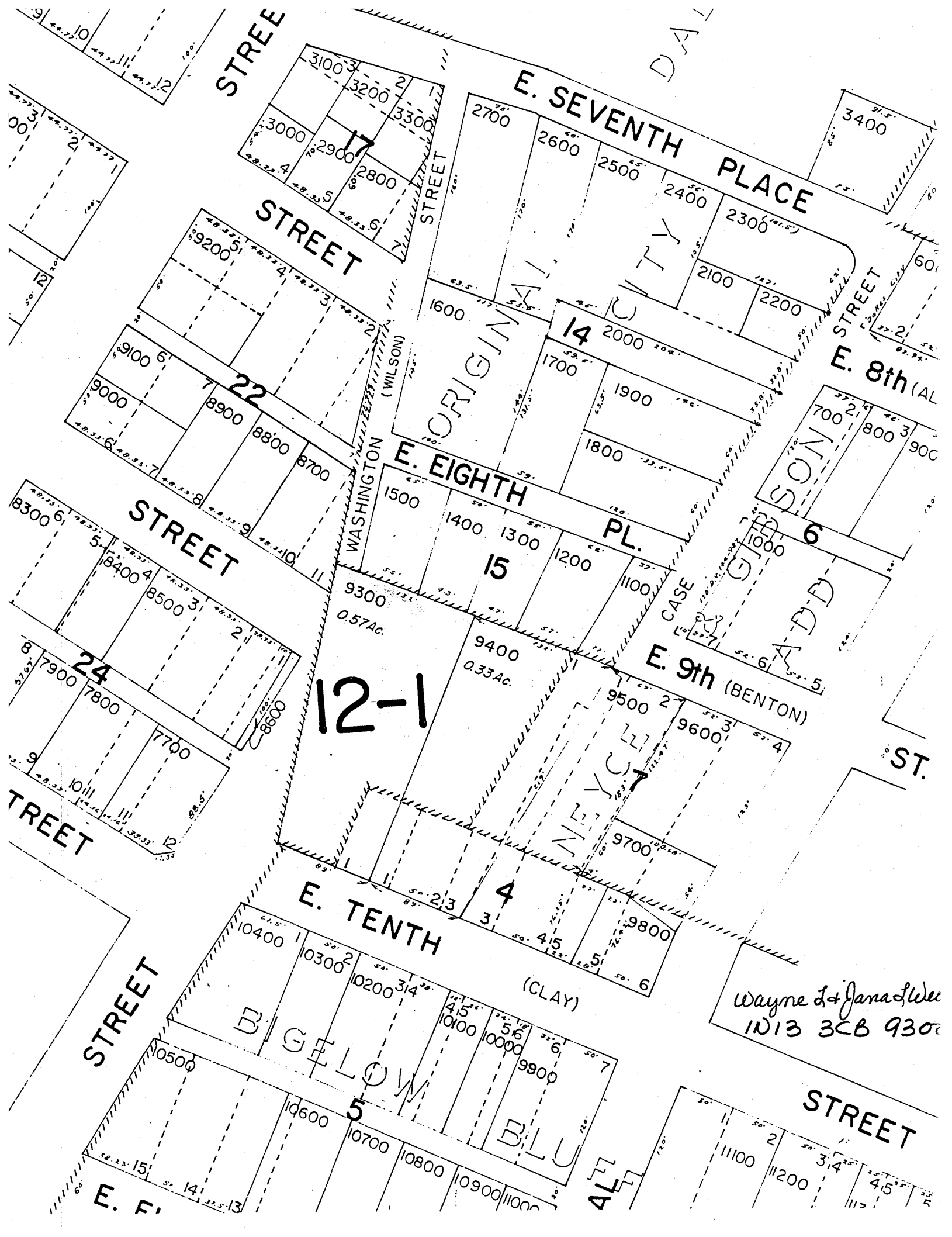
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

A tract of land in the City of The Dalles, County of Wasco and State of Oregon, described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the East line of Washington Street extended northerly is intersected by the North line of East 10th Street in City of The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon; thence easterly along the North line of East 10th Street 89 feet; thence northerly in a direct line to the South line of Benton Street, produced westerly at a point 132 feet East of the East line of what was formerly The Dalles Military Reservation, now Gates Addition to Dalles City; thence North 66° West 132 feet to the said The Dalles Military Reservation line; thence southeasterly following the said East line of The Dalles Military Reservation, now Gates Addition to Dalles City, to the place of beginning;



DAI

STREET

E. SEVENTH PLACE

STREET

STREET

E. 8th (AL)

ORIGINAL CITY

STREET

WASHINGTON (WILSON)

E. EIGHTH PL.

WILSON

STREET

E. 9th (BENTON)

12-1

ADDED

ST.

E. TENTH

(CLAY)

Wayne & Jana Lee
1N13 3CB 9300

STREET

BIGELOW

BLU

STREET

E. F.

ALF