

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 29 1989

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 Hartley, Orrin B., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1029 State Street N/A not for publication
city, town Hood River N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

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>	_____ 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>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 September 1, 1989
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] 10/30/89
 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 _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: residential

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: residential

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: weatherboard (bevel siding)

roof composition shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The Hartley Residence is a finely crafted Colonial Revival home located on State Street in Hood River, Oregon. The residence was constructed in 1907 by E.A. Jerome for Orrin B. and Flora Hartley. Orrin Hartley was active in the early development of Hood River and the residence is a tribute to the success of his many business ventures. The residence, measuring 47 1/2' x 31 1/2' displays many distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival Style in its symmetry, formal facade organization, and finely crafted details on the exterior and the interior. The two and one half story residence is rectangular in plan and has a hip roof with a front facing hip dormer. The formal facade is broken by a centrally located one story projecting porch which is supported by large, solid Tuscan posts. The porch deck is enclosed by a low balustrade comprised of turned balusters and recessed panels. Other exterior decorative features include a modillioned cornice embellished with dentils, fluted cornerboards with classical projecting caps, symmetrical bay windows on the front facade, leaded glass and stained glass windows, and beautiful beveled glass in the front door and sidelights. All of the interior details are intact including the projecting door and window cornice moldings, Tuscan style posts in the main entrance hall, tile fireplace surrounds, built-in bookcases, and pressed brass window and door hardware. The residence is in excellent original condition on the exterior and the interior. The current owners, Richard and Fern Van Voast, purchased the residence in 1983 and have restored the residence to its original appearance.

SETTING

The Hartley Residence is located on the southeast corner of 12th and State streets in Coe's 1st Addition to Hood River. Single family residences line State Street which is the major east-west thoroughfare in the city. After the turn of the century, State Street became a prestigious street to live on and was lined with the homes of many prominent Hood River

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residents. The Hartley residence is elevated above street level and is sited on a hillside overlooking the Columbia River to the north. A high rock retaining wall is at street level; steep stairs lead up to the sidewalk in front of the residence. Another lower concrete retaining wall, which is scored to look like concrete block, defines the northern edge of the front yard. The wall was recently stabilized and reinforced by the current owners. Concrete stairs from the sidewalk lead up to the front walkway to the house. The rectangular shaped lot, approximately 95' by 115', is bordered on the west by 12th Street and on the north by State Street. The house is located on the western portion of the lot; a large open yard area is located on the east side of the residence. A black walnut and maple tree, and the rose garden are located on the east side. A rock retaining wall supports the terraced rose garden. Some original plantings include a rhododendron, adjacent to the east porch, and lilacs in the back yard. The back yard slopes up dramatically towards the south and is terraced with rock retaining walls. A large maple tree is also located in the back yard. The garage is located on the southwest corner of the residence and is built into the hillside. A driveway accesses the garage on 12th Street.

EXTERIOR

The rectangular shaped Colonial Revival Style building is two stories high and has a finished attic and full basement. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles and topped with an high, elaborately corbelled chimney on the east end and another less ornate interior brick chimney on the west side. A hip dormer with three small multi-paned windows projects from the front elevation. Modillions embellish the wide overhanging eaves and the top of the frieze is decorated with classical dentils. The narrow weatherboard siding is finished with finely crafted cornerboards. The cornerboards are composed of recessed central panels and are capped with dentils and projecting cornice moldings. The wide one over one double hung wood sash windows are embellished with a series of ornate, smaller oblong leaded glass panes on the upper sash. Two symmetrical bay windows extend around the east and west corners of the front elevation and are decorated with leaded glass windows on the upper panes. Recessed panels separate the area between

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the windows in each bay. Stained glass windows are located on the first story of the front elevation and the second story of the east elevation. The stained glass window on the front elevation has a geometric pattern around the perimeter and a floral motif in the center. The window was never cut through on the interior until the current owner's occupancy. The stained glass window on the east elevation is located above the door which leads to the upper deck and is composed of a geometric design around the perimeter with a central shield design surrounded by a curvilinear pattern.

The centrally located front porch portico is covered with a hip roof and is supported by six solid wood Tuscan posts. The posts rest on rough aggregate concrete block bases. A fluted pilaster capped with dentils and a Tuscan post with a projecting cornice are located on either side of the front entrance. A lintel, decorated with dentils, spans the posts flanking the front door. A porch deck extends the full width of the front elevation and is enclosed with a decorative balustrade composed of squat, turned balusters and recessed molded panels. The porch deck was restored to its original appearance in 1986 by the present owners. Lattice covers the porch foundation. A watertable, with a projecting cap molding, extends around the perimeter of the building. The building is supported by a concrete foundation which is scored to simulate concrete block. A side porch is located on the east elevation of the residence and is supported by wooden Tuscan posts. A French door leads from the side porch to the living room. The porch is topped by a balustraded deck covered with a shed roof. Iron pipes support the shed roof and were originally used as part of the porch's awning system. A screened porch topped by a smaller screened porch is located on the rear elevation. Small rectangular oriel windows with hip roofs are located on the east end of the rear facade and the second story of the west facade.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Hartley residence is intact and displays finely crafted wood detailing. The entrance door is embellished with beautiful beveled glass in a curvilinear geometric design and is flanked by sidelights with beveled and cut glass detailing. The door leads to

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a central entrance hall which includes the stairway to the upper floors, a built-in storage seat and a closet. The stairway is composed of square newel posts with recessed panels and a turned balustrade. Half walls with recessed molded panels are located on the west side of the entrance hall and support solid wood Tuscan posts. The low walls flank the threshold to the sitting room. The sitting room is embellished with a bay window and a fireplace. The fireplace has a simple projecting wooden mantel and is faced with tile. The corners are finished with a brass corner piece. The hearth is tiled.

The living room is accessed through wide, multi-paned pocket doors on the east side of the entrance hall. Notable features of the living room include a bay window in the northeast corner, a finely crafted stained glass window on the north wall, and a french door on the east wall which leads to the side porch. A tiled fireplace with a wooden molded mantel is set at a diagonal in the southeast corner of the room. A large Tudor arched opening at the south end of the living room leads into the dining room. A built-in cabinet and a bookcase are located in the southwest corner of the room. A window was originally located on the south wall of the dining room but was modified into a door in the 1920s during the Kelly's residency. The door was later enclosed and the bookcases installed over the opening. A rectangular oriel window is located on the south wall. A small hallway connects the dining room with the downstairs bathroom and kitchen. The small, half bath has the original sink and commode intact. Parts of the kitchen have been renovated but some of original cabinets remain. An original marble bread making counter with drawers below and glass faced cupboard above is located in the northeast corner of the room. New parquet floors were installed in the kitchen. A door on the south elevation of the kitchen leads to the screened in back porch.

The door and window surrounds are finely crafted curved members and all the opening are capped with projecting cornice moldings. All the original baseboards are intact and have a molded trim piece. The woodwork on the first story has never been painted and the majority of the hardware in the house is intact. There is brass door and window hardware

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which has been impressed with a beaded design. The living room, dining room, and sitting room all have oak floors.

The second story is comprised of three bedrooms, a smaller room possibly used as a nursery or sewing room and two bathrooms. The master bedroom has a small adjacent sitting room and a private bath. A stained glass window is located in the northeast bedroom above the door leading to the upper porch deck. A door is located at the south end of the hallway which accesses the upper screened rear porch. The majority of the fixtures in the bathrooms are intact including the bath tubs, sinks and commode. The third floor is a finished attic space.

GARAGE

The single car garage is located on the southwest corner of the building and is attached to the rear porch. The garage, covered with a flat roof, is clad with narrow weatherboard siding. The structure is built partially into the hillside and was constructed between 1916 and 1928.

ALTERATIONS

There have been no major alterations to the exterior or interior of the building. Restoration work includes removal of a trellis on the front porch, restoring the porch deck balustrade and foundation, and the removal of the aluminum screen front door. The interior of the residence is intact with the exception of some rehabilitation of the kitchen and carpeting on the second and third floors. The bathrooms wall and floor coverings were updated in the 1930s.

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

1907

Significant Dates

1907

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

E. A. Jerome, builder

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 less than one acre Hood River, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
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6	1	5	0	7	0
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5	0	6	2	4	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area of less than one acre is located in Section 36, Township 3N, Range 10E, Willamette Meridian, in Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lot 5 and West 1/2 of Lot 4 in Coe's First Addition to Hood River and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 6300 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area of 0.25 acres encompasses the entire urban tax lot historically associated with the residence of O. B. Hartley from 1907 onward.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Donovan and Kimberly Demuth
 organization Northwest Heritage ASSociates date March 1989
 street & number PO Box 1871 telephone (503) 227-6357
 city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97207

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The well-preserved and finely-crafted two and a half story Colonial Revival style house at the southeast corner of State and 12th streets in Hood River, Oregon was built in 1907 for businessman Orrin Hartley by local builder E. A. Jerome.

The house is significant under National Register Criterion C as the outstanding example among five documented examples of Colonial Revival residential architecture in Hood River. Among the comparable houses it is superior in detail and overall state of preservation. Alterations, mostly of the historic period of Hartley's occupancy, are merely minor, and a single-story flat-roofed garage added to the southwest corner of the rear porch in 1928 is generally unobtrusive. Because it is joined to the house, the garage is not counted as a freestanding, separate feature.

In form, the Hartley House is a formally-composed rectangular volume with low hipped roof having broadly overhanging bell-cast eaves on shaped outriggers which are, in effect, elongated modillions. The use of narrow bevel, or lapped siding, the full Classical entablature with dentil course, and the Classical corner pilasters with molded inset panels are hallmarks of the Colonial Revival, as are the Classically detailed front and side porches supported by slender columns of the Tuscan order. Also noteworthy is the arabesque-like tracery of leaded glass in entrance sidelights and the upper sash of wide double-hung windows. The front porch has decided stylistic presence in its inner portico comprised of fluted antae and freestanding Tuscan columns framing a generously proportioned entrance.

The spreading roof and a wide hip-roofed dormer centered on the front elevation reflect the building's connection to the Craftsman tradition. An unusual feature of the facade which harks back to the picturesque styles based on medieval architecture is the symmetrical placement of single-story polygonal bays at an oblique angle at either corner. The Arts and Crafts tradition is evident also in the interior, which is distinguished by its paneled woodwork, Classical column screens separating the entry stairhall from parlors on either side, and Classical architrave framements for door and window openings.

Because the house displays a comparative opulence and high fashion in the quality of its finish work, it reflects the prospering status of the original owner at a time when the Hood River Valley was a rising center of the orchard industry in northern Oregon. Nearly from the time of his arrival in the Hood River Valley in 1891, Orrin B. Hartley was active in the movement to incorporate the town of Hood River, which culminated in 1895. Hartley was a member of the first town council. His business interests extended from grocery and meat merchandising to a livery and draying concern and, eventually, to orchard development. In 1908, the year after Hartley's house was built, the County of Hood River was organized from Wasco County, and Hood River was established as the county seat.

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The Hartley Residence, built in 1907 in the Colonial Revival Style by Hood River builder E. A. Jerome, is significant under Criteria C. The residence represents the best example of an intact Colonial Revival Residence in the city of Hood River. The residence displays distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival Style in its symmetry, formal facade organization, massing and finely crafted classical details on the exterior and the interior. The residence is built on a prominent site on State Street which was considered historically a very prestigious street to live on in Hood River. The building was constructed during one of the major growth periods in the town. Orrin B. and Flora Hartley's residence represents the success of one of Hood River's early pioneer families who contributed to the early development of the valley community.

O.B. HARTLEY

The Hartleys were well known throughout the Hood River Valley and were active in the early development of the town. Orrin B. Hartley was born near Evanville, Indiana on March 22, 1860 and married Flora Logsdon on January 30, 1884.¹ The couple moved to Wasco County, Oregon from Indiana in 1889 and in 1891 moved to the fledgling town of Hood River.² Orrin Hartley was very active in the newly incorporated town of Hood River and was elected to the town's first city council in 1894 for which he served a two year term.³ In the same year he established a general merchandising business with Harold Douglas Langille. The store was located on the south side of Oak Street between Third and Fourth streets. Hartley and Langille dealt in "Fresh and Cured Meats, Fresh and Salt Fish, Grains, Hay, Fruit, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Pelts, Furs, etc., etc." and dealt on a "Strictly Cash Basis", according to a 1894 Hood River Glacier newspaper business ad.

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The Langille family was also a prominent family in the upper Hood River Valley and were responsible for building Cloud Cap Inn at the base of Mt. Hood. Harold Douglas Langille and his brother William were the first to ascend the east side of Mt. Hood in July of 1893 and became early guides of the mountain.⁴

Hartley's other early business ventures included purchasing a share in the Oregon Lumber Company in 1894, owning and operating a livery and draying business and developing orchards in the valley. He was also involved in the stock buying business and made many trips to adjacent counties to purchase cattle and horses. The September 14, 1905 Hood River Glacier paper states, "O.B.Hartley and Ed Mayes have rented 15 acres for five years from Dr. Adams and will at once erect a new slaughter house with steam heat and bath room on all floors. There is nothing that conduces so much to the attractive appearance of the meats on the shambles as a well conducted and neatly operated slaughtering equipment, and these enterprising gentlemen will now provide Hood River with everything to be desired in this line." Hartley was widely known throughout the county for his entrepreneurial ventures, generosity and good humor. According to his daughter, Kathryn Hartley Murphy, "He was a friend of the Indians and did much to improve their lot."⁵ Hartley was nicknamed the "Colonel" by local residents and as his obituary states, "no one was more widely known than he" for he had tried his hand at many different types of business ventures.⁶

Orrin Hartley belonged to the Brethren Church of Hood River and was a member of the Odd Fellows Fraternal Organization. He died in May of 1909 and was survived by Flora Hartley and their three children, Gladys, Kathryn and Howard. Flora Hartley was well respected and active in the community and in 1906 hosted a grand reception for the suffragists in Hood River.⁷ Flora remained in the family residence until 1920 when it was sold to Fielding Kelly.

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The Kellys were also a prominent Hood River family, important in the fruit industry in the area. Fielding Scott Kelly was born in Oregon City in 1870 to an early Oregon pioneer family. He served in the Spanish American War in 1898 and was discharged in 1899.⁸ After the war he married Bess Lillian Barker in December 1902 at a church in Portland and lived in Portland for 15 years before relocating to Hood River in 1918.⁹ Along with his brother Roy, Kelly bought a orchard and later founded the Kelly Bros. Company Inc. The company marketed and exported Hood River fruit all over the country. The company warehouse and office was located in the industrial area in Hood River but in 1939 a fire destroyed the business.¹⁰ The brothers were involved in many other business ventures; they owned a hardware store at 5th and Oak streets, and a feed store and a furniture store located on the northwest corner of 2nd and State streets. Bess and Fielding Kelly moved to Long Beach, Washington in 1936 to retire. Shortly after their arrival on September 13, 1936, Fielding Kelly passed away. Bess Kelly sold their family home to Paul C. Newkom in 1937. Bess Kelly died June 4, 1944.¹¹

Subsequent owners of the residence were: Paul C. Newkom, 1937 to 1973; Fred Duckwall; William and Patricia Storms; Barton and Janice Crall; and Diane and Micheal Bushey. Dick and Fern Van Voast purchased the residence in 1983.

THE COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 sparked a new interest in Colonial architecture. The exposition focused on the growth and accomplishments of the American society and drew attention to the Georgian and Federal architectural styles of the Colonial period.¹² After the exposition, the New York based architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White, toured the New England states to study Georgian and Adams Style buildings.¹³ The firm derived a new style from their Colonial predecessor, the Colonial Revival Style. In 1886, McKim, Mead and White designed the first Colonial Revival Style residence on the east coast. The style was further popularized by the Columbia Exposition of 1893 which greatly influenced architecture and city planning in the United States. Many of the

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buildings in the exposition were classic in styles and some reflected the Colonial Revival Style. Technological advances in the printing process and expansion of the transcontinental railroad further perpetuated the style by making possible the wide dissemination of published materials. Architectural pattern books and periodicals included the new Colonial Revival Style among the latest trends and styles. These books were readily available throughout the United States by the last decade in the 1800s.

Along with the availability of published material carrying current architectural styles, perhaps the single most important factor in the development of the Colonial Revival Style in Oregon was the arrival of architects Ion Lewis and William Whidden.¹⁴ Both men came from the east coast where they were influenced by the new interest in classical architecture. William H. Whidden was trained under Charles Follen McKim and worked for the prominent firm of McKim, Mead and White in New York and Ion Lewis worked for the firm of Clarke and Lewis in Boston, which specialized in Shingle Style architecture.¹⁵ Whidden and Lewis established their firm in Portland in 1890 and designed their first Colonial Revival Style residence in Oregon a year later. The residence, built for Milton W. Smith, incorporated many features of the Colonial Revival Style such as classical columns, modillioned cornices, a Palladian window, narrow weatherboard siding, formal facade organization and turned balustraded porches.¹⁶ The style grew in popularity throughout the state until ca. 1915 when other new innovative styles such as the Bungalow and Craftsman styles began to emerge.

THE HARTLEY RESIDENCE

The town of Hood River is located on the Oregon-Washington boarder, approximately sixty miles east of Portland. It is situated at the confluence of the Columbia and Hood Rivers at the northern end of the Hood River Valley and at the base of the Cascade Mountain Range. Historically the small community, settled in 1850, was only accessible by steamers on the Columbia River. With the news of the coming of the railroad, H.C. Coe platted the town of Hood River in 1881. The arrival of the railroad in Hood River in

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1882 made possible the development of the rich agricultural and timber lands of the Hood River Valley and by the turn of the century, the town emerged as a major shipping point for the developing fruit and timber industries.

The railroad also brought news of current trends and style to the small community more readily in the form of books and periodicals. Mail order catalogues became increasingly popular and the railroad made many more amenities available to the consumer. Popular in the period were architectural pattern books which displayed various architectural floor plans, decorative features and hardware. Local builders began to incorporate more high style architectural features available through these publications and began to move away from the vernacular house type. The population of Hood River tripled in size from 1900 to 1905 because of the development of the fruit and timber industries.¹⁷ A 1903 Hood River paper states that "25 residences were build since June 1".¹⁸ Many of the more prominent residences along State and Oak streets were built in Hood River during the period from 1900 to 1910.

The Hartley Residence was built during the rapid developmental period in Hood River and was sited on a prominent location on State Street overlooking the Columbia River. The Hartley's first residence was purchased from Dr. Charles Newcombe, the first doctor in the townsite of Hood River, in 1885 for \$400. Located on the northwest corner of 4th and Oak streets in Hood River, the residence was a 24' x 30' two story building. It was moved ca. 1910 to make room for the new construction. The home was moved to a site outside of Mosier, Oregon; it is not known if the structure is extant.¹⁹

The new Hartley residence was constructed in 1907 by E.A. Jerome, a local builder.²⁰ The property was purchased from Henry and Kittie Coe, the founding family of Hood River, by Mrs. Flora Hartley for a sum of \$500.00 on April 17th, 1906. Construction began one year after the land was purchased according to the March 7, 1907 Hood River Glacier, "O.B.Hartley has begun excavation work on his property on State Street, and will

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construct a fine residence, to cost about \$5,000. It will be 32 x 42 feet, full two stories in height, with basement, and be modern construction throughout. E.A. Jerome is making the plans." There were several builders in Hood River at the time designing residences and only one local registered architect. The builder, E.A. Jerome advertised himself as "having had several years experience in drafting and building," and "would respectfully solicit a part of the patronage of the people of Hood River who anticipate building. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Office and residence on the Heights."²¹ The residence was completed in 1907 and the following year a photograph was displayed in a 1908 promotional booklet on Hood River, published by the local Commercial Club, as being one of Hood River's finest new residences. The house was also used in the 1909 publication.

The Hartley residence was constructed in the Colonial Revival Style which was a very popular style in larger cities at that time. The residence displays many characteristics of the style in its formal facade organization and symmetrical massing, rectangular shape, low pitched hip roof with modillioned cornice and dentil frieze molding, narrow weatherboard siding, wide one over one double hung wood sash windows, bay windows, central porch portico supported by Tuscan porch columns, balustraded porch deck and beveled leaded glass sidelights flanking the front door. Interior features include a formal floor plan organization with a central hall, finely crafted interior woodwork including classical molded door and window moldings and Tuscan posts in the entrance hall and open living spaces. The residence also incorporates features from the Queen Anne Style such as leaded glass in the upper pane of the windows and two stained glass windows. Queen Anne features on Colonial Revival homes were common to the style.

The Hartley Residence best exemplifies an intact example of the Colonial Revival Style in the city of Hood River. Four other similar Colonial Style residences remain in Hood River but none are as intact on the interior and exterior as the Hartley residence. The residence

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displays salient characteristics of the Colonial Revival Style in its symmetry, formal facade organization, and finely crafted details on the exterior and the interior.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

According to the Hood River Cultural Windshield Survey, completed in 1988 by Northwest Heritage Associates, four other comparable Colonial Revival residences were located in Hood River but none were as intact on the interior and exterior as the Hartley Residence:

1. 1113 Eugene: The residence was built in 1908 and displays many Queen Anne Style characteristics in its massing along with features from the Colonial Revival Style. The two and one half story residence is rectangular in plan and has a hip roof with a front pedimented gable. The eaves are embellished with modillions and the frieze has dentils. The weatherboard siding is finished with cornerboards decorated with projecting capital and dentils. The windows are one over one double hung wood sash windows. Some of the first story windows have leaded glass in a geometric design in the upper panes. A bay window is located on the west elevation. The front porch extends around the north and east elevations and is supported by truncated Tuscan columns which sit on concrete block bases. An offset pedimented gable roof projects from the front of the hip roof of the porch. The porch extends around the north and east elevations. It is thought that the building was constructed as a boarding or apartment house; no original interior staircase is present which directly connects the first floor with the second floor. The upstairs is divided into three apartments which are accessed by an interior staircase located through a door on the west elevation. The apartments were present in the 1930s. The interior of the first floor has been modified and an addition added to the original kitchen. The house is currently being used as a bed and breakfast.

2. 1115 Montello: This two story residence combines features from the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles and was constructed in 1905 for \$3,000.00.²³ The house is

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rectangular in plan and has a hip roof with projecting front and side pedimented gables. Garlands decorate the frieze board and the narrow weatherboard is finished with cornerboards. The windows are one over one double hung wood sash windows. Metal storm windows cover the second story windows. A bay window with a semi-circular stained glass window is located on the west elevation of the building. The front porch extends around the north and east elevations and has a hip roof with an offset pedimented gable located on the west end and is supported by Tuscan posts. The porch configuration emphasizes the asymmetry of the building. The interior of the residence has been substantially altered. The residence was made into a duplex and at that time the main stairway was blocked off. The walls have been covered with wood paneling and rough "barn wood" paneling.

3. 720 12th Street: This two story residence was built ca. 1906 and is rectangular in plan. The residence displays some characteristics of the Colonial Revival Style but is more vernacular in style. Colonial Revival Style elements include turned classical post porch, a turned balustraded upper deck railing and a pedimented front gable.

4. 609 Hazel Street: This two and one half story, hip roof building was built in 1903. The residence is rectangular in plan and is asymmetrical in its massing. The eaves are embellished with modillions and the upper deck has a turned balustrade. The windows are one over one double hung wood sash with the exception of a fixed pane picture window which has been added to the first story of the front facade. An offset front porch extends around the north and east elevations of the residence. A bay window is located on the northwest corner of the residence. The building has a rock foundation. The interior of the residence was remodeled in the 1970s.

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- 4 The History of the Columbia River Valley from the Dalles to the Sea, Vol. III. (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1928), p. 592.
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- 10 Ibid.
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- 17 Sally Donovan, "The Collinson House National Register Nomination," Hood River, Oregon, 1987.
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- 21 Ibid, 28 March 1907.
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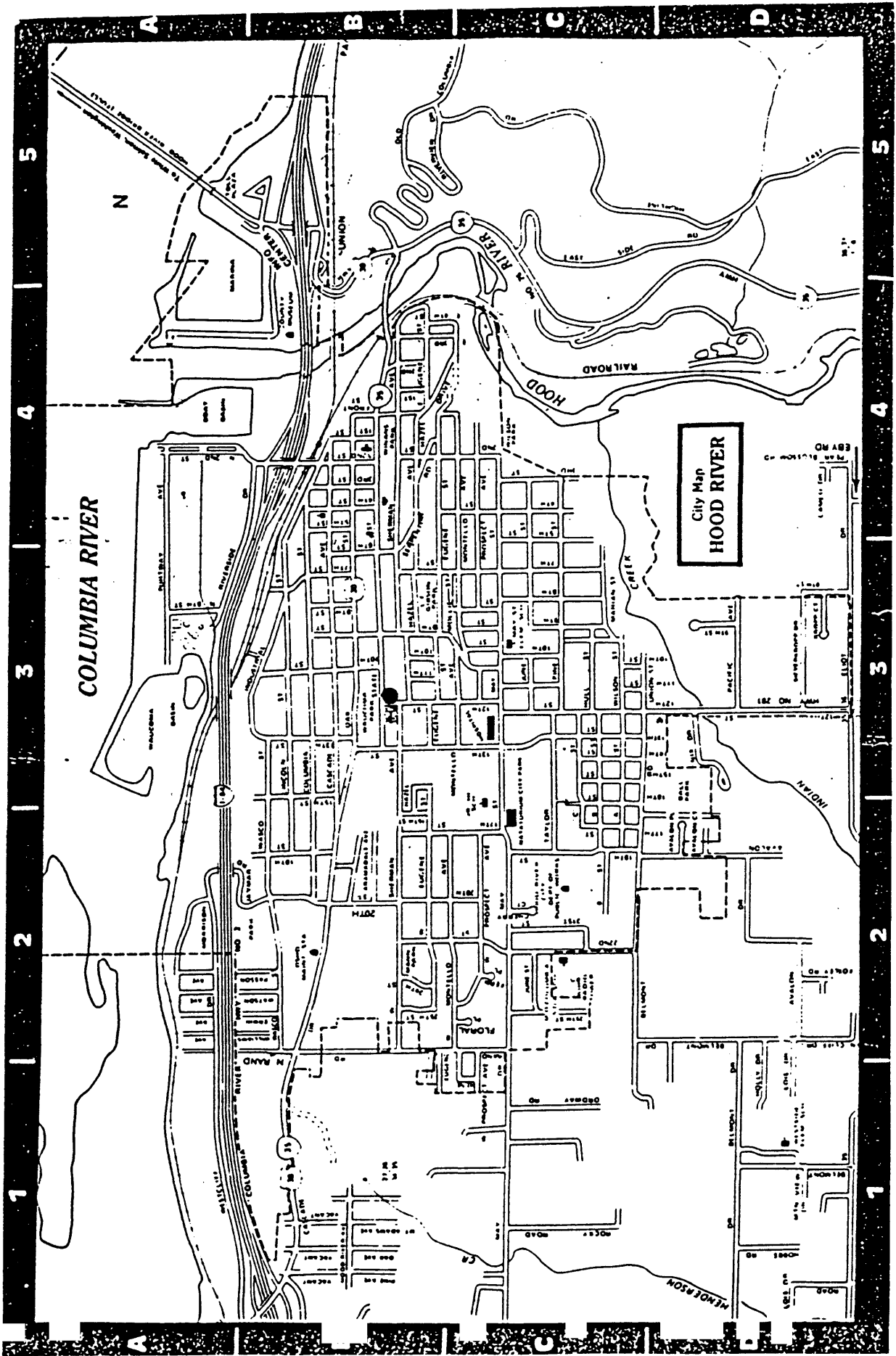
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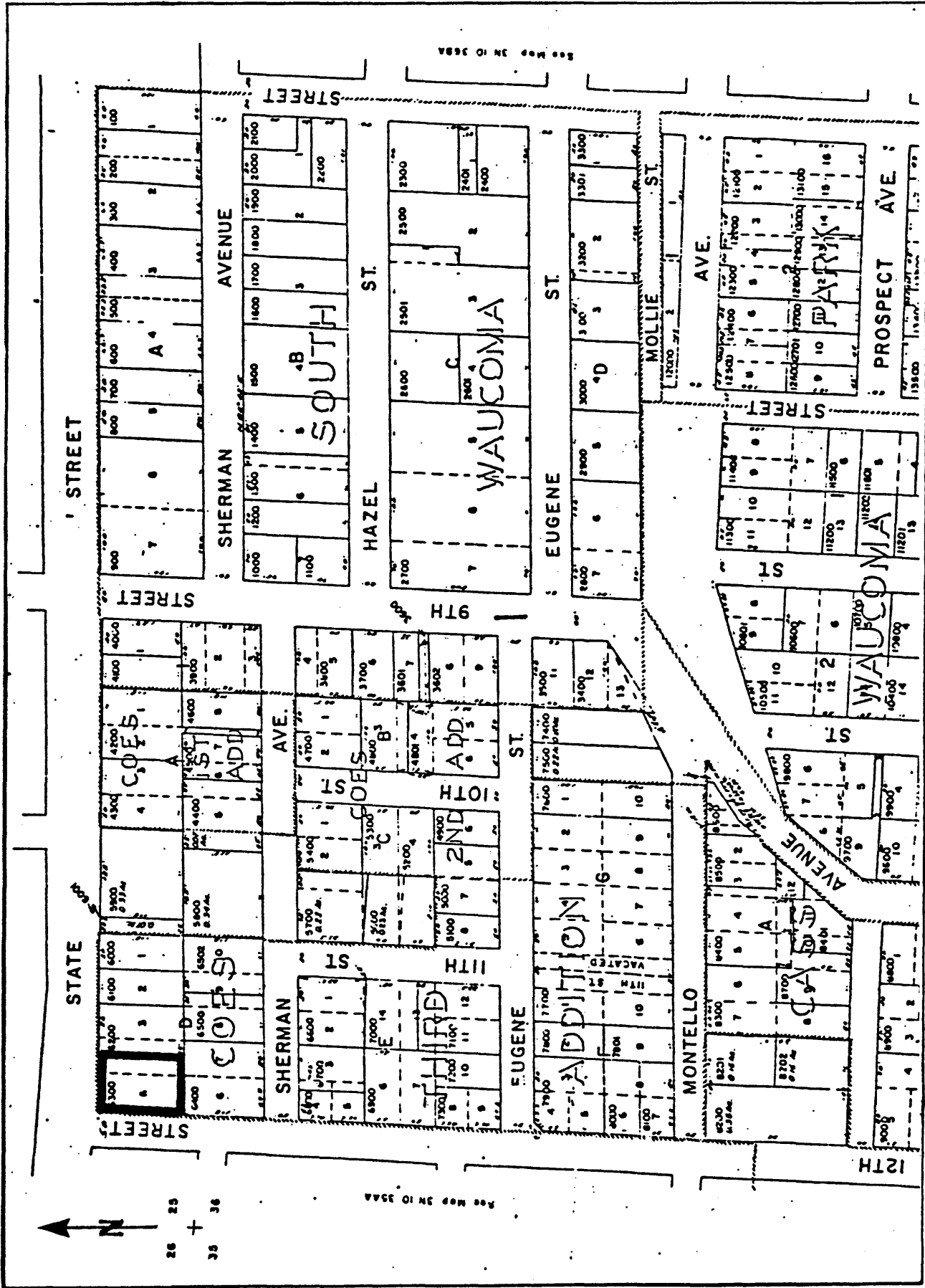
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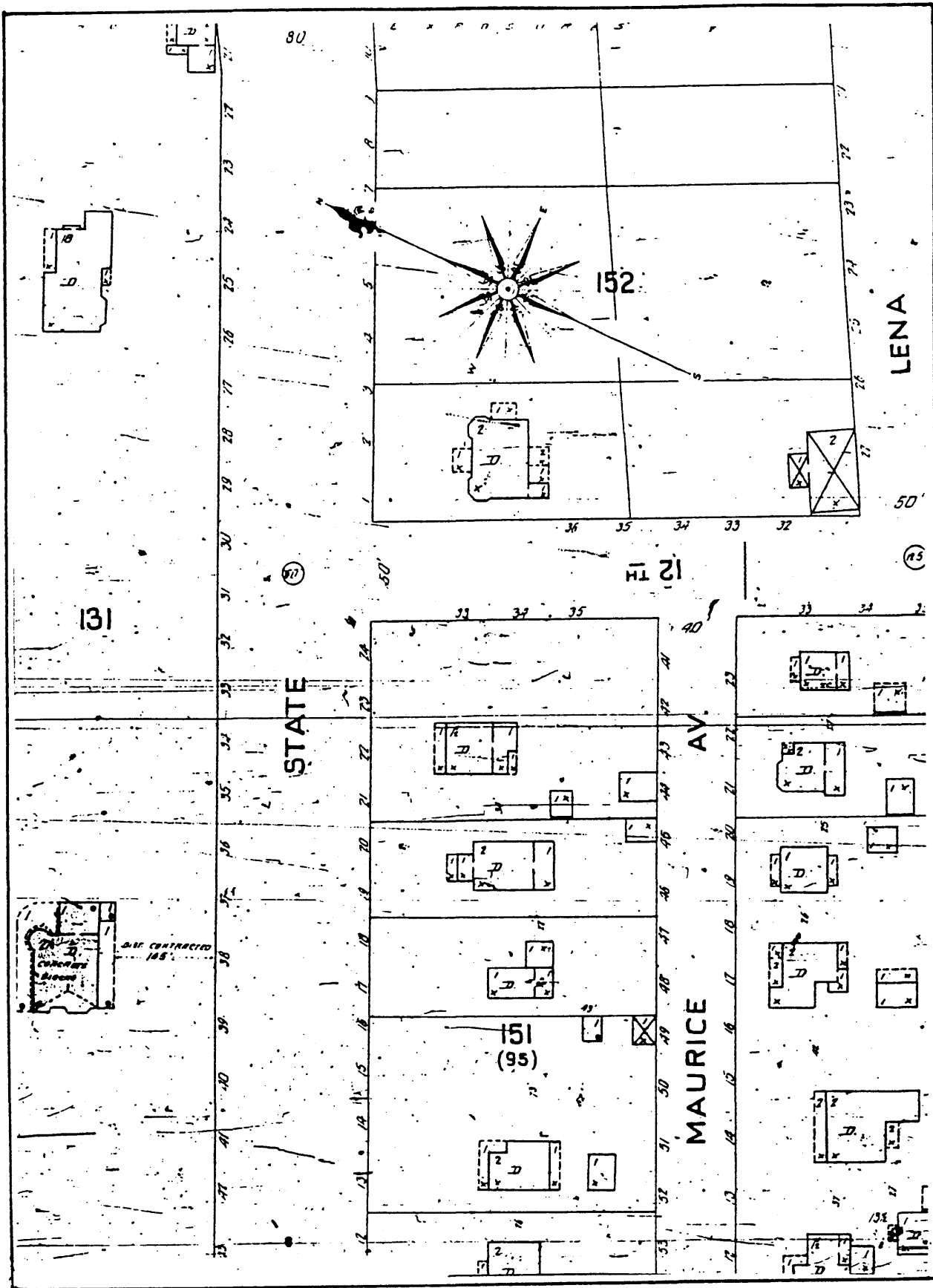
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Hood River City Map



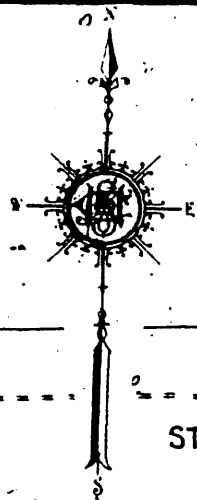
Tax Lot Map, Hood River, OR.



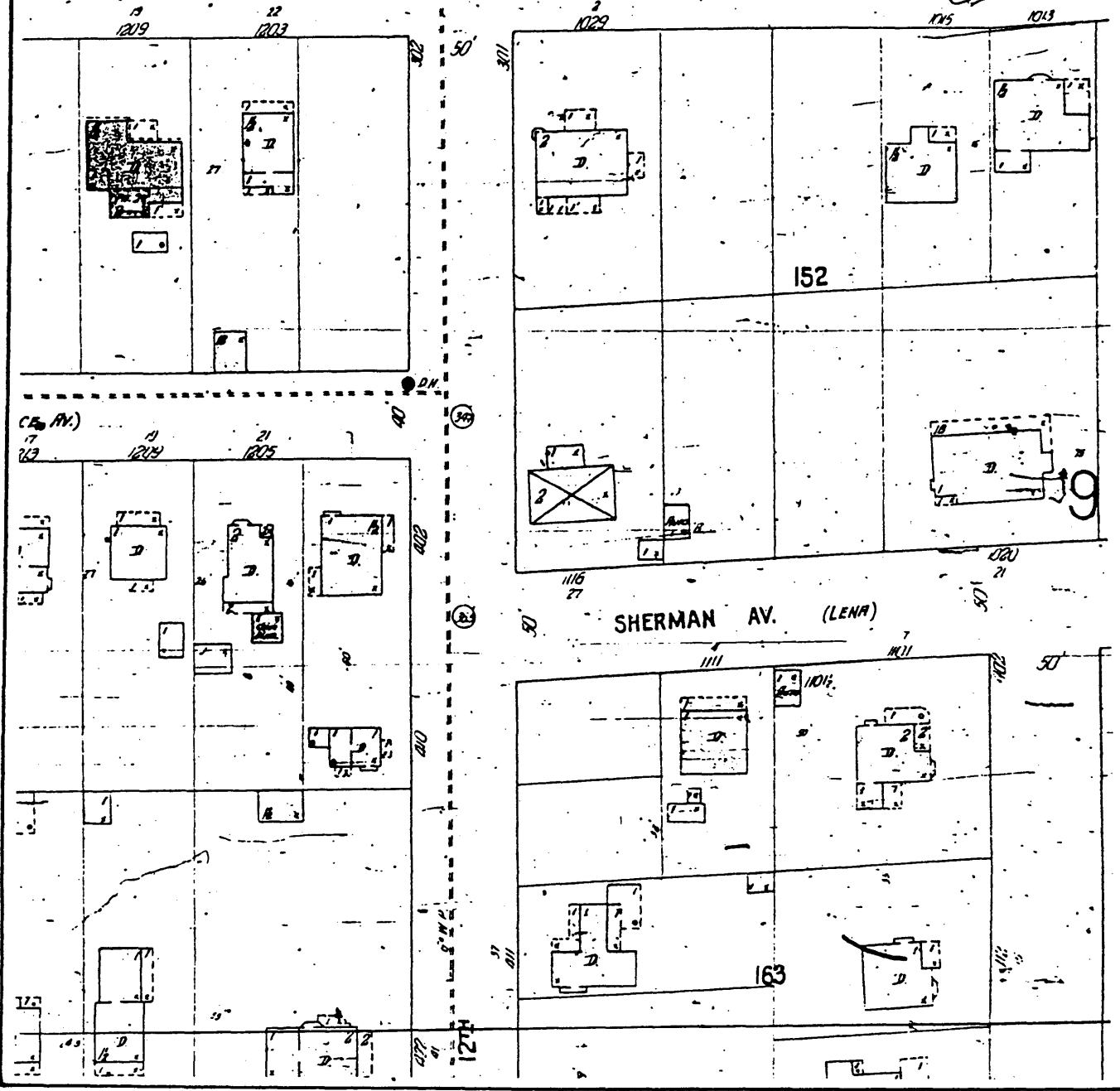
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Hood River-1909.

JUNE 1916
HOOD RIVER
ORE.

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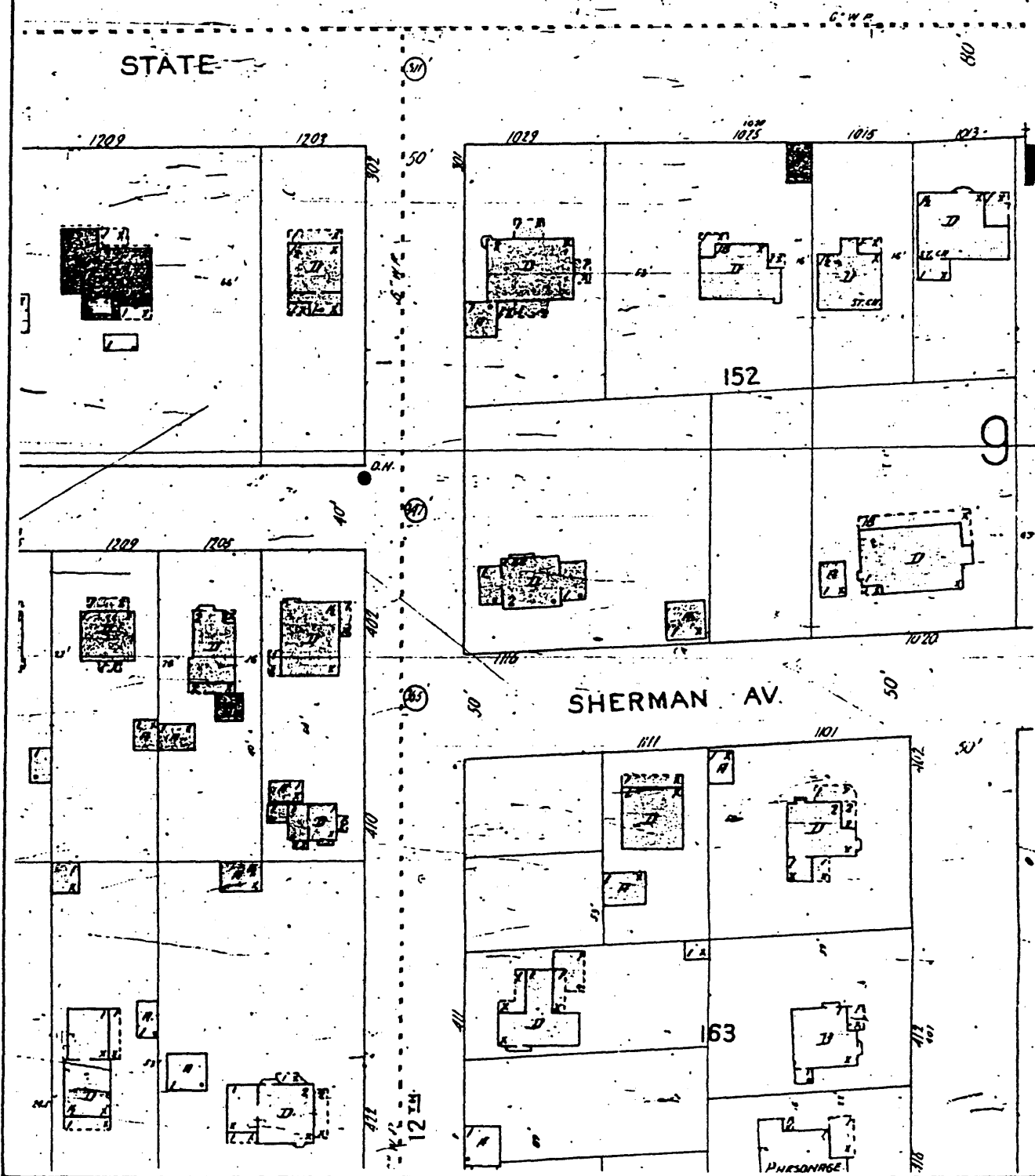


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HOOD RIVER
ORE.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Hood River-1928.

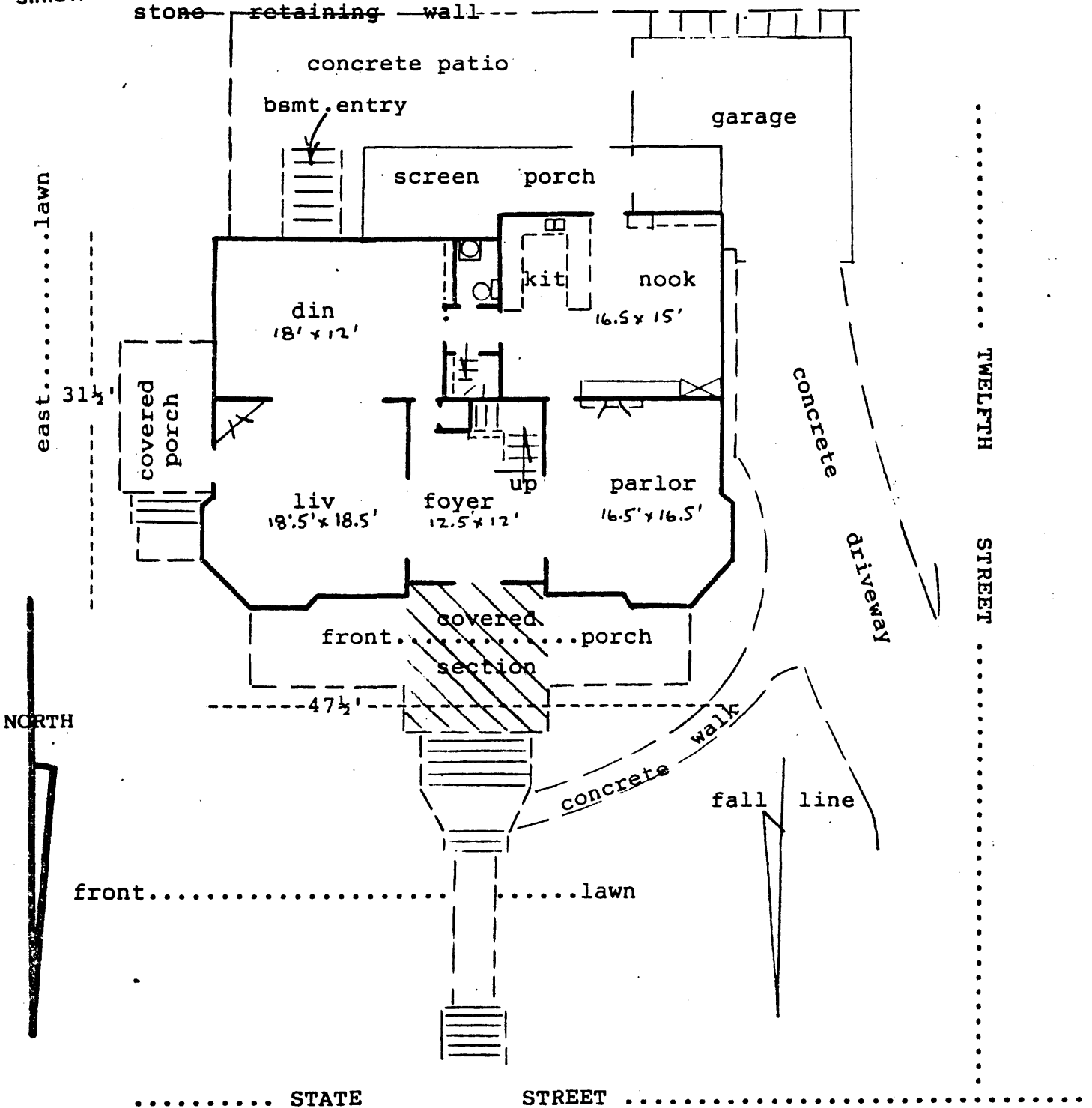
1029 STATE STREET

MAIN FLOOR PLAN
1,472 square feet

RECEIVED

JUL 31 1983

STATE PARKS DIVISION



1029 STATE STREET

SECOND STORY FLOOR PLAN

1,290 square feet

