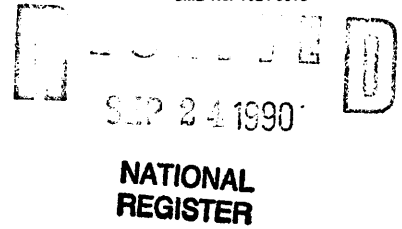


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Murphy, Lester and Hazel, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1006 Sherman Street not for publication
city, town Hood River 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.

James M. Hamrick September 15, 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. 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:)

Neilous Byers 10/25/90
Signature of the Keeper 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)

20th Century Revivals: Dutch Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls weatherboard

roof aluminum shinglesother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Murphy Residence is significant architecturally as the only example of a true to form Dutch Colonial Style residence within the city limits of Hood River, Oregon. The finely crafted residence is located at 1006 Sherman Street and was built in 1925 for Lester and Hazel Murphy. The one and one half story Dutch Colonial residence displays distinctive characteristics of the style in its rectilinear form, bilateral symmetry, gambrel roof with eave returns, fanlight windows on the gambrel ends, continuous front and rear shed dormers, end brick chimney, multi-paned six over one double hung windows, weatherboard siding, prominent central portico, Tuscan porch supports and sidelights flanking the entrance doors. The interior is arranged around a central stair hall with the dining room and kitchen located west of the entrance hall and the living room east of the hall. Four bedrooms are located on the second floor.

SITE

The Murphy Residence is located on Sherman Street mid-block between Ninth and Twelfth streets in an unplatted area between Coe's First and Third Additions to Hood River. Sited in an established residential neighborhood on the north side of Sherman Street, the building is located on a high bluff which commands a spectacular view of the Columbia River and Mt. Adams to the north. The square lot encompasses approximately .34 of an acre. The front portion of the lot is flat while the rear of the property drops dramatically down to a terraced lower yard. A rock retaining wall supports the terracing. A dirt path lead from the upper back yard to the lower yard. A scored concrete walkway leads to the front entrance and a narrow path joining the walkway leads to the west side porch. The gravel driveway on the western edge of the property, extends around to a concrete patio area in back of the residence. The original driveway once extended across the rear of the property terminating at the garage located under the eastern side of the rear elevation.

The lot is covered with a variety of plantings around the perimeter. Two mature birch trees and low evergreen shrubs cover the parking strip on the southern edge of the property. A cluster of mature fir trees is located on the western portion of the parking strip. The driveway is landscaped with an array of shrubs. An enormous beech tree, rare in the community, is adjacent to the southeast corner of the residence. Pine trees flank the entrance to the residence and shrubs line the perimeter of the house. The eastern property line is defined by a variety of plantings including fir and birch trees, rhododendrons, and lilacs. Firs, a birch and low shrubs are located on the northern (rear) property line.

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EXTERIOR ELEVATION

The Dutch Colonial Style residence is one and one half stories high with a daylight basement. Rectangular in plan, the building measures approximately 34' east-west and 46' north-south and is bilateral in symmetry. The building is covered with a gambrel roof and an exterior chimney, capped with clay tile chimney pots, is located on the east elevation. Another slightly corbelled chimney projects from the west side of the rear portion of the gambrel. Continuous shed dormers with eave returns extend across the length of the front and rear facades, creating a full second story. Three pairs of six over one double hung wood sash windows punctuate the front shed dormer. Multi-paned windows, irregular in fenestration, are located on the rear dormer. Two large, quarter-circle windows divided by muntin bars creating a fanlight effect, punctuate the upper portion of the gambrel ends which are clad with wood shingles. A square bay window, located on the west elevation, houses the interior dining room sideboard and cupboards. A wide eight over one double hung window flanked by smaller multi-paned windows is located in this bay. The rear elevation has a combination of six over six double hung windows and single pane fixed windows. The residence is clad in weatherboard siding, finished with a watertable and cap and is supported by a concrete foundation.

The front entrance is flanked with two pairs of six over one double hung windows. All the windows on the front elevation have decorative shutters. The shutters are embellished with a small coverleaf cutout on the upper panel. Tuscan columns resting on brick piers support the projecting central portico. The tympanum is clad with wood shingles and is framed by a deep broken pediment. A concrete stoop bordered with brick leads to the front entrance door. The beautiful six panel solid oak entrance door is flanked by beveled glass sidelights. An original light fixture illuminates the entrance .

Two single story porches are located on the west and east end of the residence. Prominent exposed rafter ends and a wooden balustrade define the roof line on the west and east porches. Squared, paired columns support the west porch roof . A screen door is located on the south face of the west porch accessing a path which leads to the front elevation. A door in the north face of the porch foundation leads to a small tool room. The east porch was enclosed during the original owner's occupancy to accommodate a den. A six over one double hung wood sash window illuminates the room on the south (front) facade and a small fixed pane window is located on the east elevation. A single pane window is on the north facade of the east porch.

An original narrow deck extends across the east half of the rear elevation. A wrought iron and wooden fence encloses the deck. A wooden deck was added to the east end of the original deck by the previous owners.

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INTERIOR

The interior of the residence is symmetrical in plan with a central stair hall. The living room is located on the east side of the hall and the dining room and kitchen are on the west side. Four bedrooms and a bathroom are located on the second floor.

ENTRANCE HALL

Beveled glass sidelights flanking the panelled oak front door, illuminate the entrance hall. The staircase, ascending to the second floor, is located on the east side of the hall. The stair railing terminates at a beautiful spiral, supported by simple square balusters. Wide, multi-paned pocket doors, on the east and west side of the entrance door, lead to the dining room and living room. The original brass light fixtures are intact in the hall. A door at the north end of the hall leads to an ante-hall accessing a small half bath to the north, the basement stairs to the east, and the kitchen to the west. The hall floors are covered with oak.

LIVING ROOM AND DINING ROOM

The living room is a large, rectangular room located on the east side of the entrance hall and occupies the entire east half of the first floor. Wide multi-paned pocket doors separate the hall from the living room. A pair of six over one windows illuminate the room on the south elevation and a picture window is located on the north wall. A decorative iron grating, covering the radiators, extends along the north wall under the window. The colonial inspired fireplace decorates the east wall. Fluted pilasters support the simple fireplace mantel. The firebox is surrounded by charcoal colored bricks and the hearth is decorated with glazed tiles. A single French door on the east side of the room, south of the fireplace, leads to the den. The small room is clad with vertical board siding and has windows on the three exterior walls. A built-in bookcase and brick chimney are on the west elevation.

The dining room, on the west side of the hall, is separated by wide multi-paned pocket doors. The room is lit by multi-paned windows on the south and west elevations. A swinging door on the north elevation leads to the kitchen. Beautiful built-in sideboard and cabinets line the west wall of the room. The sideboard is comprised of several drawers and cabinets and is flanked by two cabinets faced with leaded glass doors. Original brass sconces and three multi-paned windows are located above the sideboard. A beautiful brass chandelier suspends from the ceiling of the room.

KITCHEN AND BREAKFAST NOOK

The kitchen is located in the northwest portion of the residence. False wood beams, running east-west, extend across the ceiling. A multi-paned window is located above the sink and a door to the west porch is on the west wall. All the cupboards and cabinets in the kitchen along the west and north walls are original. Linoleum covers the floor. A small cast iron incinerator door is on the south side of the stove and a laundry chute is located north of the stove. The pantry is in the southwest corner of the kitchen. The small room is illuminated by a window on the west elevation.

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and cupboards and open shelving line the north and south walls. An original flour bin is built in along the south wall.

A doorway on the north end of the east wall leads to the small breakfast nook. The room has a single fixed pane window on the north elevation and built-in cabinets and drawers along the south wall. Doors to the back deck and living room are on the east wall of the breakfast nook.

SECOND STORY

An L-shaped second story hall wraps around the main staircase and is covered with maple floors. Built-in cabinets are along the west wall of the hall, illuminated by the original brass ceiling fixture. Two large bedrooms are on the west side of the hall and a small bedroom is at the southern end of the hall. This small bedroom was originally designed as a sewing room. The large master suite encompasses the eastern half of the second story. A window seat, with multi-paned windows above, extends across the south elevation of the master bedroom and is flanked by closets. Two windows are located on the east elevation and French doors on the north elevation open to a small ante-room. This room has multi-paned windows along the north facade which overlook the Columbia River and Mt. Adams. An original brass pendant light with glass shades is located on the ceiling and two sconces are on the north wall.

The main bathroom is located at the top of the stairs on the north wall. The original commode and a new sink are on the west wall. A built-in cabinet above the sink is flanked with original wall bracketed lights. Tall, narrow built-in cabinets are located adjacent the bath tub along the east wall. A grated cabinet covers the radiator below the multi-pane window on the north facade.

BASEMENT

The basement is comprised of several small rooms. A laundry room and bedroom are located in the western portion of the basement and the original garage is on the east side. The garage door, comprised of vertical boards with cross braces, and a door to the back yard is located on the north elevation. The garage doors have been sealed off and the garage area is now used for storage.

The residence is warmed by hot water radiators heated by an oil fueled water heater. A wood stove is located in the basement as a source of additional heat.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the building include the enclosure of the screened porch on the east elevation, the extension of the rear deck and the installation of some single pane windows on the rear elevation. The east porch was enclosed during the original owner's residency ca. 1945. Two single fixed pane windows were installed in the rear elevation by the original owners. The window in back of

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the living room was built as a single pane window but was enlarged slightly in the 1950s. Originally, Mrs. Murphy designed the window in the living room so as to get an unobstructed view of the river and mountains to the north. She even framed the window with a mahogany frame to simulate a framed picture of Mt. Adams. A shingle patterned red aluminum roof was installed on the residence by the original owner in the late 1940's / early 1950s. Only upon close observation is the roof material distinguishable from the original asphalt shingles. The deck was extended by the second owners in 1974.

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

1924-1925

Significant Dates

1925

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

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 0.34 acres Hood River, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A

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6	1	5	1	6	0
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5	0	6	2	4	0	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 comprised of Tax Lot 5800 in an unplatted area of Hood River on the north side of Sherman Street between 10th and 11th Street in Section 36, Township 3N, Range 10E, Willamette Meridian in Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the house built for Lester and Hazel Murphy in 1925.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Donovan
 organization Donovan and Associates date March 9, 1990
 street & number 1615 Taylor Street telephone (503) 386-6461
 city or town Hood River state Oregon zip code 97031

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The finely-crafted Dutch Colonial residence in Hood River, Oregon completed in 1925 for Lester and Hazel Murphy stands at 1006 Sherman Street on a high bluff overlooking the Columbia River and Mt. Adams to the north and west. As the best well-preserved example of high style Period Revival architecture in the Colonial mode within the town of Hood River, the house is locally significant under National Register Criterion C.

The one and one-half story Murphy residence displays many of the distinctive characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style, with its rectilinear form, bilateral symmetry, gambrel roof with eave returns, paired quarter-circle windows on the gable ends and continuous front and rear shed dormers. Multi-paned, six-over-one, double-hung windows predominate, and those on the front elevation are flanked by panelled shutters with a clover-leaf cut-out motif. The six-panel solid oak main entrance door is bordered by beveled glass sidelights and oak panels. A projecting portico with broken pediment supported by Tuscan columns shelters the doorway and a brick-edged concrete stoop. Single story wings on the east and west elevations have prominent, exposed, decoratively shaped rafter ends and balustrades.

Attention to detail is equally evident on the interior, which is arranged around a central stairhall. Noteworthy features include the stair handrail which terminates in a spiral, a Georgian-inspired fireplace mantel, built-in amenities such as bookcases, a sideboard, china cabinets, and window seats, decorative iron radiator covers, false wood beams on the kitchen ceiling, and brass light fixtures.

The house is notably intact. Minor alterations consist of enclosure of the screened porch on the east elevation by the original owner about 1945, installation of two single fixed-paned windows, and the slight enlargement of the original picture window on the rear elevation. The original rear deck was enlarged in 1974.

Lester Murphy was a dentist who practiced in Hood River from 1919 until 1958. Dr. Murphy's wife, the former Hazel Packard, was an actress who was active in the Chautauqua movement. The Murphys were married in 1916 and moved to Hood River in 1919. During her life in Hood River Hazel Murphy remained active as an actress, and after 1924 she devoted herself to teaching drama and directing local plays. Dr. Murphy lived in the house until his death in 1967. Mrs. Murphy remained in the residence until she sold it in 1970.

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The Murphy Residence, an excellent example of a Dutch Colonial residence, is significant under Criterion "c", as the only house of its style in the city of Hood River. Built for Lester and Hazel Murphy in 1925, the residence is sited on the foundation of the an early residence of the Coe family, the founders of the town of Hood River. The residence displays distinctive characteristics of the Dutch Colonial Style in its bilateral symmetry, rectangular form, gambrel roof, continuous shed dormers, multi-paned windows, shutters, central classical portico, exterior chimney and weatherboard siding. The residence is a distinctive type in the community of Hood River of a style which was popular throughout United States during the 1920s.

THE MURPHY RESIDENCE

The Murphy Residence was constructed in 1925 for Lester and Hazel Murphy. The Murphys purchased the property from Henry C. Coe on October 6, 1924.¹ The land was the site of the second home built by the Henry Coe; the son of founder of the town of Hood River. The Coe residence stood on the exact location of the Murphy's home at 1006 Sherman Street and was built ca. 1875.² The "Coe Mansion" was built on Nathaniel Coe's farm which encompassed 320 acres, presently the downtown area of Hood River. For years the "Mansion on the hill" was used as a gathering place for town's people and also functioned as the town hall, community center, church and funeral parlor. The residence was surrounded by orchards and strawberry fields planted by Nathaniel Coe in 1855.³ Around the turn of the century, Henry and his brother Eugene began selling parcels of their land for new residential development. The property was advertised as "Strawberry Hill Sites" for homes.⁴ Coe's First Addition was platted directly east of the residence and was divided into eight lots. Subsequently, the Coes platted Coe's Second Addition southeast of their property and Coe's Third Addition west of the residence. The only portion of the land that remained unplatted, as it does presently, are the lots in the center of the block between Ninth and Twelfth streets where the Murphy Residence stands today. By 1920, the foundation was the only remaining evidence of the Coe Mansion.⁵

The Murphys purchased the land for their new home in 1924 and shortly after began plans for its construction. Maximizing the view of the Columbia River and Mt. Adams to the north, the Murphy's sited their residence on the crest of the hill, previously the location of the founders of the town's residence. The Murphys incorporated some of the foundation of the old Coe Mansion into

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their new residence.⁶ Gwen Lovell is thought to have been the carpenter responsible for the construction of the residence. The building was constructed out of clear knotless cedar and had a coal burning furnace.⁷

By September of 1925, the Murphys had moved into their new Dutch Colonial home.⁸ It is not known why the Murphys selected that Dutch Colonial Style other than for its popularity throughout the county in the 1920's. Several ads showing elevations and floor plans of mail order houses were advertised in the Hood River News in the mid-1920s. The Dutch Colonial Style was one design shown in the paper, perhaps influencing the Murphys' design.

The Colonial Style was prevalent in Oregon from approximately 1910 to 1935 and was based on seventh and eighteenth century Colonial architecture.⁹ Three variations of the type occurred in Oregon; the Dutch Colonial, the Cap Cod Colonial and the Georgian styles.¹⁰ The new style stressed more accurate interpretation of original Colonial style details; a difference from the somewhat earlier Colonial Revival Style popular throughout the state from approximately 1890 to 1910. The Colonial Style lacked such Queen Anne characteristics as exterior leaded glass windows, projecting bays and an asymmetrical form.¹¹ The Colonial Style was more "pure" in its form and typically had a low-pitched gambrel, hip or gable roof, multi-paned windows, bilateral symmetry, dormers, exterior chimney, classical portico and was rectangular in form.¹² The Dutch Colonial style was especially popular during the 1920s and was seen in suburbs throughout the country. The style was heavily promoted through mail order catalogues. Companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company published many houses similar in design to the Murphy Residence and gave them such regal names as "The Martha Washington", "The Adams", "The Puritan", and "The Amsterdam".¹³

The Murphy Residence is an excellent example of a Dutch Colonial Style house. The residence embodies distinctive characteristics of the style in its rectangular form, bilateral symmetry, gambrel roof, weatherboard siding, exterior shutters, continuous dormer windows creating a full second story, fanlight windows on the gambrel ends, classically detailed central porch portico, Tuscan porch supports, sidelight windows flanking the front door, multi-paned windows, and an exterior end chimney. The interior of the residence is true to its Colonial predecessors in its central hall plan. Other significant details on the interior include a classically inspired fireplace, oak and maple floors, built-in sideboard and cabinets with leaded glass doors, and wide multi-paned pocket doors. The majority of the interior brass light fixtures are intact, some with Colonial detailing. The Murphy residence represents the only example of a true Dutch Colonial Style residence within the city limits of Hood River. The majority of the residential dwellings constructed in Hood River during the 1920s were in the Bungalow Style.

THE MURPHY FAMILY

Lester Murphy was born March 4, 1891 in Monmouth, Oregon to Bryan and Lillie Powell Murphy.¹⁴ The Murphy family later moved to the Hood River Valley near Barrett where Lester's

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father, Bryan, served as school principal for many years.¹⁵ Lester received his education in dentistry from the University of Oregon in Eugene in the mid-teens, setting the course for his long career as a dentist. Lester opened his office in Hood River in 1919 in the Brosius Building in downtown Hood River and practiced for thirty-nine years until his retirement in 1958.¹⁶ He was an active member of the Masons, Elks Club and the Episcopal Church.¹⁷ Civicly minded, Lester also served on the City Council in 1931 and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a avid skier and golfer and after his retirement he devoted much of his time to painting, where he gained considerable recognition in the area for his oil paintings. Lester Murphy died on October 23, 1967 in Hood River.¹⁸

Hazel Packard Murphy was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1888 to Mary and Harlan P. Packard.¹⁹ The Packards were direct descendants of the John and Pricilla Alden who arrived on American soil on the Mayflower in 1620.²⁰ Hazel Murphy attended the Milwaukee Downer College for two years prior to attending Northwestern University School of Oratory in Chicago.²¹ After graduating in 1910, Hazel coached many plays and recitals. In 1914, she pursued post-graduate work at Northwestern specializing in courses on story telling.²² Circa 1915, she became active in the Chautauqua's, a popular touring acting and oratory group.

The "great Chautauqua movement" was called the "most American thing in America" especially during its zenith in the mid-1920s.²³ The group originated on the east coast and by 1903 was traveling all over the United States presenting shows of oratory, entertainment and music.²⁴ A new city park was built in Hood River in 1914, designed to accommodate the Chautauquas during their week long stay in town. The park was directly north of the Hood River Hospital and was billed as a open air theater. Hazel Murphy was involved in the Northwest Chapter of the Chautauqua, playing in Oregon, Washington, Canada, New Mexico and Idaho.²⁵ She was an excellent actress and later, after taking up residency in Hood River, gave acting lessons to leading actresses of the time such as Jane Powell and Rosalind Russell.²⁶

Lester and Hazel Murphy met during the short period of time when they were both involved in the Chautauqua s. Lester was the general manager of the Northwest group and worked for the group during the summers to make enough money to support himself through the following year of dental school. He was responsible for setting up accommodations for the group members and arranged playing engagements. Hazel Murphy was manager of the children's group.²⁷ Lester proposed to Hazel on top of Castle Rock, Washington and the couple were married on August 1, 1916 in nearby Colville, Washington in a Chautauqua tent.²⁸ The couple moved to La Grande, Oregon for three years prior to moving to Hood River in 1919.²⁹ Hazel remained active in the acting group until about 1924. Throughout her life she taught drama lessons in Hood River and is remembered for her direction in many local plays. Hazel and Lester had two children, Bill Murphy of Springville, California and Wilma Wolf of Wayne, New Jersey.³⁰ Hazel Murphy died in California on September 3, 1983 and was buried in the Idlewilde Cemetery in Hood River.³¹

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SUBSEQUENT OWNERS

Hazel Murphy occupied her family residence for forty five years until she sold it on October 2, 1970 to Robert and Bonnie Lausmann.³² The Lausmanns owned the building until it was sold to the current owners, James and Debra Clair, on January 14, 1983.³³

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The following comparative analysis is based on other similar residences in the city limits of Hood River, Oregon. The 1988 Hood River Cultural Resource Windshield Survey was utilized in the comparison along with field investigations. The other residences surveyed with the distinctive Dutch gambrel roof form were Dutch Colonial Revival (approximately 1890 to 1915) in style rather than the slightly later Dutch Colonial Style (1910 to 1935). The Murphy Residence is the only true Dutch Colonial Style residence in Hood River as substantiated by this comparative analysis.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL RESIDENCES

1. 1008 June Street-1902: This building displays some characteristics of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style in its gambrel roof form. However, it is more a vernacular interpretation of the style. The building mass is tall and narrow. The building has been altered by the installation of fire retardant shingles and single pane windows. A carport has been added to the front elevation.
2. 616 Twelfth Street-1908: The residence has been substantially altered by the installation of aluminum windows on the front elevation, vinyl siding on the gable ends, Roman brick covering portions of the first floor and an addition on the north side. The building is one and one half stories and has a front facing gambrel roof with rolled eaves with smaller side gambrels. The building displays Queen Anne characteristics in its asymmetrical gambrel roofs and plan.
3. 719 State Street-1910: The building is a good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style. The building is one and one half stories and has a side facing gambrel roof. Weatherboard clads the lower story and wood shingles clad the upper story. The residence displays many Queen Anne characteristics in its bay window, wrap around front porch, decorative leaded glass windows, asymmetrical fenestration on the front facade and recessed second story porch. The building has minor alterations.
4. 1019 Columbia Street-1910: This building has been altered by the installation of a large aluminum picture window on the front elevation and glass sliders. The residence has a front facing gambrel roof with multiple side gambrel dormers, more characteristic of the asymmetry Queen Anne Style .
5. 704 13th Street-1912: The one and one half story residence is covered with a side facing gambrel roof topped with two slightly corbelled central chimneys. Shed dormers are located on the front facade above the full one story shed porch roof. The windows are one over one double hung wood sash and a bay window is located on the south elevation. The building displays many bungalow details in the exposed rafter end on the gambrel ends and boxed porch columns supporting the continuous porch roof.

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6. 613 Oak-1914: The one and one half story residence has a front facing gambrel roof with side gambrels and gable dormers and is covered with wood shingles on the upper story and the lower story is constructed of basalt. Some of the window treatments reflect the Queen Anne Style in the small oval window on the front and rear gambrel ends, side bay, leaded glass windows and window cornices. The front porch of the residence has been enclosed.

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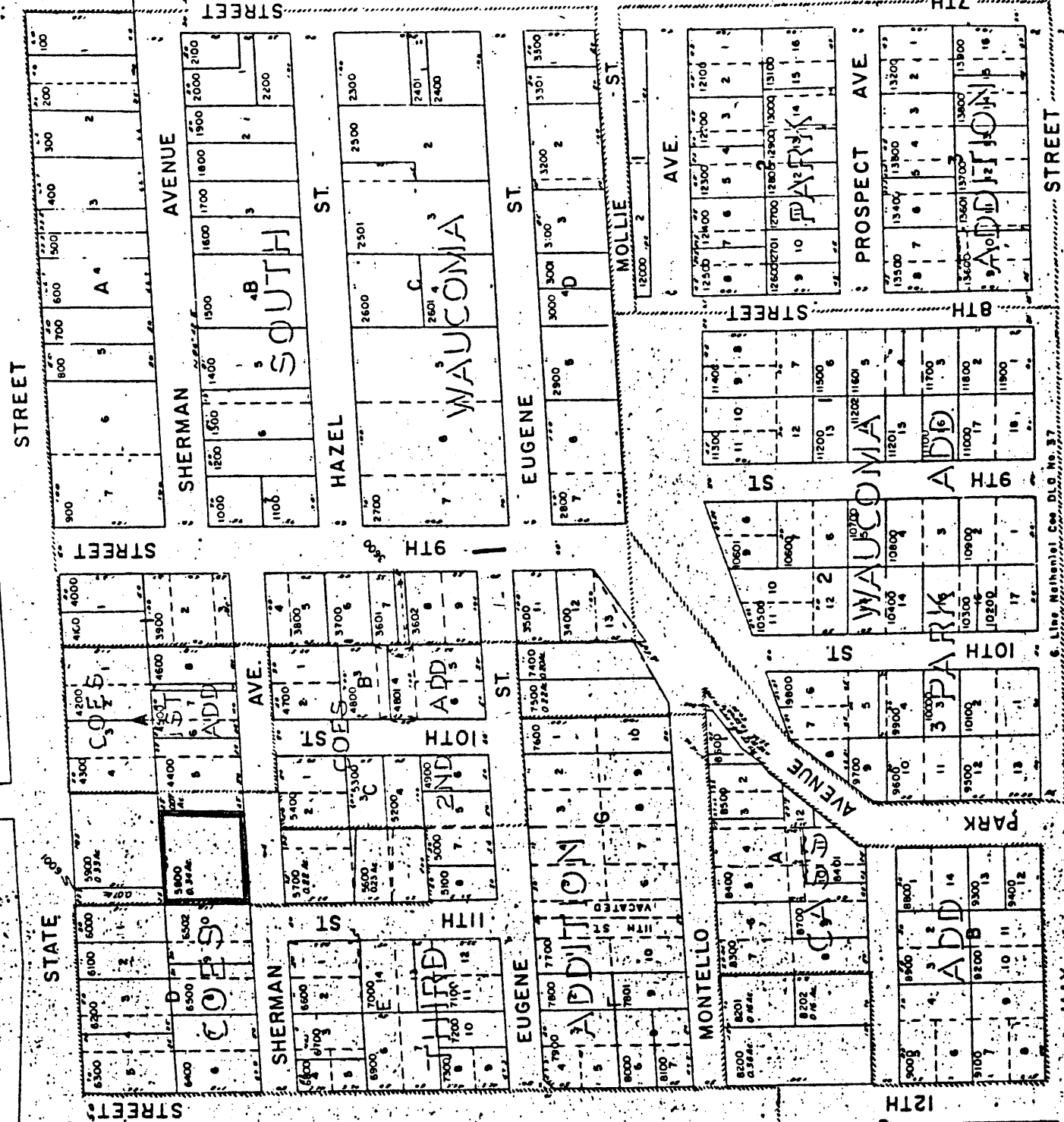
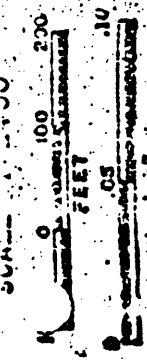
Murphy, Bill. Springville, California. Phone interview by S. Donovan, 2/22/90 and personal records and photographs.

Redman, Louis. Troutdale, Oregon. Personal interview by S. Donovan, 3/1/90.

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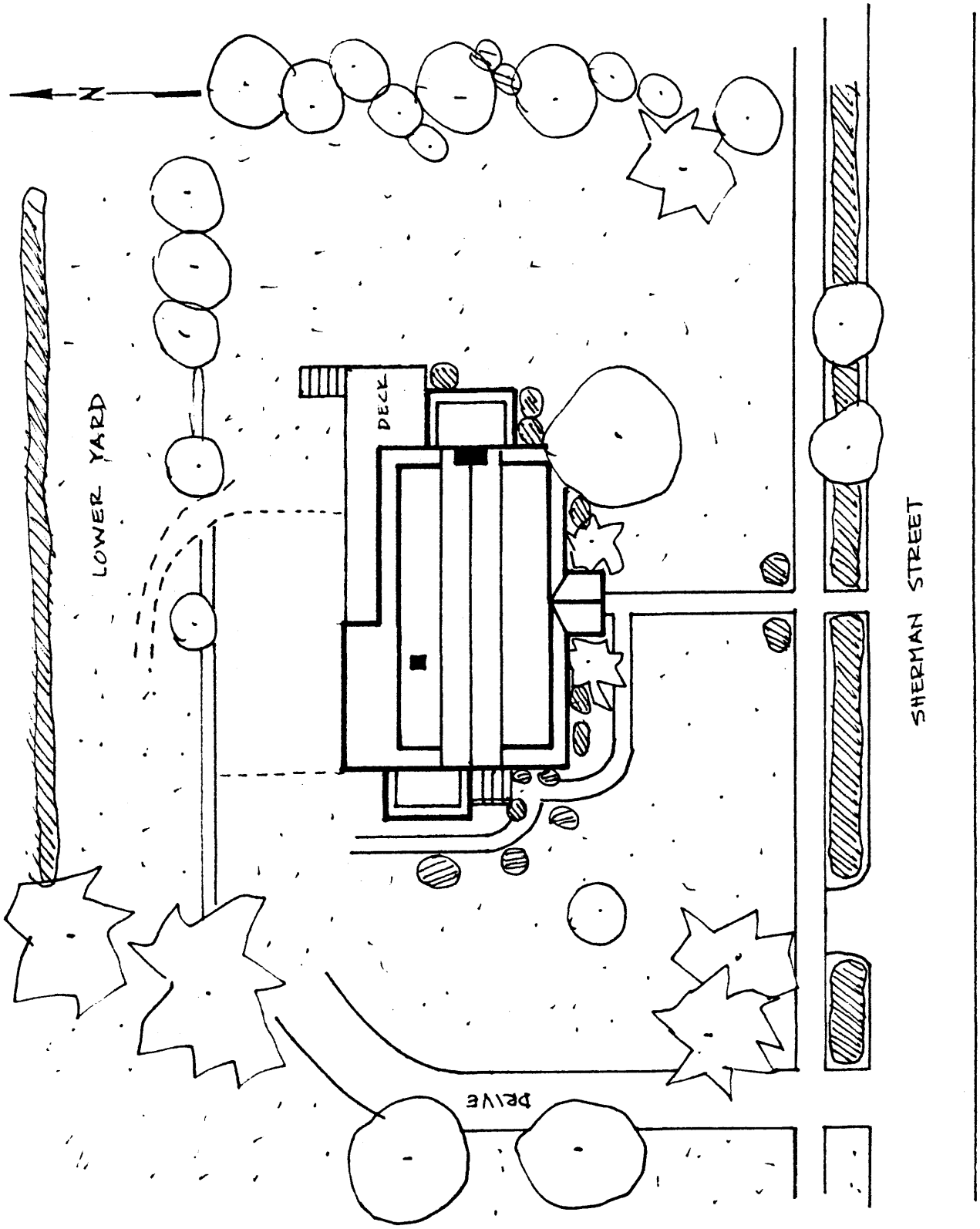
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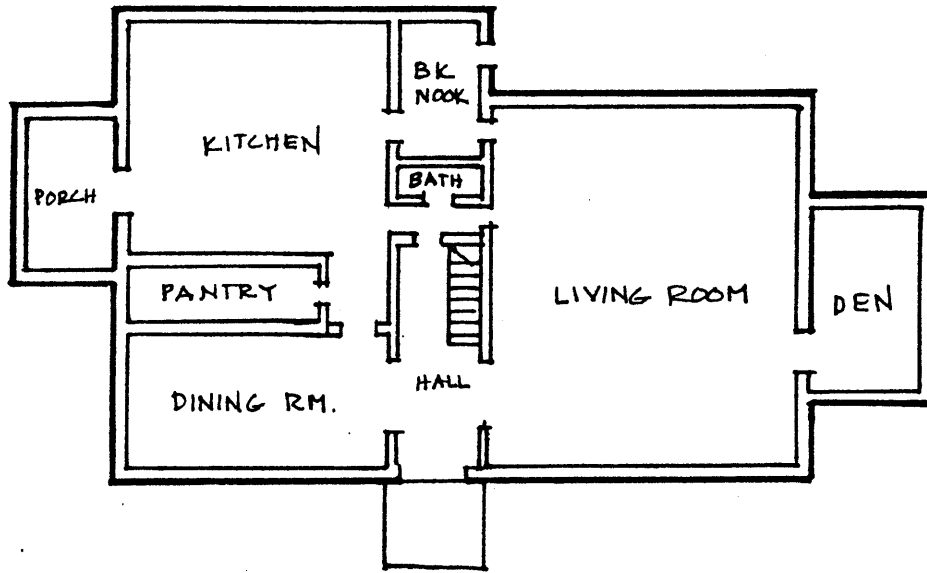


See Map 3N 10 36A

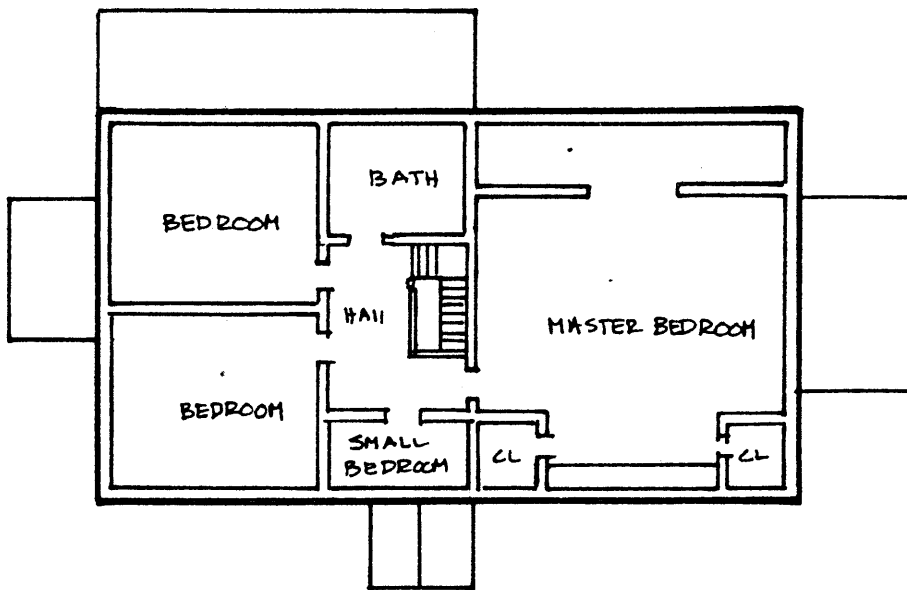
See Map 3N 10 36A

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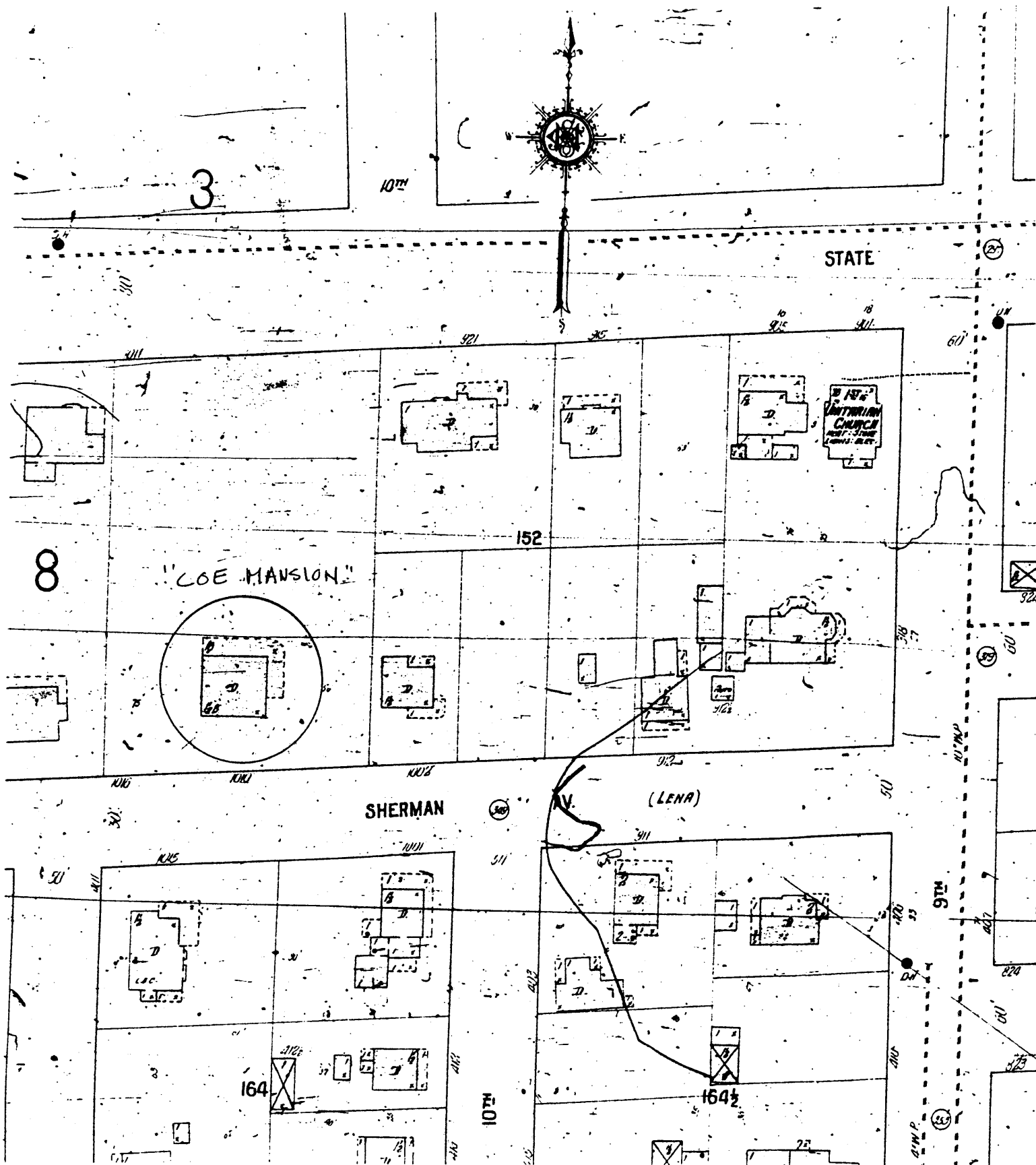




FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

