

921

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

RECEIVED

AUG 09 1993

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fulton-Taylor House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 704 Case Street N/A not for publication

city or town The Dalles N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Wasco code 065 zip code 97058

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*James Smith* July 30, 1993  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
 State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain: \_\_\_\_\_)

Signature of the Keeper *Delores Byers* **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action 9/9/93

Fulton-Taylor House

Wasco County OR

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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)

Gothic Revival, vernacular version  
Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: weatherboards

roof asphalt: composition shingles

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

The Fulton/Taylor residence represents vernacular architecture of the early settlement of The Dalles ca. 1858-1878. The residence was built in two episodes of box construction. Although the house has seen physical changes over the years, many original exterior and interior features remain intact. The house retains its horizontal clapboard siding, transom and sidelights around the front entrance, some original windows and glazing as well as interior wainscoting, flooring, and molding.

### SITE

The Fulton/Taylor residence is located on the east side of Case Street on Lot 1 Block 1 of Fulton's Addition in The Dalles, Oregon. The house is located in a residential district on a bluff above the downtown area. The house faces west and is situated on the northwest portion of the parcel on a north facing slope. The property is 150 feet long and trapezoidal in shape--the west boundary along Case Street is 80 feet wide and the lot narrows to 52 feet at its eastern boundary along Federal Street. The southern boundary is defined by a rock wall and the northern boundary is unmarked.

### BASIC SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

The house plan consists of two rectangular elements arranged as a T. The front (west facing portion) of the house comprises the cross of the T and is 1 1/2 stories high. The single story rear portion of the house runs perpendicular to form the stem of the T.

The front portion of the house measures 31 feet NS x 16 feet EW and has a side gabled roof and a 25x7 foot front porch with a second story shed dormer. The rear ell measures 32 feet EW x 16 feet NS and also has a gabled roof which abuts the front portion of the house. The side porch runs along the south elevation of the rear ell and is 32'x5'2". The house, excluding the porches, rests over a full-sized basement.

### BASIC STRUCTURAL DETAILS

The Fulton/Taylor house was built in two episodes. The single story rear ell of the house was probably constructed sometime between 1858 and 1864. The front 1 1/2 story section was added sometime between 1864 and 1878. This two phase construction

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

---

is indicated by structural and historical evidence.

The most striking physical indicator of the two phase construction is the presence of exterior clapboard siding between the walls of the rear and front portions of the house. This siding, which clads the west wall of the rear ell, is partially exposed in the basement. There are also differences in construction materials and techniques associated with the two phases. The sills in the rear ell are rough milled 6x8 beams. The sills in the front portion are rough milled 2x6s and 2x8s which have been scabbed together on the east and west walls. In the rear ell, some structural lumber displays circular saw marks and others display the vertical marks of a sash saw. Some of the interior planks visible in the rear attic have painted surfaces or non-structural notches indicating reuse. The structural lumber used in the front portion of the house displays circular saw marks.

The body of the house is of box construction. All the structural wood is rough milled and fastened together with machine cut nails. The framing consists of vertical planks 1" thick x 8-12" wide which are set beside each other and nailed to the sill below and to the plate above. The exterior walls are sheathed with horizontal clapboards and finished with plain corner boards and fascia.

The poured concrete foundation dates from the late 1920's when a full basement was excavated by the Wernmark brothers. Poured concrete footings support the front and side porch.

The front porch and second story shed dormer were added in the late 1920's. The roof is sheathed in asphalt. Sections of the original wood shakes remain under the modern roofing.

#### EXTERIOR DETAILS

It is difficult to stylistically classify the Fulton/Taylor residence. It incorporates many common elements of style and massing for houses of its era. Moreover, because the facade has been altered, some diagnostic stylistic features may have been lost. Unfortunately, despite much effort, we have not found any photographs of the house prior to its remodeling.

The front portion of the house is a 1 1/2 story central hall plan with sidelights and transom around the central front door. The six paned windows, narrow muntins, and clapboard siding are consistent with its estimated 1864-1878 date. The rear ell gable end displays cornice returns at the eave, a stylistic element

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

---

sometimes associated with Classical or Greek Revival houses of that time. The former existence of a peaked gable containing the central upstairs door would have given the facade a Gothic Revival appearance. However, the plain fascia and exterior window trim are not diagnostic.

### West Elevation

The front facade has been altered by the addition of a lower story porch with arched posts and a second story shed dormer sleeping porch with windows on three sides. Paint marks on the original siding upstairs indicates that the original facade consisted of narrower width porches that did not shade the front windows. The upstairs porch was probably open. Most likely the central upstairs door was set into a peaked dormer. (Charred remains of the framing for the peaked dormer are visible in the front attic). The framing for a half round window above the door remains behind the shed dormer wall.

Behind the addition, the facade is symmetrically composed. The front door is located centrally and is enhanced by sidelights and a transom with the original glass and muntins. The present front door has a single pane of clear glass surrounded by colored glass panes on the upper portion and has two recessed panels below. This door was installed in 1992 to replace an inappropriate flush door.

The lower story windows which flank the entrance consist of double hung sashes. The upper sashes have six panes and the lower sashes are single paned. Behind the shed dormer, the two upper story windows are the original 3 over 6 double hung sashes. (The upper sash is half the size of the lower sash). The upstairs door is centrally located between the two windows. The shed dormer windows open west south and north and are ill-fitting wood framed sliding windows.

### South Elevation

The windows of the south elevation are all double hung single paned sashes. These windows are located in the upper and lower story bedrooms of the front part and in the dining room of the rear ell. The south elevation is dominated by a porch running the length of the rear portion of the house. Two doors open onto the porch--one from the kitchen and one from the bathroom. The bathroom door is original to the house. The upper portion of the door consists of six rectangular panes with old glass and thin muntins. The lower portion consists of two

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

---

recessed vertical panels. Two chimneys rise above the roofline-- one over the kitchen and the other over the rear bathroom. The chimneys were rebuilt above the roofline in 1992 to replace the original deteriorating chimneys. The replacements were built to the original dimensions with corbeled caps.

### East Elevation

The east elevation comprises the rear gable end of the rear ell. It is fenestrated by one double wood framed casement window. A door in the foundation under the window provides access into the basement. The distinctive features of the east elevation are the cornice returns.

### North Elevation

Single paned double hung windows fenestrate the north elevation in the upper and lower stories of the front portion of the house, and in the dining room and pantry of the rear ell. In the kitchen, a shorter double hung window is located over the sink.

### Exterior Alterations

In the late 1920's to early 1930's the foundation basement and shed dormer were added by the Wernmarks. A full basement was excavated and a concrete foundation was poured. The original front porches were altered. At some time the windows were replaced. The original windows were probably six over six double hung sashes similar to the upstairs bedroom windows. The north kitchen window replaced a longer window when the sink was added. (This is indicated by exterior patches in the siding and interior patches in the wainscot). The only remaining original door is at the bathroom entrance. The front door is a replacement. The kitchen and upstairs door are multipaned frosted glass doors. The size and shape of the side porch is probably original, although the post and railings have been changed. The tongue and groove flooring is covered with plywood. Asphalt roofing has replaced the original wood shakes and the rear chimneys were rebuilt. At one time a chimney extended up from over the upstairs north bedroom in the front portion of the house.

### INTERIOR

The interior floor plan has undergone several changes both

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

physically and in use. The most obvious change was the addition of the front 1 1/2 story portion to the original single story rear ell. Later, the use of the rooms changed when indoor plumbing was installed by the Wernmarks (ca. 1923-1930's). Ardis Gustafson, granddaughter of the Hillgens when they occupied the house from 1900 to 1923, remembered that the rear bathroom was used as the kitchen and the present kitchen was used as the dining room. Ms. Gustafson also said the present dining room was used as a family room and contained a stove for heating. There was no indoor bathroom. Later alterations include the addition of a bathroom and kitchenette in the upstairs south bedroom and the removal of the wall between the front hall and parlor.

Despite some of the changes discussed above, the basic floor plan remains evident. The rear ell, housing the bathroom kitchen and dining room is linear in plan. The front portion consists of a central hall and staircase flanked on either side by single rooms. The front portion is laid out symmetrically.

The interior walls are finished with lath and plaster. Most likely, plaster was added after the residence was occupied. Where the plaster is damaged, it reveals a layer of cloth backed wallpaper applied directly to the plank walls. The wallpaper provided not only decoration but also insulation against those drafty plank walls of the box frame. The plaster walls also retain layers of wallpaper representing various decorative trends.

In the front portion of the house wide baseboards are present around the room walls and in the halls. Molding above the baseboards is seen only in the parlor and entrance hall.

The original fir tongue and groove flooring remains in all rooms except the kitchen. The kitchen floor was replaced due to fire damage and part of the downstairs bathroom floor was replaced due to rot.

#### Hall and Staircase

The front door opens into a central hall dominated by a staircase which leads to the upper floor. The simple turned newel post accentuates the smooth bannister and turned balusters. Light enters through the paned front door, transom and sidelights. A door to the south of the entrance leads into a bedroom and a door at the east end of the hall leads to the dining room in the rear ell. To the north, the entrance to the parlor is being renovated.

#### Parlor

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

---

The wall dividing the hall from the parlor was removed in the 1960's. Presently, the wall is being replaced but with one alteration. The original parlor entrance was probably a mirror image to that of the bedroom across the hall. In order to give the parlor a more open look, a larger entrance will be made and fitted with pocket doors. At the south corner of the east wall a doorway into the rear ell has been covered with drywall. The parlor windows look west over the front porch and to the north.

#### Downstairs Bedroom

The south bedroom downstairs is the mirror image of the parlor in size and fenestration. Windows look out over the front porch and to the south. A door in the north corner of the east wall opens into the rear ell dining room. A closet, which utilizes the space under the stairs, is accessed through a four paneled door on the east end of the north wall.

#### Upper Floor

The stairs lead up to a landing accented by turned balusters and a smooth railing. At the west end of the hall, a central door leads out onto an enclosed sleeping porch. To the north and south are the entrances to the bedrooms. The bedroom doors are four paneled with rimlocks and porcelain knobs. The doors have two-piece hinges. The hall ceiling slopes down to the east and west following the gabled roof line. This slope is truncated around the central hall door. As previously stated, the door and framing around this entrance was altered when the sleeping porch was added.

#### Sleeping Porch

The current sleeping porch is a shed dormer which enclosed both west facing bedroom windows. John Will, a former neighbor, recalls that the porch was open and windowless at one time. The narrow width wood flooring slopes slightly forward--probably to provide run off when the porch was open. Now sliding glass windows provide light from the south, west and north. The original clapboard exterior siding remains across the east wall of the porch.

#### Upstairs Bedrooms

Like the downstairs, the upstairs floor plan is essentially symmetrical. The north and south bedrooms are mirror images in size and fenestration. The ceilings are 8'5" high except where



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

---

they slope against the east and west walls following the gabled roof line. The west facing windows extend up from the floor to just under the eave. A double hung window looks south out of the south bedroom and north out of the north bedroom.

The south bedroom has been fitted with a small bathroom and kitchenette. The bathroom occupies the northeast corner of the room and is delineated by sheet rock partition walls. The bathroom door is located in the west partition wall. The bathroom contains a toilet, clawfoot tub and wall mounted sink. In the southeast corner of the room a porcelain sink and drainboard and cabinets were installed against the east wall and a partial counter and cabinets line the partition wall to the north.

A few alterations have taken place in the north bedroom. A small closet was added by paneling the southeast corner between the door and the window with narrow tongue and groove vertical boards and adding a narrow access door. In the south wall just east of the door, a floor to ceiling strip of wall has been patched. In the ceiling above this area is an attic access door. The attic access door was originally the location of a hanging chimney for the front portion of the house. The patched wall area was probably the location of a narrow chimney support shelf (as seen in the rear ell). In fact, part of this support is now being used as a structural member for a makeshift open closet along the north wall. A floor patch below the chimney location leads into the parlor below. Originally, the parlor stove and stovepipe connected into this chimney.

Rear Ell

Dining Room

Although this room is known as the dining room because of its proximity to the kitchen, it was historically used as a family room during the Hillgens' occupancy. The central hall door and downstairs bedroom door open into this room as did the now-sealed parlor door. In the south end of the east wall a door leads into the kitchen. One window is located in the north wall and another in the south wall overlooking the side porch. Wide beaded wainscoting sheathes the walls to a height of 43 inches. Unfortunately the chair rail which capped the wainscot was chiseled away when masonite paneling was installed. Above the wainscot, the walls are papered lath and plaster. A wallpaper patch in the east wall near the ceiling indicates the location of a stovepipe hole which connected into the kitchen chimney.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

---

### Kitchen

The present kitchen was previously used as a dining room by the Hillgens. The room was probably converted in the late 1920's by the Wernmarks when indoor plumbing was installed. Wainscoting, similar to that of the dining room, panels the lower portion of the walls and can also be seen behind the cabinets. The chair rail remains intact. The upper part of the walls are lath and plaster. The tongue and groove flooring (now covered with linoleum) was installed after the original floor was damaged by fire. A low single basin sink is situated below the kitchen window. It is flanked on either side by cabinets and counters. A wall cabinet is located above the counter on the west side of the sink. A hanging brick chimney is located in the west wall extending down from the ceiling. A tall narrow shelf accentuated by molding extends from the base of the chimney to the floor. The door to the dining room is located in the south side of the west wall. A door which opens out onto the side porch is located in the south wall. A floor to ceiling cabinet with a counter is situated against the east wall between the south wall and the door to the bathroom. Adjacent to the north wall a narrow door leads into the pantry.

### Pantry

The pantry is a narrow rectangular room extending lengthwise to the east. A window in the northwest corner of the pantry provides light and ventilation. Shelves line the north and west walls. To the south, a four paneled door with a rimlock and porcelain knobs leads into the bathroom. The bathroom was once used as the kitchen and the wood threshold between that room and the pantry has been worn through from use. The door frame between the present kitchen and pantry is much wider than its present opening. Half of the opening was sealed when the countertops and cabinets were installed. It is speculated that the original opening was a glass fronted china cabinet between the former kitchen and original dining area. Evidence for this includes mortises in the doorway frame, patching in the south wall and discontinuous framing around the pantry window.

### Bathroom

The bathroom was originally used as the kitchen prior to indoor plumbing. It is accessed through the kitchen and pantry and through a glass paned door which opens out onto the side porch. Wainscoting, capped with cove molding and chair railing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

---

panel the southeast corner of the room where the toilet now stands. A window is located in the west wall. To the north of the window against the west wall is a hanging brick chimney supported by a narrow shelf. A hanging wall cabinet is nestled in the corner between the chimney and the north wall. A clawfoot tub is situated in the northeast corner under the cabinet chimney and window. A wall mounted sink is located against the west wall between the kitchen door and north wall. The floor along the west wall beneath the tub and toilet was replaced in 1990 due to rot. Narrower width tongue and groove flooring was used in place of the variable width original flooring. Wide baseboards are present along all the plaster walls.

### Additional Interior Alteration

Aside from the changes already discussed, other minor alterations have occurred over the years. Cabinets, floors, and woodwork were painted (except the newel, baluster and bannister). Much of the door hardware was replaced. The ceilings in the kitchen and rear bathroom are covered with plywood. Wallpaper changes have accumulated in layers. Masonite paneling covers some areas of the walls but is easily removed down to the original surface. Most of the linoleum over the floors is not glued down. All the lighting fixtures were removed down to bare bulbs. Radiant electrical wall heaters were installed in the parlor, downstairs bedroom, dining room and kitchen. The dining room and parlor heaters were installed on either side of the sealed doorway.

### OUTBUILDINGS

There are presently no outbuildings present on the property. A series of Sanborn fire insurance maps documents the locations of various outbuildings over the years. In 1892, a barn, shed and water tank were situated behind (east) of the house. In 1900, the water tank and barn are gone and several unidentified rectangular outbuildings are present. In 1909 and 1926, a barn was situated at the rear of the property. Ardis Gustafson remembers that the Hillgens had a barn and grape arbor and kept a cow on the property.

### RENOVATION PLAN

Although the house is in fair condition, it requires general maintenance, basic repairs and systems updating. These are our primary concerns. In the past few years we have attempted to

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

---

consider the historic impact of our renovation plans. We have tried to use appropriate materials or make sympathetic changes. We have also attempted to document most changes with photographs, sketches and written descriptions.

We have considered restoring the facade to its pre-1920's appearance but lack historic photographs to do this accurately. This plan hinges on both financial and historical resources. Other planned exterior changes include replacing the single paned windows with six over six panes (using appropriate glass if possible), porch repairs, replacing the exterior kitchen door, and painting.

Interior renovation projects we have planned include: finishing the parlor entrance, refinishing the wood floors where it is practical, restoring the chair rail in the dining room, replacing missing molding, replacing modern door hardware with appropriate hardware, adding period lighting fixtures, removing electrical wall heaters, and repairing original windows and glazing. We plan to patch the plaster walls and finish them appropriately. We will also attempt to save old wallpaper samples if they are removed.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration and Settlement

Community Development

Period of Significance

1864-1897

Significant Dates

1864

1881

1891

1897

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

James Fulton (1816-1896)

O. D. Taylor (1841-1910)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Fulton-Taylor House

Wasco County OR

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.23

The Dalles South, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for Zone 10, Easting 641720, Northing 5050770

UTM grid for Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jacqueline Cheung and Eric Gleason, owners

organization N/A date January 20, 1993

street & number 704 Case Street telephone 503/296-1802

city or town The Dalles state OR zip code 97058

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Jacqueline Cheung and Eric Gleason

street & number 704 Case Street telephone 503/296-1802

city or town The Dalles state OR zip code 97058

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1A

---

**SHPO SUMMARY**

The one-and-a-half-story house of box construction that was occupied by militiaman and rancher James Fulton in an early subdivision platted by Fulton in The Dalles, Oregon in 1864 is located at 704 Case Street in the historic gateway city on the middle Columbia River. The house is situated on the bluff that overlooks the central business district and commands a view over the Columbia to the Klickitat Hills of Washington state on the opposite shore. The broad vista was altered from Fulton's day with inundation of impassable rapids (les dalles) by the pool of Bonneville Dam after 1939.

As constructed in two episodes between 1858 and 1878, the vernacular Gothic Revival house was T-shaped, with a 31 x 16-foot, side-gabled volume containing parlor and bedchambers on either side of a central stair hall. The house is oriented to the northwest, with its facade facing Case Street. A single-story ell measuring 32 x 16 feet in ground plan extends at a right angle to the rear face of the main block. The likely sequence of construction is discussed knowingly and in detail by the proponents, who are archeologists. No photographs of the house prior to its remodeling in the 1920s and '30s have come to light. That there is disparity between certain stylistic elements in the two parts of the house supports the theory of separate episodes of construction. In contrast to the boxed cornice with returns on the ell, the eaves do not project on gable ends of the main block. Believed the earlier of the two components, the ell contained sitting, dining, kitchen and pantry areas with a side porch extending the full length of the southerly elevation. Brick chimneys vented heating and cooking stoves in this section.

The house is clad with lapped weatherboards and finished with simple waterskirt, corner and rake boards throughout. The oldest windows are six over six double-hung sash with architrave framements, where they occur in the ground story, and three over six windows with plain, flat surrounds in the upper story. It is thought, on the basis of shadow lines and remnants of a framing system, that there was a central wall dormer with round-headed opening above the main entrance. The entrance, which is surrounded by a top light and side lights over paneled bulkheads, is likely to

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1B

---

have been sheltered by a porch with upper deck and railing initially. While the entryway is intact, the present door, with its late Victorian glazing and colored border lights, is a replacement.

In the late 1920s or early '30s, the house was fundamentally altered by its owners in the excavation of a full basement and pouring of concreted foundation and in the addition of a wide, shed dormer sleeping porch supported by a Craftsman-style veranda on concrete pad. The veranda is distinguished by an encircling pent eave, massive square columns and a solid arcaded frieze. The sleeping porch was open initially, but eventually was enclosed with sliding wood sash. There have been a number of window replacements over the years. The present roof cover is composition shingles. Modern plumbing for a bathroom was not introduced before the remodeling of the 1920s. Although the locations of a barn, shed and water storage tank are documented in Sanborn and Perris fire insurance rating maps, no accessory features remain on the property.

The proponents point out the dilemma that would be posed if the building were to be restored to conditions preceeding the 1920s remodel. There are clues for conjecture, but further research is needed as a basis for restoration of the building front. At present, the owners plan to focus on finish details and spatial configurations that can be replicated from solid evidence.

In any case, the house is proposed for nomination under Criterion B in the areas of settlement and community development for its association with Colonel Fulton and a subsequent owner-- the land speculator and developer Orson D. Taylor. Notwithstanding the notoriety achieved by the Reverend Taylor, he is a significant figure in the upbuilding of The Dalles and attraction of new settlement to the area. The challenging aspect of applying the criteria for evaluation in this case is the fact that the house was substantially altered since the time it was occupied by either historical figure. The alterations are in some part mitigated by the fact that they have been in place for more than 50 years. The house was declared a City of The Dalles landmark and it is one of a small group of only six houses in the city of comparable period and stylistic character. Of this group, the Surgeon's Quarters (1858) and the Orlando Humason House (c. 1870) have been listed in



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1C

---

the National Register independently. Counting its two historical occupants as an aggregate association, none of the six houses outstrips the Fulton-Taylor House for significance to Wasco County in the areas of settlement and community development.

James Fulton (1816-1896), a native of Indiana, is distinguished in Wasco County history as an overland pioneer of 1847 who settled first in the Willamette Valley, west of the Cascade Range. From the time of the Cayuse uprising (1847-1848) to the Bannock War (1878), Fulton was a volunteer of rank in the militia companies with which he served. Drawn to resettle on the east side of the Cascades in 1856, Fulton established a livestock ranch on Fifteenmile Creek outlying The Dalles. In 1864, he acquired land at the edge of The Dalles townsite which he platted as Fulton's Addition, retaining and, apparently, improving the largest lot for his town residence. In 1870 he was elected to the State House of Representatives. In 1881, he left The Dalles for a claim at the mouth of the Deschutes River, where he platted the fleeting townsite of Fultonville.

The Reverend Orson D. Taylor (1841-1910) entered The Dalles as Colonel Fulton departed, being installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1881. In the understated words of the proponents, "he became involved in many ventures beyond the scope of his ministry." After the church parsonage burned in 1891, Taylor moved into the Fulton House, which he had earlier acquired. He formed the Interstate Investment Company and promoted plans to develop a city on the north bank of the Columbia, opposite The Dalles, that would be called, variously, North The Dalles and Grand Dalles. He marketed the townsite aggressively in the East, attracting investors and those who were eager to make a new start. The scheme collapsed as would-be settlers were disillusioned on their arrival. The venture was audacious and controversial because it competed with efforts of business leaders on the south shore to win navigational and railroad shipping improvements that would make The Dalles the principal port of the Mid Columbia.

By 1893, public sentiment had openly turned against Taylor. He was arrested and acquitted of charges of embezzlement and fraud in Oregon and Michigan. He was abandoned by most of his congregation. Yet, until 1900, he remained in The Dalles as pastor of a First Baptist Church membership that dwindled away to scarcely more than his own family. Having mortgaged the house on Case Street, he lost it in foreclosure proceedings in 1897.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1D

---

While the city Taylor founded on the Washington shore of the Columbia never offered effective competition to The Dalles, the land sale scheme was responsible for boosting permanent settlement locally and became the basis for such modern day port facilities as The Dalles Municipal Airport. The city's remaining newspaper, **The Dalles Chronicle**, was founded with Taylor as stockholder to counter a rival newspaper's attacks upon the ill-fated townsite.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

---

The Fulton/Taylor residence, built between ca. 1858 and 1878, is significant under criterion (b) for its association with two major figures in the history of Wasco County and The Dalles area. Colonel James Fulton was an early settler in The Dalles area and became a prominent and influential citizen. Colonel Fulton lived in the house from ca. 1870 to 1878, during which time he served in the Oregon State House of Representatives. The Reverend O. D. Taylor, while he lived in the house from 1891 to 1897, contributed to community development through his questionable business practices.

### EARLY HISTORY

The Fulton/Taylor residence is located on land claimed by W. D. Bigelow under the homestead act. In August of 1858 Bigelow sold a 5 3/10 acre plot to H. P. Isaacs for \$530. Six years later when Isaacs, now living in Walla Walla, Washington Territory, sold the land to his father-in-law, Col. James Fulton, it included "all buildings and improvements" and sold for \$1600<sup>1</sup>. This is the primary documentary evidence for the 1858-1864 date for the rear ell of the house. Further, although somewhat conflicting, evidence for an early date for this part of the house is found in the old Wasco County tax assessment records located in the vault of the County Clerks Office<sup>2</sup>.

### COLONEL JAMES FULTON

James Fulton was born on March 17, 1816 in Peola, Indiana.

---

<sup>1</sup>Deed records, Wasco County Courthouse, The Dalles Oregon.

<sup>2</sup>In 1865 H. P. Isaacs was taxed for "lots on bluff" valued at \$500. In 1866 he was taxed for "lots of ground and small house on bluff" valued at \$300. By 1870 the "house on bluff" was valued at only \$200. It appears that Isaacs may have been paying taxes on property that he had sold to Fulton in 1864. Fulton's tax records from this same time period are more incomplete than those of Isaacs. In 1866 they list among Fultons numerous properties "lots on Fultons road" valued at \$500. The records for 1876 mentions land in Fultons addition and the 1878 book notes one house and six lots valued at \$1600.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

He married Priscilla Wells in 1840 and moved to Missouri where they lived for 7 years. The Fultons, with three young children, headed overland to Oregon in 1847. After a grueling journey and a crossing over the Barlow Trail they arrived in the Willamette Valley and settled near the town of Lafayette in present day Yamhill County. James Fulton left in 1848 to travel to California in search of gold. He staked a claim near Sacramento which he later sold and worked his way to San Francisco where he was employed to survey a new addition to the city, Fulton Street being named for him. He then returned home to Yamhill County. While in Yamhill County he served as a Quartermaster, and later as a Colonel, in the County's volunteer regiment including active service in the Cayuse Indian War of 1856<sup>3</sup>. Perhaps it was the time that he spent east of the Cascades during this time that convinced him to move once again, now to the Ten-Mile creek area (now Fifteenmile creek) east of The Dalles. Fulton set up a ranching operation and over the years supplied livestock to the local area as well as to the Portland market<sup>4</sup>. In 1864 Fulton purchased from H. P. Isaacs the 5 3/10 acres that Isaacs owned on the bluff. Immediately following this purchase he divided the acreage into lots and platted Fultons Addition to The Dalles City. He retained the largest lot, in the NW corner of his addition, for his own use<sup>5</sup>. At this time in history it was not uncommon for well-to-do ranchers to maintain a city residence as well as their ranch holdings<sup>6</sup>. It is quite possible that Fulton began to make improvements to his lot on the bluff shortly after purchasing it from Isaacs, although there is no documentary evidence to support this notion. Around 1870 James Fulton left the ranch to retire to The Dalles. He served in the Oregon State

---

<sup>3</sup>Fulton, James Gibson The Fulton Family Sherman County: For the Record Vol. 3 No. 1 Spring 1985 Moro, Oregon pages 13 - 17.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Deed records, Wasco County Courthouse, The Dalles, Oregon.

<sup>6</sup>The Autobiography of Lulu D. Crandall Fort Dalles Museum, 1990 p. 28.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

House of Representatives in 1870<sup>7</sup>. During his time in the State House he opposed inviting General William Tecumseh Sherman to visit the chambers. This opposition would later haunt him, for when it came time to split area east

of the Deschutes River from Wasco County, this new county was to be named Fulton County. At the instigation of J. W. Maxwell representing Yamhill and Tillamook Counties the name Fulton was changed to Sherman to honor the Civil War General<sup>8</sup>, and no doubt, to spite Colonel Fulton. In 1878 Fulton served as First Lieutenant of Company A, Wasco County Volunteers in the Bannock War<sup>9</sup>.

In 1877 James Fulton paid \$240 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in order to settle a long standing dispute in which the Methodist Church claimed the area of Fultons Addition, as well as other developed areas of The Dalles, as part of their original mission claim<sup>10</sup>. In 1881 Fulton moved for the last time to an area just east of the mouth of the Deschutes River where he founded the short-lived settlement of Fultonville<sup>11</sup>. In 1883 he sold his house in The Dalles to Mrs. Fannie B. Richardson for \$2000<sup>12</sup>. Colonel James Fulton died on March 15, 1896 on his ranch.

O. D. TAYLOR

In 1881 the Reverend Orson Daton Taylor arrived at The Dalles to become minister of the First Baptist Church of The Dalles, and moved into the church parsonage. Within a few years he had become involved in many ventures beyond the scope of his

---

<sup>7</sup>An Illustrated History of Central Oregon Western Historical Publishing Company, Spokane, Washington 1905 p.241.

<sup>8</sup>McArthur, Lewis A. Oregon Geographic Names, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon 1974 pages 662 and 663.

<sup>9</sup>Fulton, James Gibson The Fulton Family p.15

<sup>10</sup>Deed Records, Wasco County Courthouse, The Dalles, Oregon.

<sup>11</sup>Fulton, James Gibson The Fulton Family p. 16.

<sup>12</sup>Deed Records Wasco County Courthouse, The Dalles, Oregon.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

ministry<sup>13</sup>. In 1890 he purchased James Fulton's old house from Frederick and Mary McDonald for the sum of \$4000<sup>14</sup> although he probably did not move in until 1891 after the Baptist parsonage burned. He used the residence at various times for prayer meetings and weddings. In 1890 Taylor also formed the Interstate Investment Company with plans to develop a city on the north bank of the Columbia River across from The Dalles. The city was to be called North Dalles (later Grand Dalles) and ambitious plans were drawn showing tree lined streets, factories, trolleys and a bridge crossing the Columbia. Taylor made numerous trips to the East promoting his town and sold lots from offices located in "more than a dozen cities"<sup>15</sup>. The promotion of North Dalles attracted many new residents to the area, some decided to stay and make a go of it, but many, being disappointed by the actual appearance of their newly purchased property, did not stay long. Disenchanted investors brought charges against Taylor. He was arrested in 1893 for embezzlement and again in 1895 for obtaining money under false pretenses<sup>16</sup>. In 1897, Taylor lost his house on Case Street from foreclosure.

The North Dalles development came to the area at the time when the community was attempting to promote construction of railroads and the Cascade Locks in order to improve communication between other cities and establish The Dalles as a commercial center on the Columbia. The Interstate Investment Company and the North Dalles development were controversial in that they promoted development of land owned by Taylor and his investors on the north side of the river rather than in the existing city of The Dalles.

O. D. Taylor heavily promoted the North Dalles. He handed out pamphlets depicting streets and trolley lines, and hired C. Eisele, an artist, to paint an imaginative picture of the North

---

<sup>13</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington  
p.1.

<sup>14</sup>Deed Records, Wasco County Courthouse, The Dalles, Oregon.

<sup>15</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington  
pages 2 and 3.

<sup>16</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington  
p. 3 and 4

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

Dalles for his promotional literature. The Times-Mountaineer of December 15, 1890 commented, "...But as a truthful representation of the rocks and sand dunes on the opposite side the picture is as false as sheole." Taylor was general sales manager of the investment company and established sales offices in many cities including Cleveland, Ohio, Saginaw, Michigan, Buffalo, New York, Chicago, Illinois<sup>17</sup>, Portland, Oregon, and in the French and Company Bank in The Dalles. Taylor traveled to the east coast in 1891 and 1892 distributing his misleading pamphlets and selling stocks and lots. He also advertised in The Dalles' papers, sometimes writing his advertisements to appear as news items.

Part of the North Dalles promotion and development included the construction of the Boston Shoe and Leather Company factory in 1890. In December of that year, Taylor organized a train load of guests to arrive from Portland to celebrate the opening of the factory<sup>18</sup>. The shoe factory, which was established on unsound financial grounds closed in 1891 a few weeks after production began. Many employees who were brought from the east coast were left without jobs and wages. The shoe factory was one of several manufacturing businesses which failed at North Dalles. On July 25, 1893 The Times-Mountaineer stated that "the unoccupied shells of the shoe factory, planing mill and printing office at 'Grand Dalles' stand as monuments of duplicity, deception and fraud"<sup>19</sup>. The shoe factory stood as a reminder for at least twenty years.

By 1893 public sentiments in The Dalles had turned against the Reverend as evidenced by events of July 21, 1893. That afternoon he was publicly whipped on the streets of The Dalles by a young woman.

"She claimed that, as president of the board of directors of the Wasco Independent Academy, Taylor had promised to pay her room-mate \$700 for teaching the 1892-93 school year, but he refused to pay her more than \$600. Members of the crowd which quickly gathered to view the spectacle shouted

---

<sup>17</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington pages 2 and 3.

<sup>18</sup>The Dalles Chronicle, December 15, 1890.

<sup>19</sup>Other accounts refer to a corset factory and box mill as well.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

encouragement to the defender of honesty and integrity as she whipped Mr. Taylor while he desperately attempted to make his way safely home. Men in the crowd would seize Taylor and hold him while Miss Equi flailed away at him with the whip. When the frantically struggling minister broke free and attempted to run away, spectators pursued, caught and held him until the breathless young woman arrived to land a few more blows on him with the whip. This routine continued until the city marshall arrived, arrested Miss Equi and took her to police court. The judge ordered her to post a \$250 bond as a guarantee she would not again engage in such lawless activity<sup>20</sup>.

Six days later Taylor was arrested on a warrant from Multnomah County and taken to Portland, where he was charged with 60 counts of embezzlement. J. T. Rorick and Dr. Daniel B. Cornell were instrumental in securing the indictments against Taylor. Rorick had come with his family from Michigan to start a paper at North Dalles, Cornell had come to see what his money had bought him. Like many, what awaited them at North Dalles came as a bitter disappointment<sup>21</sup>. Taylor, represented by his able attorney George H. Williams (a former U. S. Senator who had served as Attorney General of The United States during the Grant Administration and had helped draft the Oregon Constitution) managed to escape the charges on a technicality. Again in 1895 charges against Taylor were filled, this time in Michigan accusing him of obtaining money under false pretenses. Taylor was arrested in The Dalles and taken to Michigan to stand trial. Taylor, after spending the better part of a year in the Saginaw County Jail, again escaped long term incarceration on a technicality. He then returned to The Dalles<sup>22</sup>.

In 1893 Taylor took out two short term high interest mortgages on his home<sup>23</sup>. When he was unable to repay this debt,

---

<sup>20</sup>Ibid. p. 3. Please see Section 8 end note for details on Dr. Marie Equi.

<sup>21</sup>Mc Neal, William The History of Wasco County, p. 448.

<sup>22</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington p. 4.

<sup>23</sup>Mortgage records, Wasco County Courthouse The Dalles, Oregon.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

foreclosure proceedings were started. The Taylors accused the lenders (agents of C. W. Dietzel) of providing a loan of "usurious character" and the court agreed that one of the loans was indeed usurious. This decision was appealed to the Oregon Supreme Court which overturned the lower courts ruling. The foreclosure proceeded and, in October 1897, a sheriffs sale was held with C. W. Dietzel purchasing the property for \$2319.28<sup>24</sup>.

The North Dalles project included many local investors, and it became a divisive issue in the community when ethical questions about the proposed development were raised. "The members of the Baptist Church was(sic) so ashamed of the conduct and reputation of Rev. Taylor that they abandoned the 5th and Washington Street church and on April 20, 1889 the Calvary Baptist Church was formed."<sup>25</sup> Membership in the church undoubtedly further declined after Taylor's arrests in 1893 and 1895. In 1907, O. D. Taylor, his family, and the daughter of Rev. Mr. Burnside were the last remaining members of the First Baptist Church. They transferred ownership of the property and eventually the church was sold to Wasco County for the site of the newest Court House.<sup>26</sup>

O. D. Taylor's business activities also contributed to the establishment of The Dalles Chronicle in December of 1890. The Times-Mountaineer at that time denounced Taylor and the North Dalles development as being a "shameful deception" and often ran articles about strangers' surprise at seeing the actual North Dalles and reports of problems at the shoe factory. In contrast, the first issue of The Dalles Chronicle (December 15, 1890) carried nearly a full page of ads promoting North Dalles. In an editorial following Taylor's encounter with Miss Equa in 1893, the Times-Mountaineer of July 25 wrote:

The Times-Mountaineer at different times stated that the support of such a nefarious boom would react against this city, and it was generally understood to be one of the impelling motives for starting the Chronicle that the

---

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>McNeal, William H. The History of Centennial Churches of The Dalles, Oregon p. 68.

<sup>26</sup>Scotfield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington p. 6.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

Mountaineer was working against the best interests of the community in showing up, in its true light the gigantic fraud on the north side of the river."

The Chronicle Company received financing from the French bank and included Taylor as a stockholder<sup>27</sup>.

In 1900 Taylor, no doubt looking for new horizons, moved on to Baker City, Oregon<sup>28</sup>. However, some of the people he had attracted to the community with the North Dalles development stayed on, including the Rorick family.

Although O. D. Taylor may have had the support of prominent businesses, bankers and lawyers in his endeavors he remains the figure most strongly associated with the North Dalles development. He is locally remembered as an infamous con man. While Taylor's contribution to The Dalles area was not necessarily beneficial to community development, his business involvements were certainly influential. His promotions lured investors and potential residents to the area and spawned criticisms which contributed to the division of the Baptist Church and the establishment of The Dalles Chronicle.

## RECENT HISTORY

In 1900 when C. W. Dietzel sold the Fulton/Taylor residence to Henry Hillgen, a retired farmer, the lot size had been shrunken to its modern size<sup>29</sup>. When the Wernmark family bought the home from the widowed Hillgen in 1923 it still did not have indoor plumbing and must have looked substantially like it did during Taylors residency<sup>30</sup>. The Wernmarks, Swedish immigrants, modernized the house during the 1920s and 1930s adding indoor

---

<sup>27</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington, p. 7.

<sup>28</sup>Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington P. 5.

<sup>29</sup>Deed Records, Wasco County Courthouse, The Dalles, Oregon.

<sup>30</sup>Gustafson, A. The Dalles, Oregon Personal Communication 23 April 1990.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

plumbing, a full size basement, and a sleeping porch<sup>31</sup>. Their son, Alf, inherited the house and lived there for the rest of his life. He also carried on the family business, shoe repair. He is remembered locally for helping to found the Northern Wasco County Public Utility District which brings low cost power to The Dalles. He also was instrumental in founding the Senior Citizen Bus Service.

When Alf died he left his home to an old family friend, Arvid Ernquist who in time sold it to its present owners, Jacqueline Cheung and Eric Gleason.

## SIGNIFICANCE

A steep rocky bluff separates The Dalles into an upper and a lower section. The lower section, closer to the Columbia River, contains most of the commercial district and many of the oldest structures in town. The upper, bluff section, contains primarily residential areas dating for the most part from the 1870's to the 1950's.

Colonel James Fulton's obituary in The Dalles Weekly Chronicle (March 18, 1896) states that " He laid out Fultons Addition to The Dalles, and the old house where he used to reside yet stands, but a little back from its former position. For many years it was the only house on the bluff."<sup>32</sup>

The Fulton/Taylor house is one of six residences of similar age and style in the Dalles. The other five residences are the Fort Dalles Surgeons Quarters (1858), the Orlando Humason house (c.1860), the N. H. Gates house (c.1860), The Ben Snipes house (c.1867, 1872 & 1895) and the Charles Schmidt house (c.1878). Three of these residences (Gates, Snipes and Schmidt) are located in or near the downtown commercial area in the lower section of

---

<sup>31</sup>Ernquist, Arvid O. Bothell, Washington. Personal Communication 7 June 1991.

<sup>32</sup>This is the only source which suggests that the house may have been moved, if this is indeed the case, it occurred before 1892 as evidenced by the Sanborn map for this year. Earlier Sanborn maps of The Dalles do not cover this section of town,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10

town. The Fort Dalles Surgeons Quarters is located high up on the bluff and is more than 1/2 a mile to the west of the Fulton/Taylor house. The Humason house remains as the only similar home on the bluff in the immediate neighborhood of the Fulton/Taylor house. However, The Humason house has been moved from its original location two blocks to the north, below the bluff.<sup>33</sup>

The Humason house is a well preserved example of a Carpenter Gothic cottage. Its present appearance is similar to how the Fulton/Taylor house must have looked before the front facade was altered in the 1920's. Differences in the front facade would have included the shape of the centered gable, the shape of the window over the upstairs door, the presence of upper story windows and the porch width.<sup>34</sup> The 1920's modifications to the Fulton/Taylor house obscured and removed some of these original elements, and in the process somewhat changed the character of the house. Behind these modifications to the front facade the home remains essentially intact and is a good example of vernacular architecture and building techniques.

The previous owners of the Fulton/Taylor house made noteworthy contributions, both positive and negative, to the local community. Colonel Fulton, an Oregon trail pioneer, helped settle the area east of The Dalles. During the time he retired to The Dalles he served in the Oregon State House of Representatives and platted an addition to The Dalles. This house is believed to be the only remaining structure that is directly associated with Colonel Fulton.

The Fulton/Taylor house is locally landmarked as the O. D. Taylor house in recognition of Taylor's contribution to the history of The Dalles. The Reverend O. D. Taylor was near the peak of his career as a real estate speculator and developer when he purchased the Fulton house. His subsequent difficulties with the law eventually lead to his loss of the house and other properties through foreclosure.

---

<sup>33</sup>Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties; Historic Resource Survey Sheets.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

---

Biographical note concerning Miss Marie Equi of liberal bent:

Marie Equi went on to become a physician, receiving her education from the University of Oregon Medical School and Johns Hopkins University. She became active in anti-war activities during World War I and in December, 1918 she was sentenced to 3 years in prison and a \$ 500.00 fine under the espionage law for making " seditious utterances". The charges stemmed from a speech she made to an I. W. W. meeting on June 27, 1918. During her trial she was represented by George Vandevier, an attorney for the I. W. W. and E. E. Heckbert. During her subsequent failed appeal she was represented by Colonel C. E. S. Wood. She served 10 months of her sentence in San Quentin before it was commuted by President Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Equi was also involved in the labor movement and in 1916, while aiding women strikers, she was ridden down by mounted strikebreakers and suffered a back fracture. Despite poor health she visited striking longshore workers in 1934. She died on July 12, 1952 after years of failing health, due in part to "... her long hours and strenuous efforts on the behalf of her friends and patients."

Refer to Section 8, pgs.5-6 for her connection with the Rev. O. D. Taylor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

---

An Illustrated History of Central Oregon. Spokane, Washington:Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905.

Crandall, Mrs. C. J. Pioneer of this Section Passes - Mrs. Elizabeth Scholl was Member of Colonel Fulton Family. The Dalles Chronicle, The Dalles, Oregon 1915.

Drake, Anita K. The Autobiography of Lulu Crandall Extracted from The Dalles Chronicle 18 October, 1928 - 11 April, 1929; Fort Dalles Museum, The Dalles, Oregon 1990.

Ernquist, Arvid O. Bothell, Washington, Personal Communications September and November 1989 and 7 June 1991.

Fulton, James Gibson The Fulton Family in Sherman County : For the Record vol. 3 no. 1 Spring 1985. Sherman County Historical Society, Moro, Oregon 1985.

Green, Fayal The Anatomy of a House Doubleday; New York, New York 1991.

Gustafson, A. The Dalles, Oregon. Personal Communication, 23 April 1990.

Klein, Marilyn W. and Fogle, David P. Clues to American Architecture Starrhill Press, Washington and Philadelphia 1986.

Lord, Mrs. Elizabeth Reminiscences of Eastern Oregon The Irwin - Hodson Co., Portland, Oregon 1903.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee A Field Guide to American Houses Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1988.

McArthur, Lewis A. Oregon Geographic Names Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon 1974.

Mc Neal, William H. The History of Centennial Churches of The Dalles, Oregon, The Dalles, Oregon ca. 1969.

Mc Neal, William H. History of Wasco County, Oregon The Dalles Publishers, The Dalles, Oregon 1953.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1892, 1900, 1909 and 1926.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

---

Scofield, William O. D. Taylor and Grand Dalles, Washington  
Unpublished paper 1990.

Sherfry, Florence E. Eastern Washington's Vanished Gristmills and  
the Men Who Ran Them Ye Galleon Press Fairfield, Washington 1978.

The Dalles Chronicle, 15 December 1890; 21 July 1893.

The Dalles Weekly Chronicle, Obituary of Colonel James Fulton,  
Wednesday, 18 March, 1896.

The Times-Mountaineer, 12 November 1890; 8, 15 and 27 December  
1890; 21, 25, 27 and 29 July 1893; 20 July 1895.

Thomas, Kathy Alf Wernmark - "We're Living too Fast" Senior  
Section of The Weekly Reminder, The Dalles Oregon, 24 November  
1983.

Vaughan, Thomas and Ferriday, Virginia, Space, Style and  
Structure: Building in Northwest America, volume 1, Oregon  
Historical Society, Portland, Oregon 1974.

Will, John, The Dalles, Oregon. Personal Communication, January  
1993.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Two pages of obituaries provided by James Gibson Fulton from  
unidentified sources.

Obituary of Mrs. Elizabeth Scholl by Mrs. C. J. Crandall. From  
unidentified source, in a scrap book at The Fort Dalles Museum,  
The Dalles, Oregon.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

---

**Verbal boundary description**

The nominated property is located in SW 1/4 Section 3, T. 1N., R. 13E., Willamette Meridian, in The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lot 400 at said location (Wasco County Assessor's Map Ref. No. 1N 13E 3CB).

**Boundary justification**

The nominated area of 0.23 acres is the full extent of the urban tax lot presently associated with the house occupied by Colonel James Fulton between 1864 and 1881 and the Reverend O. D. Taylor between 1891 and 1897.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number        Photos        Page   1  

---

- 1) Fulton/Taylor Residence
- 2) The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon.
- 3) Eric B. Gleason
- 4) January, 1993.
- 5) Eric B. Gleason/Jacqueline Y. Cheung  
704 Case Street  
The Dalles, Oregon 97058

The information listed above (items 1-5) is the same for all photographs.

Photograph 1 of 8

West elevation, facing northeast, showing view from Case Street.

Photograph 2 of 8

South elevation, facing northeast, showing side porch.

Photograph 3 of 8

East elevation, facing west.

Photograph 4 of 8

North elevation, facing southwest.

Photograph 5 of 8

West elevation, facing east, showing main entrance.

Photograph 6 of 8

Front entrance hall, facing southwest, showing stairway and bedroom entrance.

Photograph 7 of 8

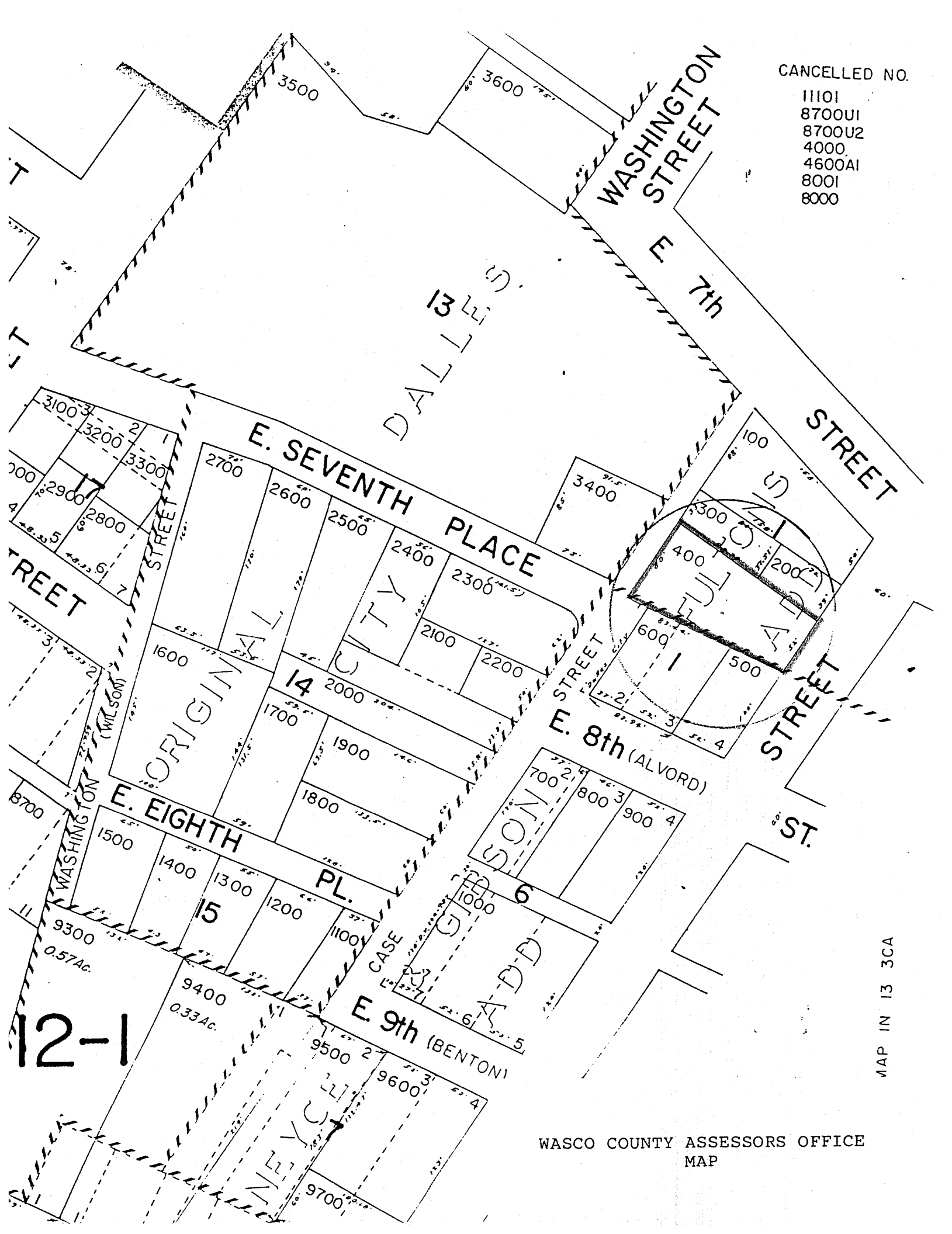
West elevation, facing southeast, showing original exterior window from sleeping porch.

Photograph 8 of 8

Facing west, interior view of original window in north upstairs room.

CANCELLED NO.

11101  
8700U1  
8700U2  
4000  
4600AI  
8001  
8000

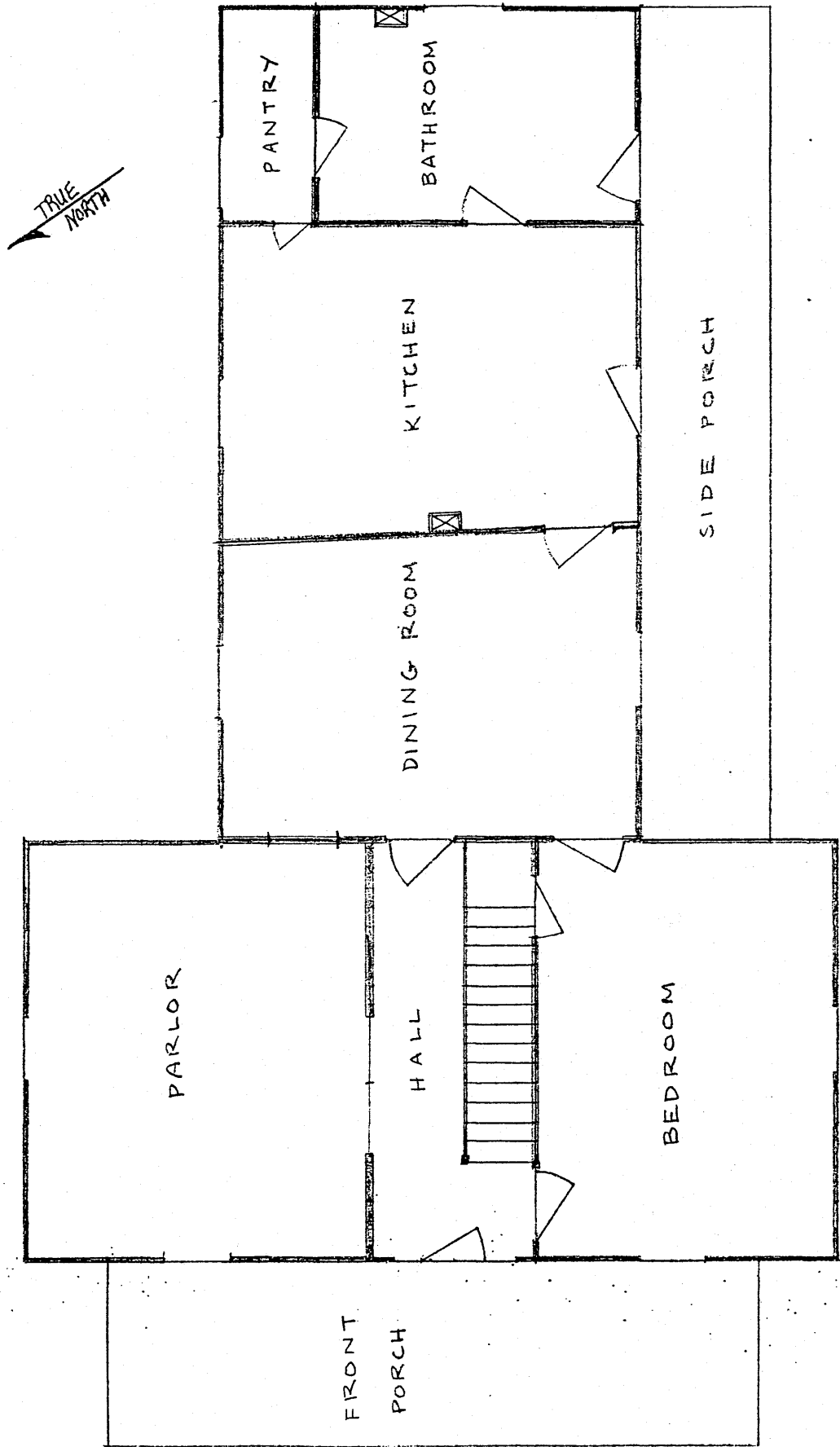


12-1

MAP IN 13 3CA

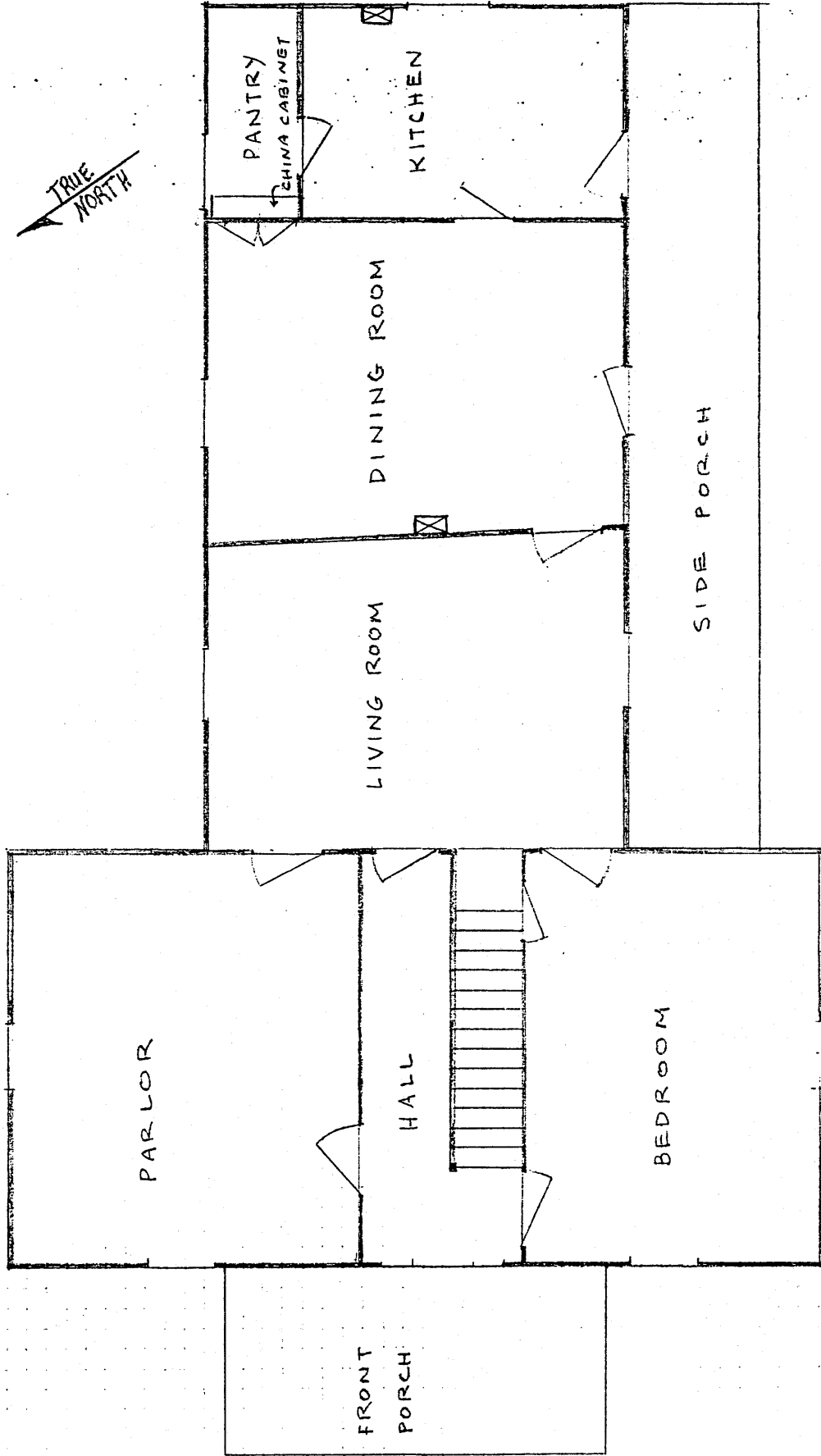
WASCO COUNTY ASSESSORS OFFICE  
MAP

PRESENT FLOOR PLAN



SCALE  
1 in. = 6 ft.

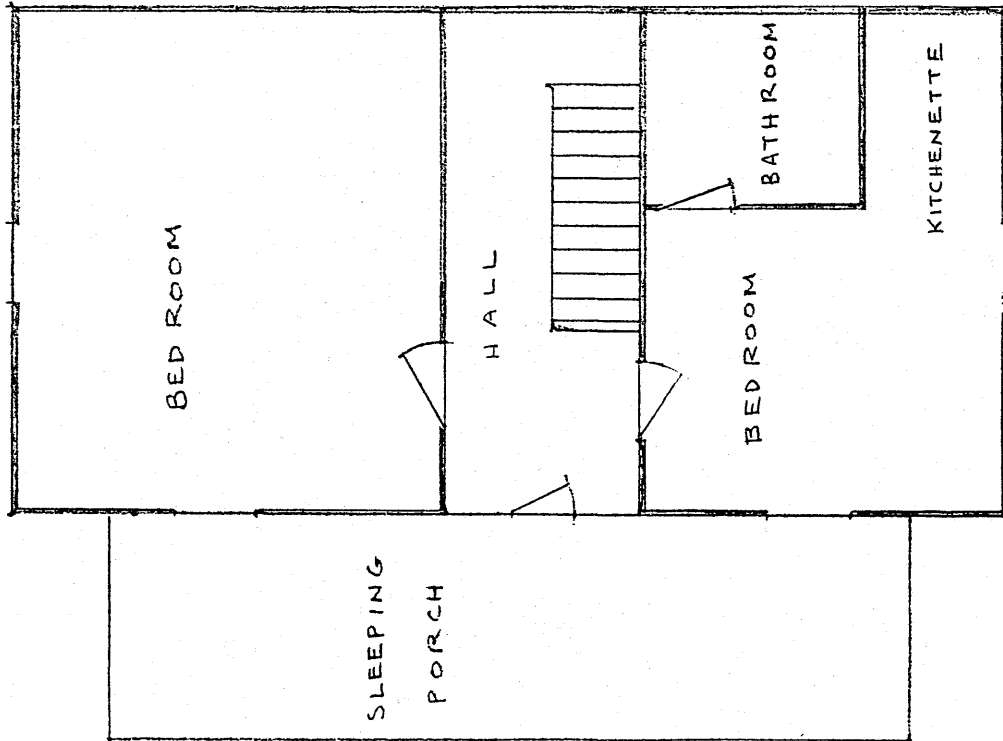
ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN



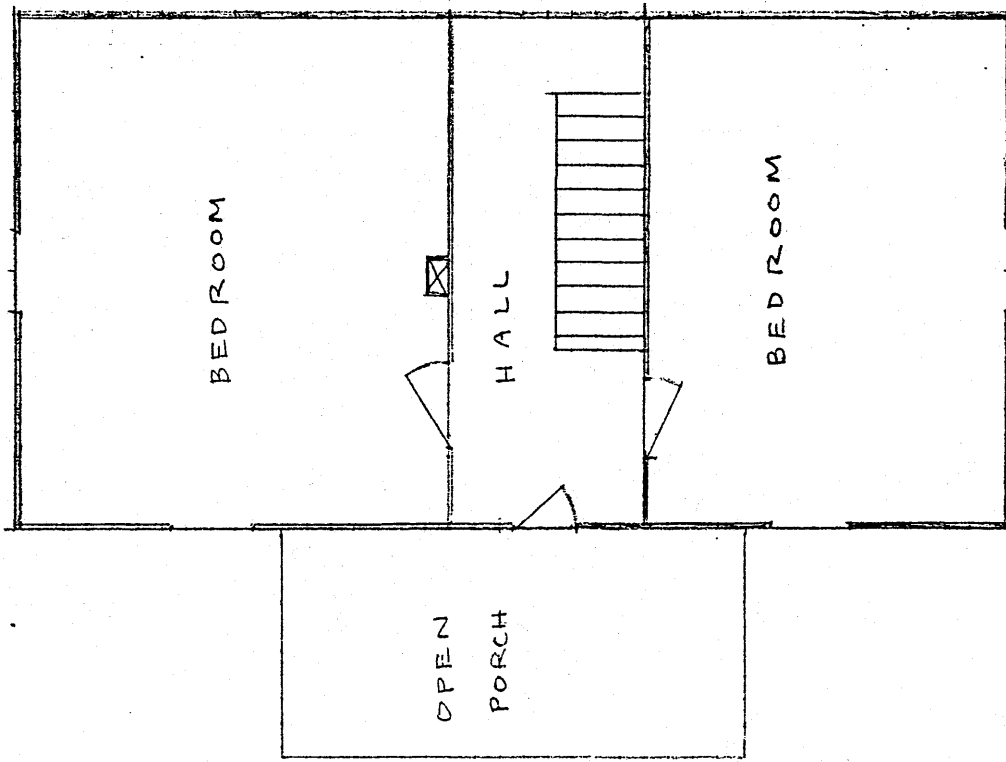
SCALE  
1 in. = 6 ft.

UPPER STORY FLOOR PLANS

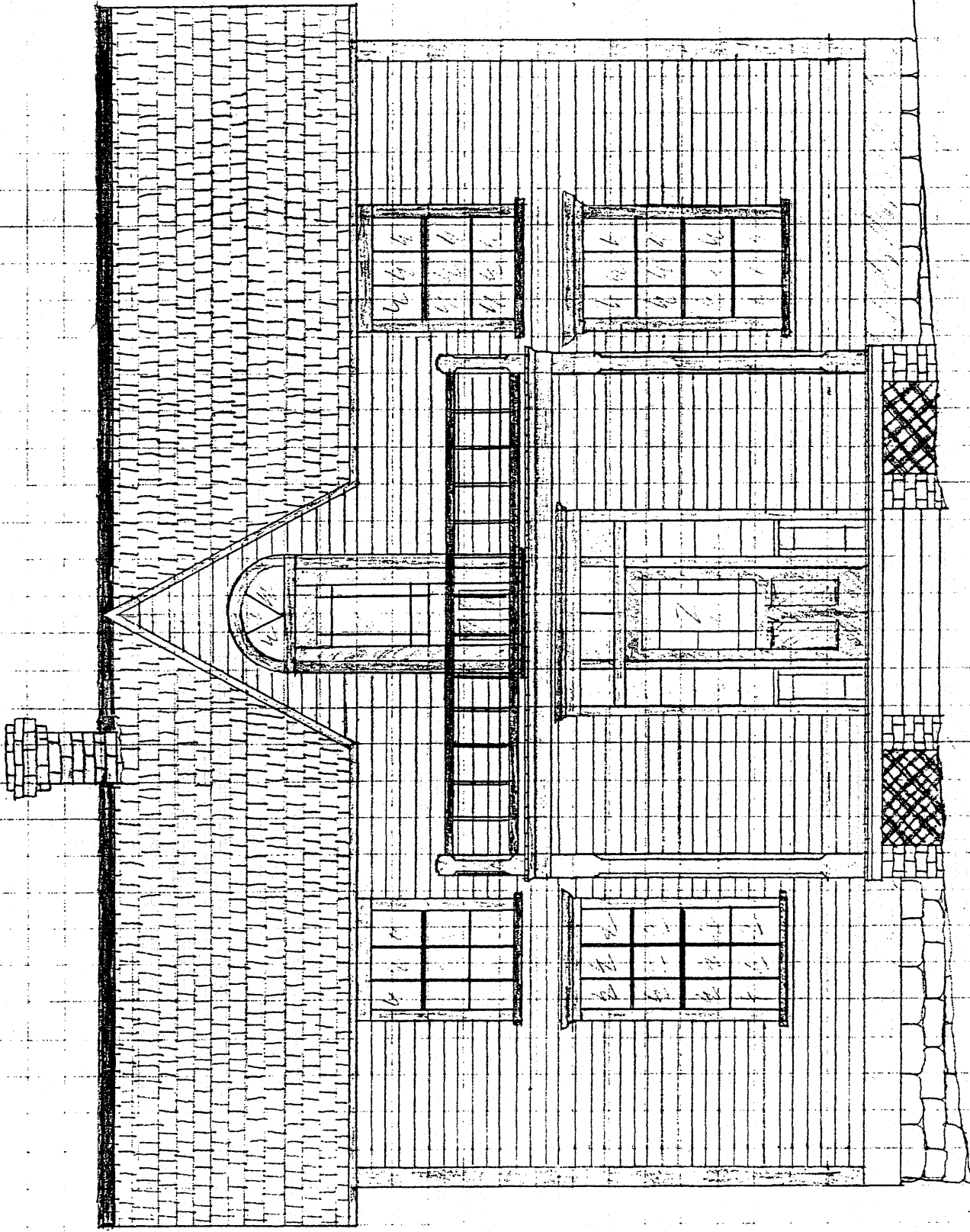
PRESENT



ORIGINAL

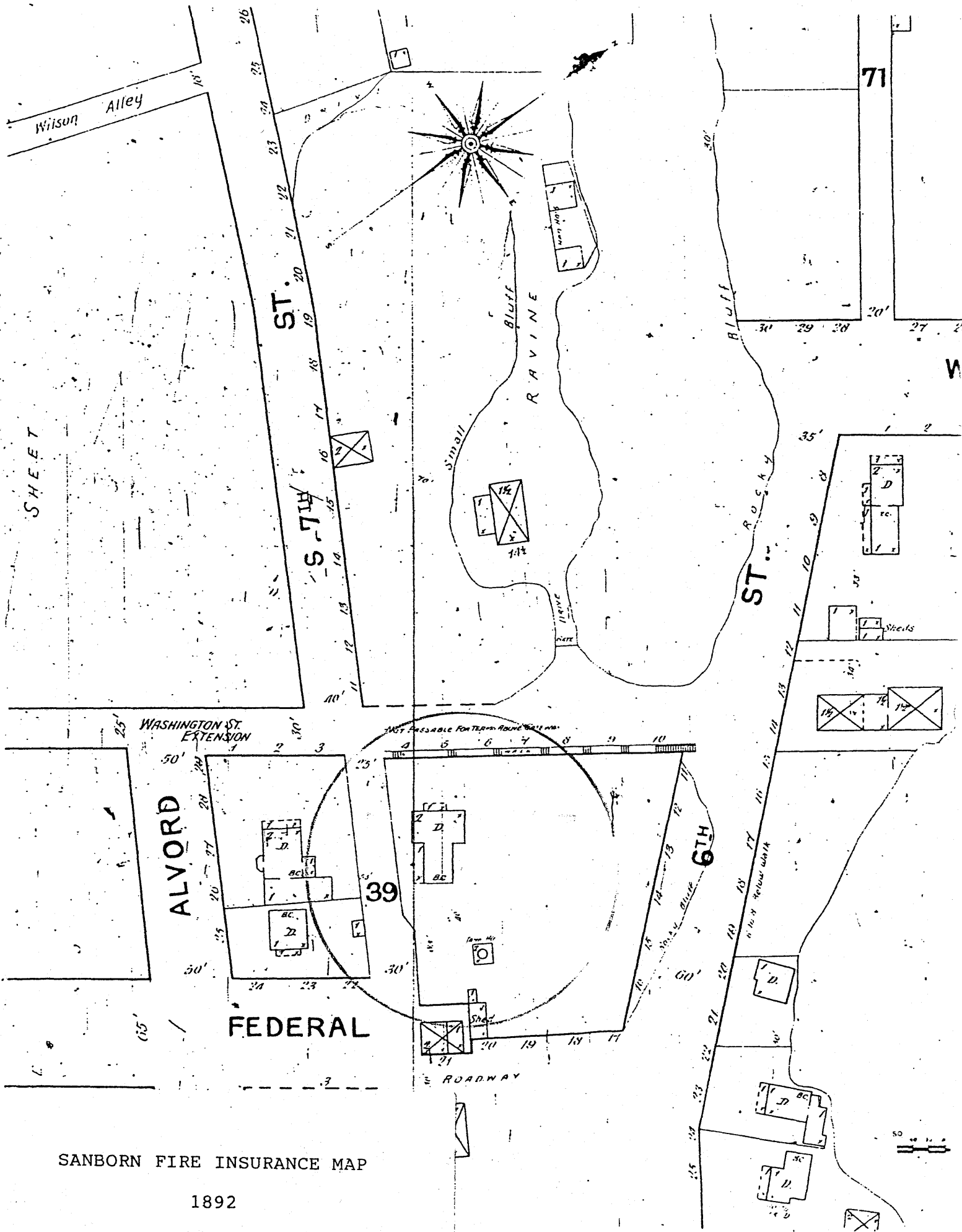


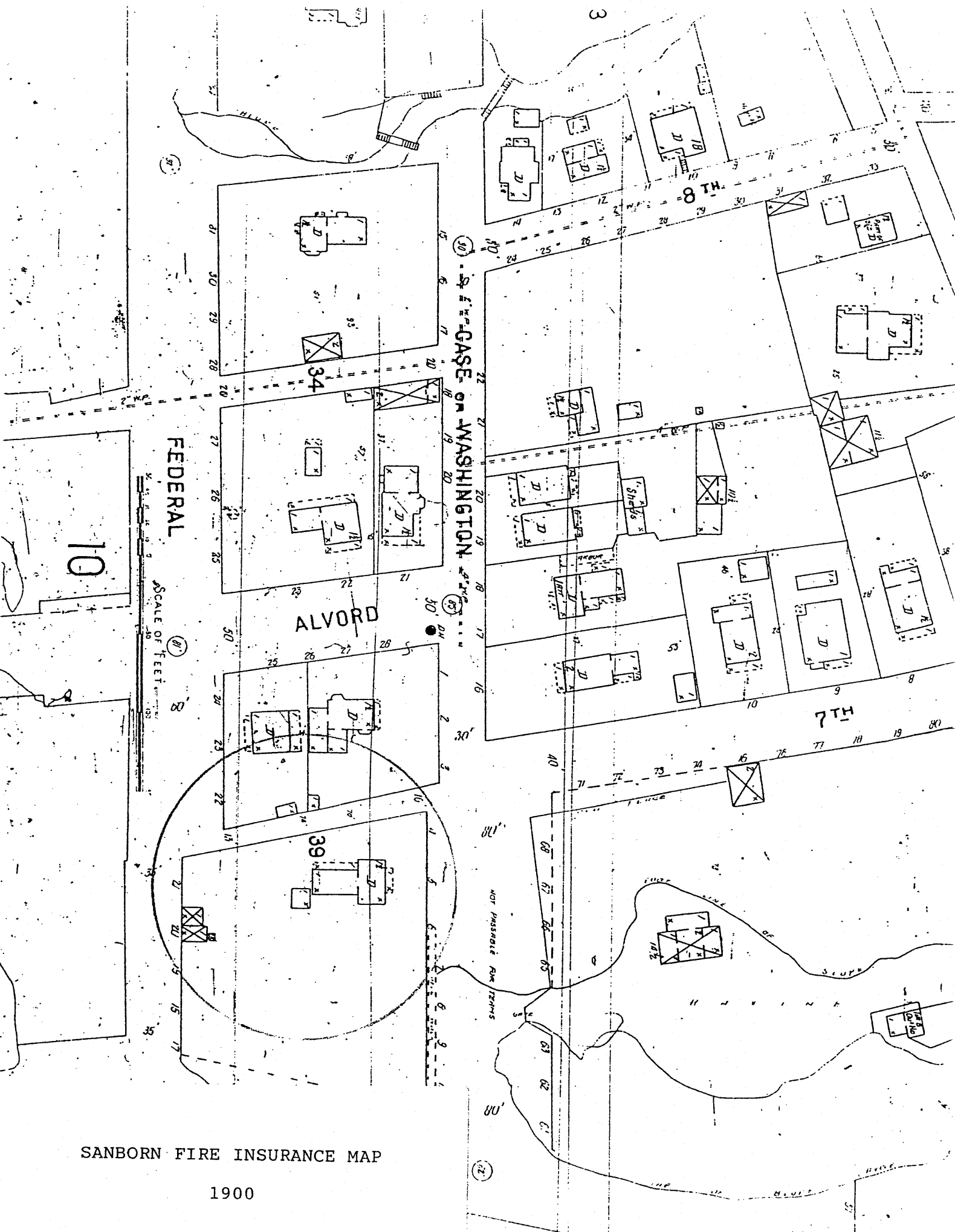
SCALE  
1 in. = 6 ft.



WEST ELEVATION PRIOR TO 1920'S MODIFICATION

Because no historic photographs of the Fulton/Taylor house have been found, this reconstruction is based solely on physical and anecdotal evidence. Physical evidence includes; paint marks adjacent to upper story windows indicating original porch width, remnants of framing for central gable, half round window and chimney. Paint marks indicate that exterior shutters may have been present on front facing windows. Door and porch rail styles are speculative.

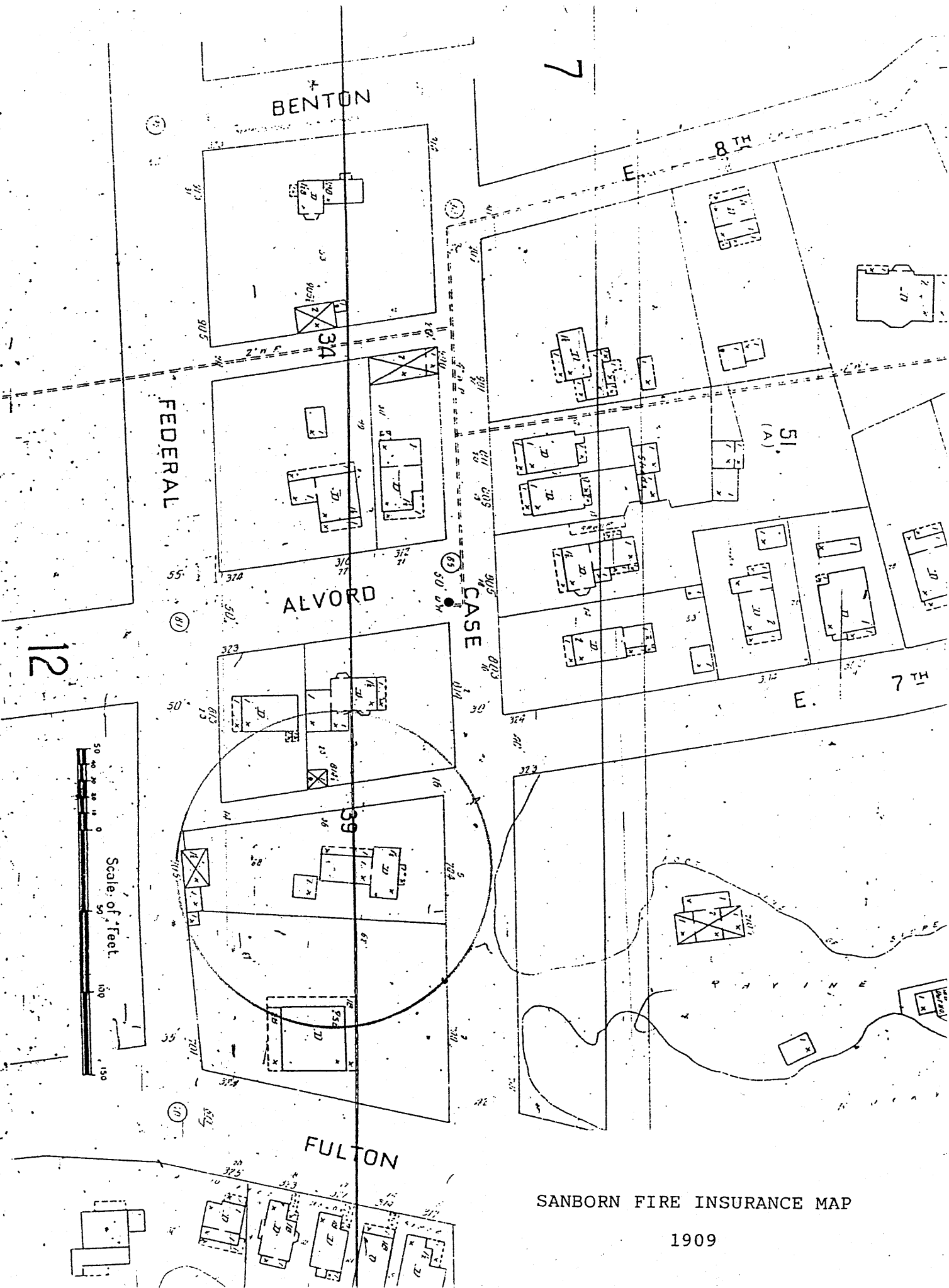




SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP

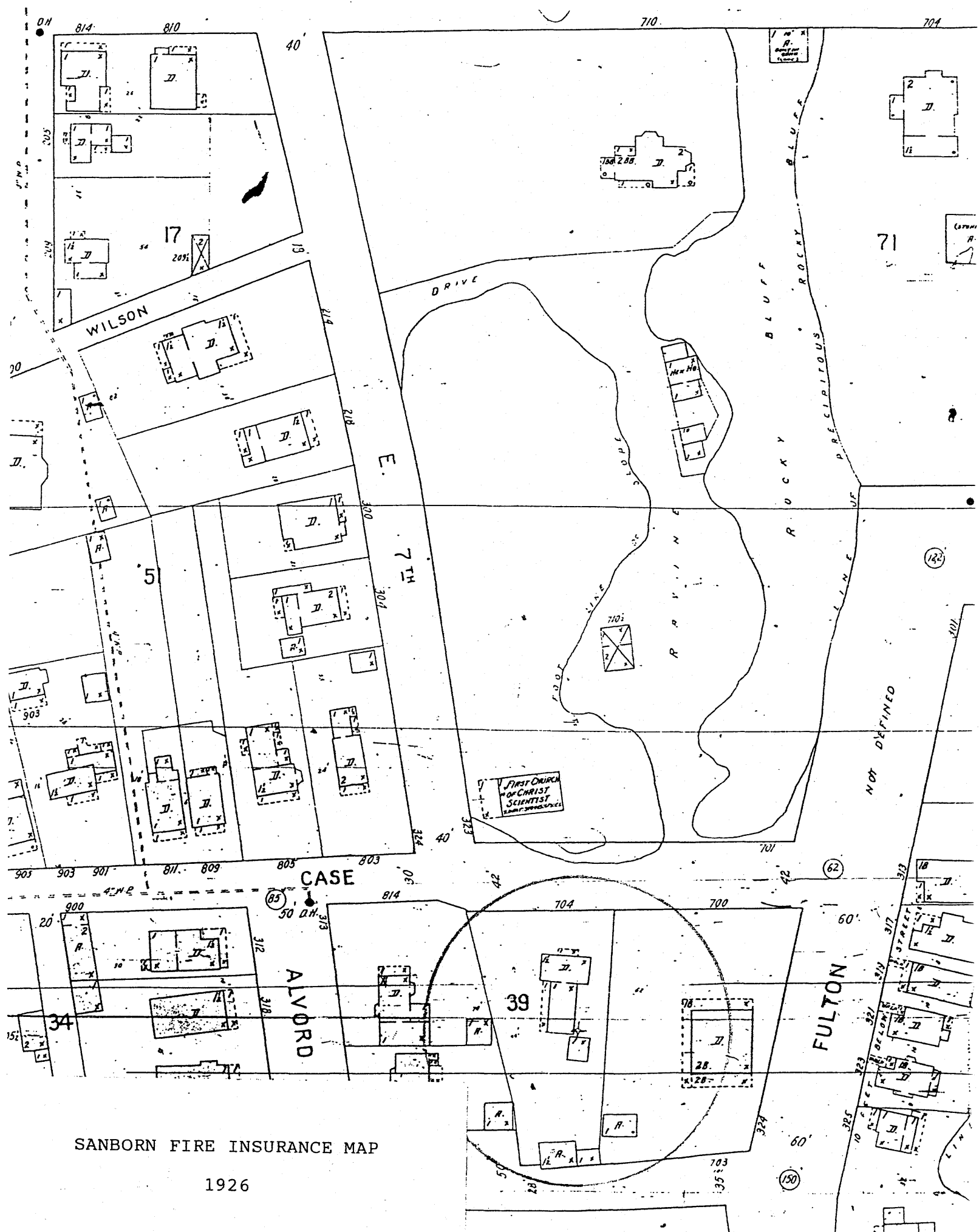
1900





SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP

1909



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP

1926

# PROPERTY OF

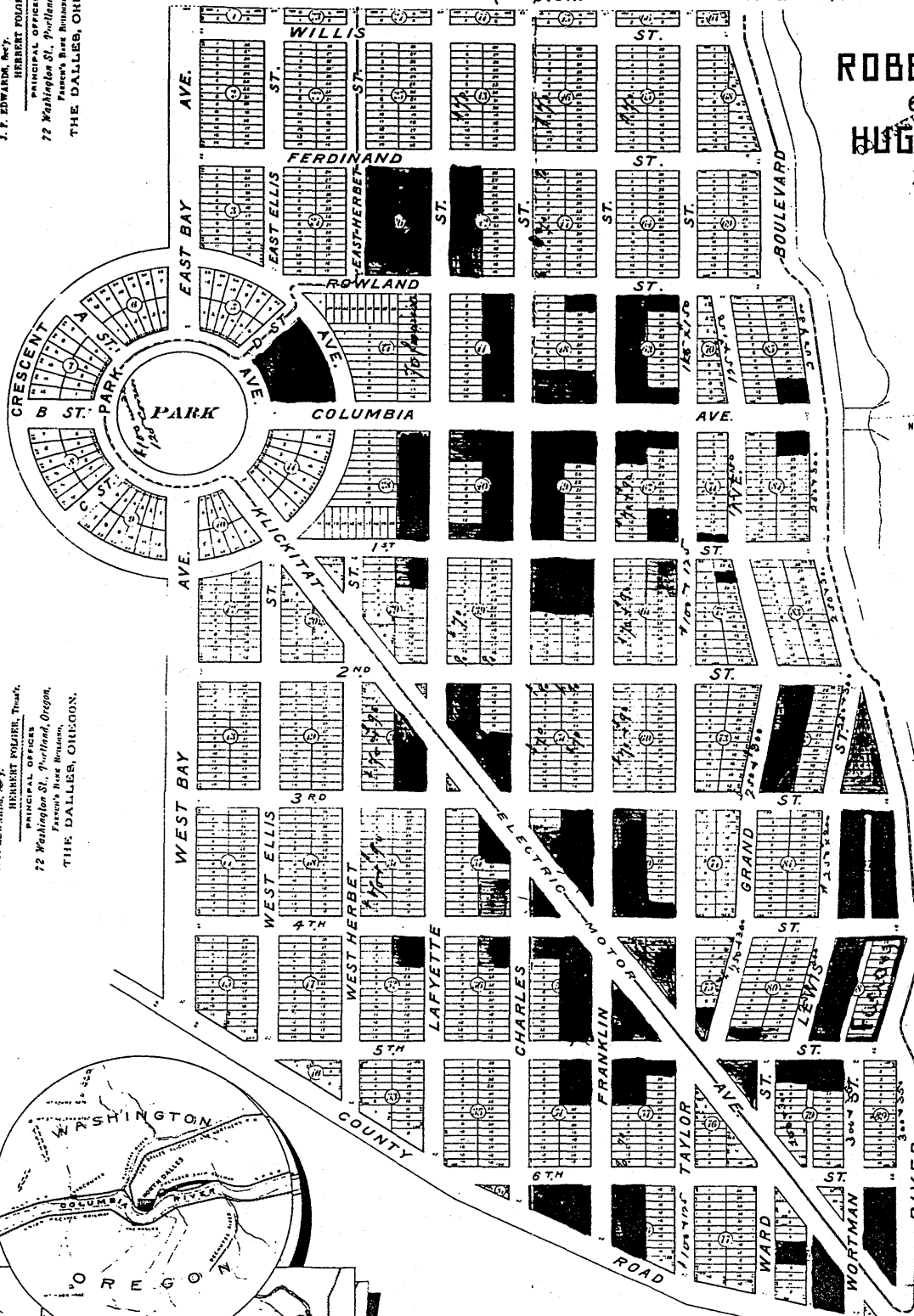
# NORTH DALLES.

## THE INTERSTATE INVESTMENT CO.

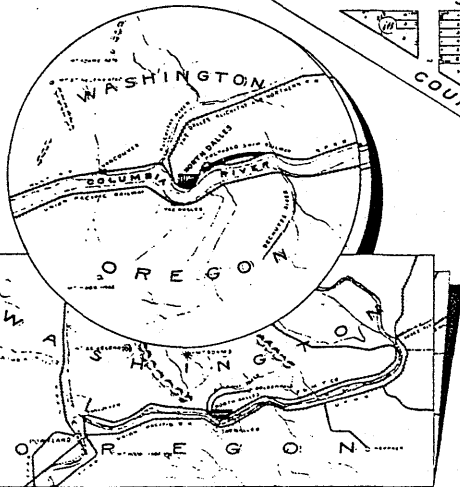
O. D. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT.    J. F. EDWARDS, SECRETARY  
THE DALLES, OR.                      PORTLAND, OR.

INTERSTATE INVESTMENT CO.  
O. D. TAYLOR, Pres. & Manager.  
J. F. EDWARDS, Sec'y.  
HERBERT FOLGER, Trustee.  
PRINCIPAL OFFICES  
72 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.  
Parson's Base Building.  
THE DALLES, OREGON.

**ROBERT D. L & CO.**  
655 WASHINGTON ST.  
**HUGHES & CO.**  
72 WASHINGTON ST.  
AGENTS  
PORTLAND, OR.



INTERSTATE INVESTMENT CO.  
O. D. TAYLOR, Pres. & Manager.  
J. F. EDWARDS, Sec'y.  
HERBERT FOLGER, Trustee.  
PRINCIPAL OFFICES  
72 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.  
Parson's Base Building.  
THE DALLES, OREGON.

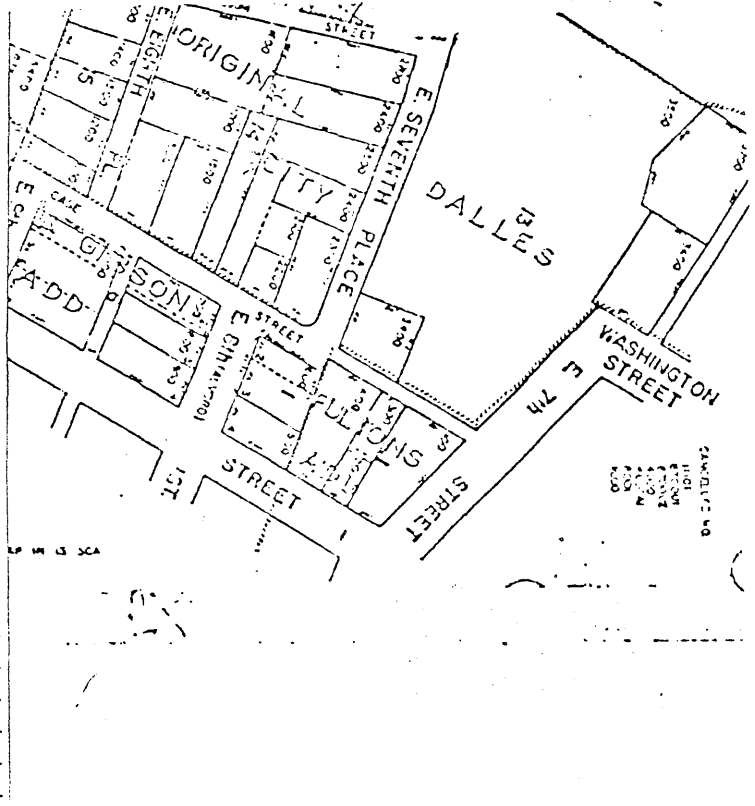


THE DALLES, OREGON HISTORICAL LANDMARKS COMMISSION INVENTORY FORM

1. NAME (Common & Historic)  
O.D. Taylor

2. HISTORIC DISTRICT None

3. LOCATION (present)  
1/4 Section 1N 13E 3CB  
Lots #400  
 Addition \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address 704 Case Street  
 County Wasco  
 Location Diagram \_\_\_\_\_



Zoning R-3

Original Location Yes

Date Moved \_\_\_\_\_

Site Endangered By \_\_\_\_\_

4. CONSTRUCTION DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_  
 ORIGINAL USE Residence ORIGINAL OWNER O.D. Taylor  
 PRESENT USE Residence PRESENT OWNER Eric Gleason/Jackie Cheung

5. STYLE \_\_\_\_\_ PRESENT CONDITION Good  
 CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS \_\_\_\_\_

6. HISTORICAL SUMMARY (Significance, physical history, events, personages)  
The Reverend O.D. Taylor arrived in The Dalles in 1881 from Orange New Jersey as Pastor of the First Baptist Church of The Dalles. He became a partner with Donald Ross another Baptist minister in a real estate scam known as the Interstate Investment Co., which sold building lots in a non-existing town called Grand Dalles to gullible easterners. He was indicted on sixty counts of embezzlement and was defended by George H. Williams former U.S. Senator and Attorney General during the Grant administration, who was able to get the charges dismissed through a technicality. O.D. Taylor moved to Baker, OR in 1903 where he continued to participate in questionable real estate & mining activities.

7. SOURCES OF INFORMATION \_\_\_\_\_

8. OTHER LANDMARK DESIGNATION (State, Federal) \_\_\_\_\_

9. INVENTORIED BY: INDIVIDUAL \_\_\_\_\_ ORGANIZATION City of The Dalles  
 ADDRESS 313 Court St. Historic Landmark Comm.  
 DATE April 19, 1990