NPS Form 10-900 CMS No. 1024-0016 (Rev. 10/90)

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 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and namative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all litems.

1. Name of Property			
historic name RICHARD HINTON LORD HOUSE			
other names/site number			
2. Location			
street & number 121 E. Highland Avenue		-de	not for publication
city or town Cholan			vicinity
state Washington code WA county f	Chelan	code 007	zip code 98816
S. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nominationrequest 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 <u>x</u> meetsdoes not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significantnationallystatewide <u>x</u> locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) USAAt Historic resembre Affect Signature of certifying official The property			
Signature of commenting or other official State or Federal agency and bureau	Date		
4. National Park Service Certification			
<pre>I, hereby, certify that this 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.</pre>	Esar H. B	eall	3/25/99
removed from the National Register		<u> </u>	
	ignature of Keeper	,	Date of Action

Property Name RICHARD HINTON LORD HOUSE

County and State CHELAN CO., WA

5. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources	within Property
X private public-local public-State public-Federal	X building(s) district site structure object	contributing _1 	noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total
Name of related multiple property li (Enter "N/A" if property is not part multiple property listing.) N/A	of a	No. of contributi listed in the Nat N/A	-
6. Functions or Use			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions. Domestic/single dwelling)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instruc Domestic/hotel	ctions.)
7. Description Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions. Queen Anne)	Materials Enter categories from instruct foundation <u>Stone, granite</u> walls <u>wood, weatherboard, si</u>	
		roof	

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

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USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Property Name RICHARD HINTON LORD HOUSE

County and State CHELAN CO., WA

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.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- X 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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- ____ C a birthplace or a 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.

(Enter categories from instructions.)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1902	
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	1902-1918	
COMMERCE (FRUIT INDUSTRY)	1902-1918	
<i>J</i>	Cultural Affiliation	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
RICHARD HINTON LORD	UNKNOWN	······

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

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Property Name RICHARD HINTON LORD HOUSE				
County and State CHELAN CO., WA		Page _		
9. Major Bibliographical References				
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form o	on one or more continuation sheets.)			
<pre>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 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #</pre>	Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University XOther Specify repository: Lake Chelan Historical Society			
10. Geographical Data		8		
Acreage of property <u>0.3 acre</u> UTM References 1 <u>1/0 7/2/3/2/3/8 5/3/0/3/2/8/0 3 / ///// //////</u> Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing				
2 _/ _//// _//// 4 _/ _/////	<u>/ /</u>			
See cont	inuation 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		, -		
11. Form Prepared By name/title <u>Mary C. Murphy</u>		, - *		
11. Form Prepared By name/title	date	, -		
11. Form Prepared By name/title <u>Mary C. Murphy</u>		, - 		
11. Form Prepared By name/titleMary C. Murphy organization	date	• • *		
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11. Form Prepared By name/titleMary C. Murphy organization	date	*		
11. Form Prepared By name/titleMary C. Murphy organization	date	, - *		
11. Form Prepared By name/titleMary C. Murphy organization	date	*		

 name
 Brad and Marilee Stolzenburg

 street & number
 121 E. Highland Avenue

 telephone
 509-682-2892

 city or town
 Chelan

 state
 WA

 zip code
 98816

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Description Summary

The Richard Hinton Lord House is located in Chelan, a small city nestled on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountain range in North Central Washington. The city lies at the eastern shore of fifty-mile long Lake Chelan, and along two miles of the Chelan River that drops dramatically to the Columbia River. Chelan has a history of mining and orcharding since 1887, and it has maintained its reputation as a premier apple growing area. The Lord House was built in 1902 during a period of rapid growth in mining and orcharding, and the same year that the City of Chelan was incorporated.

The two story Transitional Queen Anne style Lord House sits on a sloping site on Highland Avenue along the north side of the Chelan Valley overlooking the City of Chelan and across to 3,800 foot high Chelan Butte. The lower end of Lake Chelan can be viewed to the southwest. The Lord House extenior retains its original integrity and is well maintained. The house is rectangular with a full front porch that wraps around the west side of the house. A small second story porch with a gabled roof extends over a portion of the lower front porch. This second story porch with its gable, posts and railing display some very nice detailing in keeping with the Queen Anne style. The interior of the house maintains much the same character as it had when it was constructed ninety-six years ago. A small garage built into the bank is located along the street west of the house. The house is currently being used as a family residence and "A Quail's Roost Inn" bed & breakfast.

Exterior Property Description

The Lord House sits above the street, giving added presence to the two-story Queen Anne style house. A flight of twelve concrete steps leads from the street to the narrow front yard that was leveled from dirt excavated from the basement and rear portion of the house. Another flight of eight concrete steps takes you from the yard to the center of the full width, ten-foot deep, front porch that wraps along almost the full west side of the house. The porch floor is supported by wooden posts that are currently covered by wooden lattice. The porch has a low-pitched (3/12) shed roof carried by chamfered 4" posts. The original two foot high railing with 5/4" scroll cut pine boards for pickets between the 2x6 top and bottom rails surrounds the porch.

The main portion of the house is rectangular, 26' wide by 34' deep with a steep, (12/12) hipped roof and central brick chimney. A small second floor porch with gabled roof extends over the

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lower porch above the entry steps. This porch retains its original features including its shingled base, ornately bracketed corner posts, distinctive wooden detailing in the gable, and returned cornices at the eave line. The porch is the most pronounced architectural feature of the house which gives it the "Queen Anne Look." The gabled porch roof of the second floor porch extends beyond the posts supporting the roof by several feet.

Early pictures of the house show the roof extension supported by 14" diameter round classic columns extending from the porch base to the upper story porch roof. The concrete footings for the columns are still evident on either side of the front porch steps. The original columns can only be seen as whimsy of the builder or designer, as they reflect a classic style not evident anywhere else in the house. A single story, 14 foot deep, section of the house extends along the entire back side of the house and width of the side porch. This single story part of the house has a shed roof, hipped at one end with a similar pitch to the front porch. This single story part of the house contains the kitchen and "maid's quarters," now used as a bedroom.

The frame house is sided with 5" painted clapboard siding. There is a dentil frieze around the intersection of the wall and roof soffit. A second frieze at the second floor elevation runs along the east side of the house and around the front to the intersection of the porch. This original 12" wooden band has a traditional repeating pattern of scroll cut flowers. Most of the windows in the house are simple 28" x 64" double hung fir windows set in pine casings except for three identical 5' x 5' fixed sash windows in the living room and dining rooms. These windows consist of a single fixed lower pane with a 15" stained glass multi-pane transom window above. The window in the dining room sits in a bay that extends about a foot beyond the rest of the house into the side porch.

The hipped roof is presently covered with light-colored three-tab asphalt shingles. There are indications that the roof originally was covered with cedar shingles. There is a central single flue chimney for a central furnace that is located in the small cellar.

The design and style of the house indicate that it was likely taken from a plan book. It is a transitional Queen Anne style of the late eighteen hundreds with nice detailing, pleasant proportions and pleasing composition of features usually found in the work of a trained architect or designer. There is a definite clarity of style in the main part of the house, but the single story portion at the rear of the house, which was constructed later, lacks the architectural quality of the main portion of the house. There are no records indicating an architect or builder for the house.

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The style and footing construction of the rear addition indicate that it was constructed a short time after the main portion of the house was completed. The style and construction of the addition is not entirely consistent with the main portion of the house. It looks like it was tacked on to the original house. The materials used in the addition are the same as were used in the rest of the house, but the addition lacks the detail and design quality evident in the rest of the house. The differences between the two story portion of the house and the single story spaces are also reflected on the interior of the house.

Interior Property Description

The house is entered through the front door located to the right of the porch steps in the right front quadrant of the house. The heavy paneled half light door with stained glass panes appears to be original or one of original vintage. The old hand twist doorbell still operates in the center of the door. A stained-glass transom is located above the front door. Inside the door is a $10' \times 14'$ entry room with 10' ceilings. Stairs going to the second floor are located along the right side, the door to the receiving room is ahead and double paneled pocket doors open into the living room to the left. The quarter turn stairs have a turned wood banister and newel post. The smooth plastered walls have been both papered and painted over the life of the house. It is believed that the first owner of the house, E.F. Christie did the original papering and painting in the house. Heavy wood molding around the doors and base match the rest of the moldings in the main first floor rooms.

The flooring in the entry and all of the main rooms on the first floor is oak laid in short 1 ½ inch wide strips. The floor has been refinished and is in good condition.

The base molding consists of a three piece base with a 1" x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " stock base, a $\frac{3}{4}$ " quarter round along the floor and a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " molded piece sitting on the top of the stock base. The wood molding is fir with a medium dark stain. The windows and doors have a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " standing trim cased with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1" piece framing the outside. There are plinth blocks at the doorways, and under the three large windows, which have standing trim extending to the floor. The three piece header trim piece consists of a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1" stock, a strip of 1" bead molding and a 2" x 1" cap.

The living room is entered from the entry through two large double wooden pocket doors. The connected living and dining rooms extend along the entire west side of the house. The two rooms are about 15' wide and 35' long and have a ten foot ceiling. The rooms are distinguished by a wide archway. The archway is open to within two feet of each side of the

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room and up to the bottom of the covered plaster ceilings in each of the rooms. Each side of the opening has a half-turned wood column that matches the finish of the rest of the molding in the rooms. The top of the opening is trimmed with the picture molding in each room. Across the full width of the top of the opening is a piece of scroll cut and turned wooden spindles. The walls are papered in period wallpaper below the picture molding and painted above. A stenciled floral pattern has recently been painted on the cove of the ceiling.

On the north wall of the dining room is a built-in hutch. The hutch is about four feet wide with four drawers and glass doors above. The wood and workmanship of the hutch indicate that it was site built with locally milled materials. While the wood in the main rooms of the house is milled consistently and well, all in clear fir, the built-in hutch material is not milled. The drawers are pine. The glass door frames are fir and the finish stain shows the difference between the types of wood.

The kitchen is connected off the end of the dining room. It is in the single story back portion of the house. Like the hutch, this part of the house is distinctively different. The design and trim are of a lesser quality than the rest of the house. It is known that there was a summer kitchen located about thirty feet to the west of the house at the time the house was built. This summer kitchen may have been used originally for the cooking until an addition was added.

The kitchen, which has not been substantially remodeled, is the working kitchen for the owners and B&B. It retains much of the character of the original kitchen. The only cabinetry in the kitchen is an old single tub sink and a butler's pantry along the east wall. The flat plastered ceiling is 7' 6" high. The trim and molding is simple plain cut 1×4 pine. The windows in the kitchen match the upstairs windows in style and trim.

The maid's quarter's located off the kitchen is a very simple room that was built in the same style as the kitchen.

The second floor of the house presently has three bedrooms and three baths. The front bedroom has a door that opens onto the upper porch with a view out over the City of Chelan and lower end of the Chelan Valley. Unlike the first floor that has not changed its floor plan, the upstairs has been changed to accommodate the bathrooms. The upstairs floors are pine planks now covered with carpet. The upstairs has a 7' 6" ceiling like the kitchen. The bedrooms still have their original four panel doors with their original hardware.

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Accessory Buildings

The only accessory building on the site is a small two car garage that was built into the bank at street level along the west side of the lot. It was constructed, probably in the 20's, with concrete walls and top. The front has double wooden hinged doors. The concrete top of the garage acts as a patio in the corner of the front yard. No record has been found relating to its construction. The garage is presently unused and is in disrepair.

Alterations to the House

There have been very few changes to the exterior of the Lord House since the kitchen, the maid's quarters and possibly the side porch were added soon after the house was constructed. The large, two story columns at the front of the house were removed at some time. The wood shingled roof has been covered with light colored asphalt shingles. The only significant interior changes are the addition of the bathrooms, one downstairs and three upstairs. The downstairs bath was constructed in the receiving room. The upstairs baths reduced the size of one bedroom and eliminated another small sleeping room at the top of the stairs. The ceiling of the receiving room was lowered to provide space for the upstairs bathroom plumbing.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance

The Richard Hinton Lord House is significant for its association with Richard Hinton Lord, who lived in the house from 1906 to 1918. Richard Hinton Lord was the first pioneer to settle on the north side of Lake Chelan in 1887. From 1906 to 1918, the period that R.H. Lord lived in this house, he made his greatest contributions to the Chelan community. During this time he was an orchardist, developer and real estate agent. He is best known as the first developer of the irrigation system for the north side of Lake Chelan. In 1906 he was hired as an agent for the Wapato Irrigation Project, now part of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District which provides irrigation to Manson and most of the orchard land on the north side of the lake. The Lord House is the best surviving reminder of his life.

Edwin F. Christie lived in the house from the time the house was built in1902 to1904. E.F. Christie was also one of the early homesteaders in Lake Chelan Valley in 1887. He was known as a painter, orchardist, mine developer and, for a short time, part owner of the Chelan Hardware Store and Furniture Company.

Both men made significant contributions to the early settlement and development of the communities along Lake Chelan in North Central Washington. The pattern of these pioneers to explore, cultivate land, generate diverse income sources and contribute to the community welfare is an enduring legacy evident in today's Chelan Valley communities.

The Lord House one of the first substantial homes built in Chelan. Constructed in 1902 it signaled the start of a small building boom that began the same year Chelan was incorporated. A number of other homes were constructed along Highland Avenue during the next few years including the red brick Holden House to the west (demolished) and the two story clapboard Christopher House constructed about 1910, which is still standing, to the east. The Lord House is now one of Chelan's oldest remaining homes built in the elegant Queen Anne style, and one of the few grand homes left in the Chelan Valley.

Historic Narrative

The Lord House was built in 1902, the year that the town of Chelan was incorporated. This period also saw increased settlement in the Chelan Valley, and rapid community development due to successful efforts in orcharding and mining from 1887 to 1902. The promise of opportunity and prosperity attracted more settlers to the area, but by 1900 the land in and around the small Chelan townsite was homesteaded. In 1902 several prominent pioneers

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subdivided their homesteads adjacent to the town, prompting the development of individual lots, new streets and the necessary utilities.

Some of these lots, located in Gibson's Addition on the north side of Chelan, were considered choice sites for new homes because of the fine view of the town, the edge of Lake Chelan, and the surrounding mountains. In August 1902, the local newspaper, <u>The Chelan Leader</u> notes that "Mr. and Mrs. E.F. Christie have moved into their elegant new residence in Gibson's Addition". No architect for the dwelling is named but Lord family stories recount that Christie did most of the interior painting and papering. A 1902 photograph shows the Lord House as one of the only two prominent homes on the Chelan hillside. The neighboring brick residence owned by R. D. Johnson was completed in early 1903. This brick mansion, later known as the Holden Mansion for J.H. Holden, Lord's brother-in-law, was demolished in the late1960's.

This elegant Transitional Queen Anne style house was significant as a symbol of the feeling of prosperity and possibility in a rapidly developing area and a new established town. While there was little wealth in Chelan, the few who were finding quick success were investing in the town's transformation from pioneer homesteaded shacks to respectable homes and businesses. The pattern book style of the Lord House reflects ideas brought from other places. Christie not only took a house style that spoke of syccess in other towns, he also traveled to the coast to "select furnishings suitable for the house". The ornate millwork in the house was also not done locally. Few grand homes such as the Lord House were built in Chelan, because the early promise of new railroads, and successful mine and land development and farming was not realized beyond the first decade of the 1900's.

Edwin F. Christie, the first owner of the Lord House, homesteaded "Orchard Place" about 19 miles up on the south side of Lake Chelan in 1887. He was known in the community for his talents as a painter and wallpaperer, and he decorated the Hotel Lake View, and other Chelan businesses and homes. E.F. Christie was also one of the first to explore the mining areas at the west end of Lake Chelan. From 1897 to 1901, Christie left Chelan to seek his fortune in the Klondike gold rush. While he was away, his wife died in Chelan in January 1901. On his return in September 1901, Christie visited his family in Toronto, Canada, where he married Lottie Albertson on Christmas Day. When he returned to Chelan in 1902, he obtained the final deed on his homestead, and bought half of the interest in the Chelan Hardware and Furniture Company. Christie also saw the completion of a new home on Highland Avenue in the newly subdivided area adjacent to the town of Chelan, called Gibson's Addition. In August 1902, the Christies moved into this residence that would later be known as the Lord House. Christie also arranged for the construction of one of the first water systems in town, including the Christie

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Water Main, that supplied water to his home and the R.D. Johnson brick residence next door. In September, sidewalks were built along Highland Avenue to the end of Christie's property.

On December 8, 1902, R.D. Johnson and his wife, Cora, who owned the property where Christie built his house, sold it for \$250 to Christie's mother, Matilda Christie who was visiting from Ontario. One reason for putting the property and house in his mother's name may have been to protect his property from bankruptcy or from confiscation in his absence. In 1901, while Christie was in Alaska, some of his property had been sold without his consent after his first wife died.

During E. F. Christie's residence in the Lord House he owned the Chelan Hardware and Furniture Company, a main source of construction and household goods for the rapidly developing town. Christie also traveled frequently for mining business to the upper end of Lake Chelan, Wenatchee, Seattle, Idaho and Canada. E.F. Christie continued to live in the house until February 1904, when he, his new wife and two grown sons left for White Horse, Yukon Territory to start a mercantile business. It is not known who lived in the house from 1904-06. In 1906, the house was sold to Richard Hinton Lord for \$1,000.

Richard Hinton Lord (1865-1938) was the first settler on the north shore of Lake Chelan in 1887. He had moved from his family's homestead in Yakima, where he helped his father Edwin H. Lord plant the first peach trees in the Yakima Valley. Edwin H. Lord also organized the company that built the Konnewock Ditch, later used by the Sunny Side Canal Company in Yakima. Richard's experience with his father later helped him with his own irrigation system development.

When Richard settled on Lake Chelan, his knowledge of the Chinook language helped him develop a good relationship with the neighboring Wapato Indians. Richard hired the Wapatos occasionally to work on his homestead, "Lord Acres" located a mile west of Chelan, in an area which still bears this name. Lord also assisted the Wapatos to build their first church,St. John's Mission, in 1888 on Wapato land on the north shore of Lake Chelan near the future site of Manson. Richard was known as an interpreter and advocate for the Wapatos.

In 1892, Richard H. Lord and his brother–in-law, A.W. LaChapelle established a steam ferry to cross the Columbia River near Chelan Falls. This ferry was one of the few early routes into the Lake Chelan Valley. Lord also explored several mines near west Lake Chelan, developing the Hunter and Orphan Boy mines around 1899. In addition, Lord helped his brother-in-law, J.H. Holden explore and develop the Holden Mines, and he served as secretary treasurer of the

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Holden Gold and Copper Mining Company in 1900. Holden Village is the present sight of this successful venture.

In January 1902, Richard H. Lord married Beatrice (Bessie) Mildred Decatur. They had five children born between 1903 and 1916. In 1906, Lord purchased the house in Gibson's Addition from Matilda Christie. The Lords were active in the community. They were members of the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star, and St. Andrews Episcopal Church. Richard was active in the Knights of Pythius Lodge. Bessie played the piano and the family was involved in the musical community in Chelan. The Lord House was the center of a busy family and social life.

In 1903, Richard H. filed for the water rights on Wapato Lake, Antilon Lake and Mitchell Creek, as a first step in the development of an irrigation system for the north side of Lake Chelan. In 1906, the Wapato Irrigation Project was formed and Lord was hired as the agent to acquire the necessary land for the project. The project depended upon Lord's good relationships with the Wapato Indians, who would be asked to sell most of the land needed for the project. According to the <u>Chelan Leader</u>, in 1906, Richard .H. Lord "broke ground for a new irrigation ditch which would furnish water for about 2,000 acres on the north shore of Lake Chelan." The project was considered to be of great importance to the town of Chelan and the community. The story of the irrigation systems is an essential part of the history of the world-famous orchard industry in Lake Chelan, and the growth of the towns of Chelan and Manson.

The goal of the Wapato Irrigation Project was to "construct, maintain, and operate dams, dikes, reservoirs, conduits, trestles, tunnels, ditches, canals, pipes, flumes, aqueducts and other works connected with the same; to store, divert and conduct water for irrigation, mining and manufacturing purposes, and supply cities, towns and villages with water and for water works; to appropriate, sell, and lease water for the above named purposes; to purchase, erect and maintain sawmills...to develop water and electric power; to erect, equip, maintain and operate telephone lines; and to operate general merchandise stores."

By 1911, through the work of R.H. Lord and Charles Brown, the Wapato Indians had sold more than 1351 acres to the irrigation project. The project proceeded under the Lake Chelan Land Company, and the irrigation system opened up significant agricultural opportunities in the desert lands north of Lake Chelan. In 1911, the town of Manson was platted in this area, and named after Manson Backus, father of the president of the Wapato Irrigation Company.

In addition to his work on the irrigation project, R.H. Lord had a real estate and insurance business in Chelan. Lord was involved in many land deals in early Chelan history, and was

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quite successful. Family members reported that he had the first automobile in Chelan, a 1909 Cadillac.

Unfortunately Richard H. lost money on the Wapato Irrigation Project, because he was not paid his anticipated commission, and he lost the subsequent lawsuit to obtain the funds, except a court award of \$6,000. In 1916 he mortgaged the Lord House, and when he was unable to pay the mortgage, he lost ownership of the house in 1919. A year later, Bessie moved to Seattle for health reasons. Richard H. continued his orchard and real estate businesses in Chelan and spent winters in Seattle marketing his apples. In 1938, he died at the age of 73 at the home of his daughter in Seattle, but his funeral was held in the Masonic Temple in Chelan. Richard H. Lord is buried in the Fratemal Cemetery in Chelan. In 1919, the Lord House was sold at public auction to the Pacific Building and Loan Association, and in 1924 it was sold to RM Burley. Other owners of the Lord House and the dates of purchase are:

William and Dolly Howser	1925
Theresa M. East	1926
A. Gordon and Arleen B. Nelson	1959
James A. and Carol A. Todd	1977
Richard and Kathy A. Peterson and	
Daniel J. And Victoria L. Matthews	1980
Richard L. and Kathy A. Peterson	1985
Donald D. and Mary A. Peterson	1987
Brad and Marilee Stolzenburg	1989 to present

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Selected Sources

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NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number <u>10</u> Page <u>1</u> Name of Property Lord, Richard Hinton, House County and State <u>Chelan, Washington</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the north corner between lots 12 and 13, Block 4 of Gibson's Addition to the town of Chelan; thence running North 2 degrees and 11 feet east, one hundred and eleven feet; thence south 87 degrees, 49 feet east one hundred feet; thence south 2 degrees, 11 feet west, one hundred and eleven feet to the north corner between lots eight and nine in block four in said Gibson's Addition; thence north 87 degrees 49 feet west, one hundred feet to the initial point and place of beginning.

CHE No. 1024-0018

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are the historic boundaries, which are the same as the current boundaries in 1998, as described above.