

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received AUG 13 1980

date entered OCT 10 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moody, Malcolm A., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 300 W. 13th Street _____ not for publication

city, town The Dalles _____ vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state Oregon code 41 county Wasco code 065

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Eck Rorick

street & number 300 W. 13th Street

city, town The Dalles _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97058

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wasco County Courthouse

street & number 5th and Washington

city, town The Dalles _____ state Oregon 97058

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem _____ state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The house owned by The Dalles Mayor and United States Congressman Malcolm A. Moody from 1884 to 1925 is believed to have been built perhaps as early as 1850 as part of initial construction of the American Rifle Regiment's Camp Drum. If true, the Moody House undoubtedly would be the oldest standing in The Dalles today. The Surgeon's Quarters (c. 1857), located two blocks to the southwest, and a property entered in the National Register of Historic Places, is the sole surviving building of the period of major development and use of the military post which by 1853 had been redesignated "Fort Dalles." Fort Dalles was most heavily garrisoned from 1856 to 1858. It was decommissioned in 1866.

The Moody House is located in a stand of pines off the toe of a 900-foot outcropping on the hillside overlooking the city and the Columbia River to the north. Once encompassed by the historic military reservation, the site is now surrounded--as is the Surgeon's Quarters--by residential development.

The Moody House is a one-story, gable-roofed building of box, or plank construction--a method of building distinct from balloon frame construction in which vertical boards, or planks are set into the sill and in which rigidity is supplied by the top plate and interior partitions. Battens were used on the Moody House exterior. The planks are twelve inches wide and three inches thick.

Dimensions of the original portion of the house appear to have been roughly 34x22'. Oriented to the north, the house is situated laterally on its lot. The facade of the main volume is four bays wide. Double-hung sash windows with six over six lights flank the doorway, which constitutes the inner bay of the west half of the facade. Trim for these openings consists of unembellished plank lintels, side surrounds and sills. The doorway is sheltered by a shingled pent roof. A bay window containing paired casement openings with four fixed panes each constitutes the outer bay of the east half of the facade. Its shingled hood rests on exposed rafter ends, and the underside of the bay is braced from the base of the exterior wall. This construction and a similar bay window containing three casement openings on the rear facade are contemporary with casement windows in the upper end walls of the main volume and undoubtedly date from remodeling Moody carried out c. 1900-1915. Also of the latter period are eight small panes in the upper portion of the front door, which is otherwise composed of early, hand-finished members.

The roof cover is composed of shingles over tongue and groove ceiling boards, which are exposed at the eaves. An outside end chimney of locally-quarried sandstone at the east end of the main volume is understood to date from the remodeling of 1900-1915 and to have been constructed of units salvaged from the abandoned Fort Dalles bakery.

The plan of the original portion of the house apparently was basically rectangular. The front room, or parlor, measures 23x12'. Original dining and kitchen areas were contained in a shed-roofed space behind the parlor which was about 10' in depth. A 12x12' sleeping room off the west end of the parlor completed what is held to be the original plan.

(continued)

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(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Moody, Malcolm A, House

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The house grew by accretion in the 20th century, but each addition was finished with board and batten siding and shingle roofs matching original treatment. The first of three additions, an 8x14' bathroom wing centered on the east elevation, has a shed roof sloping toward the rear, or south. In 1933, an additional bedroom was constructed in the angle at the southwest corner of the house formed by the dining room and original bedroom. A doorway was cut through the plank wall from the original bedroom, and in the process a newspaper (New York Times) dated 1850 reportedly was found. In 1950 a family room with concrete block chimney was added off the south end of the kitchen. For the most part, membering of windows and doors in the additions relates, proportionately, to the multiples of casement windows with their fixed lights added earlier in the century.

Inside the compact house, plank walls and plain trim are intact. The gable roof of the parlor is supported by scissors trusses which, together with the stone chimneypiece of 1900-1915, are the most remarkable features of the interior. The tongue and grove ceiling cover and scissors trusses are probably results of the 1900-1915 remodeling also.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1850 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

According to local tradition, the one-story plank and batten house at 300 West 13th Street in The Dalles was built for an unidentified non-commissioned officer of the American Rifle Regiment, which in 1850 established the military reservation on the Mid-Columbia River initially known as Camp Drum, but which, from 1856 to 1858, under the subsequent designation "Fort Dalles," was the main center of military importance in the Pacific Northwest interior owing to its strategic position as a supply point for the Yakima Indian War and U.S. Army explorations in central Oregon. While there is circumstantial evidence to suggest a connection with the military period at The Dalles, the origins of the house are not well documented. The architectural significance of the house lies in its form of construction. It is a rare and evidently early example in Oregon of box construction in which exterior battens are still in place. In fact, a sympathetic board and batten treatment was carried on in construction of three additions to the house at various times in the 20th century. Above all, the house is significant to The Dalles because of its association with Malcolm A. Moody, son of Oregon Governor Zenas F. Moody, member of the city council, mayor of The Dalles, and member of Congress from 1899 to 1903. Moody owned the house from 1884 until his death in 1925, and he occupied it through the height of his political career. In later years, beginning ca. 1915, it was rented to an engineer engaged in construction of the Columbia River Highway, and it was ultimately bequeathed by Moody--a bachelor--to his close friends, the local historians Ann and Elizabeth Lang. The Lang sisters, in turn, continued to maintain the house as a rental property until its sale to the present owners in 1931. The Moody House has been occupied by present owners, Eck and Mae Rorick, since 1929.

The massacre of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and twelve other members of the household at Waiilatpu Mission on the Walla Walla River by Cayuse braves on November 29, 1847 led to a period of Indian unrest in the interior of the Oregon country. The immediate task presented first Territorial Governor Joseph Lane upon his arrival in Oregon in 1849 was the trek to Walla Walla to demand and secure the surrender of the Whitman murderers for purposes of standing trial. In the same year, 1849, a regiment of mounted riflemen was recruited at Fort Leavenworth and sent overland to assist the new Territorial Governor in settling the Indian trouble. Two companies of the Mounted Rifles established a military post named Camp Drum at The Dalles in the spring of 1850. Tents and the decaying buildings of "Wascopam," the Indian mission established at The Dalles by the Methodists in 1838, were inadequate to shelter a detachment for long and were soon replaced by quarters constructed by the soldiers and immigrants. Timber was obtained on the east slope of the Cascades, and the Army established a sawmill on Mill Creek.

In the spring of 1851, the Regiment of Mounted Rifles received orders to leave Oregon Territory, and Camp Drum was turned over to a small 1st Artillery detachment. A list of buildings left to the new detachment at that time includes only two buildings which are in any way suggestive of the plank and batten house at 300 West 13th Street. A "frame house 36x18, without ceiling" and "one shingled slab storehouse 25x20" were listed. While the main volume of the Moody House in its present state has no flat ceiling, the house is not of frame construction. "Slab" comes closer to characterizing the type of construction used in the Moody House, but shingles do not appear to have been used on the house except

9. Major Bibliographical References

Oregon Native Son, Vol. 1, No. 1 (May 1899), 60. Biog. note on Malcolm Moody.
 An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties (Spokane, WA: Western Historical Publishing Co., 1905), 102-105. Fort Dalles.
 Corning, Howard McKinley, ed. Dictionary of Oregon History (Portland: Binfords & Mort, 1956) 7, 88, 169.

10. Geographical Data

(see continuation)

Acreeage of nominated property less than one (15,000 sq. ft) **UTM NOT VERIFIED**
 Quadrangle name The Dalles South, Oregon-Washington Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

A

1	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	9	1	0
Zone		Easting						Northing							

B

Zone		Easting						Northing							

C

Zone		Easting						Northing							

D

Zone		Easting						Northing							

E

Zone		Easting						Northing							

F

Zone		Easting						Northing							

G

Zone		Easting						Northing							

H

Zone		Easting						Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots J, K, and L, Block 16 of the Military Addition to the plat of The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

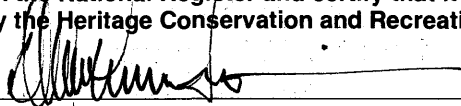
name/title Gladys Seufert, with editorial assistance by Elisabeth Walton Potter
 organization City of The Dalles Landmarks Commission date January, 1980
 street & number 913 Laughlin Street telephone 503/296-3979
 city or town The Dalles state Oregon 97058

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

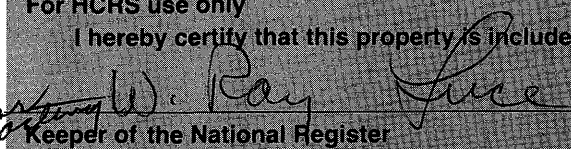
national state local

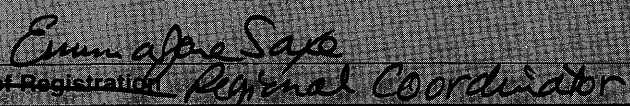
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy SHPO date July 24, 1980

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


 Keeper of the National Register date 10/10/80

Attest: 
 Chief of Registration Regional Coordinator date 10-7-80

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as roof cover, and the facade dimension would have exceeded 25 feet if the west sleeping room was part of the original construction of the Moody House, as is asserted. Further, in the maps of the military reservation at The Dalles drawn by the Army in 1852 and 1854, no buildings are shown in the area in which the Moody House is located. The maps are crudely scaled, however, and it is possible that the house of a "non-commissioned officer" would not have been regarded an official fixture of the post.

Heavy construction activity at Fort Dalles was carried on at the direction of assistant quartermaster Captain Thomas Jordan between 1856 and 1858. Plans for buildings in the Rural Gothic style were adapted, in part, from Andrew Jackson Downing's Architecture of Country Houses by German-born draftsman Louis Scholl. Consequently, square-headed and pointed arched openings with labels, bay windows with hoods, gablets, board and batten exterior walls, sandstone foundations and chimneys typified post buildings. It would be tempting to draw a parallel between the Moody House and the period of upbuilding at Fort Dalles were it not for the fact that box construction was not typical of the post buildings of the later 1850s, the fact that the outside end chimney of the Moody House is known to have been added from salvaged sandstone about 1900 or later, and the fact that the bay windows of the Moody House are more closely related to the Craftsman tradition than to those Downing's "Symmetrical Bracketted Cottage," which was the prototype for the Surgeon's Quarters, the only building of Fort Dalles to survive to the present day. The Surgeon's Quarters, the object of an interesting early historic preservation project around 1904, has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

While evidence linking the Moody House to Camp Drum days is inconclusive, it can be stated, on the basis of its construction, that the Moody House is among the oldest buildings remaining in The Dalles. In any event, it was acquired by Malcolm Moody, reportedly from the federal government, in 1884. Moody, a life-long bachelor, lived in the house until ca. 1915, apparently, and continued to hold title to the property until his demise in 1925.

Truly a notable historical figure in The Dalles, one who promoted public improvements to the benefit of community and region alike, Malcolm Adelbert Moody was a native Oregonian. He was born near Brownsville, Linn County, in 1854, the oldest of four children born to Zenas F. and Mary Stevenson Moody. The elder Moody took his family to live in Illinois for a time, but returned to settle in The Dalles in 1862, when Malcolm was eight years old.

Zenas F. Moody was the agent for Wells Fargo Express Company in The Dalles and was engaged in the general merchandise business and in commission forwarding, work in which he included each of his three sons. It was Z.F. Moody who had surveyed the Umatilla Indian Reservation east of Pendleton. When Moody's mercantile business was merged into The Dalles City Bank, he was elected president, and his son Malcolm, cashier. The pair became known to sheep men and wheat growers throughout central and eastern Oregon. In 1882 Zenas Moody was elected Governor on the Republican ticket and moved to Salem, where he and his wife resided for the rest of their lives. Upon his father's death in 1917, Malcolm Moody took charge of the family shipping business in The Dalles as well as a profitable toll bridge property and other holdings on the lower Deschutes River, and a wheat farm near Dufur. Moody had been educated in local public schools and for a time attended Pacific

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University, Forest Grove, Oregon, and the University of California at Berkeley.

From 1885 to 1889 Malcolm Moody was a member of The Dalles city council, and in 1889 he was elected mayor, in which post he served two consecutive terms. During this time the city system of waterworks was enlarged to give The Dalles adequate water supply for both domestic use and fire protection. Moody was a member of the Republican state central and congressional committees continuously from 1888 to 1898, and was Oregon's member of the executive committee of the Republican League of the United States for a number of years, beginning in 1895. In 1898 it was conceded that Oregon's member of the House of Representatives from the second district should come from the eastern portion of the state. Delegates from eastern Oregon to the Republican state convention proposed Malcolm Moody -- a sound business man, and Moody received the nomination by acclamation. He was elected to the 56th and 57th Congresses of the United States (March 4, 1899 to March 3, 1903).

Congressman Moody is reported to have been a personal friend of President Theodore Roosevelt on the strength of a mutual interest in development of the greater Northwest. The friendship was useful, apparently. Specifically, Moody advanced the idea that the Columbia River should be an open waterway from Lewiston, Idaho to the Pacific. A committee of Congressmen was deputized to visit the river under Moody's guidance to investigate a proposed project to remove obstructions at the grand dalles around Celilo Falls. Congress voted the funds for The Dalles-Celilo project, and the canal and locks were opened with protracted fanfare in 1915. This feature and Cascade Locks downriver, which had been under construction from 1879 to 1914, were eventually submerged in the pools backed up behind major hydroelectric projects of the later 20th century, namely Bonneville Dam (1938) and The Dalles Dam (1960). Nevertheless, the importance of these navigational improvements to shipping in the Columbia Basin was felt for many years.

Upon his retirement from Congress, Moody returned to the family business affairs centered in The Dalles, where he spent the rest of his life. Following his death in a Portland hospital in 1925, Moody's remains were interred in the Oddfellows cemetery in the town which had been his home for sixty-three years.

¹Knuth, Priscilla, "'Picturesque' Frontier: The Army's Fort Dalles," Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. 67, No. 4 (December 1966), 298-299.

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Moody, Malcolm A., House

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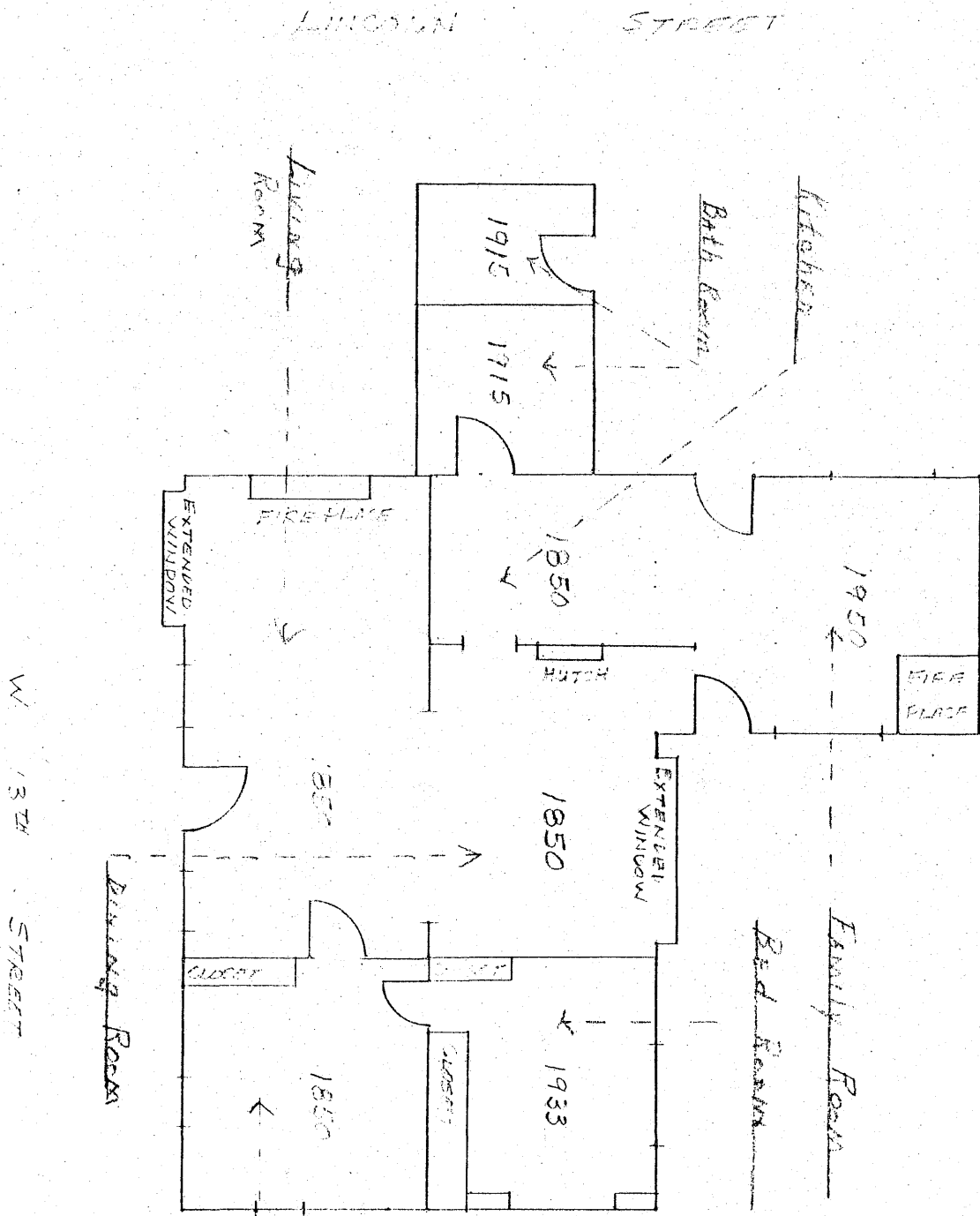
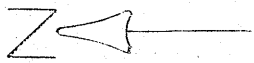
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Knuth, Priscilla, "'Picturesque' Frontier: The Army's Fort Dalles," Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. 67, No. 4 (December 1966), 293-346; Vol. 68, No. 1 (March 1967), 5-52.

Obituary articles, Malcolm A. Moody (March 1925), unidentified, scrapbook, The Dalles-Wasco County Library.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971, page 1428.

MOODY (MALCOLM) HOUSE
 300 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET
 THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON



AUG 13 1980

Date	No.	Revisions	By	App.
Design		Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"		
Survey	95E	Date 7-22-80		
Drawn	96B	Sheet of		
Appd.	Ckd.	Wk. Or. No.		

RORICK HOME
 300 W 13TH
 THE DALLES OREGON