

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JAN 23 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Slade, J. E., House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 1209 State Street  not for publication  
city, town Hood River  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of certifying official [Signature] January 17, 1989  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. [Signature] 2/23/89  
 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

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English Arts and Crafts

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

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walls brick

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roof asphalt shingle

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other windows: glass

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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## DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

This English Arts and Crafts Style residence was constructed between 1913-1914. County deeds and records show that L.A. Woodard, a Hood River contractor, owned the property in 1913; by October of 1914, the property was sold at Sheriff's Auction to Annabelle Ireland for \$4,050. In 1916, Mrs. Ireland sold the house to Jonathan Edwards and Elizabeth Ayars Slade. There is no record to indicate whether the house was finished when Mrs. Ireland purchased it; it is believed the Slades were the first occupants. Both J.E. and Elizabeth Slade lived in the house until they died, he in 1952 and she in 1956, when the house went into a trust with Janet Stewart Slade Senior, their youngest daughter, as beneficiary. In 1972, the house passed from the trust to Dale and LaVonne Johnston, who owned it until 1981, when it was sold to Thomas R. Senior III and Jeanie Senior, the son and daughter-in-law of Janet Slade Senior. The residence measures 45 feet by 48 feet in plan and was constructed by John G. Zolls, a Hood River brick - and stonemason, and L.A. Woodard, a Hood River contractor. The architect's plans for the house were lost during the Johnston's ownership. The residence, through its materials, craftsmanship and plan, represents a fine example of the English Arts and Crafts Style in Hood River. The use of brick makes it especially noteworthy as one of only two brick residences in Hood River. The house is in excellent, original, condition.

## SITE

The J.E. Slade residence is located on a sloping lot measuring 150 by 145 feet, on the south side of State Street in the city of Hood River. Concrete steps lead to the front entrance of the house, which is covered with English ivy and Virginia creeper. Three Oregon white oak trees grace the front lawn and the side yard. In the west side yard there is a large, very old lilac hedge, as well as an English walnut tree and two large black walnut trees. There also are aspens in the front and side yards. Along the east side of the house is an English cottage garden, original to the house, which Tom Senior recalls as having been planted when his grandparents, J.E. and Elizabeth Slade, lived in the house. In back of the house, north of Sherman Street, there are three first-growth Douglas Fir trees. The house and grounds occupy the west 45 feet of Lot 2 and all of Lots 3 and 4, Block 1 in A.S. Blowers Addition to Hood River, Section 25 and 26, Township 3N and Range 10E in Hood River County. The Slades also owned Lot 1, but sold that portion of the property.

## EXTERIOR

This one and one-half story residence, rectangular in plan, was constructed in the English Arts and Crafts Style between 1913-1914. The house has a steeply pitched, intersecting gable roof with partial returns, which is covered with shingles. The exterior of the house is a common bond red brick, except for one room on the upper story of the south facade, which is

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sided with wood shingles. The residence has three brick chimneys, an exterior chimney on the east facade and an exterior stepped chimney on the north elevation. Multi-paned casement windows of 8 lights each occur singly, paired or in paired bays of three. Single casement windows of 6 lights also are throughout the house. All the windows in the house are original, and are divided by wood mullions, with wood surrounds intact. The basement story is partially finished.

NORTH ELEVATION

The north elevation of the house faces onto State Street. The projecting gable end is covered with ivy, which partially obscures the window bays. The entry to the front porch is through an arched opening which is an extension of the gable end. The porch is enclosed with a low wooden rail. A large wood front door with 12 beveled glass lights opens into the foyer. The door hardware includes a large brass handle, knocker and a brass plate, original to the house, engraved "J.E. Slade." To the east of the main entry is a port above which is a bay of three paired 8-paned casement windows. There are two dormers projecting from the roof on this facade.

EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation has an exterior brick chimney located on the north section of the gable end. The gable roof slopes to the south, covering the brick porch, which was screened in some time ago. The multi-paired casement windows are seen at the first, second and attic stories.

SOUTH ELEVATION

The south elevation is irregular, with one dormer window on the gable roof. There is a two story projection on this facade; the top portion is covered with shingle siding and has a hip roof. A bay of paired, multi-paned casement windows is in this upper story. Below are multi-paned casement windows, and a back porch enclosed during the ownership of J.E. and Elizabeth Slade.

WEST ELEVATION

The lower story is partially covered with a gable roof and partially with a shed roof. There are two bays of multi-paned casement windows on the lower story. Above, in the gable end, are three multi-paned casement windows on the second story and one casement window on the attic story.

GARAGE

A compatible gabled roof detached garage with multi-paned casement windows is situated near the residence on the west facade. The garage was built for the Slades in the 1920's to replace a carriage house and barn on the property south of the house off Sherman St.

INTERIOR

The plan of the house includes a central stairwell off the main entrance.

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The formal living spaces are on the first floor; the living room to the west, and the dining room and pantry and kitchen to the east. A bedroom suite and bathroom are situated behind the stairwell to the south. The central stair has a boxed newel post and a railing with a decorative cutout pattern that extends along the second floor. The floors in the dining room, foyer and living room are maple. Below the stairwell is a solid door which leads to the bedroom suite. All woodwork on the first floor remains in its original condition except in the living room and the sitting room of the bedroom suite, where it has been painted.

**LIVING ROOM**

The living room is west of the stairwell, through French multi-paned casement doors. A decorative brick fireplace with wooden mantel is centrally located on the north wall. Paired, multi-paned casement windows flank the fireplace. The ceiling was lowered a few inches under Janet Slade Senior's ownership; the present owners plan to restore the room's original ceiling.

**DINING ROOM, PANTRY AND KITCHEN**

Multi-paned French doors divide the dining room from the central stairwell. The dining room has a brick fireplace hearth enclosed with a wooden, boxed mantel, on the east wall. On either side of the fireplace is built-in seating. Along the north wall of the dining room is a bay of paired, multi-paned casement windows, which open out to the front porch. Furnishings of the room include oak table and six hoopback Windsor chairs, which belonged to J.E. and Elizabeth Slade. The ceiling of the room is decorated with a boxed molding. There is a swinging door on the south wall, opening into the pantry and kitchen. The pantry is a long narrow room with original built-in cupboards and shelves. An 8-paned casement window opens out to the garden. There is a pass-through window from the pantry into the kitchen. The kitchen, located directly south of the dining room, contains a vintage woodstove. The back porch opens off the kitchen.

**BEDROOM SUITE AND BATHROOM**

There is a small bathroom off the kitchen, which connects the back bedroom suite to the kitchen. The suite contains two rooms and a small alcove

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which is framed with a pair of doric wooden columns and a simple cornice. There are six bays of paired casement windows in one of the rooms, and four bays of casement windows in the second room.

**UPSTAIRS**

The north bedroom has a small south alcove lighted by a single casement window, and sloped eaves. The north wall has a bay of three casement windows, and a single, separate casement window. A door in the middle of the west wall opens into a sloped-ceiling attic which spans the width of the room.

Two upstairs dormers are in the east bedroom, which contains a small woodstove. One dormer faces north; the other, in an alcove where there is a small, original sink, faces south. The room has two more eaves attics, on the north and south. Both the east bedroom and the north bedroom feature sloping eaves.

The third dormer creates an alcove on the north side of the upstairs hall. A matchboard linen cupboard is in the upstairs bathroom, which is to the south at the top of the stairs. The linen cupboard, sink and a medicine cabinet with mirror all are original to the house.

The south bedroom has two bays of double casement windows, facing south and west. There is an original half-bath in a small room on the east side of room, lighted by a single, six-paned window.

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**GARAGE**

The detached two-car garage with spacious attic was built in the 1920's to replace a carriage house and barn that formerly stood on the property south of the house, off Sherman St.

The wood-frame structure, which faces north toward State St., measures 20 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches. The garage is built in a style compatible to the house, with a gabled roof. It is sided with narrow clapboards. There is a six-paned casement window in the peak of the building at its north end, and a single four-paned window on each of the east and west walls. The two panelled-wood sliding garage doors each are topped with a double row of 12 windows. Woodsheds have been built across the back and west sides of the garage.

The building, painted brick red with white trim, is in original condition. Its interior walls still bear notes in pencil and chalk written by J.E. Slade.

The garage is shaded on the west side by two very large black walnut trees.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

c. 1913-1914  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1914  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect unknown

Builder: L. A. Woodard, Hood River

Brick mason: John G. Zells & Sons

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

See continuation sheet



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 0.499 acres Hood River, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	0
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6	1	5	0	2	0
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5	0	6	2	4	3	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** The nominated area is the west 45 feet of Lot 2 and all of Lots 3 and 4, Block 1, A. S. Blower's Addition to the City of Hood River, lying in Sections 25 and 26, Township 3 North, Range 10 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Hood River County, Oregon.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification** The nominated area of half an acre is comprised of platted Lots 2 and 3 where L. A. Woodard constructed the nominated house in 1913-1914. The property was purchased by J. E. and Elizabeth A. Slade in 1916. Soon thereafter adjoining Lot 4 was acquired for construction of a compatibly-styled automobile garage, which is counted a contributing feature of the nominated area.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Tom and Jeanie Senior, with assistance of Kimberly Demuth  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date June, 1988  
 street & number 1209 State Street telephone (503) 386-2091  
 city or town Hood River state Oregon zip code 97031

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The house on upper State Street in Hood River, Oregon, completed in 1914 and occupied by Jonathan and Elizabeth Slade from 1916 onward is significant under National Register Criterion C as the best-preserved and most distinguished example of English Arts and Crafts architecture locally.

The one and one-half story house occupies a sloping lot of half an acre having a mature garden landscape. It is oriented to the north, overlooking the Columbia River. Faced primarily with brick, the exterior elevations of the house display the picturesque asymmetry, the broad, sweeping gables bisected by flare-top chimneys, and the banks of multi-paned casement windows so characteristic of the English Arts and Crafts movement based on late medieval traditions. The source of the building's design is unknown, but the builder has been identified as L. A. Woodard, a leading local contractor.

The main volume of the house is rectangular in plan with its roof ridge running parallel with the long axis. A short perpendicular wing projecting beyond the main wall plane at the northwest corner makes an L shape of the overall plan and provides the facade its most interesting feature. The gable end of the living room wing, now ivy-covered, includes a chimney at its front which has two sheer faces and one stepped profile on the west. The pictorial quality of the facade is enhanced by unframed window openings, including two narrow windows vaguely reminiscent of the slit windows of medieval fortresses. At the east wall of the forward-projecting livingroom block, the facade plane recedes in a reveal, and the east slope of the gable is partially extended over a balustraded terrace to shelter the entrance. The porch has a semi-elliptical, or five-centered portal arch.

The late medieval/early northern Renaissance theme is carried to the interior, where beamed ceilings, fireplace settles and a staircase with raking balusters of pierced and cut-out work are a reflection of the coffered ceilings and great halls of Elizabethan manor houses.

A two-bay garage lying to the west of the house which was built by the Slades in the 1920s is a separately contributing feature on the property owing to its compatible Arts and Crafts styling with a steeply-pitched gable with overhanging eaves on exposed rafter ends. It is of frame construction and clad with weatherboards.

While the house is nominated solely under Criterion C as the best designed among a dozen houses in the Arts and Crafts or English Cottage style in Hood River, it is certainly worthy of note as the residence of Jonathan Edward Slade (1872-1952). Slade was a native of Chicago educated in civil engineering at Lehigh University, who was drawn to the Pacific Northwest in 1908 when he acquired an apple orchard in Washington's White Salmon River Valley, on the north side of the

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Columbia River. The following documentation sets forth the picture of J. E. Slade as one of the easterners, or "university men," who settled in the Hood River Valley on the Oregon side of the Columbia and influenced the area's major period of growth development by their entry into the orchard industry.

Entering the house in 1916, Slade and his wife continued to occupy it for the remainder of their lives, thus accounting for a period of occupancy which extended more than thirty-six years. Slade's contributions to the regional orchard industry were focused on the Washington side of the Columbia River and commenced with his formation of a fruit growers union. Slade developed and improved his Hidden Valley Orchards holdings on the north shore until 1935, at which time he sold out, seemingly forced to give up fruit growing by market conditions at the depth of the Depression. In any event, in later years Slade became active in environmental matters and fish and game conservation. He pioneered a mosquito control effort on slack waters of the Columbia River near Hood River.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The J.E. Slade house, built in 1913-14 by prominent Hood River builder L.A. Woodard, qualifies for the National Register under Criterion C as the best-known example of the English Arts and Crafts style in Hood River. One of only two all-brick residences in Hood River, both the exterior and interior of the Slade house, an adaptation of an English vernacular design, shows extensive influence of the English Arts and Crafts movement in a town where the American Craftsman architectural style as advanced by Gustav Stickley and others is far more common for houses of the era. Many of the house's design elements embody the English Arts and Crafts style, including a steeply pitched gable roof with dormers; three prominent chimneys, one a stepped chimney; small-paned casement windows; and an overall simplicity of form accented by the use of building material. The residence, surrounded by mature trees and covered on two sides with English ivy and Virginia creeper, also reflects the kinship between setting and structure emphasized by the Arts and Crafts-influenced architects. The house is unaltered and in excellent condition.

In England, the Arts and Crafts Movement emphasized the integrity of historic building styles, adapted to modern use. Where the American Craftsman movement favored straight lines without adornment, the English Arts and Crafts designs were apt to be a bit more fluid, more gently ornamental. The designs for textiles, wallpapers and furnishings developed by William Morris, a leader of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, reflected designs from nature and were far more intricate in color and detail than the simple designs suggested by Stickley.

Numerous details in the Slade house interior indicate that its Edwardian-era designer was strongly influenced by the English style. Door and window moldings and baseboards throughout the house, for example, are wide and ornate, a style more typical to England than the plain board moldings in Stickley's designs. Stickley, similarly, favored staircases that were welcoming, but without ornament; the Slade house staircase, a focal point of the foyer and the upstairs hall, is decorated by a top-and-bottom row of cutout hearts, with a stylized motif in the center. A bookshelf is built in under the stairs.

Fireplaces in both the dining room and the living room are oversized and ornamental, the eight-foot wide living room fireplace, which has a tile hearth, is decorated with terracotta bricks in two reversed pyramid designs. In the dining room, the fireplace has a brick hearth and is enclosed with dark-stained fir, flanked by seats on each side, a design typifying the feeling of coziness favored by Arts and Crafts designers.

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The ceiling in the dining room is panelled with plaster box molding defining a block pattern that includes a central diamond.

Except for a period from 1972-1981, the Slade house has been owned since 1916 by J.E. and Elizabeth Ayars Slade and their descendants. Its current owners are Thomas R. Senior III and his wife Jeanie Senior; he is Slade's youngest grandson. J.E. and Elizabeth Slade are believed to be the first occupants of the house, whose furnishings today include numerous pieces of the Slade's furniture. The house was architect designed, but the plans for the structure were lost by the interim owners, Dale and LaVonne Johnston, sometime in the 1970's.

L.A. Woodard, who built the Slade house, also was the contractor in charge of a number of Hood River's downtown buildings, among them the Carnegie Library, also of brick and also built in 1913-1914.

The local availability and low price of lumber contributed to its almost exclusive use in Hood River as a material for residential construction, a factor which makes the Slade house particularly interesting. The other brick house in town, at 304 Pine St., is an extensively remodelled two-story structure more characteristic of the Craftsman style.

The Slade house and several other imposing residences in the immediate neighborhood date from the years 1905-1920, when a surge of new settlers were attracted to the area by its burgeoning reputation for fruit growing. During that period, residential development in Hood River moved west from downtown, uphill along State St. and Oak St.

Two houses in the city of Hood River are currently listed on the National Register. Both are categorized as Queen Anne vernacular. There are perhaps a dozen houses in Hood River dating from the 1920's and 1930's that reflect the popularity of the English Tudor style. However, the Slade house predates those residences both in construction and in architectural style. With its careful detailing and original, unaltered condition, the J.E. Slade house remains an impressive translation of the English Arts and Crafts style in Hood River. The structure's combination of regular forms in the size and shape of the windows and their placement against the chimney stacks' placement, the stepped front chimney, and the irregular roof shapes, as well as the cleanly-massed expanse of plain brick coursing, all reflect the English vernacular design. Numerous other design details show the influence of the style, from the asymmetrical composition with projecting roof and arched-opening porch to the deliberate lack of ornamentation.

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**JONATHAN EDWARDS SLADE**

Jonathan Edwards Slade, who with his wife Elizabeth Ayars Slade has the lengthiest association with the brick house at 1209 State St., was one of a distinct group of settlers, called "the University men," who came to the Hood River area between 1905-1915 and fostered the expansion and success of the area's fruit industry.

J.E.Slade was born in Chicago in 1872, a descendant of Edward Slade, who came to Rhode Island about 1650. Subsequent generations lived in Fall River, Mass.; ancestor Eber Slade, built one of the city's first textile mills; another ancestor, Brayton Slade, was elected a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature on the Free Soil ticket. J.E. Slade's father, Jonathan Slade, served in the Civil War as battalion adjutant in the 12th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Jonathan Slade was in the lumber business; his father-in-law, Nathan Mears, was a pioneer Chicago lumberman who owned and logged vast tracts of northern Michigan forest.

Jonathan Edwards Slade graduated from Lehigh University in 1897 with a degree in civil engineering. At Lehigh, he was a member of the varsity lacrosse team and the varsity football team. In 1899 he married Elizabeth Ayars of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., whose brother William was a Lehigh classmate. In 1908, the Slades purchased a large apple orchard in the White Salmon River valley, near Husum, Wash.

On Oct. 16, 1916, J.E. Slade wrote in his diary "'I bought the Ireland house.'" A front page story in the Oct. 18 Hood River News noted the transaction, describing the house as "'one of the most attractive residences in Hood River, having been built by L.A. Woodard, the contractor. It is of brick, is finished with hardwood floors, fireplaces and all modern conveniences.'" According to family legend, Mrs. Slade had determined that the brick house on upper State Street was an appropriate place to live in the winter so the Slades' daughters, Janet and Elizabeth, could attend high school in Hood River. Jonathan Slade is said to have purchased the house for his daughter-in-law. Janet Slade said her mother immediately caused ivy to be planted around the foundation so it would cover the brick in the fashion she had grown accustomed to in the East. From 1916 on, Hood River was the family's primary residence, although they spent part of their summers at the farm in Husum, where there was a clay tennis court and horses to ride.

L.A. Woodard, who built several of Hood River's downtown commercial buildings, purchased the 1/2 acre lot in Blowers' Addition in 1913; employing well-known Hood River stonemason John Zolls, he built the house in 1913-1914. The property was mortgaged for \$3,550 with notes held by two

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individuals and by the Hood River Apple Growers Union. As the result of a foreclosure suit filed against Woodard by Annabelle Ireland, the house was sold at Sheriff's sale in 1914, to Mrs. Ireland, for about \$4,050. There is no record to indicate whether Mrs. Ireland ever lived in the house, or whether its construction was complete when she purchased it; E.A. Franz Co., the local hardware and building supply, was listed as a lienholder in the foreclosure action.

#### HOOD RIVER DEVELOPMENT

After he left university, J.E. Slade went to work for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. His move to Hood River may well have been prompted by both the area's growing fame and by the fulsomely-worded literature being distributed in the early part of the century touting the area's splendid scenery, excellent apples and strawberries, and the opportunity for great financial success. "The world is clamoring for Hood River apples, because they are unsurpassed in the markets of the world. These apples have made Hood River famous," proclaimed a booklet published by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. about 1918, which reported net profits of \$300 to \$1,000 per acre for orchard land. Fruit shippers such as H.F. Davidson and Dan Wuille listed offices in Hood River and distributors in New York, London, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, and Tenerife.

In 1910, the area served both by railroad and by steamboats on the Columbia River. Hood River, county seat of the two-year-old Hood River County, had a population of 3,000 and according to a Hood River Commercial Club brochure, "a business center rapidly being re-built with modern blocks." It was a town with electricity and a telephone system. The city and the valley, according to the same brochure "are peopled with educated and cultured men and women." Several houses along upper State St., contemporaries of the Slade house, reflect the growing community's sense of civic pride.

The railroad brochure boasted that "This charming fortunate valley has become the retreat for the tired professional man, for the business man wearied by the manifold and ever multiplying vexations and cares and complications of city life. It is full of doctors, lawyers and preachers, of engineers and men from all walks of business life."

#### THE "UNIVERSITY MEN"

Hood River Valley, the O.R. & N. brochure said, "swarms with college-bred men. Men of refinement and culture predominate...(but) One need not hesitate, though city bred, to bring his womenfolk here, for the women are the real enthusiasts in the valley, and they find such companionship in the society of the other "rancher ladies" as will amply satisfy them."

Most of the University men arrived in Hood River between 1906 and 1915. By 1918, the Hood River University Club had 135 members, of which 117 were ranchers. Marshall Dana, later editor of the Portland Journal, wrote in the

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newspaper in 1912 that "New York financiers, Chicago money kings and Boston intellectuals have settled in Hood River."

Mr. Slade and his friends and contemporaries--Sydney Babson, E. R. Moller, Edwin R. (Ted) Pooley, Will Wagner, C. King Benton, and Paul Newcomb, were among the group variously described as "Easterners," or the "University men." They shared similar backgrounds, and individually and collectively made a decided impact on the Hood River area's settlement pattern.

The new settlers, a Portland Journal article said "have donned khaki and topboots and got into the harness...The University man at Hood River, at least as orchardist, is not a joke. Instead, he is a big success as an apple grower, and a further success as a citizen, for he has brought with him a high standard of culture." The same year, the Oregonian was reporting that "Many are still passing into the valley...but it is not a place for a poor man to go."

#### SLADE FAMILY

J.E. Slade directed the formation of the Husum Community Apple Packing Association in 1916. The owner of one of the first tractors in the White Salmon Valley, and also established an early, extensive irrigation system there. He built a dam, flumes, pipelines, a weir and a power station. As a director of the fruit growers union, he was instrumental in construction of a large fruit warehouse and loading dock next to the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad tracks on the Columbia's north shore. The Slades' Hidden Valley Orchards packing house, which still stands in good repair just north of Husum, continues to be known as "the old Slade apple house."

Elected president of the Husum School Board, Slade assured high quality education for the remote rural school's pupils by recruiting young women teachers from New England colleges who boarded with the Slades.

The Slade's two daughters graduated from Hood River High school and attended the University of Washington. Both daughters married engineers: Elizabeth wed Edward Hanford Haynes, a grandson of the man who was Washington state's first judge and its last territorial judge. Janet married Samuel Palmer Senior III, a Lehigh graduate whose father was president of J.E. Slade's class at Lehigh and who later became the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer of Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. in Connecticut.

Mrs. Slade, who died in 1955, organized and was superintendent of the first Sunday school in White Salmon area, held in a one-room schoolhouse. She also founded the town's first Ladies Aid society. In Hood River, she headed the Junior Red Cross during World War I and during World War II, she organized the Bundles for Britain effort there.

After the Slades sold the ranch north of Husum in 1935, Mr. Slade was active in fish and wildlife movements and in mosquito control. Armed with



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oil he purchased himself, or with oil purchased by the city, he patrolled mosquito breeding spots along the river. He also battled for the survival of pond fish populations in the sloughs and shallows along the Columbia River. In a letter to the editor of the Oregonian, he wrote that bass and other pond fish "afford more sport to more people than any other tupe of fish, especially to young and old people who cannot get to or afford the long and expensive car trips to the high lakes where piscatorial boondogglers stock waters bare of feed." He chastised the game commission and the Corps of Engineers for failing to keep the Lake Bonneville water level high enough to provide fresh water to the sloughs. During World War II, despite his age, he was active in the local Coast Guard Reserve.

Slade, who died in 1952, was noted for his witty letters to the editor and for his sense of humor. Irritated when parking meters were installed in Hood River, he took a large jug of pennies to City Hall, telling city officials that he expected the money to take care of his parking meter obligations for the rest of his life. Janet Slade Senior and her son Tom came to live in the house in 1954. Mrs. Senior sold the house in 1972; Tom and Jeanie Senior purchased it from Dale Johnston, the interim owner, in 1981.

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National Park Service

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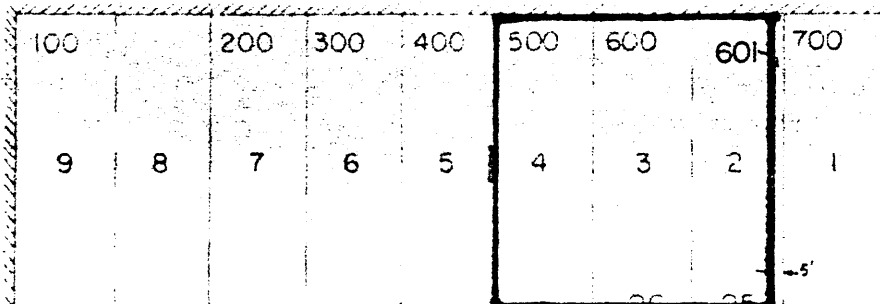
Hood River County Records and Deed Books, Hood River County Courthouse.

CANCELLED NO'S

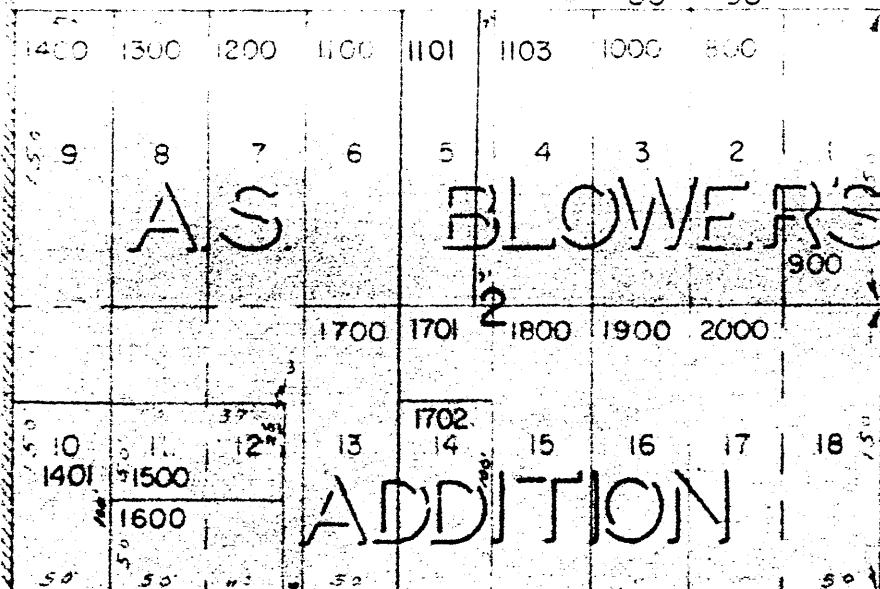
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- 3700
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STATE

STREET

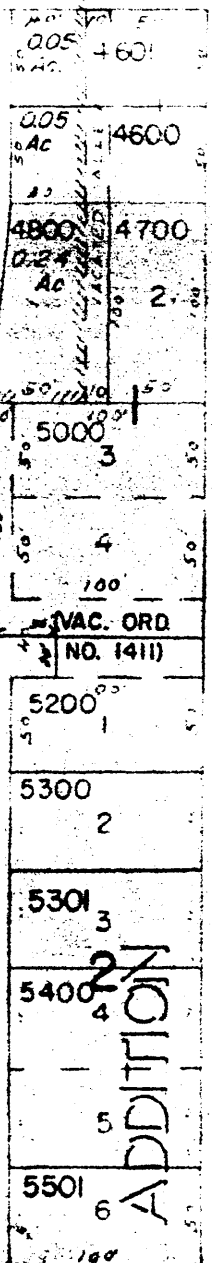
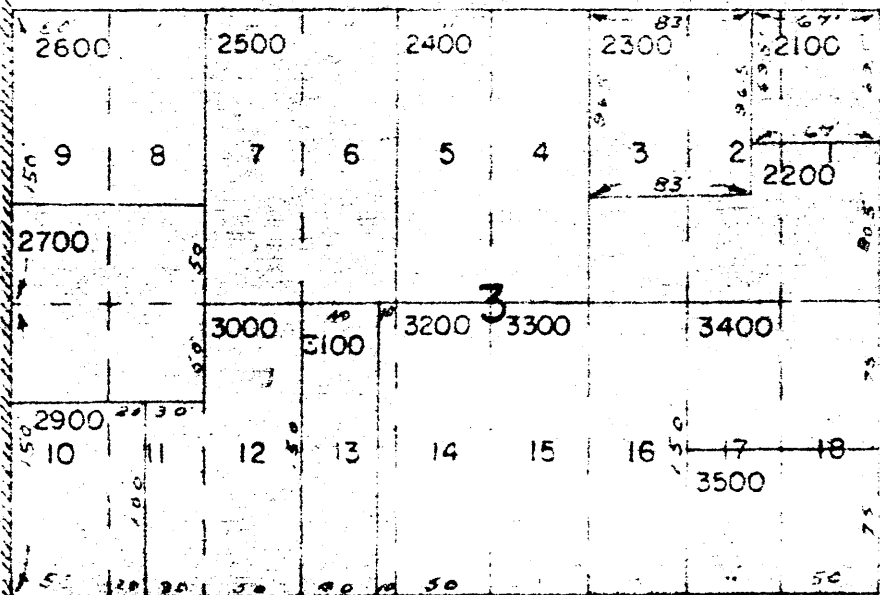


AVENUE



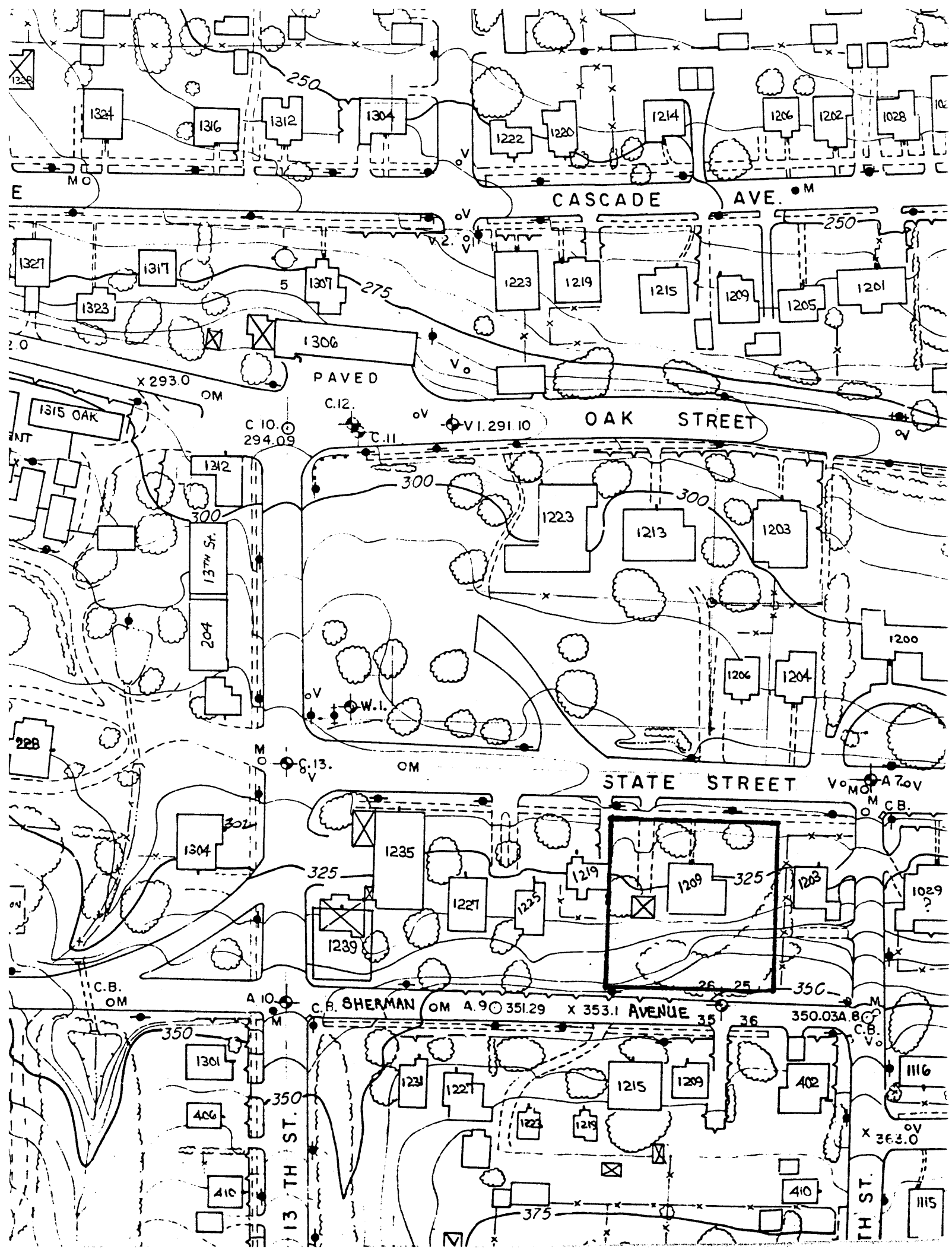
EUGENE

STREET



13TH STREET

12TH STREET



fall line

# FLOOR PLAN

2,387 square feet  
above-grade

1209 State St.  
First Floor

