

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

**Ries--Thompson House (Additional Documentation)
Hood River County, OREGON**

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL
92001327**

Carl R. Ferguson 10/31/94

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Ries-Thompson House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4993 Baseline Road N/A not for publication

city or town Parkdale N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97041

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick 8/31/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action 10/8/92
Delores B...

Ries-Thompson House
Name of Property

Hood River, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne Cottage

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation rock; concrete
walls wood: weatherboards

roof metal
other

Narrative Description

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

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The Ries-Thompson House, built ca. 1900, is located on the Ries family homestead of 1898. The house was one of the first residences constructed in what would later become Parkdale, Oregon. A vernacular version of the popular Queen Anne Cottage style, the house displays characteristics of the style in its asymmetrical massing, intersecting gable roofs, bay window, wrap-around porch, pedimented gable ends and patterned wood shingles. Although a vernacular adaptation of the style, the house is the only example of the Queen Anne Cottage style in Parkdale and the oldest in the community. The outbuildings associated with the property were constructed during the historic period of significance and are integral parts of the property.

SETTING

The Ries-Thompson House is located on a two-acre parcel in Parkdale, Oregon at the intersection of Baseline Drive and Clear Creek Road, Tax Lot 200 of Lot 2, Parcel No. 2 of the major partition No. 91538 in the Northeast 1/4 of Section 6, T1S, R10E, Willamette Meridian. Sited on an open flat lot, the two-acre parcel is bordered by orchards on the south and east. The Mt. Hood Railroad Company tracks and a new wood plank boardwalk line the west elevation of the property. The boardwalk also extends across the north perimeter of the parcel. Parkdale's commercial core and a trailer are located directly north of the parcel. A barn and shop are located south of the house. The house is set back from the intersection of Baseline Drive and Clear Creek Road approximately 140 feet on the north and 100 feet on the west. The lot is sparsely planted with the exception of two mature maples directly north of the residence and a row of fir trees east of the house. An unpaved circular driveway, with its point of beginning at Baseline Drive, is located adjacent to the fir trees on the east.

EXTERIOR

The irregular-shaped vernacular Queen Anne Cottage style house is one story high. The main volume of the building measures approximately 40 feet north-south by 36 feet east-west. A rear extension, a woodshed, is attached to the southeast corner of the house. The house is covered with intersecting gable roofs clad with metal roofing material. A corbelled chimney surmounts the

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main north-south roof and another chimney is located on the west face of the main building volume. Pedimented gable ends sheathed with wood shingles, embellish the west, north, and south elevations. A wide frieze board extends around the perimeter of the house below the slightly projecting boxed eaves. Cornerboards finish the edges of the shiplap siding. The house is supported on a rock foundation which has been partially covered with concrete. A watertable with cap extends around the building.

The majority of the windows are one over one double-hung wood sash and are capped with a projecting window cornice. Plain trim surrounds the window openings. A cut-away bay window is on the north elevation of the building. The wrap-around porch extends around the north and east elevations, covered by a hip roof. The ceiling and floor of the porch are comprised of tongue and groove boarding. Narrow boxed porch posts support the porch roof. Molded caps finish some of the posts. Three doors on the porch lead to the interior of the house. The entrance doors are comprised of three panels below and a single pane of glass above. They are capped with a projecting window cornice. A door on the south end of the east side porch leads to the wood shed. The door is a five-panel door. The metal door hardware is intact and embellished with a raised floral vine design. The house is in fair condition.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Ries-Thompson House is asymmetrical in plan. Exterior doors lead to the kitchen, dining room and parlor. The dining room, kitchen, a bedroom and bath are located in the east half of the house and two bedrooms, utility room, closet and parlor are located in the western portion.

The kitchen is rectangular in plan with a door and paired double-hung window on the east elevation. Doors on the south elevation lead to the bath and a bedroom and doors to the utility room and bedroom are on the west elevation. A large opening on the north elevation of the kitchen opens to the dining room. Board and batten panelling finished with a plate rail extends around the perimeter of the kitchen. The room has fir floors and high ceilings. The dining room is rectangular in plan with a door on the east elevation and windows on the east and north elevations.

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The room is embellished with varnished board and batten wainscotting capped with a plate rail. The room has fir floors. A wood burning stove is in the southwest corner of the room. A wide opening on the west elevation leads to the parlor. The north wall of the parlor is comprised of a bay window with one over one double-hung wood sash windows. A door on the east side of the bay leads to the wrap-around porch and a door on the west elevation accesses a small bedroom.

The three bedrooms are modest in detailing. Simple trim surrounds the windows and the floors are fir. A long closet, accessed from the middle bedroom, separates the parlor and the bedroom. The floor in the closet is constructed of oak. The bathroom is located in the southeast corner of the house. The bath has been updated with modern-type fixtures and has a plywood floor.

WOODSHED-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

The rectangular woodshed, constructed ca. 1900, is attached to the southeast elevation of the house and measures approximately 14 feet east-west by 26 feet north-south. The south bay of the porch was enclosed to make a passageway to the woodshed ca. 1915. The woodshed has a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal siding. The wide overhanging eaves have exposed jigsaw rafters and are supported with oversized brackets. Four-pane fixed windows punctuate the exterior shiplap siding which is finished with cornerboards. A window and a door, currently boarded up, are located on the south elevation of the building. The interior of the structure is divided into two rooms. Wide horizontal boards cover the interior walls. Stairs to the cellar are located in the southernmost room along the west elevation.

SHOP-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

The L-shaped shop is located southeast of the house and appears to be built in two phases. The northern portion, constructed ca. 1915, measures approximately 28 feet east-west by 26 feet north-south. The board and batten clad building is covered with a gable roof. Corrugated metal roofing sheaths the roof. A five-panel door is located on the north elevation. The east elevation of the northern section is divided into two bays. The two bays have large sliding doors constructed of vertical boards mounted on a

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roller system. Large log poles in the interior support the roof. The floors are concrete.

The south end of the shop was constructed at a somewhat later date, ca. 1925. The building is clad with board and batten siding and is covered with a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal roofing. The building has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The southern section is divided into two bays. A door constructed of board and batten siding extends across the southern opening. A small window is located on the south elevation of the building. The shop is in fair-good condition.

BARN-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

The rectangular barn, built ca. 1915, is located southeast of the shop building and measures approximately 42 feet east-west by 48 feet north-south. The building is covered with a gable roof with side shed extensions. A diamond-pane window punctuates the north end of the gable and a hay lift hood with a fork lift is located on the south gable end. The east elevation is open in plan with three primary bays supported by square posts. A large sliding door on a track is located in the center of the north elevation. A similar door is located on the south elevation, however the door has been removed. The interior of the barn is divided into thirds. The central bay has a partial loft above. The barn is in fair-poor condition.

MOBILE HOME-NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

A mobile home is located on the northern perimeter of the property. The mobile home is a non-contributing feature in the nominated area and will be removed in the later period of the redevelopment plan.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the house are minimal. A portion of the porch has been enclosed as a passageway to the woodshed (ca. 1915). At this time, it appears that a new roof with exposed rafters replaced the original woodshed roof. Other alterations include the replacement of one of the west elevation one over one windows with a one over

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six double-hung wood sash window (date unknown). Some of the windows and doors have been covered with boarding in the house and outbuildings.

RESTORATION PLANS

The Ries-Thompson House is an integral part of the Oregon Economic Development Department's Regional Strategies Program. The program was created in 1987 to support economic development strategies targeted to a single industry in each of 15 regions.

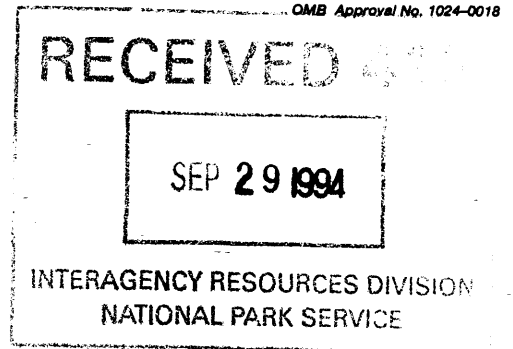
The Parkdale Museum Project was accepted as one of eight programs receiving grant monies in the Hood River region in January 1992. The project includes; development of a local historical museum to house the Jesse and Winnefred Hutson Collection (grant funds from the Regional Strategies Program), construction of restroom facilities and a boardwalk (private funds) at the terminus of the Mt. Hood Railroad, landscaping (private and U.S. Forest Service) and construction of an amphitheater (private funding). This project was selected as Hood River County's top priority in development of a regional strategy list. Only eight other projects were selected in Hood River region to receive grant monies for the development of a regional tourism program.

The shop would be utilized as a gift shop and the barn used to display exhibits of early 20th century farm and logging equipment. There are no immediate plans for the Ries-Thompson House; the house will be the focal point of the development and long-range plans include restoring the turn-of-the-century building.

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RIES-THOMPSON HOUSE (c. 1900)
4993 Baseline Road
Parkdale, Hood River County, Oregon

NRIS NO. 92001327

Listing date: 10-8-92

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to provide up-to-date information concerning recent development of the two-acre listed area. At the time the property was listed in the National Register in 1992, it contained three contributing features [house of c. 1900, barn of c. 1915, and machine shed of 1915 that was enlarged in 1925] and one non-contributing feature, a mobile home which occupied the northeast corner of the two acre parcel.

At the time the property was being registered, the mobile home was removed, and the minor garage building associated with it was converted to public restrooms. In 1993, the space previously occupied by the mobile home was developed with a one-and-a-half-story museum building of wood construction with metal roof. Designed somewhat in the tradition of vernacular Craftsman and barn architecture, it is considered compatible with the historic ensemble, which also has sheet metal roof coverings. The Jesse and Winifred Hutson Museum, which exhibits mineral specimens, Native American artifacts and pioneer hand tools, and its accessory toilet building, are counted non-historic, non-contributing features within the listed area. Although the museum grounds of 0.26 acres have been partitioned from the larger parcel and assigned a separate tax lot number, no reduction of the National Register boundary is sought at this time since the museum development is complementary to and consistent with the public use of the Ries-Thompson House as a tea house and interpretive facility.

Transmitted herewith are current views documenting the character and relative position of the two non-contributing features.

Photographs (supplementary series)

Jack Mills, 1994
4699 Leasure Road
Mt. Hood OR 97041

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Hood River County

1. View of Ries-Thompson House, looking south from Baseline Road.
2. Looking west at Hutson Museum building from NW corner of listed property.
3. Hutson Museum building, west elevation.
4. Hutson Museum building, north (front) elevation.
5. Hutson Museum building, view of front elevation from NE corner.
6. Hutson Museum restroom building, north elevation.
7. View of Ries-Thompson House grounds from south end of listed property, showing excursion train of Mount Hood Scenic Railroad bordering property on west.
8. Ries-Thompson House and machine shed, looking north.
9. South end view of Ries-Thompson House showing attached woodshed.
10. Ries-Thompson House, west elevation.



Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE: September 26, 1994

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Settlement
Industry

Period of Significance

1900-1929

Significant Dates

1900
1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State agency
[] Federal agency
[] Local government
[] University
[x] Other

Name of repository:

Hood River County Library
Newspaper - Hood River News

~~Ries, Thompson House~~
Name of Property

~~Hood River, Oregon~~
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.0 acres Parkdale, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	0
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6	0	9	7	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	0	4	1	3	7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

4

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tibby O'Brien and Sally Donovan

organization O'Brien/Donovan Joint Venture date February 27, 1992

street & number 111.5 Third Street telephone (503) 386-6755

city or town Hood River state Oregon zip code 97031

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Jack Mills

street & number 4699 Leasure Drive telephone (503) 352-7729

city or town Mt. Hood state Oregon zip code 97041

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

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

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SHPO SUMMARY

The nucleus of the homestead established by Anna Ries in the Upper Hood River Valley east of Mt. Hood in 1898 occupies a parcel of two acres at the southeast corner of Clear Creek Road and Base Line Road adjacent to the terminus of the Mt. Hood Railroad at Parkdale. Its component features, each counted as separately contributing, are a single-story house with an attached woodshed, a free-standing machine shed and a barn. The buildings were erected over the years 1900 to 1925. Each is covered at present with corrugated sheet metal roofing. There is a mobile home situated at the northeast corner of the parcel which is to be removed from the property eventually. It is counted a non-contributing feature.

The farmhouse is among the first buildings constructed at the settlement that gathered at the end of the Mt. Hood Railroad feeder line. It is a well-preserved vernacular version of the Queen Anne cottage, a distinctive type within the picturesque residential genre, and it is the only representative of Queen Anne architecture locally.

The single-story, gable-roofed balloon frame house measures 36 x 40 feet in ground plan and is oriented to the northwest, toward the intersection of roads. Clad chiefly with drop siding, but also finished with shingles in the gable ends, it displays the characteristics common to Queen Anne cottages in its asymmetrical massing, intersecting pedimented gable roofs, a beveled window bay, a wrap-around veranda, and in its modest variegation of surface materials. The house is well, if simply, finished with plain wide corner and frieze boards, boxed cornices, both raking and pent, and simple architrave framements for windows and doors. Windows, typically, are double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. The house was built about 1900.

A gable-roofed, shiplap-clad woodshed finished in the Craftsman manner with overhanging eaves on rafter ends and triangular brackets was added longitudinally at the southeast corner of the core volume. It measures 14 x 26 feet. About 1915, a passageway between the two volumes was enclosed from a side porch on the east.

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The gable-roofed machine shed, located off the southeast corner of the woodshed, was built in two stages, in 1915 and 1925. Its cladding is board and batten. Log poles support the roof of the older portion.

The barn, a post and beam construction of about 1915, is located at the southeast corner of the parcel, where it is oriented north to south. An example of a central-bay, open plan type with shed enclosures on either side, its footprint measures 42 x 48 feet. It, too, is clad with board and batten siding. The barn has track sliding doors at either end elevation, and its distinguishing features are a hay mow on the north and a square window turned on point in the south gable peak.

It is expected that the ensemble will be restored as part of a planned Parkdale Museum project. Because it is a rare remaining direct link to forces that shaped the rural farming community, the property meets National Register Criterion A in the context of settlement and industry. The Ries family farmstead was among the earliest established at the place that was to become Parkdale. The beginnings of fruit growing, locally, are tied to the arrival of the Ries family. After the Mt. Hood Railroad was completed to Parkdale in 1909, the Ries House was occupied by J. F. Thompson, manager of a local orchard operation. Thompson took title to the property in 1912 and was responsible for the improvements that were carried out by 1915. Impetus for extending a feeder line to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company railroad in the Columbia River corridor, some 17 miles to the north, came chiefly from extraction of timber resources, but also from expansion of the orchard industry up the East Fork of the Hood River and from the increasing attraction of Mt. Hood as a recreation destination point. The Mount Hood Railroad Company was formed by David Eccles of the Oregon Lumber Company. Under railroad company auspices, Parkdale was platted in 1910 and provided with a general store.

J. F. Thompson and his wife remained in the house to the time of Thompson's death in 1929. Thompson had acted in the capacity of entrepreneur, managing local operations of a hydroelectric power company as well as Almira Orchards. He developed an addition to the ten-acre townsite and promoted fully in the growth of the community.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ries-Thompson House, constructed c. 1900, in the Hood River County farming community of Parkdale, is significant under Criterion A in the context of settlement and industry. It, singularly, represents the primary settlement era of Parkdale as well as the later development of the community associated with the coming of the railroad and the burgeoning orchard and timber industries.

Anna Ries (b. 1841) and her family purchased the property associated with the house in 1898 and subsequently constructed the residence c. 1900. The house is significant as the singular extant example from the early settlement era of Parkdale prior to the introduction of the railroad.

The property was later associated with J.F. Thompson who bought the acreage in 1912. Thompson was a local entrepreneur and managed several of the local fruit orchards owned by Eastern investors. A native of Ohio, Thompson came to the region with the early wave of affluent investors, drawn to the Upper Hood River Valley for its beauty and promise of economic gain.

As well as managing local orchards, Thompson expanded his personal interest in Parkdale by developing part of his property as the second addition to the town's plat, constructing many of the early homes along the main street, and managing the local hydro-electric plant. All of Thompson's business ventures contributed to the development of Parkdale and are directly linked with the coming of the Mount Hood Railroad.

In anticipation of the extension of the Mount Hood Railroad, the town of Parkdale was platted in 1910, the same year the line reached the small settlement. The construction of the railroad was an integral part of the development of Parkdale as well as the surrounding Hood River valley. Timber and fruit industries could not have flourished without the establishment of the Mount Hood Railroad. The railroad brought the Upper Hood River Valley out of isolation enabling development of the towns and the region's rich timber and agricultural lands.

The Ries-Thompson House is the nucleus of the Parkdale homestead established by Anna Ries in 1898. The site is composed of a two acre parcel located at the southeast corner of Baseline Drive and

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Clear Creek Road at the terminus of the Mount Hood Railroad. The contributing components of this site include a one story house with a woodshed attachment, machine shed and barn. A non-contributing mobile home, located at the northeast corner of the site, will be removed as part of the future development plans.

The house is a well-preserved example of a vernacular version of the Queen Anne style and maintains a high degree of architectural and contextual integrity. The wood balloon-frame building is asymmetrical in massing with intersecting gables. The body of the building is clad in shiplap siding with gable-ends featuring patterned wood shingles. Other features associated with the Queen Anne style include a single story wrap-around porch, pedimented gable ends, and a cut-away bay window.

THE MOUNT HOOD RAILROAD COMPANY

The Mount Hood Railroad Company was historically significant in the development of Parkdale, Oregon. Built between 1906 and 1910, the railway extended 23 miles from Hood River, Oregon to Parkdale, Oregon, passing through the communities of Pine Grove, Odell, Winans, and Dee enroute. The fruit and logging industries were dependent on the railway for shipping their goods to markets. The Mount Hood Railroad Company was the major factor in the development of the timber and fruit industries in the Upper Hood River Valley.

The Mount Hood Railroad was a feeder line extending south from the the main line of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company (O.W.R. & N.) based in Hood River, Oregon. The O.W.R. & N. Company (originally the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company) was founded by Henry Villard in 1879. Villard saw tremendous potential in an unified transportation network across the state and country. Systematically purchasing all the major railroads and navigation companies in Oregon, Villard organized the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company (O.R. & N.). The first railroad built by Villard was a line extending from Portland to Wallula along the south side of the Columbia River. The line was started in 1880 and completed in 1882, making the rich agricultural and timber lands surrounding the Columbia more accessible.

New town sites were quickly platted along the line prior to its completion; Hood River was one such town. The town was platted in

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1881, in anticipation of the railroad line and depot. Lots were given in the new plat of Hood River to business people who would construct stores on the parcels. This further stimulated development of the small river community. The community grew steadily after the coming of the railroad, as people and goods were shipped to and from neighboring communities and markets.

In the last decade of the 19th century, the vast stands of timber from the surrounding hillsides were harvested as the potential of the region as a major fruit producing area was realized. Timber and Hood River strawberries and apples became a major export by 1900. The two industries were dependent on the railway for transportation and distribution of their goods.

David Eccles, founder of the Oregon Lumber Company, saw the opportunity to expand this holding in the Hood River region. A self-made entrepreneur, Eccles was associated with the construction, lumber, railroad, sugar beet, and banking industries in many states (Tonsfeldt, 1985: 8-5). His second largest business, outside the Utah Construction Company, was the Oregon Lumber Company. During the last two decades of the 19th century, Eccles purchased and built mills all over Oregon, constituting the successful Oregon Lumber Company.

In 1903, Eccles bought the Lost Lake Lumber Company in Hood River after subsidizing the operation for two years. The mill was located on the Columbia River at the mouth of the Hood River. Together with other interests in the area, Eccles formed the Mount Hood Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the Oregon Lumber Company (Arrington, 1975: 234).

After exhausting most of the easily harvested timber in the Hood River area, Eccles incorporated the Mount Hood Railroad Company in 1905 to access the large stands of timber in the upper regions of the Hood River Valley. The proposed line was backed by assets of the Oregon Lumber Company. Surveyors platted the shortest possible route up the Hood River canyon, missing the prime orchards of the Lower Hood River Valley (Mount Hood Railroad Company, 1988: 25). Because of complaints from the orchardists, the line was re-surveyed to include the valuable orchard lands of the Lower Hood River Valley which made the route longer.

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The 15.5 mile line extended from Hood River south to Dee, the future base of the Mount Hood Lumber Company mill. The line was completed in the spring of 1906. Upon completion, the original Lost Lake Lumber Company (now the Mount Hood Lumber Company) mill was moved from the banks of the Columbia River to the new mill at Dee. A mill town was subsequently constructed and named after the Vice-President of the Oregon Lumber Company, Thomas D. Dee. The town boasted a hotel, company office, railroad station, store and post office (Mount Hood Railroad Company, 1988: 18). The mill was dependent on the small feeder rail line to transport the lumber to awaiting markets.

The lands surrounding Dee were the first to be logged because of its proximity to the mill. The cleared lands were sold by the lumber company and fledgling orchards were started, some by Japanese railroad workers. This ushered in the start of the orchard industry in the lower reaches of the Upper Hood River Valley. The railroad, providing a more expeditious means of transportation, encouraged development of potential orchard land.

R.J. McIsacc, a Parkdale entrepreneur, convinced Eccles to extend the line six miles south to Parkdale, making Parkdale the southern terminus for the rail line. Eccles, convinced of the great business potential in the Upper Valley, started plans for the extension in 1908. In anticipation of the extension of the railroad, many investors began buying land and clearing land in the Parkdale area for future use as orchards (Oregonian, 1908: 12).

The Mount Hood Railroad Company completed the line to Parkdale, at mile marker twenty-one, in 1910. At that time, the community of Parkdale was platted by McIsacc, and a store and depot built. Only a few residences were located in the community including the earliest home, the Ries-Thompson House.

The Mount Hood Railroad not only transported timber and fruit from the Upper Hood River Valley, but carried passengers. Small stations were set up along the line to accommodate the orchardists and passenger alike. Later, a separate "rail-autos" or "jitneys" were introduced for passengers to reduce cost and speed service to and from Hood River (Mount Hood Railroad Company, 1988: 28). At one time, four trains daily ran to Hood River.

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Gradually, the dependence on the railway system was replaced by the automobile. The Loop Highway (from Hood River to Mount Hood and Portland), completed in 1924, further decrease usage of the railroad's passenger and freight service. Although the valley depended less on the railroad, the railroad company continued to serve the Upper Hood River Valley until the 1980s. At that time, the railroad was purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad (owners after the Oregon Lumber Company) by the Mount Hood Railroad Company, a private corporation. The private company put the train back into commission which is currently being used to carry tourists to the upper reaches of the Hood River Valley.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE HOOD RIVER VALLEY

The fruit industry began early in the Hood River Valley. Nathaniel Coe, the founder of Hood River, planted the first fruit trees in the valley after settling on his donation land claim of 1854. As the population of the valley increased, orchards became an integral part of the landscape. The rich valley soil and temperate climate made the area conducive to fruit growing.

After the town of Hood River was platted in 1881 and the arrival of the railroad in 1882, the Hood River Valley developed as a thriving fruit growing region and central shipping point for the exports of goods from the valley. Apples, strawberries, and other fruits were planted in the valley in the 1880s and 1890s. As technological improvements advanced in the area such as improvement in irrigation systems and better navigation of the Columbia River, the fruit growing industry became a lucrative business. In response to the increasing demand for Hood River fruit, a group of business partners incorporated the Hood River Fruit Growers Union in 1893, the first farmers cooperative in the Pacific Northwest.

The Hood River fruit industry received national recognition at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, the same year the grower's union was established. Hood River apples received more awards than any other exhibits in the state. Additional awards such as ones received at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition brought further national exposure to the valley's growing industry. Local merchants were spurred to develop other orchard lands in the Lower Hood River Valley as many fruit related businesses flourished in the area.

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The success of the industry grew after 1905 pushing land prices to an all time high due, in part, to an increase in fruit prices. East Coast investors eagerly purchased prime orchard lands some drawn initially as a result of the exposure the Hood River fruit industry received in the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Lower Hood River Valley was gaining international notoriety for its high quality of fruit. The Morning Oregonian stated Wednesday May 8, 1907, "This fruit district has made remarkable growth in the last seven years. Its apples have spread its fame over the world and its strawberries over America. The profits of the apple business are so large that they have raised prices of orchards to phenomenal figures." The success and optimism created by high fruit and land prices spurred Hood River Valley residents to lead a successful petition forming Hood River County from Wasco County in 1908. The optimism continued as Hood River Valley's reputation drew investors from the East, purchasing the farms planted by earlier pioneers.

By 1910 there were 70,000 acres of tillable land in the Hood River Valley; approximately 50,000 were adapted to fruit growing. As the fruit industry prospered in the Lower Hood River Valley, a demand for lower priced properties in the Upper Hood River Valley grew.

THE UPPER HOOD RIVER VALLEY

The Upper Hood River Valley is located in the southeast portion of the Hood River Valley at the base of Mount Hood in Hood River County. The region, with altitudes between 1200 and 1500 feet, has a slightly shorter growing season than the Lower Hood River Valley due to its elevation. The towns in the Upper Valley developed somewhat later than Hood River due to its isolated location. The Upper Hood River Valley includes the towns of Parkdale and Mount Hood.

Settlers first ventured into the Mount Hood and Parkdale region in 1859. Earliest accounts suggest that the earliest settlers in the area was the Donald M. Bridgefarmer family. The Bridgefarmers squatted on 320 acres of land near Mount Hood. Other early residents included Joe Divers, the Robertson brothers, the Williams, and the Davises. In 1868 S. M. Baldwin and Andrew H. Tieman purchased the Bridgefarmer's squatters rights to their farm

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for \$50 in gold, a shotgun, \$150 in cash and a team of oxen (Hood River County News, 15 May 1975).

Baldwin and Tieman developed a stock business and were involved in many other business ventures as well. They soon built a residence, considered a mansion at the time, and a sawmill. The residence became the focus of all the social activities in the Upper Valley and was used as a halfway house for government botanists, geologists, and surveyors (Hood River County News, 15 May 1975).

The second wave of settlers arrived in 1882-84 after the completion of the township land survey. The Coopers, Dimmericks, George Werner, James Languille and Emery Welches arrived, creating the first real settlement in the region. At this time, the region was known as "Baldwin's Precinct."

These early settlers were farmers, working on improving their land. Many settlers had orchards, as subsistence was crucial to their survival in this remote area. David R. Cooper reportedly planted a large pear and apple orchard near Mount Hood prior to the turn of the century. The climate proved successful for growing fruit.

The region also developed into a prosperous tourist destination. The Coopers, Grahams, Coes and Stanahans promoted the development of tourism by incorporating and constructing the Mount Hood toll and wagon road. The road, constructed in 1883, extended from the Cooper's acreage near the present community of Mount Hood to the glaciers on the north face of Mount Hood (Hood River Historical Society, 1982: 26). A tent camp was created to accommodate the tourist journeying to the base of the mountain. They later sold the vacation spot to Portland developers who constructed the Cloud Cap Inn. Cloud Cap Inn became a popular resort for visitors around the world.

PARKDALE: INITIAL SETTLEMENT

The Ries family arrived in the present-day town of Parkdale around 1898 and homesteaded 166 acres. Anna Ries, originally from Germany as was her deceased husband, settled in the Upper Valley with her young children and an older son or relative, Henry Ries

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(Wisconsin, September 1861). Census records of 1900 indicate they jointly headed the household and farmed the property. Three younger children resided with them in 1900: Lottie (November, 1880), Ammel (December 1883) and Clarence (October 1886), all born in Michigan. They proved their claim in 1905. Their arrival and construction of their family home marks the initial development period of Parkdale. The residence, the earliest extant home in Parkdale, was the nucleus of town's development.

The Rieses farmed the acreage as well as planting over 800 fruit trees during their occupancy. The family were some of the earliest to realize the fruit growing potential of the Upper Hood River Valley.

Rising values of the Lower Hood River Valley and the anticipation of the Mount Hood Railroad, encouraged many young Easterner to invest in the raw timber land of the Upper Hood River Valley. The Ries family apparently choose to take advantage of this influx of demand and put their property up for sale.

As early as 1909, it appears that the property was marketed by the Ries family, as advertised in the Hood River News of July 21, 1909: "26 acres across the road from the Mt. Hood R.R. and from the new school house 12 acres in cultivation, 350 two year trees, 300 ready to bear, 150 bearing; Good new 6 room house, barn 14 x 24, wood shed and chicken house \$10,000." The property was finally sold to J.F. and Nannie Thompson, local entrepreneurs, by Edna and Fred Ries on June 3, 1912. Upon transference of the deed, the Thompsons started making improvements to the farmstead as noted in the Hood River News of October 2, 1912, "The transformation that is taking place on the old Ries place speaks volumes of J.F. Thompson, the new owner. Mr. Thompson is associated with A. Millard of Omaha in the Almira Orchards, one of the showplaces in the upper valley."

THE TOWN OF PARKDALE

The township of Parkdale was platted by R.J. McIsaac on June 4, 1910 on a ten acre parcel originally known as the Rawson's Farm (Rumbaugh, nd: 1). Prior to its platting, the community was commonly known as the "Upper Valley," Baldwin District or associated with the neighboring community of Mount Hood (Rumbaugh,

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nd: 1). Parkdale was developed, in part, by Utah capitalist David Eccles who formed the Mount Hood Railroad Company. Completed to Dee, Oregon in 1906, the railway served as a feeder line for the Mount Hood Lumber Company's Dee mill owned by Eccles. The line extended from Hood River, where it connected with the main line, to Dee in the Upper Hood River Valley. A extension was completed to Parkdale in 1910, six mile south of the Dee mill. Parkdale was platted in anticipation to the coming of the railroad and became the southern terminus for the railroad.

R.J. McIsaac, a shareowner of the railroad company, acquired the right-of-way for the extension and platted the original ten-acre townsite (Rumbaugh, nd: 1; Hood River News, 10 February 1909) He also built a general merchandise store across from the subject property which later served as a post office and community hall (Rumbaugh, nd: 1). The November 3, 1909 Hood River News stated, "The extension of the Mt. Hood Railroad, which will give transportation six miles up the valley is almost complete...The grounds have been purchased, and a new town, which has been named Parkdale, is being laid out at the end of the road. Plans have been made for a store building, and a hotel...Hundreds of acres of fruit land have been bought in the vicinity of the new railroad terminus this summer by well-to-do Eastern people, much of which has been cleared and set to trees and many handsome homes have been built."

Investors clearly were drawn by the coming of the railroad to Parkdale. G.D. Woodworth, a former president of the Apple Growers Union in Hood River, purchased a large tract in the Upper Valley with New York investor Robert Loomis (Oregonian, 30 March 1908). Anticipating the railway expansion he commented, "While this section in the past has been somewhat isolated, the new railroad is giving us a daily transportation service and we will be able to ship our fruit out so as to avoid long hauls by wagon." (Oregonian, 30 March 1908).

Approximately 68 Easterners came to the Parkdale area from 1902 to 1918 to invest in the orchard lands (Hood River News, April 26, 1979). Seven arrived prior to 1909. Among these included Robert Loomis and E.B. London in 1906, and R.E. and Sydney Babson in 1908. Numbers increased substantially with the advent of the railroad. Other noted Easterners included Henry and C. Steinhauser, George Blodgett, C.E. Craven, and Gearhart Wertgen.

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Many of these men were young, well educated and from affluent backgrounds.

J.F. and Nannie J. Thompson, second owners of the Ries House, also capitalized on the newly platted town, the coming of the railroad and the developing fruit industry. J.F. Thompson's occupation of the residence is significant in his association with the wave of Eastern investors who formed the nucleus of Parkdale's settlement.

Thompson was primarily a builder and entrepreneur employed by investors to manage agricultural properties (Merz, 1992). He first appears as the manager of properties owned by London and Powers, a Portland and Hood River based partnership raising strawberries and investing in orchard lands (Hood River News, 9 June 1909). Edwin London later went into business for himself, at one time holding over 800 acres in the Hood River Valley (Hood River County Historical Museum, 1982, 266).

Thompson was also associated with the Almira Orchards (a Omaha investment firm), as well as the local manager of the Hydro Electric Company (Hood River News, 9 June 1909). A part of the 26 acres lining the south side of Baseline Road was platted by Thompson as "Thompson's First Addition" to Parkdale on October 16, 1915. Apparently some of the residences lining the south side of Baseline Road were constructed by him (Merz, 1992). He and his family established a comfortable position in the community participating in local business and social activities. The house was known as a show place and gathering place during the Thompson's residency.

The Parkdale railroad depot was constructed in 1911 directly north of the Thompson residence and the McIsacc Store (1910) was constructed to the northeast. The Parkdale area became an active farming community, producing all types of fruits including strawberries. Dairy farms were common in the area and potatoes were also raised in the fields surrounding the town.

Parkdale's prosperity continued through World War I, and like many other communities, suffered during the Depression. Parkdale continues to serve the local fruit industry as well as U.S. Forest Service and Oregon State Highway Department facilities. The recent purchase of the Mount Hood Railroad has reawakened the upper valley's tourism industry. Railroad investors plan to build

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a museum on the Riés-Thompson property and restore the residence as the destination of the historic railroad.

THE RIES-THOMPSON RESIDENCE

The Ries-Thompson Residence is the oldest house in Parkdale proper. It was built in a style contemporary with the homestead settlement period of the Upper Hood River Valley. Most buildings in the Upper Valley postdate the platting of Parkdale (1910) and reflect later popular architectural styles.

The Queen Anne style "misnamed after Queen Anne, but actually based on manor houses and cottage Elizabethan architecture." was popularized in the United States by the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, "where the British government buildings in this style were among the most popular structures" (Clark, 1983: 85). This eclectic style appealed to citizens of wealth who could express their success with the opulence of towers, turrets and varying degrees of ornamentation. Builders and architects of this period began to publish pattern books providing plans and order sources for detailing. "The expanding railroad network also helped popularize the style by making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available through much of the nation." (McAlester, 1984: 268). A variety of buildings and styles were represented in these books, many containing examples of modest cottages.

The Ries-Thompson House is representative of the more modest vernacular cottage adaptation. The residence displays many of the common features of the Queen Anne Cottage although lacking the embellishment associated with the high style Queen Anne cottage. The house has asymmetrical massing, intersecting gables, one story wrap-around porch, cut-away bay, and several siding surfaces including shiplap and wooden shingles "used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance." (McAlester, 1984: 263). Evidence of the Queen Anne Style in the interior include the high ceilings, asymmetrical plan, and molded projecting doors and window cornices. Later craftsman detailing (c. 1912) is evident in board and batten wainscoting and plate rail found in the kitchen and dining room.

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OWNERS

Ries family: owned from 1898 to 1912

Anna Ries, originally from Germany as was her deceased husband, settled in the Upper Valley with her young children and an older son or relative, Henry Ries (Wisconsin, September 1861). Census records of 1900 indicate they jointly headed the household and farmed the property. Three younger children resided with them in 1900: Lottie (November, 1880), Ammel (December 1883) and Clarence (October 1886), all born in Michigan.

After selling the residence, Edna and Fred Ries moved to Eugene, returning to Hood River the following year (Hood River News, 11 December 1912) Anna Ries apparently lived as late as 1914, having donated land for Idlewilde Cemetery in that year (Hood River News, 11 December 1912).

J.F. and Nannie Thompson: owned 1912 to 1944

The Thompsons purchased the property in 1912 and upgraded the farmstead during their occupancy. After Thompson's death in 1929, his widow moved to an apartment in Parkdale and later to Roseburg (Porterfield, 1992). She rented the property a number of years until selling it to David R. Cooper in December 6, 1944.

Cooper Family: purchased in 1944

David R. and Violet Cooper owned the house for almost 40 years. Cooper was a well known rancher in the Upper Valley continuing the pear and apple orchard operation started by his father, noted pioneer David Rose Cooper. The younger Cooper also raised Galloway cattle and turkeys. He is noted for developing a broad-breasted turkey and pioneering modern turkey breeding practices (Merz, 1992).

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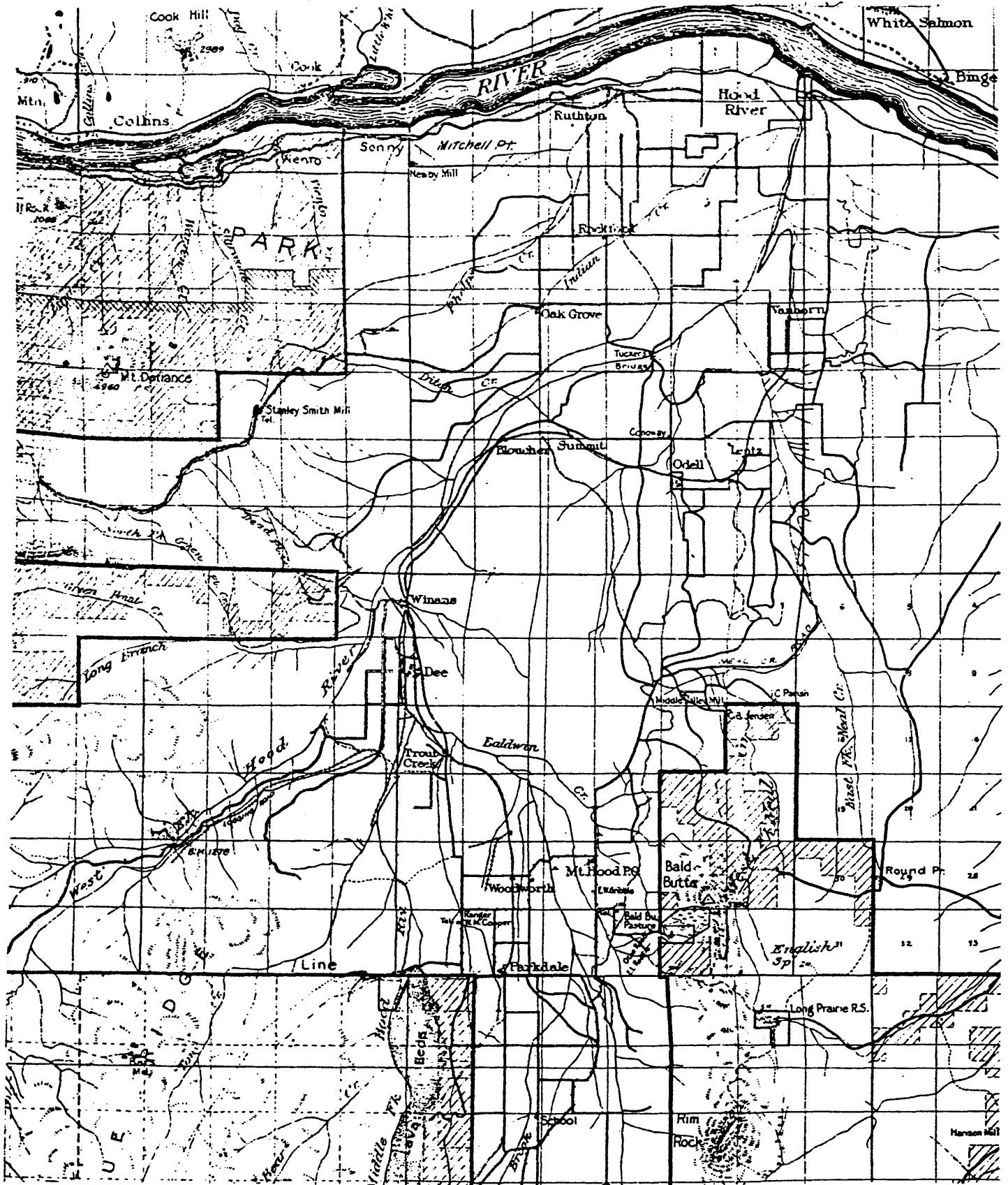
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VERBAL DESCRIPTION

The Ries-Thompson House is located on a 2.0 acre parcel in Parkdale, Oregon at the intersection of Baseline Drive and Clear Creek Road. The parcel is described as Tax Lot 200 of Lot 2, Parcel No. 2 of the major No. 91538 in the NE 1/4 of Section 6, T1S, R10E, Willamette Meridian.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated 2.0 acre parcel includes a portion of the original Donation Land Claim of Anna Ries which included 166 acres. Contributing features includes a house, woodshed, shop, and barn. A trailer, a non-contributing feature, is in the northeast section of the parcel.

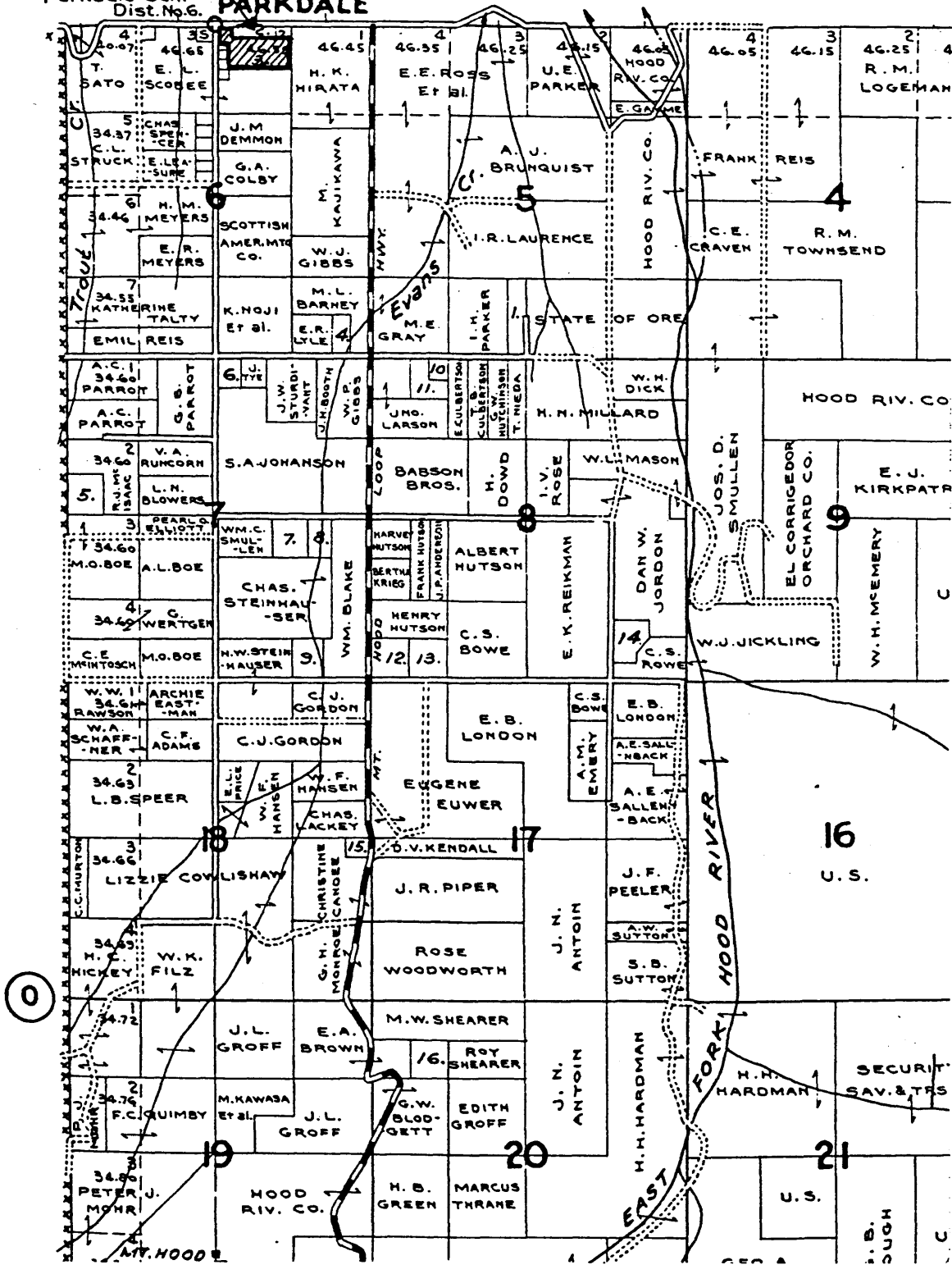


Map of Oregon National Forest, 1916

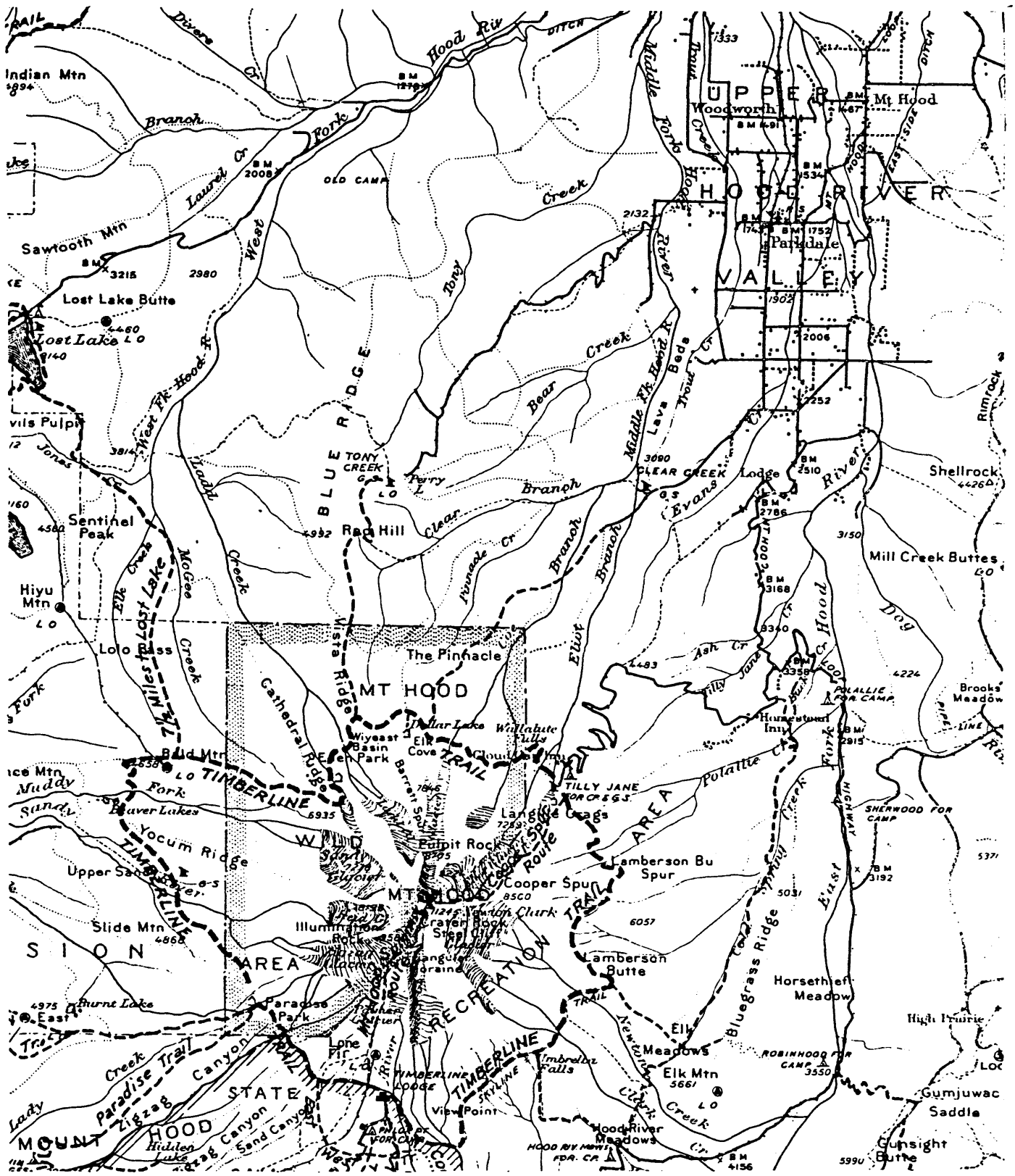
SITE

SCALE 2 IN. = 1 MILE.

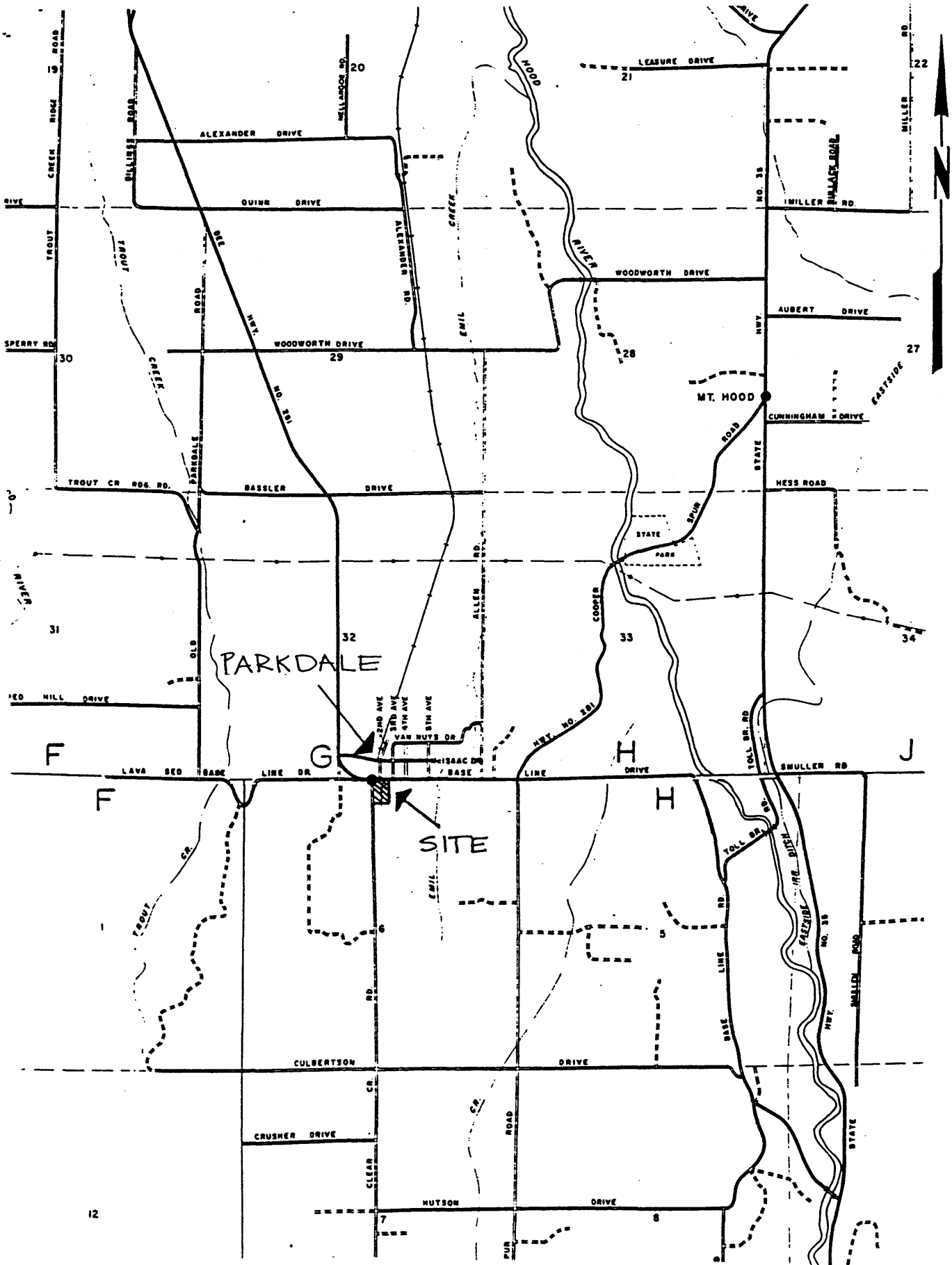
Parkdale Sch. Dist. No. 6. **PARKDALE**



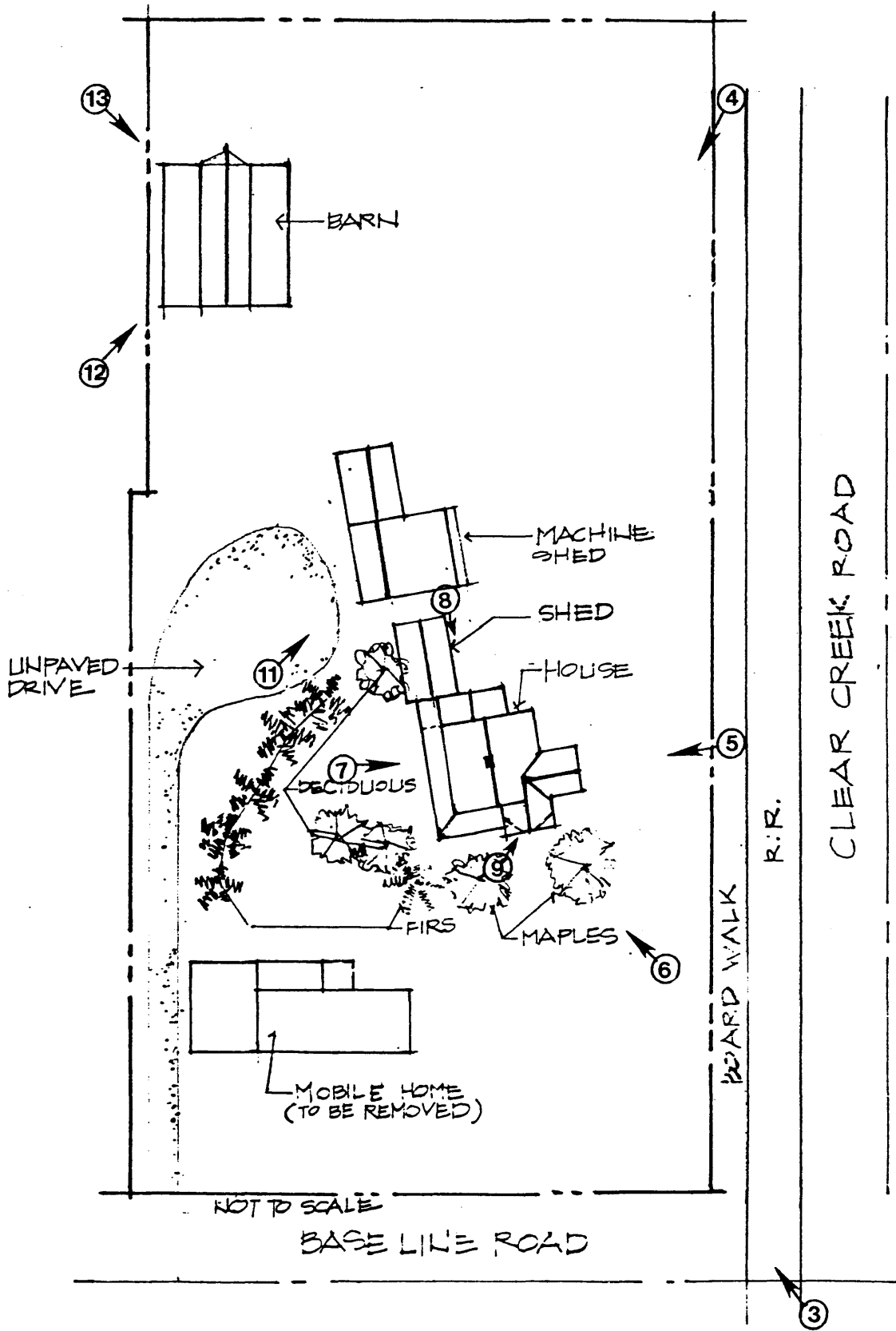
Metzker Map, 1938



Trails on Slopes of Mt. Hood, 1947
 Mt. Hood National Forest



Vicinity Map

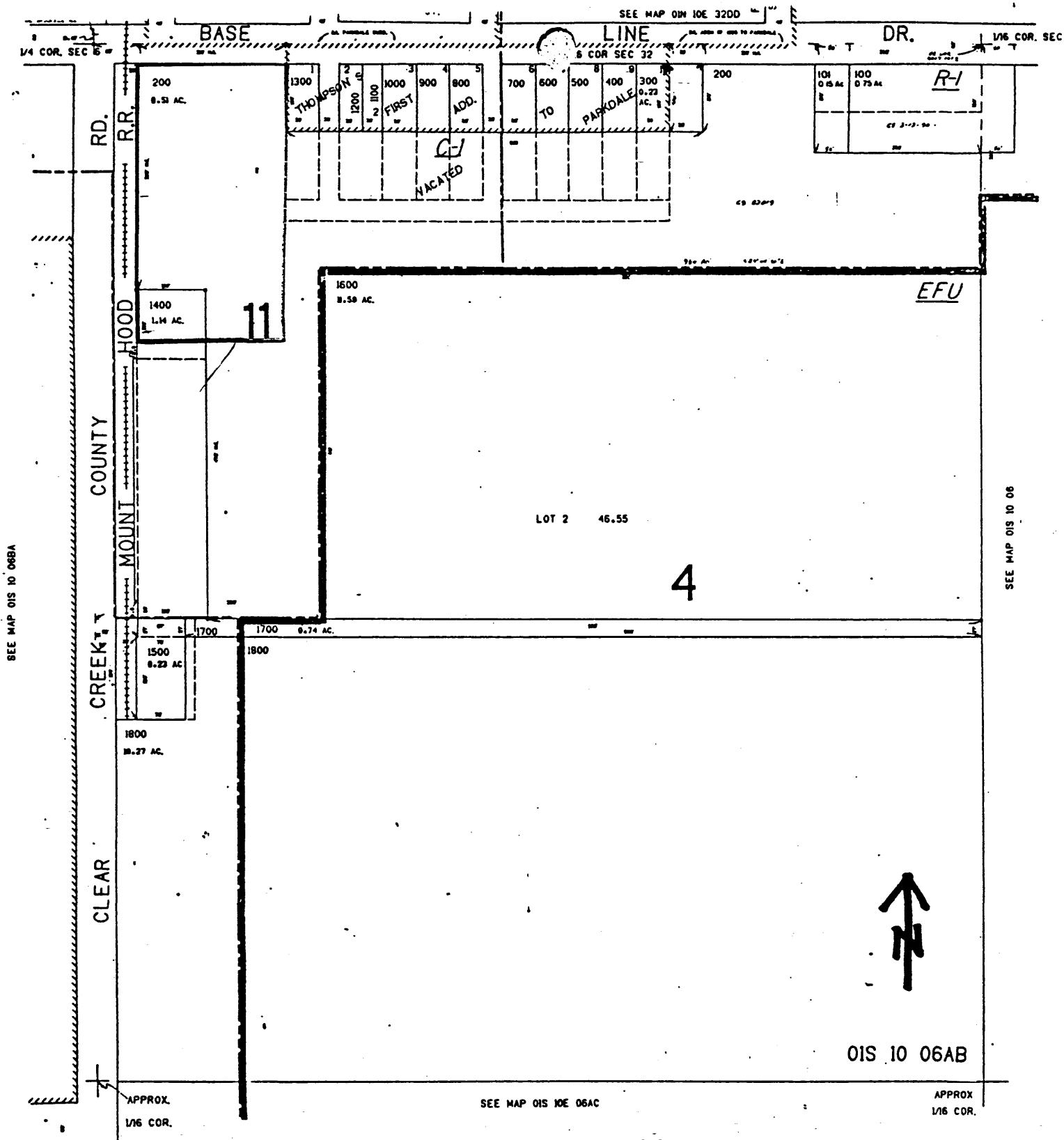


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BASE LINE ROAD

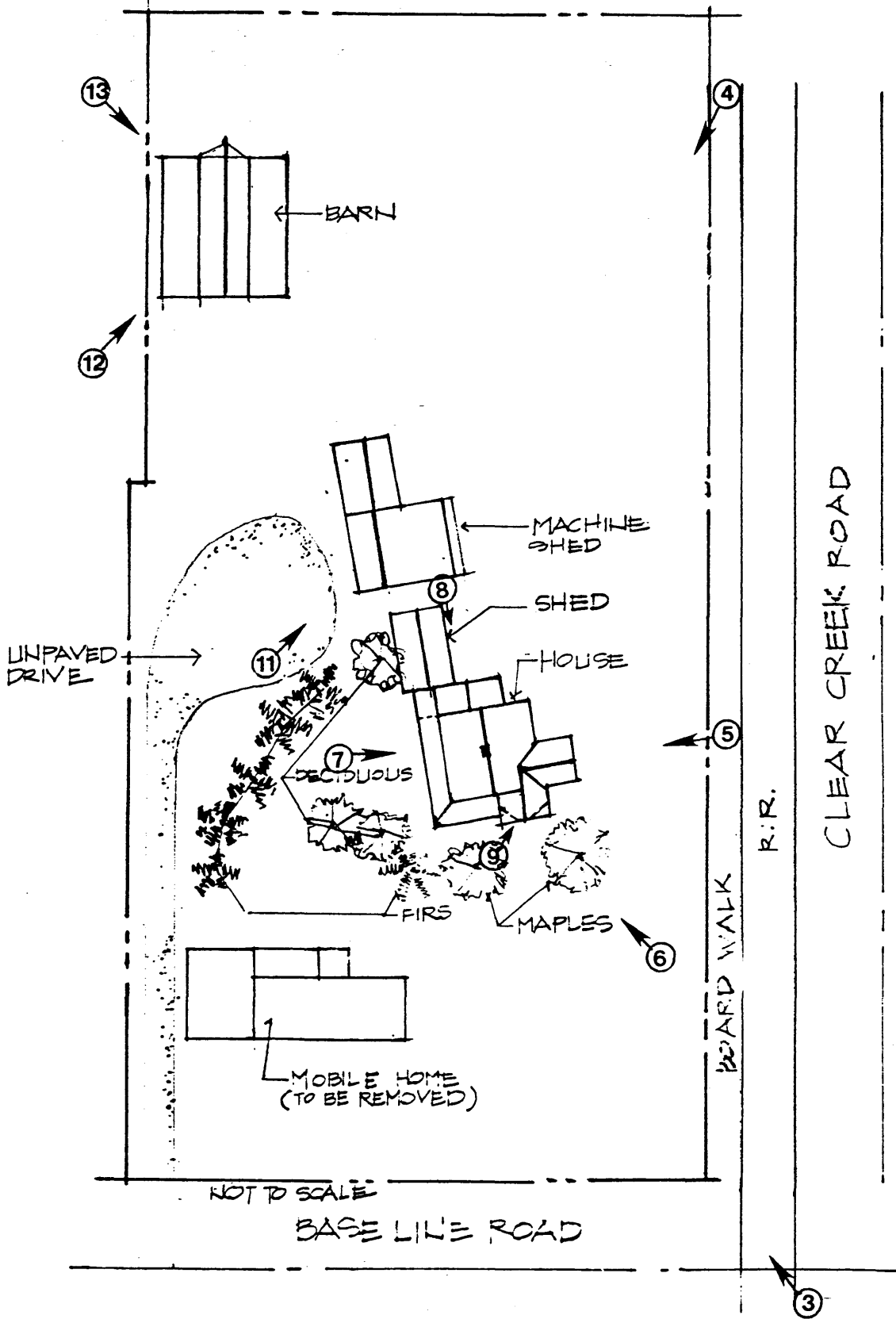
Site Plan



Ries-Thompson House, Hood River County, Oregon - Listed area prior to partition



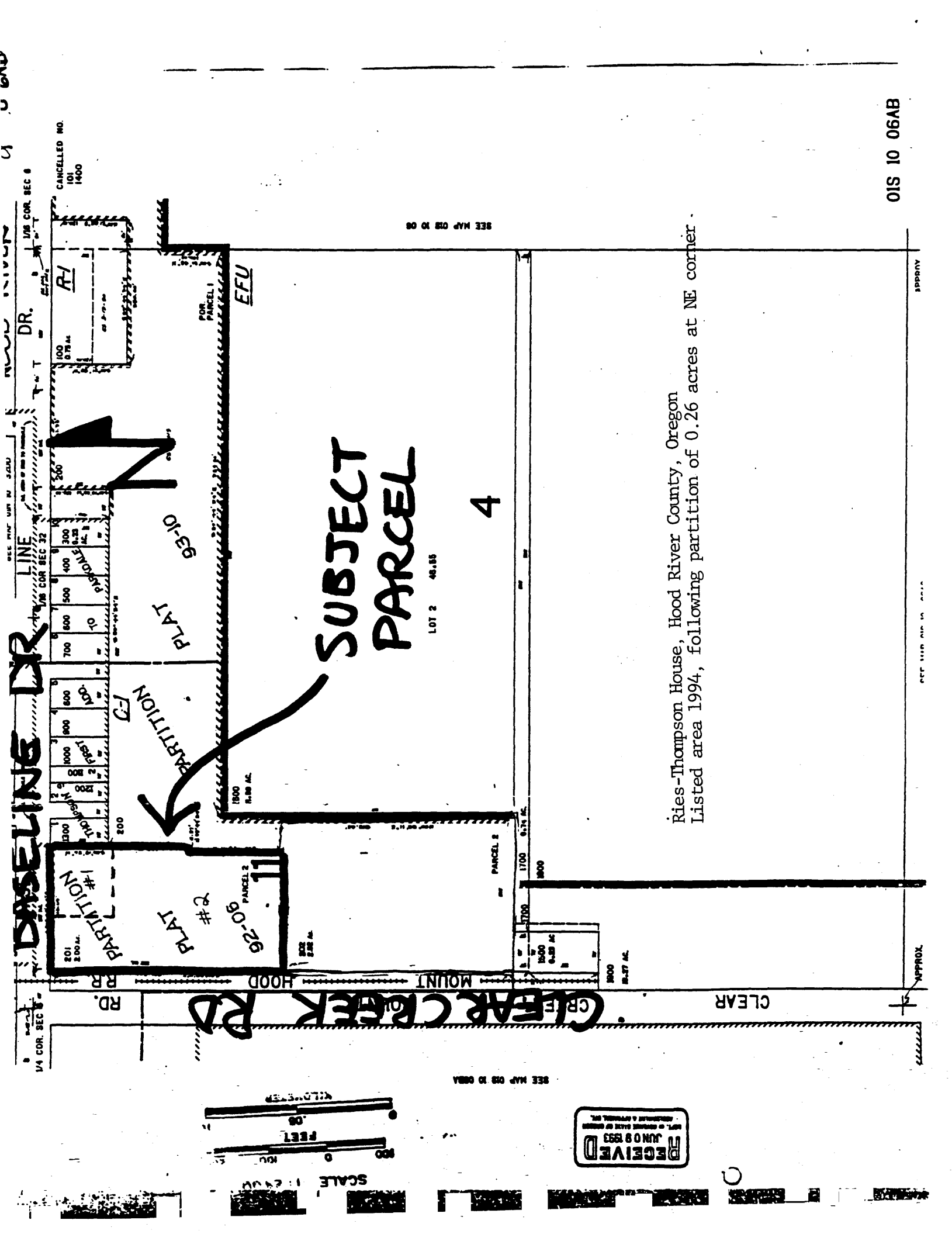
Tax Lot Map



Site Plan

Ries-Thompson House, Hood River County, Oregon - Listed area 1992, prior to partition





**SUBJECT
PARCEL**

4

LOT 2 46.85

Ries-Thompson House, Hood River County, Oregon
Listed area 1994, following partition of 0.26 acres at NE corner.

1/4 COR. SEC 8
1/8 COR. SEC 8
CANCELLED NO.
101
1400

DR.

LINE
1/8 COR. SEC 32

DR.

DR.

DR.

DR.

DR.

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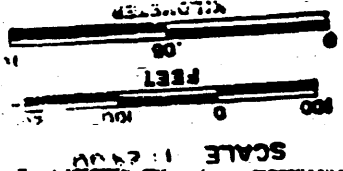
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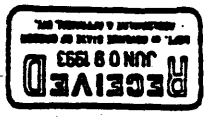
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SEE MAP 019 10 081A



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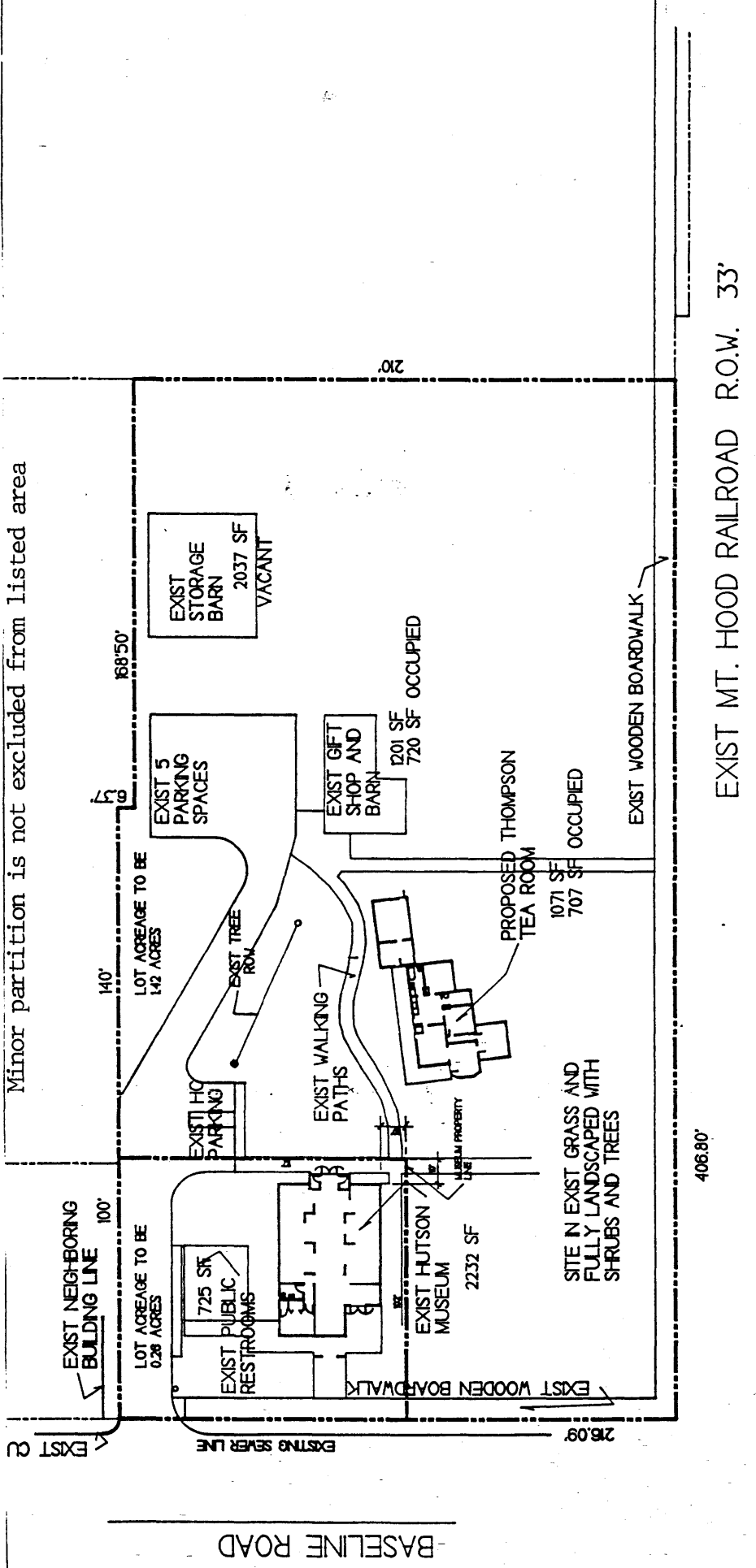
APPROV

SEE MAP 019 10 081A

APPROV

Ries-Thompson House, Hood River County, Oregon
 Listed area 1994, following partition of 0.26 acres at NE corner

Minor partition is not excluded from listed area



CLEARCREEK ROAD

EXIST MT. HOOD RAILROAD R.O.W. 33'

ARTHUR
 LASEN
 ARCHITECT

1882 cascade street
 hood river, or 97831
 (503) 366-5431

MINOR PARTITION
 PARKDALE, OREGON

SITE PLAN

1" = 40'-0"

AUGUST 11, 1994

