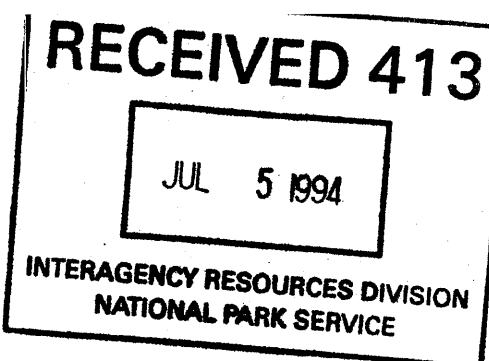


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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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 Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex

other names/site number Hinton - Ward Ranch

#### 2. Location

street & number 3 miles E. on Hinton Road from Bakeoven Road N/A not for publication  
HCR 71, Box 40 Maupin, OR 97037 (mailing address)

city or town Shaniko  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Wasco code 065 zip code 97037

#### 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 June 27, 1994  
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

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

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Paul R. Sweeney Date of Action 8/5/94

Imperial Stock Ranch  
Name of Property

Wasco, 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	
5	2	buildings
1		sites
7	4	structures
4		objects
17	6	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 = Hinton House
- Domestic/single dwelling = Guest House
- Domestic/secondary structure = Cook House
- Domestic/multiple dwelling = Bunk House
- Domestic/secondary structure = Garage
- Domestic/secondary structure = Well
- Domestic/secondary structure = Smoke House
- Domestic/secondary structure = Ice House

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Work in Progress = Hinton House
- Vacant = Guest House
- Domestic/single dwelling = Cook House
- Domestic/multiple dwelling = Bunk House
- Domestic/secondary structure = storage
- Vacant/Not In Use = Well
- Vacant = Smoke House
- Vacant = Ice House

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete block  
walls weatherboards, shingles (wood), concrete block, metal (corrugated)  
roof wood, composition shingles, metal (corrugated)  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

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HISTORIC FUNCTION

CURRENT FUNCTION

Agriculture/Subsistence/processing - Shearing  
Plant

Same as Historic

Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural field =  
Orchard

Same as Historic

Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility =  
Barn

Agriculture/Subsistence/storage = Barn

Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility =  
Breaking Corral

Same as Historic

Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility =  
Drying Shed

Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural  
outbuilding = Drying Shed

Non-Contributing:

Domestic/single dwelling = Ranch House

Recreation and Culture/sports facility =  
Pool

Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural  
outbuilding = Shop

Agriculture/Subsistence/storage = Granary

Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility =  
Lambing Barn

Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility =  
Feedlot, Sorting Pens, Scales

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The Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex is a functioning example of the large stock empires built in the West at the turn of the century. It is located in North Central Oregon, Township 5 South, Range 16 East, predominantly in the northeastern corner of Section 34, Willamette Meridian. The complex includes 17 contributing resources and six non-contributing resources.

Contributing Historic Buildings:

Hinton House -- 1900  
Guest House -- prior to 1910  
Bunk House -- 1940, built to replace original destroyed by fire  
Barn -- prior to circa 1912  
Drying Shed -- prior to circa 1915

Contributing Historic Structures:

Well -- circa 1900  
Ice House -- circa 1900  
Smoke House -- circa 1900  
Garage -- circa 1900  
Cook House -- 1940, built to replace original destroyed by fire  
Breaking Corral -- circa 1900  
Shearing Plant -- prior to circa 1915

Contributing Historic Site:

Orchard -- prior to 1910

Contributing Historic Objects:

Hinton Automobile  
Jin Pole  
Blacksmith Forge and Implements  
Meat Wheel and Slaughterhouse Slab

Non-contributing Resources:

14. Ranch House/Pool -- 1972/1960's
15. Shop -- late 1940's
16. Grain Elevator -- late 1940's
17. Lambing Barn -- 1970's
18. Feedlot, Sorting Pens, Scales -- early 1950's

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1. Hinton House

The Hinton House was completed in 1900, at the headquarters of the Imperial Stock Ranch. The building is Colonial Revival with a tendency toward the Queen Anne architectural style. Mr. R. R. Hinton had a penchant for high style, yet an overriding pragmatic approach to building, likely too, because of geographic remoteness. The workmanship necessary to build the house and its associated buildings required professional craftsmen. There is evidence that the overseer of the construction was indeed Mr. Hinton. Inconsistent structural design changes befell the house, such as the marginally adequate perlin bearing the central house load. This one aspect suggests the house was conceived by the mind of an agriculturalist; and very possibly, owes its structural integrity to the tradesmen responsible for its completion.

The rather tall house located on what was the south end of the complex is oriented West toward Hinton Road. It is separated from the livestock handling area by the large orchard to the immediate north. Hinton Creek flows (seasonally) northward along the eastern edge of the valley. In view of the chronology here, the house was subsequently located some 200 feet to the west of the creek. Distance, but not elevation, would save the house from inevitable flooding; that, and the fact that it is built on a massive foundation made of rough stone. It is important to describe here, the valley does not facilitate cultivation at the sloping location of the livestock handling area of the complex. The domestic buildings, however, were built on the edge of a field where a spring arose. Mr. Hinton, who reportedly loved gardening, was insightful as to the immediate need of an abundance of garden space to feed his family and the crew of the Imperial Stock Ranch.

The three story house, 32 x 36 feet, with hip roof and a significant, covered veranda and entry, barely escapes resembling the four square/Italianate style prevalent then. This is primarily because the top floor containing four bedroom chambers has less floor space than either of the floors below. This suggests the parlor and office on the main level could have been an addition, especially as one looks at the side or rear elevation. Its lower hip roof structure is only a five - twelve pitch over these rooms and abuts the third floor as the trunk of a sedan practically interrupts its own rear window. This is because the imminent hip roof structure of the top floor is a relatively steep ten - twelve pitch seldom seen in Colonial Revival, but not uncommon to Queen Anne style.

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The exterior of the house is sided with "fancy shiplap" on its mid-section or main floor elevation. The paint color is a deep yellow. This rather tawdry "Queen Anne" color selection is applied exclusively to the area of this siding type. This elevating color was probably deemed necessary by a professional house painter. It is likely, because the cedar shingled wall surfaces above and below were never to be colored with paint, but appropriately left to gray in the "Bakeoven" sun. As the reddish yellow of fresh new shingles demands a subtle blue-gray trim color on the millwork surrounding it, it took a professional to know this "subtle blue-gray" had to be appropriate to an inevitably weathered gray shingle that was to come. This color choice, on the essential millwork of the exterior, that delineates the house's dimensions was cleverly accentuated by employing Lamp Black as a secondary trim color. The utility of having this heat absorbing black on all the window sash, which are primarily "one over one double hung," was common place then. So employing it on the millwork applied as cornice mold or cove mold, et cetera, was not merely amateur or foreign.

Since the partially covered, two story veranda is a commanding feature of the Hinton House, and made entirely of wood (other than being supported on brick columns), its paint color selection added another dimension to those established. That is because the many turned balustrades and the Tuscan order columns supporting the lengthy architrave, all typical of Colonial Revival architecture, would simply have been painted white. Thus the "subtle blue-gray" trim color considered earlier had to become an even lighter shade of gray.

The lively "elevating" yellow and the "accentuating" black secondary trim are equaled in impact or effect by the bustle formed by the shingles on the South and West elevations of the top story. Though a generic title, one can see that the flaring of these first few courses of cedar shingles create an exciting, almost animate, aspect where they are woven at this corner.

The belt course and string course, defining the lower South, East and North wall elevations, has a continuation of the (now defined as) "grayish white" trim color. These bold, nearly white lines in the proximity of the gray stone foundation and leaf cluttered dooryard, with the shingle siding they encompass, act as larger than life rectangular blocks to visually support this breeding house.

The superstructure of the house is balloon framed. The entire wall system is dependent on fir 2 x 4's as studs. (This name for the vertical structural members used in the aged balloon framed wall is probably not correctly titled, "studs.") These "studs" are surfaced on one side and sized on the edges for

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uniformity. At the approximate date of construction, this surfacing and sizing were "state of the art," as were the wire nails the carpenters employed as finish nails along with the conventional square nails they used in the rough work. The lumber, it is thought, came from Western Oregon to Shaniko where it was probably transported by horse and wagon the last twelve miles to the site. On several concealed surfaces of these boards are hand written, as well as ink stamped, destination labels that read "RR Hinton, Shaniko."

The walls are sheathed with eight inch shiplap on only the surfaces that would be shingle sided (the upper and lower levels). The mid-section was to receive siding, which would serve the same purpose as the sheathing. At the upper level, this sheathing formed a chevron design on the North elevation. This is notable because the need for some sort of truss or header was necessary to bridge the opening of the North wall plane where the semi-cylindrical bay window assembly was to be installed on the main level. On the South and West elevations, the sheathed wall plane was overlaid with a series of one by ribs, forming the substrate for the previously mentioned "bustle." This detail is usually torn off in the remodeling and/or modernizing of old houses. It is remarkable that it survived the changing times even the Imperial Stock Ranch underwent.

The floors of the house are 2 x 8 fir on 16 inch centers. Immediately over this is the finish floor of clear, vertical grain, 1 x 4 tongue and groove, fir flooring.

The roof is skip sheathed with 1 x 6 common grade fir lumber. Covered with cedar shingles for possibly fifty years, a layer of half inch plywood was applied over the stripped skip sheathing to facilitate composition shingles. More recently, the composition shingles have been totally removed and replaced by a more aesthetically appropriate asphalt shingle product. It is appropriate to note, the chimneys have been re-topped to replicate the original, and braced against the wind, which may well have been their demise. In fact, the chimney on the North slope of the roof had blown or fallen off many years ago and the aforementioned "plywood" sheathing and replacement composition roofing had completely negated the evidence that there had ever been a chimney there. The framing of the roof is fir lumber, 2 x 4's as commons and jack rafters and 2 x 6's as hip rafters and a 1 x 8 as the short ridge member. The commons are reinforced by 1 x 6 Collar Ties and 2 x 4 Queen Posts. This all bears on a 2 x 6, 16 inch center, box sill assembly that cantilevers an approximate foot over and beyond the peripheral walls, creating a soffit that facilitates the Colonial Revival Cornice desired by the architect. Both roof areas of the Hinton House are constructed to this order. The Guest House is the only other building on the complex that duplicates this. It is interesting to note; there is a small, dilapidated building approximately 15 miles west

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along Bakeoven Road that duplicates this architectural design. But this design is by no means prevalent within a 25 mile radius, particularly Shaniko.

The floor plan of the Hinton House focuses around the central stair case, accessible from the living room or the bathroom on the main floor. The bathrooms were nonexistent in the original floor plan. They were added in the commons areas of each floor, but not much more than ten years after the completion of the house. One enters the front door and steps into a foyer. The entry door is excessively ornate and sadly painted. It closes objectionably, which is indicative of the condition of most of the mechanical/hardware items inside the house at this time. The "decorative" door is characteristic of the Queen Anne influence, consistent with above mentioned items. However, the transom lite over the entry door is consistent with Colonial influence. The finish detail of even the foyer is indicative of all of the rooms on the main and upper level. The passage doors are five panel fir construction, probably made in the Northwest. The jambs, casing, rosettes, base, aprons, stools and frequently used beaded edge, four inch wainscot, were all of flash grain, albeit, fir species. The millwork styles pioneered in the midwest out of pine species, were being duplicated by entrepreneurs in the Northwest out of fir. However, fir, it was soon learned, could not always be so used, because it is inherently less stable. R. R. Hinton then, just as the westerners in the logging and wood fibres industries, was entrepreneurish and intended to state "it," it seems, in purchasing the millwork for the Hinton House in Western Oregon.

The foyer and coat closet on its right, are encroaching the living room clumsily, creating a 5 x 9 alcove appendage in the extreme northwest corner of the living room. However, the semi-cylindrical bay window pressing out onto the veranda on the north side of the house adds roominess to the living room.

Opposite the foyer, on the east elevation of the living room, are eight foot high (five panel, however), double pocket doors to the master study, which is the northeast room of this floor level. To the right of these majestic doors, is the stair landing. The high ceilings of this floor level allow ample head clearance on the landing. The balustrade and its newel post are very angular in design, yet terminate at the edge of the top tread of the landing. As a person ascends the three rises and two lower, rounded off treads, he must reach for the newel post precariously. The treads are nearly four feet wide here, and there is no handrail device on the wall to the right. But the open treads are a grand effect in the living room which is the formal entry. The



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The dining room to the right, is essentially part of the living room because it is open to the living room and occupies the southwest quarter of the lower level. It had an interesting plate rail which has been removed from the lath and plaster walls. These walls are prevalent throughout the upper two floor levels. To the left, or East, is a five panel door and, in effect, "passage," to the remodeled kitchen which reveals the influence of electrification, plumbing and modernization. When servants managed the household, the five panel door separated the cook's work space from the formal space and was only opened to serve food.

The kitchen was, to today's standards, little more than a work space; and with this perception, one can imagine the counters were few and comparatively low. There is evidence that a wood lift existed within the counter area of the North elevation, backed up against the stacked basement and upper stairwell, and came up from the basement where the wood was stored. Evidencing the location and characteristics of the long since removed, East partition of this room, one need only examine the remnants of the "studs" of this partition where they still bear, alongside the kitchen floor joist, from in the basement directly below the kitchen. One of the studs is absent, however. And so it is probable that this is where there would have been another five panel door. This partition made the kitchen smaller than it presently is. However, as mentioned before, the appliances were limited to a wood stove, wood lift and maybe a Hoosier or Kitchen Queen.

The back door exits the present kitchen arrangement. But given that the above described partition was where it was, the back door entered the parlor instead. The parlor was another "commons" area that, as indicated, became the main floor bathroom. The real tragedy of the remodels and alterations to this south-east area of the main floor is that the secondary steps to the landing of the upper staircase are accessible only through this bathroom.

There is a small coat closet between this downstairs bathroom and the master study. It has a very unique, very tall and narrow casement type window to allow light in. This type window sash was typical too, of the commons or parlor area of the house, regardless of the level. The only other unique window is the pocket sash type on the South elevation of what was the parlor, and is now a pantry adjoining the lower level bathroom. One may have ascertained then, that he can walk from room to room in a circle around the central stairway landing. Approaching it from the living room or the bathroom, to ascend West and to the upstairs commons.

Once at the top of the staircase, one is at the matrix of a quadrilateral floor plan. Much of the upstairs commons is now partitioned to form a bathroom between the southwest and northwest chambers, or bedrooms. Straight ahead

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however, through the bathroom, is the upper veranda access door. Once again, the advent of plumbing demanded great compromises in the floor plan. The upper veranda is a slightly pitched, metal clad, partial roof for the entry and north side lower veranda. It provides a good view of Hinton Road to the West and the orchard to the North. The full balustrade providing a marginally adequate safety rail around the edge of the upper veranda, ornament it beautifully and balance the effect of similar lower level amenities. The northeast and southeast chambers are encumbered by the previously described chimney stacks only slightly, but the stacks do alter the "A" symmetry of the eight, "one over one double hung," windows that light the four chambers. In the east common area between these chambers is a fancy flush doored linen cabinet below a square casement sash window. The cabinet interior is an elaborately framed and plastered portion of the attic space created by the lesser pitch hiproof section over the master study and what was the parlor below. The casement window is square and high off the floor to clear the roof section, thus providing important egress.

The basement steps from the kitchen down, are very narrow where they stack under the upper staircase. They land against a bearing wall and the descent of the last two rises from the landing to the basement floor, have to be either right or left, North or South respectively. To the right is the area of the furnace and the location of the woodlift. The sistered joist and patched concrete floor evidence its removal to be during the latter part of the period of significance. To the left or North off the stair landing, is the beginning of the hallway leading right or East to the basement exit, on the East elevation. This exit door is a subdued five panel interior door used exteriorly. It is sawn off on the bottom to fit the threshold which is attached to the concrete sidewalk. This comes from outside to inside without noticeable rise, creating a floor in the basement hallway that matches the elevation of an adjoining wood structure floor as well as the elevation of the old concrete floor of the previously described area around the basement stairway landing. In the northeast quarter of the basement is what reportedly had been the servants' quarters. The floor in this room is ruddy old concrete, more than six inches lower than the adjoining hallway floor. Across the hall, in the southeast quarter of the basement is the wood floor briefly mentioned above. This room was and still is a utility use room, described by Bobby Hinton as "the laundry room." This room has the majority of the plumbing drain system hanging from the mid-level's floor joist that create its ceiling. Through the typical tongue and groove flooring used on the laundry room floor, stands the four inch soil pipe stack that picks up the main level bathroom and kitchen waste water. A "soil pipe" toilet flange is obviously connected to this stack below the laundry room flooring. An imprint on this flooring, where there were partitions surrounding the "toilet flange," indicate the elimination of what was reportedly the servants' toilet room.

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This tiny room had a small casement window for light, presumably; and access was from the "hallway" through an existing five panel door that is next to the passage door of the laundry room. The five panel door of the "servants' quarters" is directly across the "hallway" from the like door to the laundry room.

Possibly due to loss by fire, R. R. Hinton wisely had the basement walls lathed and plastered on the interior, right up between the open joist that provide the ceiling of the basement. The balloon frame type wall construction was replaced by the currently prevalent "Western Deck" type construction just shortly after the Hinton House was built. This was due to the rising demand to implement fire prevention within the building industry, and a testament to R. R. Hinton's vigilance.

2. Guest House

The Guest House is located to the Northeast of the Hinton House. This single story building measures 16 x 14 with one entry on the west side. Resembling the Hinton House, the exterior wall finish is shingled, and like the upper level of the Hinton House, the woven corners replace painted corner boards. The shingle siding begins at a drip-cap, stringcourse around the sill of the building, interrupted by the entry stoop. Going up the balloon framed, shiplap sheathed, 2 x 4 framed walls, the shingles surround the one over one double hung windows, terminating at the frieze board, and otherwise cornice assembly, that duplicates that of the Hinton House.

The ten - twelve pitch roof of 2 x 6 joist, 2 x 4 rafters, 1 x 6 skip sheathing, and aged cedar shingles covered over with composition shingles, duplicate the evolution of the parent house, the Hinton House. It seems that the paint color scheme was originally consistent with that of the Hinton House as well.

There was never a conventional wood fuel heat stove in this building, judging by the fact that there is no evidence of any sort of chimney. Therefore, the building may have been called "Summer House" originally, but there exists no other supporting evidence. The interior has been remodeled. The wall finish is a vinyl covered Gypsum product. The window trim is two and one quarter inch clamshell mold replacing the casing, stool and apron typical to the original stile, rail and sill assembly that presently guides the one over one sash, which was also replaced when the remodel occurred. There is presently an acoustic tile ceiling and an old linoleum floor covering over the conventional 1 x 4 tongue and groove flooring, that indicate the remodel was post depression and possibly prompted by rural electrification.

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3. Well4. Ice House and 5. Smoke House

The Ice House and Smoke House, which differ in purpose and only slightly in size, are exteriorly identical; except where the Ice House is 12 x 14 and the Smoke House is 10 x 12. They are each gable roofed. The roof construction is cedar shingles on 1 x 6 skip sheathing on 2 x 4 rafters at 24 inch centers. The roof edge is open eaved, however, a solid faced 1 x 10 is what is revealed in place of the skip sheathing at the periphery. The rafter tails are carved down to accommodate a perpendicular, 1 x 4 fascia. The 1 x 4 varge board is mitred to the fascia and covers the edge of the 1 x 10 sheathing alternative. With the 1 x 6 gable trim, this roof edge detail shares the architectural appeal established by the Hinton House. The gables are sheathed with 1 x 8 shiplap and shingled interestingly. The carpenter chose to ornament this finish by orienting horizontally, the grain of the end shingles that complete each shingle course. (This, in opposition to the application that prevails in the industry.) It was probably the "fancy" way to do this at the time, circa 1900. There is a screened and louvered vent on each gable for specific purposes. But here is not where the two buildings differentiate essentially. The similar siding used on the walls, "fancy shiplap," is applied over the 2 x 4 studs and 4 x 4 sill, right to the ground, the wall surface being painted yellow, after the Hinton House. The buildings are trimmed at their corners by 1 x 4's that seem to be painted off-white, as the eave details are on the parent, Hinton House. The entry door to the Ice House is insulated with sawdust. It is exteriorly the same as the Smoke House door, in that both are beaded edge 1 x 4 applied horizontally over battens such as in the Smoke House, or over a bevel edged 2 x 4 frame that encompasses the sawdust, and supports the inner panel of more of the same beaded edge lumber. The doors are hinged on stamped strap hinges and latch by an ingenious all wooden slide bolt - accessible only on the outside!

Within the Ice House, the 1 x 12 inner sheathing contain the sawdust insulation in the walls and support it over head as a ceiling. The floor is bare dirt with the exception of an occasional rotten plank that may well represent what the floor covering was.

Within the Smoke House, which has no floor, or interior sheathing, the single defining characteristic are the 2 x 6 joist bearing on a mortised 1 x 4 ledger. These joist are only a little more than seven feet high -- probably, because they served to support the hanging meat.

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## 6. Garage

The old Garage measures 20 x 24 with the ten foot wide pair of sliding doors on the front gable end. The structure is a one story, ridge roof, balloon frame, on a 4 x 6 sill bearing on strategically located stones. The walls are 1 x 4 corner boards over 1 x 6 "fancy shiplap" siding, over 2 x 4 studs. The double top plate bears 2 x 6 joist which have continuous sheathing over them to create an attic accessible by primitive stairs in the southeast corner of the building. The 2 x 4 rafters lap the joist over the plate continuing approximately one foot, which supports a sloping soffit of 1 x 12 and a perpendicular 1 x 4 fascia. The verge detail includes a mitred 1 x 4 finish verge board covering the end of the 1 x 6 skip sheathing of the roof, supporting the rough 2 x 4 end rafter that the 1 x 12 verge soffit attaches to. The 1 x 6 gable trim over the eight inch shiplap sheathing of the gable, intersects the corner boards and receives the single course cedar shingle finishing around the fixed sash gable windows. There are two fixed sash windows on each of the four walls, except the west, where the big doors allow the auto entry.

## 7. Cook House

The Cook House is 24 x 48, full basement, five - twelve hip roof comp on  $\frac{1}{2}$  CDX on 2 x 4 rafters at 16 on center. 2 x 6 joist, dry wall lid. Steel sash OXO except kitchen, bath and basement window wells. Pumice block, peripheral walls, wood frame partitions over 2 x 8 at 16 inch on center joist,  $\frac{3}{4}$  CDX main floor. Concrete basement floor. This building is the best located residence in the domestic complex.

## 8. Bunk House

The Bunk House is 28 x 42, pumice block on stem walls on footer, individual pours in each room and stoop. The hip roof is five - twelve pitch comp, on  $\frac{1}{2}$  CDX on 2 x 4 rafters at 16 on center. 2 x 6 joist, dry wall lid. 5 x 5 double casement, nine pane sash, OXO, steel sash, single glaze. This simple building was not designed for more than the name implies. There was no cooking in it during the period of significance.

## 9. Barn

This building is 96 feet long, 62 feet wide at the Gambrel type gable ends, 18 feet high at the bearing walls and 37 feet high at the jin pole projecting out of the south facing gable. The upper pitch is five - twelve, the lower pitch is nine - twelve.

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The roofing is corrugated galvanized steel sheeting. Adding no structural integrity to the building, it has not been taxed by wind load and has lasted an exceptionally long time against the elements. Where the sliding doors are designed to resist distortion within their fir lumber construction, the corrugated metal has loosened only slightly. In the case of the large double doors on the West and East sides though, the traffic of horse, wagon or truck, and the inevitable mishap, the metal is dented and loosened somewhat.

The foundation is concrete; a footing, stemwall at the periphery and load bearing lines. The concrete floor is sloping or level depending on the area, all in good shape, except in the aisle connecting the aforementioned "double doors." The concrete floor here seems to be placed over the original concrete; it is four inches higher and smoother. There are sixteen small, fixed sash, four pane windows, eight on each side of the barn, four to the left or right of the "double doors" respectively. Four smaller single leaf, corrugated metal covered, sliding doors are located on the gable faces of the corners. These opened to the four aisles accessing the single and multi-horse feeder stalls. Now, the Northwest aisle is the only remaining feeder area. The Northeast area is now a historic saddle display room and also partitioned from that is a tack room. The other two areas, Southeast and Southwest, are feed storage areas. Because the original usage was to protect horse feed and the horses themselves in the extreme weather conditions of winter, the floor plan of the barn worked around its structural necessities. The floor plan being quadrilateral, the Northwest area depicts the floor plan structurally. It is 16 feet from the West wall to the load bearing partition that is located directly below the line where the roof pitch changes. The 2 x 6 rafters of the upper roof plane, and those of the lower roof plane, at their meeting, bear on a series of 6 x 10 beams that bear on equal sized posts, and on the intermediate foundation walls defined above as "load bearing." The lower roof plane bears on the West peripheral wall. This wall is 2 x 6 studs on 16 centers with double plates and no mud sill. Within the "studs" are diagonal lines of 2 x 6 blocking to account for the wind load. On the interior surface of the studs, making up the peripheral walls, is a finish sheathing of 1 x 6 tongue and groove lumber.

The hay loft over this Northwest quarter of the barn covers only the area of the feeders. It is a 2 x 6 on 24 inch centers, box sill assembly setting on 4 x 10 perlins that are at ten foot frequency. These perlins have a 4 x 4 post under their spans, set at eight feet from each end. From this hay loft floor, loose hay could be dropped directly into the horse feeders along the "bearing partition."

With a 14 x 40 loft in any of the four corners, and an aisle separating the barn into a North and South half respectively, the areas not consumed by the

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feeder areas are 30 x 40 foot areas that abut the inner gable ends. Accessed by the aisle, they are used for baled hay storage now. Looming over the East and West ends of the equipment aisle, are cat walks of one by rough sawn fir lumber. These cat walks connect the horse feeder hay lofts. At the point where the cat walks intersect the lofts, on the lofts, are lumber framed feed grain storage bins measuring approximately 6 x 6 x 8.

The building is framed almost completely of surfaced two by lumber. The gable ends are structurally inadequate. The load of the baled hay has to be countered by long fixed cables. The post and brace inner construction is well-joined and the silhouette of the barn is as straight as it ever was.

10. Breaking Corral

11. Shearing Plant

The Shearing Plant measures 100 x 30. This gable roof, six - twelve pitch, corrugated galvanized sheet steel, on 1 x 6 skipsheathed 2 x 6 rafters, is on 2 x 4 balloon framed, diagonally blocked, "fancy shiplap" sided walls on field stone. The 4 x 6 sill is on posts and shares the floor planking of 3 x 12's with 4 x 6 perlins at six foot centers, posted on six foot on center. The partitioning is merely 1 x 6 fence boards horizontally, creating a dozen or so pens with gates along a common chute. A simple king post truss every twelve feet keeps the walls together, the ridge line straight, and a 3 x 12 strong back up over the shearing stations.

12. Drying Shed

The Drying Shed is 70 x 33, balloon framed, sided with "fancy shiplap," roofed with corrugated steel on a six - twelve pitch. There are four fixed sash, multi-pane windows on the eve sides. The floor is dirt.

13. Orchard

Apples: red Delicious and Gravenstein varieties.

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**Imperial Stock Ranch (Additional Documentation)  
Wasco County, OREGON**

**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL  
94000808**

*Paul R. Ferguson* 10/31/94



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Imperial Stock Ranch, Wasco County, Oregon

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14. through 18. Non-contributing structures.

19. Hinton Automobile

Parked outside and immediately south of the historic Garage (#6).

20. Jin Pole

Stored inside the Drying Shed (#12).

21. Blacksmith Forge

Stored inside the Drying Shed (#12).

22. Meat Wheel and Slaughterhouse Slab

Located approximately ten (10) yards south of the Shop (#15). It is northwest of the Bunk House.

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**IMPERIAL STOCK RANCH (1900-1945)**  
Hinton Rd. 3 mi. E of jct. with Bakeoven Road  
Shaniko vicinity, Wasco County, Oregon

**NRIS NO. 94000808**

Listing date: 8-5-94

The purpose of this continuation sheet is to provide substitute site maps which show the location of four contributing objects [Hinton automobile, jin pole, blacksmith forge, meat wheel and slaughterhouse slab] in addition to the contributing sites, structures and buildings, making a total of 17 contributing features in all. The contributing features of the nominated area of 20.15 acres are correctly identified and tallied in the original nomination document. The attachments, including a continuation of the site inventory of Section 7, describe and illustrate the customary location of the movable objects.



Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE: September 26, 1994

Imperial Stock Ranch  
Name of Property

Wasco, Oregon  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Exploration/Settlement

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1900 - 1945

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1900 - Hinton House completed.

1915 - R. R. Hinton sells to J.E. Hinton.

1932 - R. R. Hinton's association with the ranch ends with his death.

1945 - Oregon's largest individually held ranch sells a partnership interest.

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Richard Roland Hinton

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Name of repository:**

Oregon Historical Society - Portland, OR

Wasco County Courthouse - The Dalles, OR

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Section number 8 Page 1A Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex/Wasco Co. OR

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**SHPO SUMMARY**

The Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex, a historic rural landscape covering 20 acres in the Bakeoven section of southern Wasco County, constitutes the administrative and operations center of the spread that was amassed and improved by R. R. Hinton and his successor, James E. Hinton, between 1900 and 1945. In the year the ranch was transferred out of family ownership, in 1945, the Hinton ranch was identified in census records as the largest individually held ranch in Oregon. At that time, it embraced 70,000 acres of deeded land in Wasco County and many thousands of leased land as well. Because of the exceptional significance of the operation in regional economy, extending the historic period to 1945 [less than 50 years ago] is justified.

The Imperial Stock Ranch headquarters developed by R. R. Hinton is situated in broken canyon country of the desert plateau approximately six air-miles north of Shaniko, which became the rail head for wool growers of a large region of north central Oregon beginning in 1901 when the Columbia Southern Railroad penetrated to southern Wasco County from the Columbia River.

The headquarters complex is laid out on the west bank of Hinton Creek, its linear configuration shaped by a narrow bottomland which at the southerly end is lined by opposing files of Lombardy poplars. The complex is reached by an access road which borders the west side of the canyon. The domestic precinct at the southernmost end is buffered by an apple orchard, from which point the organization of space extends to working areas and support buildings and terminates at the north end with assorted pens and feed lots.

The focal point of the complex is the commodious, west-facing ranch house of wood frame construction, a plain but well-built version of early Colonial Revival architecture of the foursquare type. The building footprint is 32 x 36 feet. In its main volume, it rises two stories in height above a high daylight basement and native stone foundation. A shed addition is on the east, or rear face. Having been restored by owners Daniel and Jeanne Carver recently to reveal original exterior surface treatment, the house conveys well its historic character through natural-finished wood shingle ground course, weatherboards and flared shingle coursing on upper stories,

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white-painted watertable, belt courses, corner boards, frieze boards and cornices. The house is enclosed by a steep hip roof with chimneys having corbeled caps symmetrically placed on north and south sides. Its distinctive feature is a balustraded veranda which wraps around north and west sides, supported at grade level by substantial brick piers. On the north side, overlooking the orchard and operations precinct beyond, the veranda is a double piazza with upper deck and railing. The interior, though remodeled with upgraded kitchen facilities and so on, exhibits an array of original woodwork and fixtures.

Accessory buildings contemporaneous with the house and finished in the same shingle-clad style are the guest house, ice house and smoke house.

Contributing features in the domestic precinct are:

1. ranch house (1900)
2. guest house (pre 1900)
3. well (c. 1900)
4. ice house (c. 1900)
5. smoke house (c. 1900)
6. automobile garage (c. 1900)
7. orchard (pre 1910)
8. cook house (1940)

Contributing features in the operations precinct, all vernacular industrial buildings, structures and objects dating from the historic period, are:

9. bunk house (1940)
10. barn (pre 1912)
11. breaking corral (c. 1900)
12. shearing plant (pre 1915)
13. drying shed (pre 1915)
14. jin pole
15. blacksmith forge and associated implements
16. meat wheel and slaughtering slab
17. Hinton ranch automobile

There are 17 contributing features in all. Although not separately counted, the poplar shade trees are noteworthy historic plantings of about 1900. Among the few non-historic features in the complex is a new ranch house post-dating the Hinton era.

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Section number 8 Page 1C Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex/Wasco Co. OR

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The Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex is of exceptional significance to Wasco County and adjoining counties to the south and east under National Register Criterion A in the area of agriculture, specifically stock raising. It also is significant under Criterion B because it is the place most perfectly evoking the attainment and tragedy of Richard Roland Hinton (1852-1932), a towering figure in the settlement and development of north central Oregon from 1871 onward. The proponents provide the context for evaluating the Imperial Stock Ranch in their discussion of Oregon's role in wool production nationally. The point is made that as much as 25 percent of the state's annual raw wool clip was supplied from these parts in the early years of the century. Hinton contributed directly to this by the vastness of his operation, which by the time he deeded much of the spread to his son in 1915, had reached 15,000 acres and as many head of sheep. Hinton improved the industry by experimenting with imported breeding stock, laying the ground work for later registration of the Columbia breed.

The ranch house, in particular, reflects the personal style of a self-reliant and frugal rancher, one who for a time, with his second wife, the former Clara Bird of The Dalles, entertained an intimate circle of Wasco County society friends frequently and well.

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The Imperial Stock Ranch Headquarters Complex is a complete and functioning example of the operational center of the large stock ranch empires of the West in the early 1900's. It is located in semi-arid range country approximately twelve miles northwest of Shaniko in Wasco County, Oregon. Founded by Richard Roland Hinton in the early 1870's, one of the earliest settlers to homestead in the area, he built it into the largest individual land and stock holdings in the county by the turn of the century. As the empire continued to grow, the Imperial Stock Ranch eventually became the largest individually owned ranch holdings in Oregon.

It is not only its bigness which makes the Imperial Stock Ranch significant. At a time when Oregon was fifth in the United States in wool production and second in sheep, 25 per cent of those products were being marketed out of northern Central Oregon. "Most of the raw wool originated in Central Oregon, especially the Shaniko area;" and the finest grades of wool being sought by eastern buyers were also being produced in the dry regions of Oregon's interior. (Lomax, pp. 202-205) There is evidence that early on, R. R. Hinton was importing breeding stock for his bands of sheep. He was experimenting with cross-breeding and developing what would become the Columbia breed of sheep. The breed was officially developed as a registered breed later in Idaho, in the few years prior to 1920. R. R. Hinton's presence east of the Cascades in the early 1870's, his notoriety as a sheepman in both numbers and quality of breed, and his impact on the settlement pattern of this region of Oregon are all significant under National Register Criteria A and B.

The nominated area of approximately twenty acres includes the domestic and operational nucleus of a sheep empire developed by Richard Roland Hinton and his son, James E. Hinton. R. R. Hinton first located in Wasco County in 1871, one year before the stage route came through the area going to the mines in Canyon City. He first appears on the Wasco County tax roll in 1873 with a total net worth of \$163. He owned no land and only a few sheep. In 1874, James E. Hinton was born in the dugout cave where R. R. lived, approximately two miles down Hinton Creek from where the present ranch headquarters complex is located. As tough as the homesteading scene was in this marginal country, R. R. must have been both hard-working and a shrewd businessman. Besides these qualities, he was also progressive in his thinking when it came to planning, settling and building for permanence. Where most of the stockmen coming east of the Cascades were itinerant, some without even a home base for operations, R. R. began to prove up on his homestead and accumulate stock simultaneously. He planned diligently to increase his land holdings. In 1883, he obtained title to his first piece of land, the original homestead of 160 acres where the nominated area is located. By 1895, R. R. held title to more than 2,000 acres and owned more than 5,000 head of sheep as well as some cattle. Between 1895 and 1900, his holdings were expanding rapidly; so that by the turn

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of the century, he held title to nearly 10,000 acres and was running more than 10,000 sheep. When the Columbia Southern Railroad reached Shaniko in 1901, R. R. had positioned himself to be a dominant player in the county and the state's commerce. He was the largest individual producer of wool and sheep in this region of Oregon. The Imperial Stock Ranch was then more than 15,000 acres of deeded land, with an equal number of sheep and several hundred head of registered cattle. In 1915, at 63 years of age, R. R. sold the Imperial Stock Ranch, all but his original homestead piece, to his son J. E. for one dollar. R. R. remained at the ranch until the late 1920's, and then retired to California until his death in 1932. J. E. Hinton continued to build the Imperial Stock Ranch holdings by increasing both land and stock. He was as hard-working, shrewd in business and driven as his father. Under J. E.'s leadership, the empire grew to just under 70,000 deeded acres in Wasco County alone, plus thousands of leased acres. It was carrying 25,000 to 35,000 head of sheep, more than 500 head of cattle and pasturing 100 head of horses. As J. E. Hinton was aging (71) and had no heirs, he sold a partnership interest to George Ward in 1945. Ward had been working on the ranch since the early 1930's. The 1945 census listed the Imperial Stock Ranch as the largest individually owned ranch in Oregon. Thus ended an era, and the historic period of significance. With the partnership, the 75 year Hinton proprietorship had ended.

The landscape in this part of North Central Oregon is semi-arid desert and broken canyon country. It is a portion of the Columbia Plateau, cut by rocky ridges and deep canyons. Its initial impression can be bleak. Early explorers described it as "a barren region, furrowed by immense canyons," saying it was suited to the "wandering savage and the lonely seeker." (Due and Rush, p. 11) Rainfall is limited, with eight to ten inches annual precipitation. Even so, there is excellent water for domestic use and livestock. Numerous springs are scattered throughout the canyons providing a substantial and consistent water supply.

The headquarters complex is set in a subirrigated valley along Hinton Creek, running south to north, and cover an area approximately 500 feet wide and 1900 feet long. This location is approximately two miles south of the dugout cave where R. R. lived in the early 1870's. It is presumed that R. R. Hinton moved to the present location because there was room for the size operation he envisioned and the water from a spring in the east bank of the creek was excellent. It was a central location amid agricultural fields lying along the creek, and built mostly on sloping ground not as suitable for farming. When dropping into the valley, the landscape remains unchanged since long before the historic period, with the headquarters complex appearing much as it did in the early 1900's. The row of poplars, planted circa 1900, which shade the domestic buildings are a dominant feature. Their foliage, as well as the orchard and



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alfalfa fields along the creek, are a visual contrast to the golden bunchgrass and sage covered hillsides.

The headquarters complex consists of eighteen buildings and structures, one historic site and several historic objects. Twelve of the buildings or structures are contributing. The dominant building is the Hinton House, completed in 1900. It was the showpiece of the empire, where the Hinton entertained and "held court" according to one source. (Brown) Descriptions of all contributing buildings and structures are included in Section 7. Sketches and photographs are also presented with this application. An exterior restoration of the Hinton House is near complete (1992-3).

As a group, the resources in the complex exemplify the success of R. R. Hinton, "a man who drastically altered the homesteading scene in southern Wasco County." (Rees, Shaniko, p. 21) R. R.'s story is representative of the American dream. A man who started with nothing and fought the battles of a harsh desert climate, marginal land, isolation, family tragedies and built his empire against the odds. He came like other homesteaders, lured by the opportunity to acquire free land. But unlike the typical homesteader, Hinton had the foresight and vision to think big. He would buy out many other homesteaders as they failed, and end up with thousands of acres. Instead of southern Wasco County being dotted with small homestead holdings, much of it would become a part of the Hinton empire. Hinton's impact on the settlement and character of this region of Wasco County, make him significant under National Register Criteria B. The complex demonstrates the self-reliant and frugal spirit that was R. R.'s background and which grew into the completeness of his ranching operation. The quantity and size of the buildings give testimony to how huge the Imperial Stock Ranch operation was. The Hinton House may at first seem too elegant and elaborate for a man with the meager beginnings of R. R., but is an indication of the social level which he attained by the 1900's. The Imperial Stock Ranch "is an imperial ranch in every sense of the word, as Mr. Hinton is now the largest individual land, sheep and cattle owner in Wasco County, his holdings and belongings being an empire within itself." (Shaniko Leader, p. 122) The fact that so many buildings remain today in good condition is evidence of R. R.'s planning for permanence. In addition, all of the operational buildings that contribute historically are in use today, many in the same capacity as in the period of significance. This is a tribute to the continued significance of this ranch's prominence in the local area and county since the late 1800's. Hinton had the resources as well as the foresight to build well. The buildings and structures have changed little since the historic period. Only the Hinton House had been modified greatly; and as mentioned earlier, the exterior restoration to near original will be complete by the time this application is submitted.

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The complex is documented in measured drawings prepared by Dan Grant. Included also are sketches of the contributing buildings only. Resources in the complex are as follows:

1. Hinton House -- completed in 1900. Residence of Richard Roland Hinton until the late 1920's. Residence of James E. Hinton until the 1950's. Residence of George Ward until 1972. Currently vacant, with plans to use it as a guest facility. Contributing.
2. Guest House -- built shortly after the Hinton House. Residence for James E. Hinton until the 1920's. Also functioned as an office. During the Hinton-Ward era and after, housing for college students conducting research on sheep. Contributing.
3. Well -- original well serving the Hinton House (c. 1900). Contributing.
4. Ice House -- c. 1900. R. R. Hinton had 100 pounds of ice delivered to Shaniko by train from The Dalles each week. He would send a wagon to pick it up and bring it down to the ranch. (Hinton) Contributing.
5. Smoke House -- c. 1900. The ranch raised its own hogs and smoked the meat. R. R. had hogs as early as 1875, according to Wasco County Tax Rolls. Contributing.
6. Garage -- c. 1912. The Hintons had automobiles before 1915. Probably the earliest in the area. Contributing.
7. Cook House -- built in 1940 to replace the original which burned. The original was a two story wooden structure with a dirt basement. The upper story was the bunk house. The existing cook house is located on the same site as the original two story building. It was a functioning cook house until the late 1960's, and housing for the ranch superintendent through the 1970's and 1980's. No longer serves in its historic role; instead is used as grandparents' housing. Contributing.
8. Bunk House -- built in 1940 to replace the original which burned. Capable of housing up to 25 men, normally eight to ten men were housed there full-time at the headquarters. It is still in use today to house ranch employees. Adapted to provide cooking facilities. Contributing.
9. Barn -- built prior to c. 1912. Original use was primarily to house work horses used in freighting. Contains four granaries, feeders for horses, hay storage and today, modified to include a tack room and museum room. Contributing.

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10. Breaking Corral -- c. 1900. A particularly important element of the ranch prior to trucking, when the ranch was run with horses. There were still 100 horses on the ranch well into the 1950's. This structure and its associated fences, gates and pens give evidence of the quality and permanence with which R. R. Hinton built. Huge heavy posts were set, then steel rods that went through the gates bracketed through the posts. This prevented gates from sagging and deteriorating. It took significant resources and investment to build in this manner. The corral has been maintained through the years and has always been an essential resource in the workings of the ranch. Contributing.
11. Shearing Plant and 12. Drying Shed -- built before c. 1915. This is a two building unit which was a key in the operation and success of the empire. Built to accommodate 12 shearers who could work off one drive shaft powered by some sort of motor located outside the building. The drying shed would house approximately 500 sheep waiting to move through an alley and into the shearing plant. This unit functioned in shearing through the 1960's. Today, the drying shed is used for equipment storage. The shearing plant itself has functioned continuously to the present. In the photo display are two shearing photos -- one taken c. 1918 and one taken in 1993. Contributing.
13. Orchard -- planted around the Hinton House on all but the west side, prior to 1910. Primarily apple trees, but some plum also remain on the east side. The south portion of the orchard was removed to make room for a new ranch house built in 1972. The orchard is another feature giving evidence of the self-sufficient pioneer spirit in R. R. Hinton. The orchard is still producing a good crop today. New trees have been added through the years, but some of the originals are still producing. Contributing.
14. Ranch House and Pool -- brick home built in 1972; currently, the main house for domestic use. The pool was built in the 1960's, and sits east of the new ranch house. It has been maintained and is functioning. Non-historic, non-contributing.
15. Shop -- three bay shop facility built in the late 1940's. Originally, the ranch had a blacksmith shop located close to where the shop now stands. It was torn down in 1953. Non-historic, non-contributing.
16. Grain Elevator -- built in the late 1940's. It provided storage for the grain being produced, and the ability to take advantage of prices and bulk shipment. Still in use for grain storage today. Non-historic, non-contributing.

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17. Lambing Barn -- built in the 1970's. Sheep are now only a token flock of about 200 ewes. They are Columbias, developed commercially and run here by the Hintons for many years. This is a closed flock, descended from the historic period. All lambing has taken place here at the headquarters since the 1970's. During the period of significance, lambing took place at four large lambing camps located on the range. (It's a great field trip to visit one of those sites.) Non-historic, non-contributing.
18. Feedlot, Sorting Pens and Scales -- built in the early 1950's, and designed for size and convenience. They provide an environment for handling livestock efficiently. This facility allows for marketing directly off the ranch, and for marketing the hay produced on the ranch (through the calves) for maximum profits of both crops (hay and beef). Non-historic, non-contributing.
19. Hinton Automobile -- Contributing Historic Object.
20. Jin Pole -- used in hand stacking hay. Contributing Historic Object.
21. Blacksmith Forge and Implements -- Contributing Historic Object.
22. Meat Wheel and Slaughterhouse Slab -- Contributing Historic Object.

Richard Roland Hinton was born February 28, 1852 in Missouri, enroute to Oregon by ox team. His parents located in the Willamette Valley as did nearly all settlers coming to Oregon at the time. The interior regions of Oregon were avoided because of difficult terrain, harsh climatic conditions and hostile Indians. At the age of 19, R. R. was looking to strike out on his own. The crowded conditions in the Willamette Valley, the Homestead Act of 1862, the vast regions of unclaimed land east of the Cascades, and the fact that there was traffic in the interior of Oregon due to the discovery of gold in the John Day country by the 1860's, all probably contributed to R. R. crossing the mountains to locate. R. R. was one of the earliest settlers to homestead so far south of The Dalles in the high plateau country. Homesteading did not really get going in the desert interiors of Oregon until after 1900.

R. R. settled on what would become Hinton Creek in the same year Joseph Sherar was homesteading at Bakeoven (1871). The Imperial Stock Ranch is located in what is known as the Bakeoven area. R. R. arrived with his packhorse and very little else. A year later, Andy Swift built the Bakeoven Inn and the Bakeoven stage stop began operating on The Dalles - Canyon City Military Road. Prior to that, most traffic was by pack train. Bakeoven was established

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as a post office by 1876 and had a blacksmith shop and livery barn to serve travellers. By 1877, stagecoach service was increased to twice weekly. Bakeoven was an important junction and overnight stop. By 1888, stage service through Bakeoven was six days per week. The town of Bakeoven would eventually become part of the Imperial Stock Ranch holdings. R. R. married Mary Emma Fitzpatrick in 1872, and brought his bride to the dugout cave that was his home about two miles down Hinton Creek from where his ranch headquarters would eventually be built. With only a few head of sheep in the beginning, he began the tough job of trying to "make it." Homesteading implied farming, and farming was difficult in such marginal country. Where many other homesteaders would fail, R. R. was successful in persevering and being able to adapt to the conditions. He established a diverse operation, keying on stock raising, but also producing hay to carry the stock through the winters, and producing grain for sale. Many settlers invested in stock, but failed to provide for the sometimes hard winters. Time and again they would be wiped out. The early years were hard on the Hintons. R. R.'s son, James E., was born in the dugout cave in 1874. R. R. and Mary Emma also had a daughter Lillian, born in 1876. Mary Emma worked hard beside her husband. The hardships of pioneer life, toil and sacrifice took their toll, as she died at a young age in 1884. Mary Emma (Fitzpatrick) Hinton is buried in the Hinton Cemetery one mile north of the ranch headquarters.

During the early 1880's, the sheep industry was rapidly increasing in importance. Wool became one of Oregon's leading exports and sources of revenue. The dry interior regions were well-suited to raising sheep. The condition and quality of wool was excellent. Men like Hinton were improving their flocks. R. R. particularly was importing breeding stock, and began the building of a reputation that has carried forward to the present for fine grades and condition of wool coming from the Imperial Stock Ranch. This quote from the Shaniko Leader of 1902 gives great testimony. "Recently, he (R. R.) has turned his attention to cattle, and is following the lines he pursued with the sheep, getting the best blood obtainable regardless of price ... his judgement of cattle is as good and thorough as that shown in selecting his flocks." (p. 124) Even through the 1950's and 1960's when wool buyers (Columbia Scouring Mills for Pendleton Woolen Mills) typically did not buy the wool clips off individual ranches, their records show purchasing the wool clip off the Imperial Stock Ranch. A good relationship still exists today.

To insure long term availability of range for his stock, R. R. went about the business of acquiring land. This was at a period in history of some huge stock empires. However, those empires were not built on deeded land. As the number of settlers increased, and as more and more land was being fenced and brought under the plow, the character of ranching began to change. R. R.

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shrewdly positioned himself as a landowner. He kept his operation diverse, running some cattle as well as sheep -- a rare combination in the latter days of the 1800's, when range wars were being fought between sheepmen and cattlemen. Eventually, he would also harvest thousands of acres of wheat; and wheat would inevitably overtake wool and lamb as top revenue export for Oregon. R. R. did more than acquire land to insure range for his stock, he also protected its condition. Because sheep normally have a herder present who moves them often, range grazed by sheep can be in excellent condition. This is not always true. However, "most of the best privately owned ranges east of the Cascades were sheep ranges until recent years." (Jackman and Long, p. 138) In the Hinton operation, the sheep were never in one area more than three days. (Sappington) The range on the Imperial Stock Ranch has always had the reputation of being in excellent shape and remains in near pristine condition today. This philosophy of caring for the land and having reverence for grasses and plants was R. R. Hinton's religion. (Hinton) There is much evidence of this in his ranching practices and his domestic life.

R. R. Hinton had built himself into a very prominent position as 1900 was approaching. The Columbia Southern Railroad was building into the interior of Oregon. The end of the line would be a newly created town of Shaniko. Shaniko's location would be less than fifteen miles from the ranch headquarters. He had quite an operational complex by then, and in 1900, completed his new home. It was the showpiece of his empire. He was moving up in the business and social world. He had married Clara J. Bird from a prominent family in The Dalles, in 1886, and she would help influence the social circle in which the Hintons would move. R. R. and Clara had two children, Richard B. "Dickie" in 1890, and Mary Lulu in 1891.

Shaniko emerged as Wasco County's number one city for business and trade. Millions of pounds of wool and other products shipped out by train, and millions of dollars changed hands in a day. The Columbia Southern became one of the most financially productive short lines in the United States; and Shaniko became the "wool capital of the world." (Rees, Shaniko, p. 35) Even though it was the railroad that made the difference, "credit for the rapid development of commerce when the railroad was built, must go to the homesteaders, sheepmen and ranchers who had settled in Central Oregon by 1898." (Rees, Shaniko, p. 2) The Imperial Stock Ranch and R. R. Hinton were very prominent players in the region.

Throughout the period of significance, the Imperial Stock Ranch was a community in itself. With 12 to 14 bands of sheep, representing up to 35,000 in number, cattle, horses, and up to 5,000 acres in crop, many men were required on the payroll. Even when sheep numbers were declining rapidly in Wasco County, from 329,000 in 1910 to 65,000 in 1940, and only 29,827 in 1945, the Imperial Stock Ranch continued as a sheep empire on an enormous scale. (Due and Rush, p. 152) Indeed, most of the county's inventory belonged to the Hintons. There were herders, packers, men doing the farming, cooks, camp

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tenders, chore boys, cowboys, a blacksmith, carpenter and more. Even the government trapper lived in the bunk house from the late 1920's into the late 1970's. He got free room and board, and had to send the ears to someone in the government to prove he was working. In fact, there were three government trappers on the ranch full time during a portion of the historic period. (Belozet) The sheep were on the home ranch from about October 1 until June 1. Then they would go to summer pastures leased from the Forest Service. This began in 1905. It took two weeks to trail them there, and two weeks to come home. The cattle and horses were on the home ranch year 'round. The Imperial Stock Ranch took care of much of its food needs with large gardens, an orchard, hogs and chickens besides sheep and beef, a slaughter house, smoke house and milk cows. They could store eight tons of groceries on the shelves in the basement of the cook house. There was a large walk-in meat locker in the basement as well (still is).

For the family of R. R. Hinton, the domestic scene was quite aristocratic by the period 1900 to 1945. They had a cook, servants and a little later, a chauffeur named Basil Littlepage. Besides the bounty of the ranch, the train coming into Shaniko made it possible to live quite a good life. They could have any type of specialty foods or luxuries of the day such as fresh seafood from the coast. The Hinton children did not go to public school, but were tutored on the ranch and then sent to private academies. James E. attended Bishop Scott Academy. Later on, Dickie went to Hills Military Academy and Mary Lulu attended St. Mary's Academy in Portland. There is no information on Lillie, other than she married J. L. Hollingshead in 1896. He became the first mayor of Antelope, Oregon.

The Hintons mingled in a select group. They were closely acquainted with Episcopal Bishop Robert Paddock, who would come and spend time at the ranch, sometimes staying a week or more. There was a close association with the William H. Moody family (son of ex-governor Zenas Moody) around whom much of Shaniko's social life centered. R. R. would send the car up to Shaniko to pick up Mrs. Moody and bring her to the ranch. She instructed Mary Lulu in piano on the baby grand piano in the living room of the Hinton home. Violet Melville lived at the Imperial Stock Ranch for years. She was a niece of Clara (Bird) Hinton and would eventually marry James E. Hinton. Violet was quite a socialite and a great friend to Mary Lulu. The girls would go to Portland for painting lessons. Another close friend was the William Borah family of Idaho. Violet gave many pieces of hand-painted china to Mrs. Borah. People would come to visit the Hintons, like the Melvilles or prominent bankers and others of that circle, and R. R. would send a rig up to Shaniko to pick them up. The Hintons had fine horses and fine clothes. The women of the Hinton family had their dresses tailored by the Shogren sisters of Portland. Both R. R. and J. E. were noted for their fine carriage and always wearing three

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piece suits, even when riding horseback or delivering supplies to a sheep camp. By 1915, the Hintons were travelling often and spending time in the winter in southern California. They stayed often at an old Victorian hotel in La Jolla where the wealthy went for a holiday. And yet, R. R. still had that frugal spirit upon which his work ethic and success were founded. He was always up early making his own coffee, working in the gardens or helping with the canning. According to his grandson, Bob Hinton, R. R. was good-natured, although dominating in his presence. And though he was extremely shrewd in business, he did not read or write well.

With all of this opulence around them, and the steady success of the Imperial Stock Ranch, who would guess the personal tragedies that were to come for the Hinton family.

Dickie Hinton was probably a disappointment to his father, as he developed a reputation for being on the wild side. R. R. thought marriage might settle him down, and encouraged him to marry Minnie Wakerlig. They were married in 1909. Within the first year, a son, Robert (Bobby) Hinton was born. It did not have any effect on Dickie, however, and soon he and Minnie were divorced. Bobby stayed in the Hinton home on the ranch and was raised by R. R. and Clara until he was twelve years old. Dickie reportedly never settled down, and was never involved with the ranching empire.

Mary Lulu met an even more tragic fate. It is difficult to discover the true circumstances of her death after so many years. R. R. gave only vague details to the newspapers at the time of her death in 1916, at 25 years of age. It is suggested she was mentally ill and either fell or jumped from an apartment window in Portland. Mary Brown, niece of Violet Melville Hinton, tells how Mary Lulu loved travelling to the city and had become rather unhappy at the ranch. She loved the shows, shopping and the social life. Mary Brown confirms Mary Lulu's death as suicide. Bobby Hinton, who was living on the ranch during those years and adored Mary Lulu, testifies that she was certainly not mentally ill. He reports she was beautiful and vivacious, but that she became pregnant. R. R. was against her marrying and refused to allow it. Bobby said it destroyed her and she committed suicide.

These were very stormy years for the Hintons. The culminating tragedy was the death of Clara (Bird) Hinton. The distress she experienced over the lives of her children and the death of Mary Lulu must have been great. In addition, Mary Brown testifies that Clara suffered from breast cancer, and it was not something openly discussed during that time period. Clara shot herself in the Hinton home in 1922.



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James E. Hinton was dedicated to the Imperial Stock Ranch, working relentlessly. He was reportedly interested in Violet Melville, but she did not return his interest at the time. He married Leona Hayden in 1927, at age 53. Circumstances of that marriage are unknown. James E. Hinton married a second time in 1947, and this time it was to Violet Melville. J. E. remained actively involved in the operation of the ranch until the late 1960's. In 1967, at age 93, he sold his remaining interest in the ranch holdings to George Ward. James E. Hinton died in 1971.

Even though it has operated under a different name in the most recent 40 years, the landscape in this portion of Wasco County has supported the agricultural activities of the Imperial Stock Ranch for more than 120 years. Today, the headquarters complex remains in good to excellent condition. The buildings are basically unaltered, and are being maintained because of their continued use and their historic value. As the present owners, we hold a love of history and of this part of Oregon. My husband's dream was always to ranch and be a part of this type of desert plateau country. To be able to live on this ranch is the fulfillment of a dream. Our preservation efforts on this ranch of both the land and the buildings, come from the appreciation in our hearts of the land, the native peoples who lived here first, and the tough-spirited pioneers who came after. The integrity and feeling associated with the physical resources and activities at the headquarters complex is truly historic. As McNeal stated when writing of the Bakeoven area, "post offices may come and post offices may go, but the Imperial Stock Ranch will go on forever." (McNeal, p. 262)

Imperial Stock Ranch  
Name of Property

Wasco, Oregon  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 20.15

Shaniko, Oregon 1:24000

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

(A)<sub>1</sub>

1	0	6	7	4	2	0	0	4	9	9	6	3	5	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

(C) 

3	1	0	6	7	3	8	2	0	4	9	9	5	8	2	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						

(B)<sub>2</sub>

1	0	6	7	4	2	0	0	4	9	9	5	8	2	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

(D) 

4	1	0	6	7	3	8	2	0	4	9	9	6	3	5	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jeanne Carver and Dan Grant

organization Carver Ranch (Imperial Stock Ranch) date November 23, 1993

street & number HCR 71, Box 40 telephone (503) 395-2507

city or town Maupin state OR zip code 97037

**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 Daniel Carver

street & number HCR 71, Box 40 telephone (503) 395-2507

city or town Maupin state OR zip code 97037

**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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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the approximate intersection of the NE corner of Sec 34 with the SW corner of Sec 26, Township 5 South, Range 16 East, Willamette Meridian, the boundaries of the nominated area are described by:

South by West approximately  $115^{\circ}$ , 718 feet to the SE corner of the nominated area; then West by North,  $297^{\circ}$ , approximately 550 feet to intersect Wasco County Road #303, HINTON ROAD. Then North by East,  $44^{\circ}$ , 800 feet, then North by East  $30^{\circ}$ , 1,111 feet along HINTON ROAD to the Northwest corner of the nominated area. West by South  $27^{\circ}$ , 496 feet to the Northeast corner of the nominated area. Along HINTON CREEK, South by West  $115^{\circ}$ , 1,171 feet to point of beginning. Containing in all 20.15 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

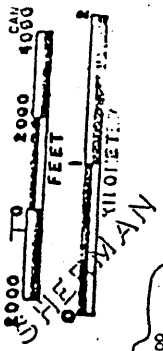
The East and West boundaries, which are Hinton Creek and Hinton Road respectively, are identifiable permanent landmarks. The North and South boundaries were selected to just encompass the resources of the headquarters complex.

The nominated area is located in  $NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 34,  $SE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 27 and  $SW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 26, Township 5 South, Range 16 East, Willamette Meridian, in rural Wasco County, Oregon.

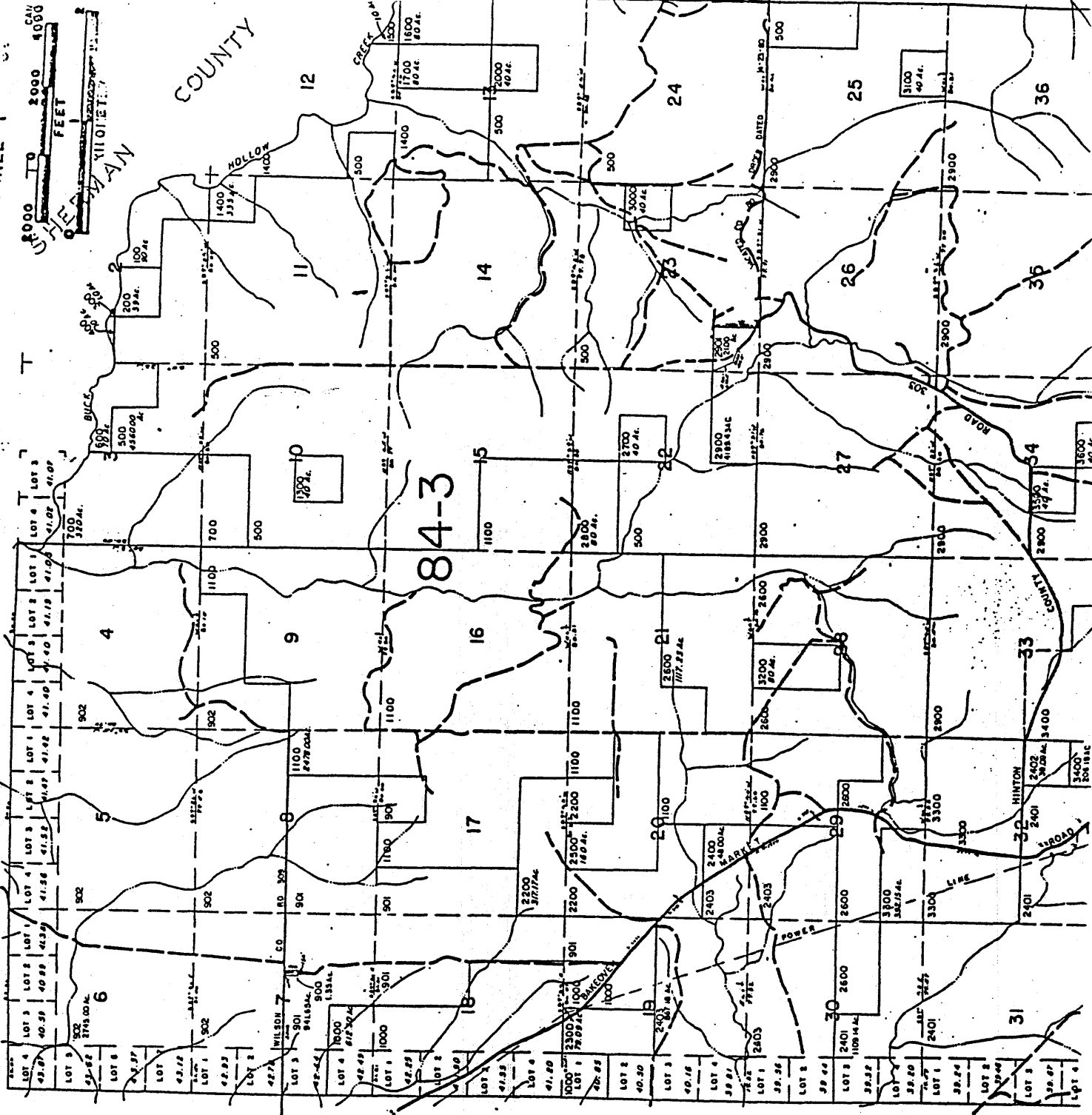
T.5S. R.16E.W.M.  
WA COUNTY

300'

SEE MAP 45 16



WA COUNTY

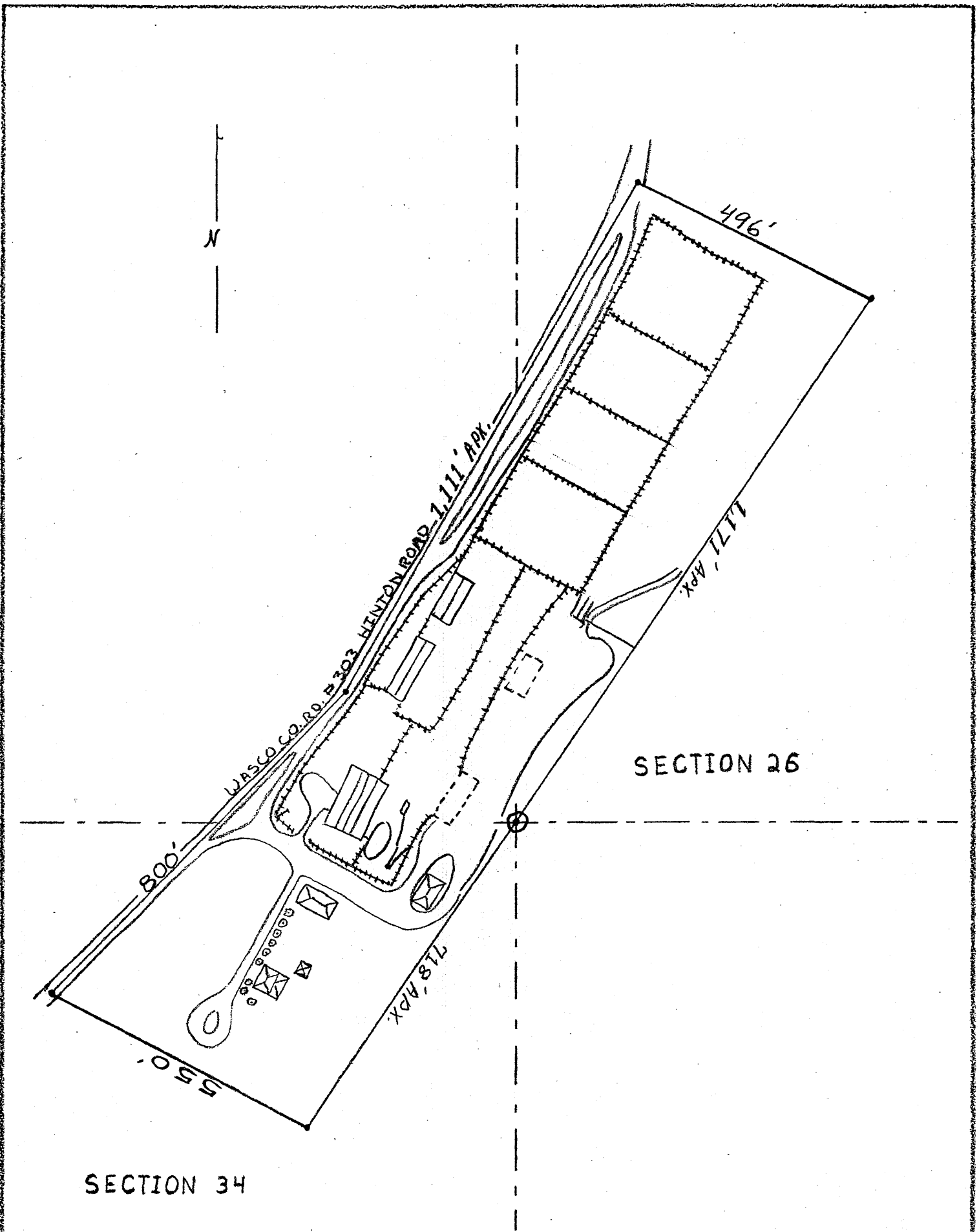


SEE MAP 45 16

APR 1990

1990

CITY ASSessor

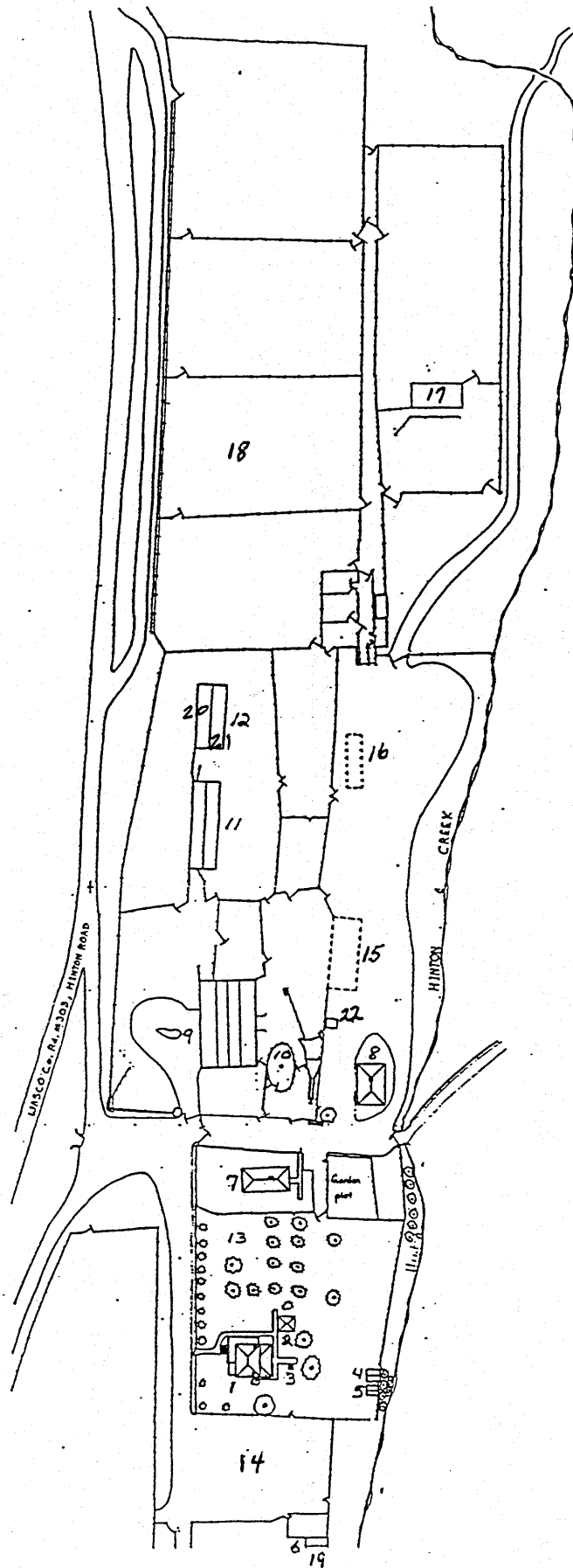
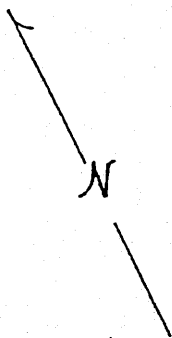


Dan Grant  
Scale, N.A.

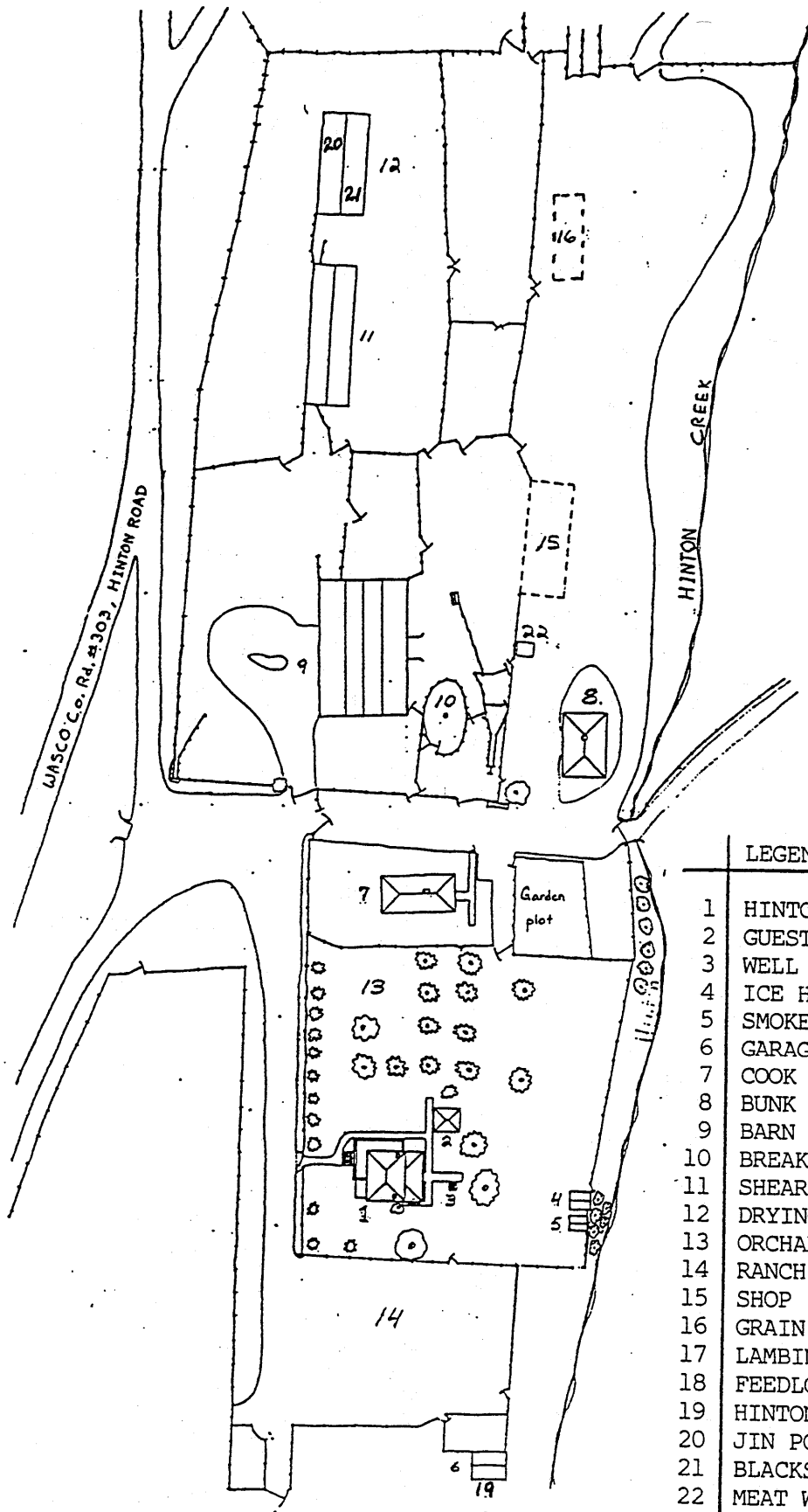
**IMPERIAL STOCK RANCH**

COMPLEX ORIENTATION  
ON SECTION LINES





LEGEND	
1	HINTON HOUSE
2	GUEST HOUSE
3	WELL
4	ICE HOUSE
5	SMOKE HOUSE
6	GARAGE
7	COOK HOUSE
8	BUNK HOUSE
9	BARN
10	BREAKING CORRAL
11	SHEARING PLANT
12	DRYING SHED
13	ORCHARD
14	RANCH HOUSE
15	SHOP
16	GRAIN ELEVATOR
17	LAMBING BARN
18	FEEDLOT
19	HINTON AUTOMOBILE
20	JIN POLE
21	BLACKSMITH FORGE
22	MEAT WHEEL/SLAUGHTER



LEGEND

- 1 HINTON HOUSE
- 2 GUEST HOUSE
- 3 WELL
- 4 ICE HOUSE
- 5 SMOKE HOUSE
- 6 GARAGE
- 7 COOK HOUSE
- 8 BUNK HOUSE
- 9 BARN
- 10 BREAKING CORRAL
- 11 SHEARING PLANT
- 12 DRYING SHED
- 13 ORCHARD
- 14 RANCH HOUSE
- 15 SHOP
- 16 GRAIN ELEVATOR
- 17 LAMBING BARN
- 18 FEEDLOT
- 19 HINTON AUTOMOBILE
- 20 JIN POLE
- 21 BLACKSMITH FORGE
- 22 MEAT WHEEL/SLAUGHTER

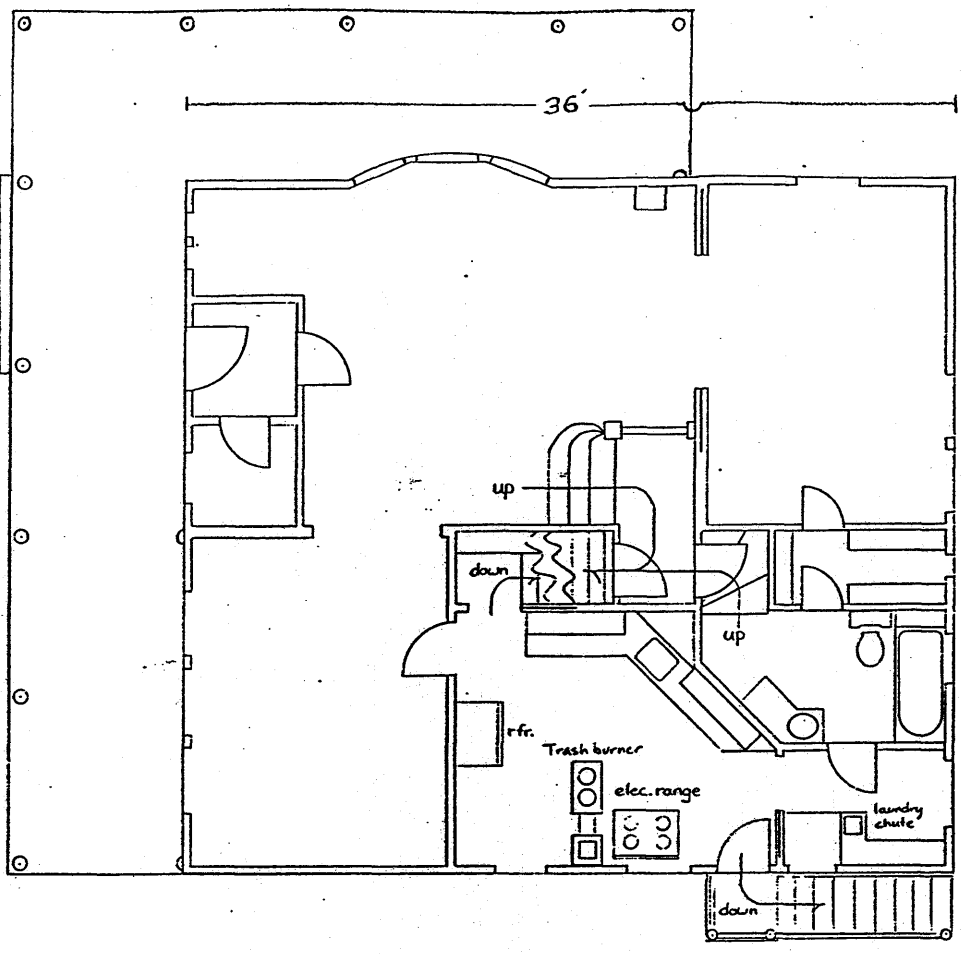
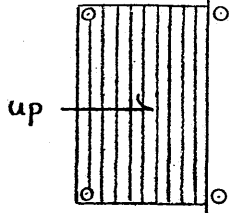
Dan Grant  
Scale, m.a.

IMPERIAL STOCK RANCH

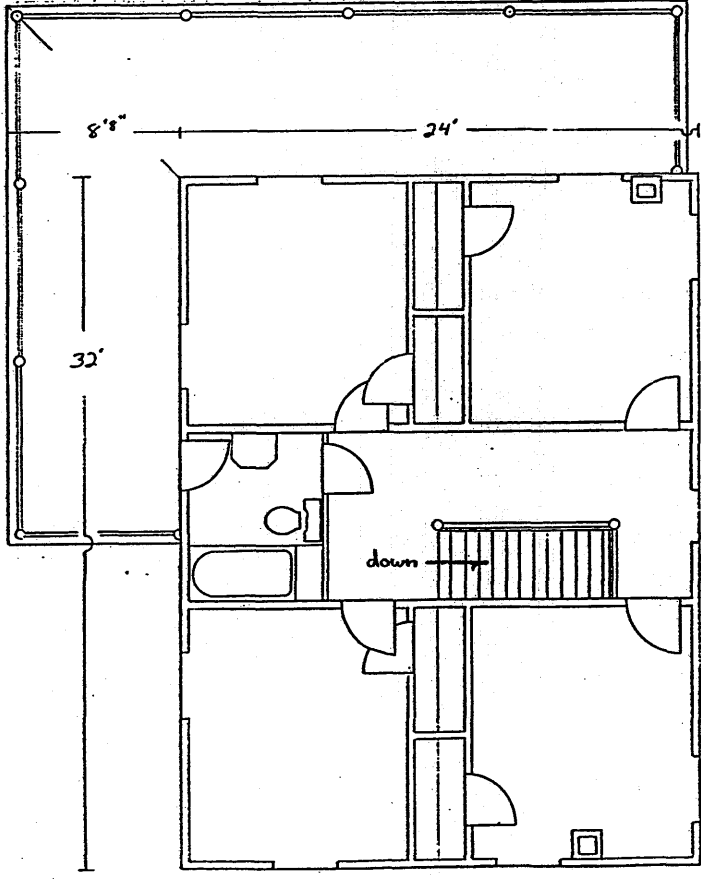
SOUTH COMPLEX

3 of 12

MAIN FLOOR



UPSTAIRS



Dan Grant  
Scale, n.a.

IMPERIAL STOCK RANCH

HINTON HOUSE  
2 of 3 FLOOR PLANS

4 of 12

ROOF SYSTEM

ASPHALT SHINGLES

1/2" PLYWOOD SHEATHING

1X6 SKIP SHEATHING

2X4 RAFTERS

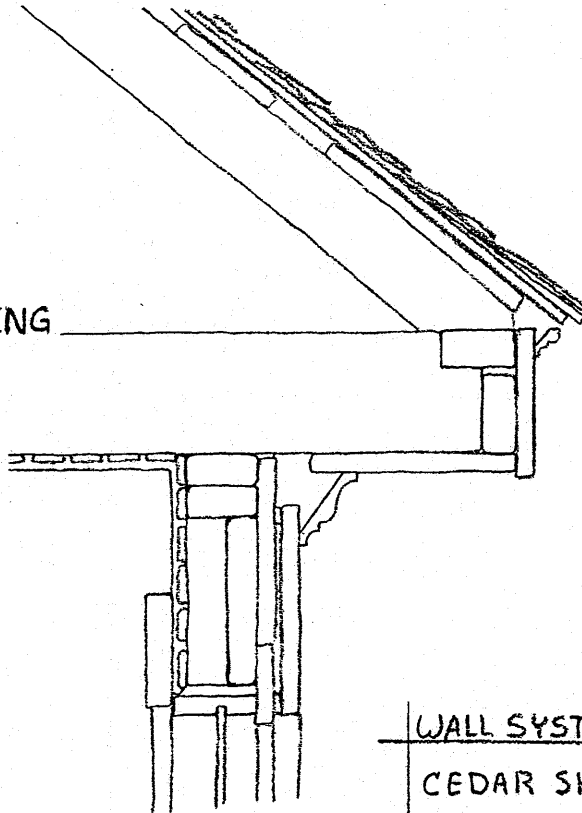
2X6 JOIST

1X8 FASCIA

1 5/8" CORNICE MOLD

1X10 SOPHET

4" CORNICE MOLD



WALL SYSTEM

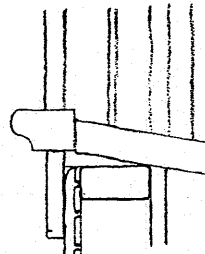
CEDAR SHINGLES

1X10 FRIEZE BOARD

1X8 SHIP LAP

2X4 STUD

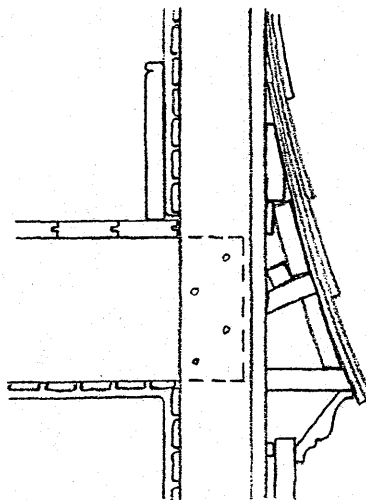
LATH & PLASTER

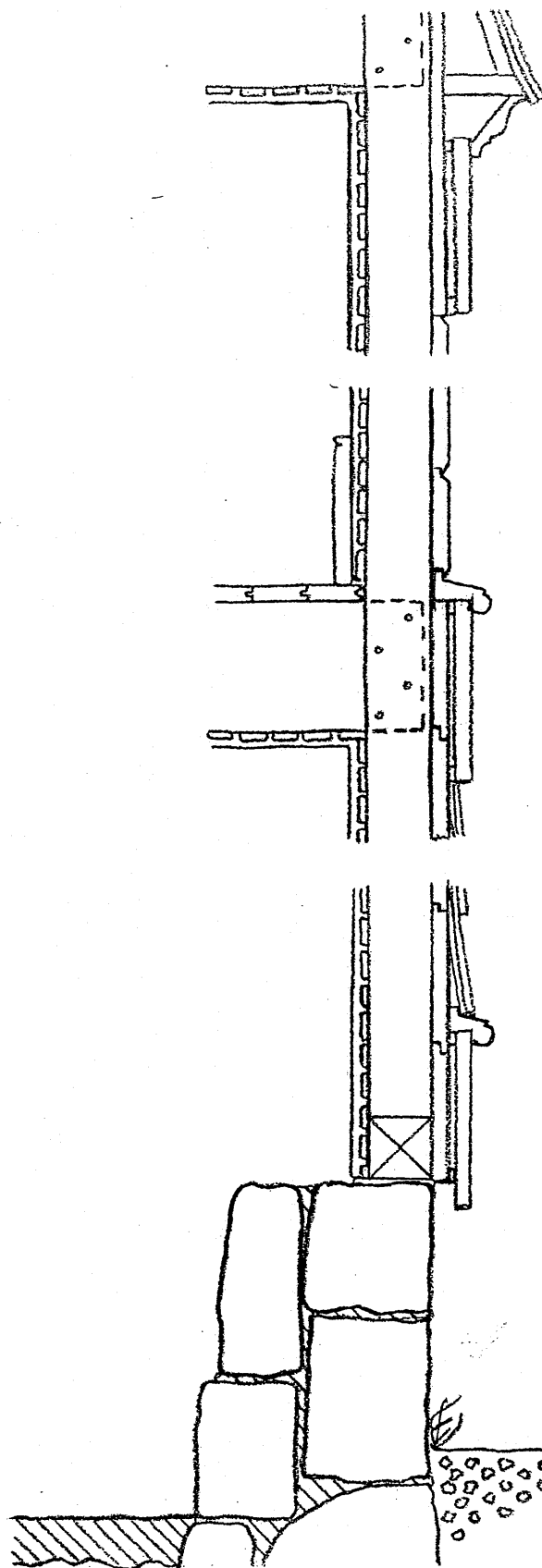


FLOOR SYSTEM

2X8 JOIST

1X4 T&G FLOORING





WALL SYSTEM, MAIN FLR.

- CORNICE MOLD, 4"
- 1X10 FRIEZE BOARD
- 1X6 "FANCY SHIPLAP" SIDING
- DRIP CAP
- 2X4 STUD
- LATH, PLASTER

WALL SYSTEM, BASEMENT

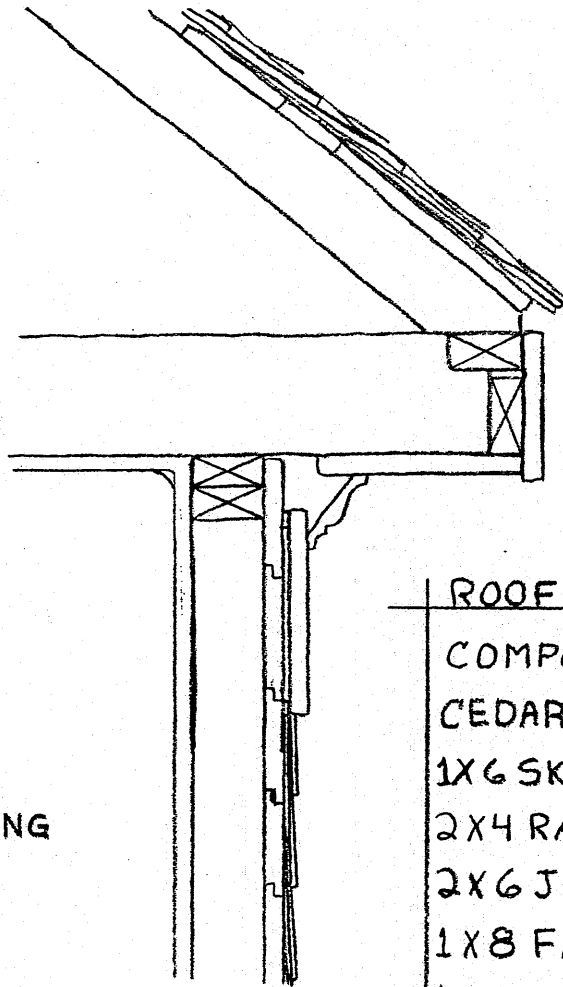
- 1X10 BELT COURSE
- DRIP CAP
- 1X10 STRING COURSE
- CEDAR SHINGLE SIDING
- 8" SHIPLAP SHEATHING
- 2X4 STUD
- 4X4 SILL
- LATH, PLASTER
- STONE STEMWALL

Dan Grant  
Scale, \_\_\_\_\_

IMPERIAL STOCK RANCH

HINTON HOUSE  
LOWER WALL

6 of 12

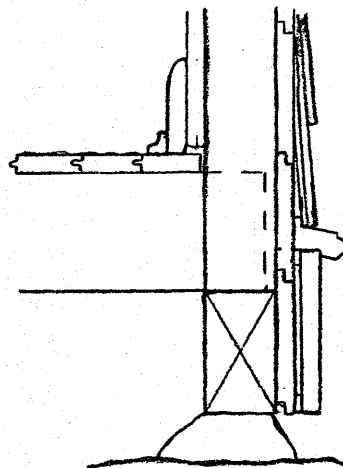


FLOOR SECTION

2 X 6 JOIST  
 1 X 4 T&G FLOORING  
 "LINOLEUM"

ROOF SYSTEM

COMPOSITION OVER  
 CEDAR SHINGLES  
 1 X 6 SKIP SHEATHING  
 2 X 4 RAFTERS  
 2 X 6 JOIST  
 1 X 8 FASCIA  
 1 X 10 SOPHET  
 4" CORNICE MOLD

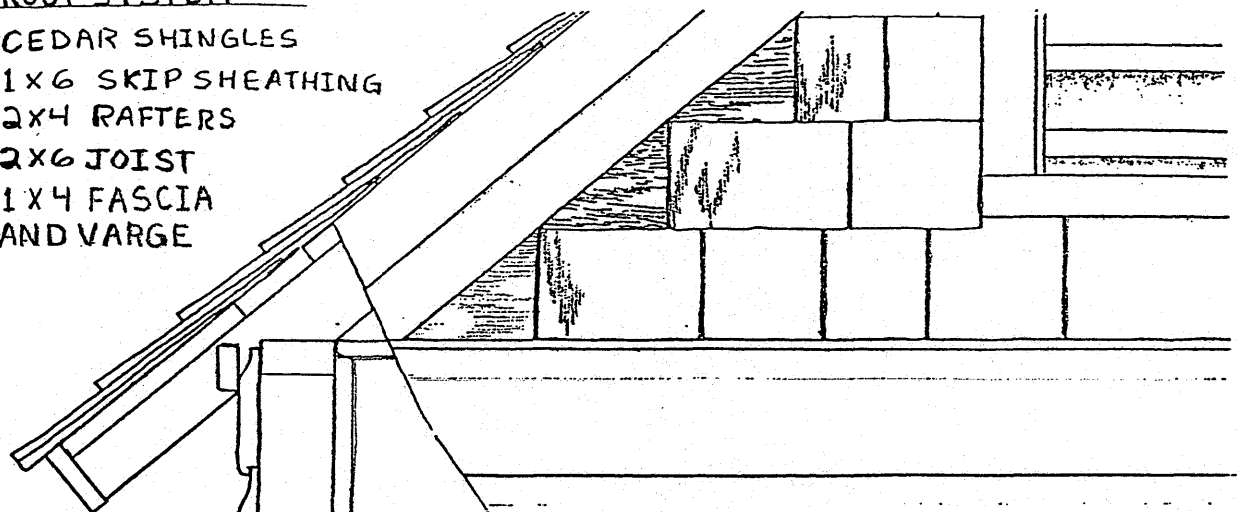


WALL SYSTEM

1 X 10 FRIEZE BOARD  
 CEDAR SHINGLES  
 8" SHIP LAP  
 2 X 4 STUD  
 4 X 6 SILL

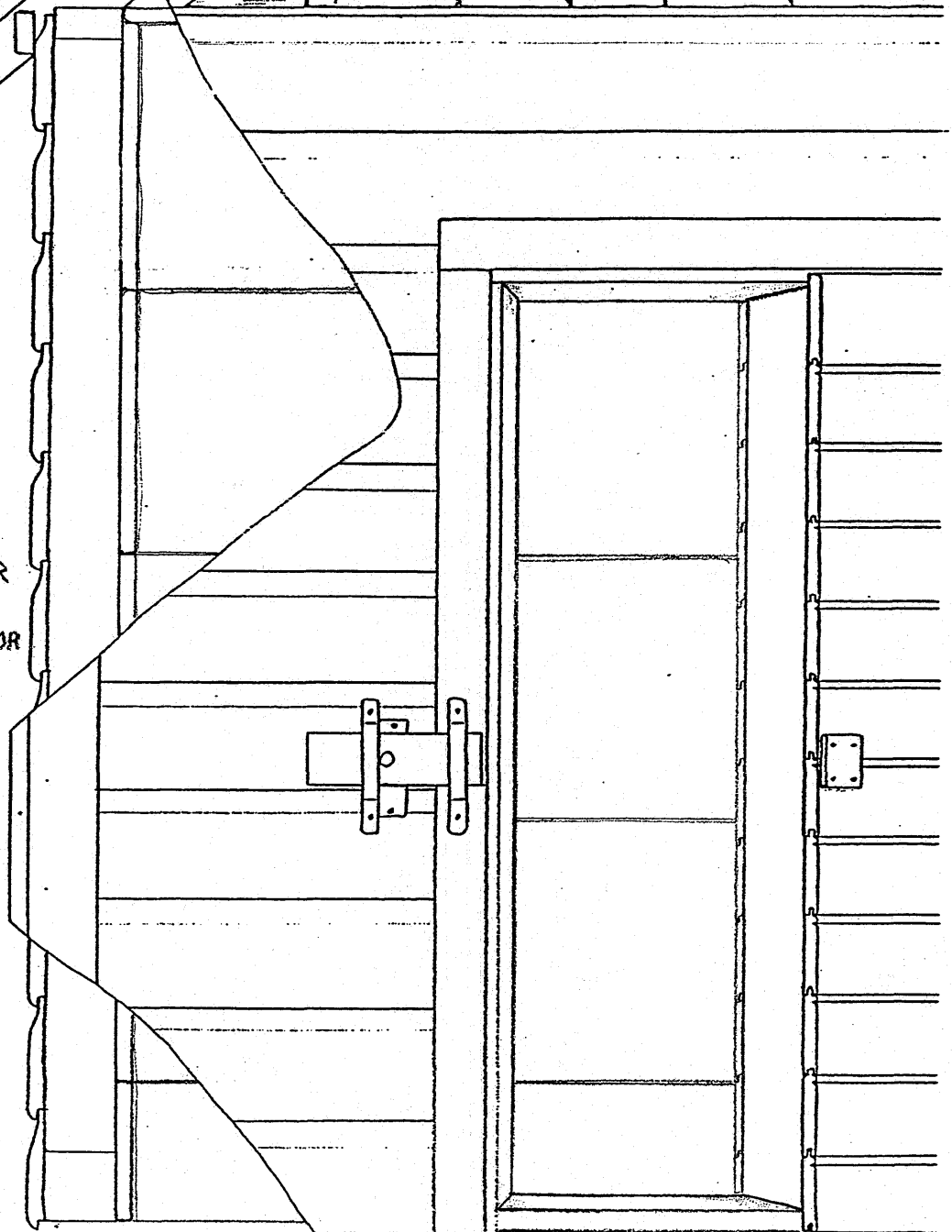
ROOF SYSTEM

- CEDAR SHINGLES
- 1X6 SKIP SHEATHING
- 2X4 RAFTERS
- 2X6 JOIST
- 1X4 FASCIA AND VARGE



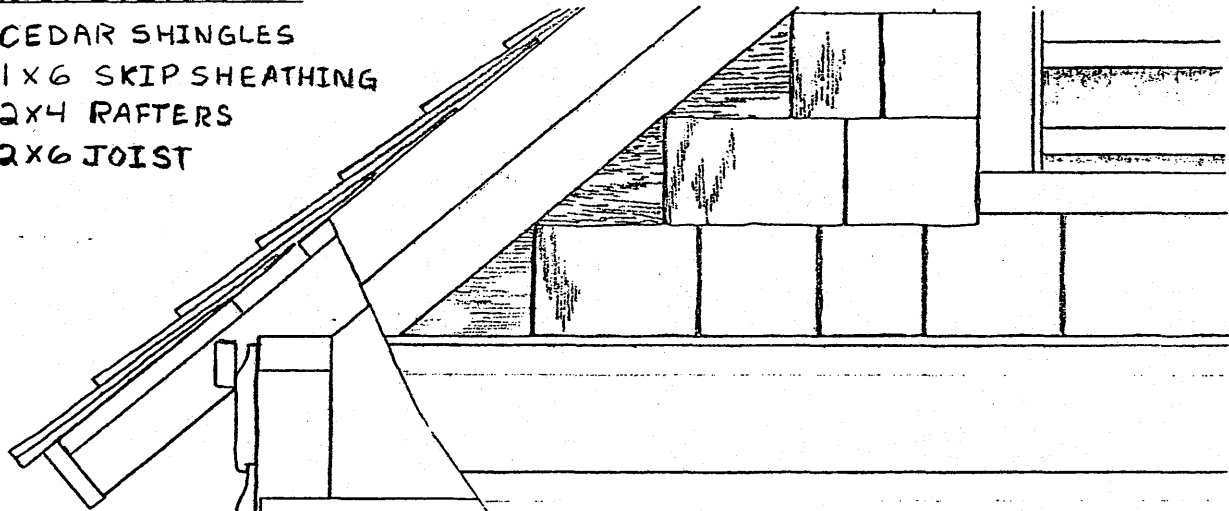
WALLS

- 1X6 "FANCY SHIPLAP"
- 2X4 STUD
- 4X4 SILL
- 1X4 CORNER BOARDS
- 2X12 INTERIOR SHEATHING



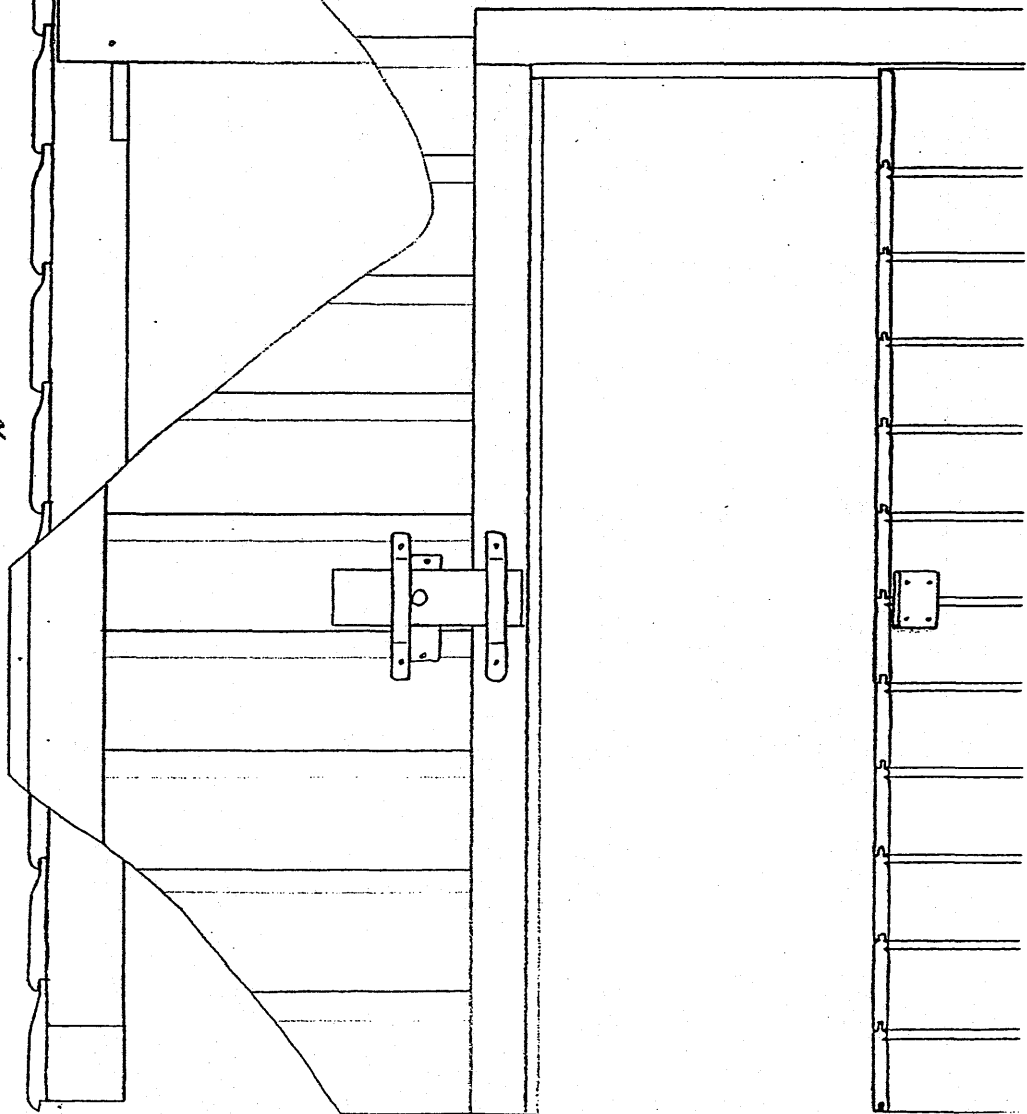
ROOF SYSTEM

- CEDAR SHINGLES
- 1X6 SKIP SHEATHING
- 2X4 RAFTERS
- 2X6 JOIST



WALLS

- 1X6 "FANCY SHIPLAP"
- 2X4 STUD
- 1X4 LEDGER
- 4X4 SILL
- 1X4 CORNER BOARDS



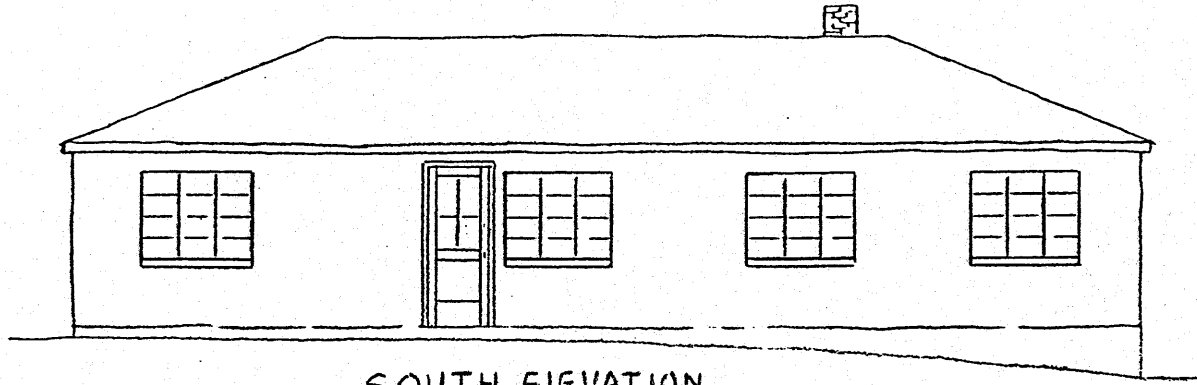
Dan Grant  
Scale, n.a.

IMPERIAL STOCK RANCH

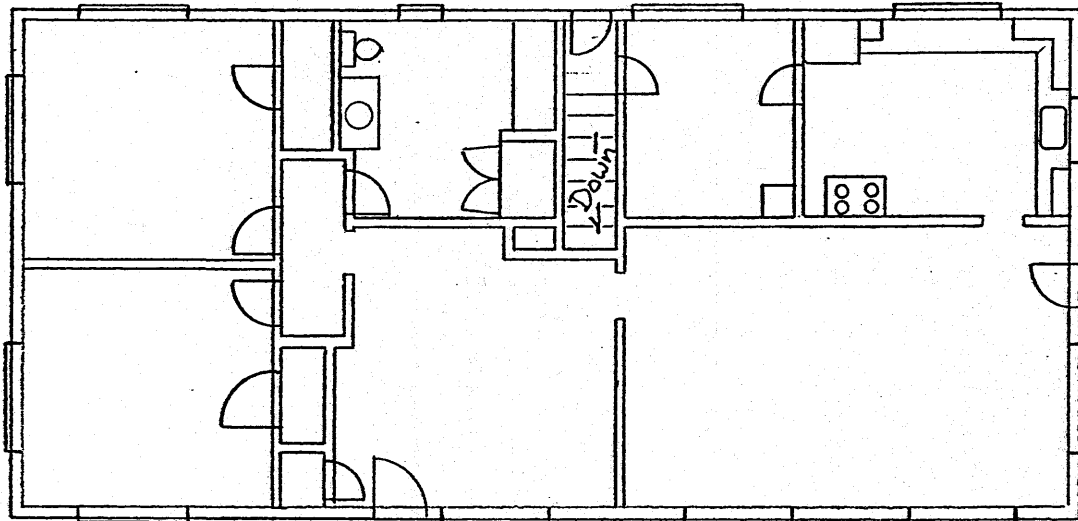
SMOKE HOUSE

9 of 12

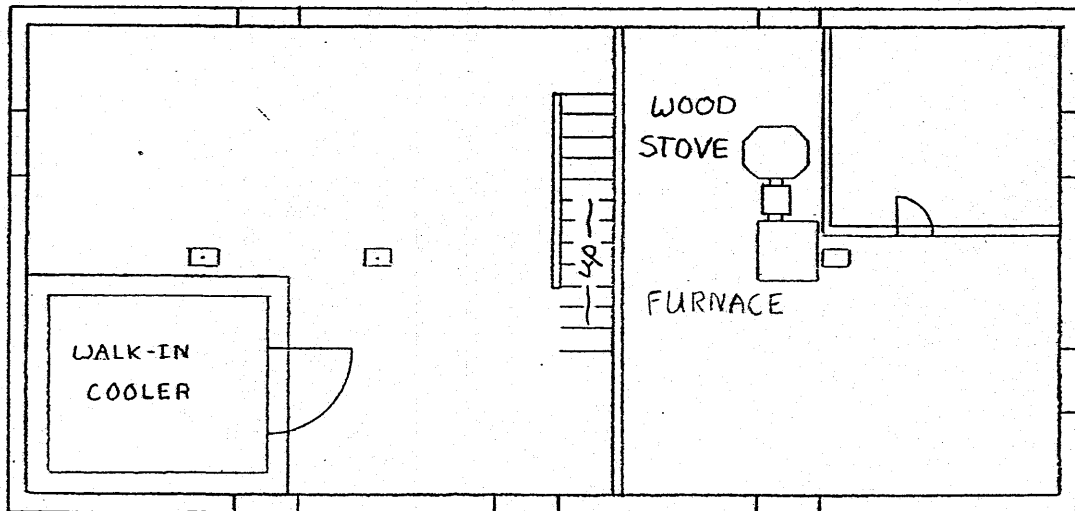




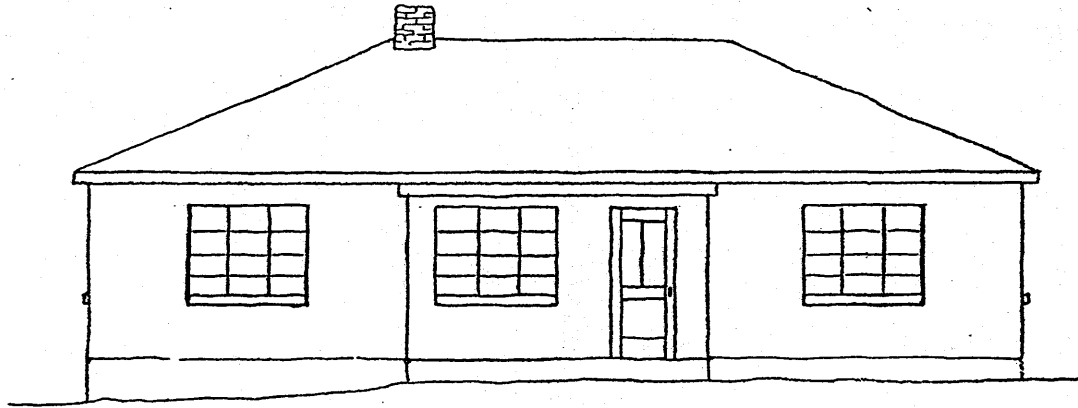
SOUTH ELEVATION



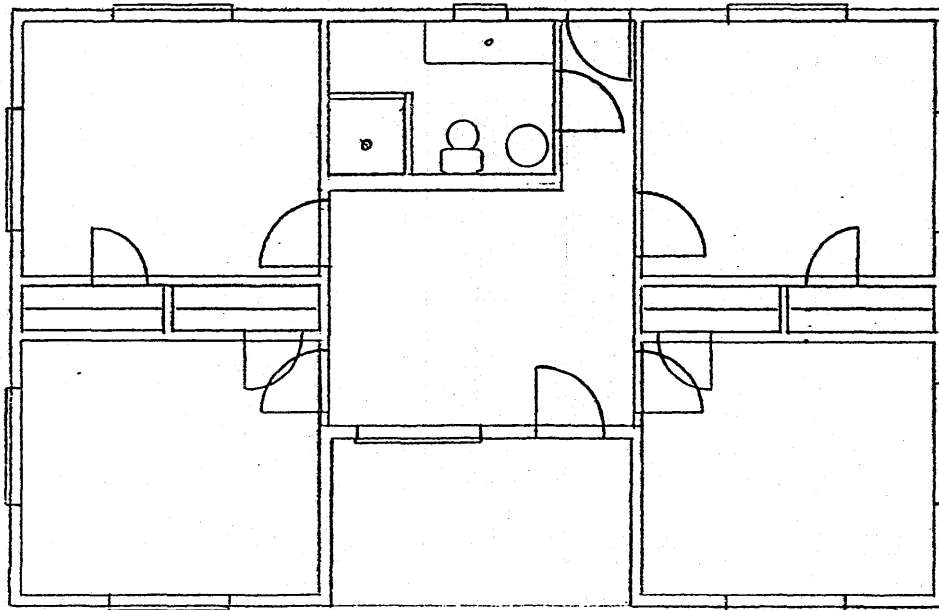
MAIN FLOOR



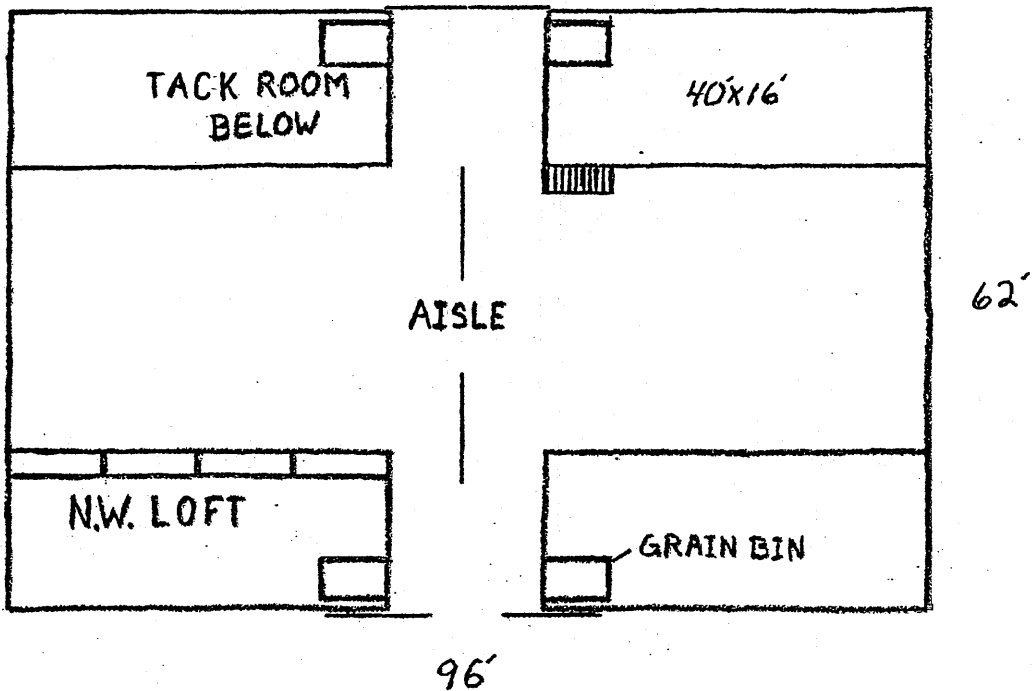
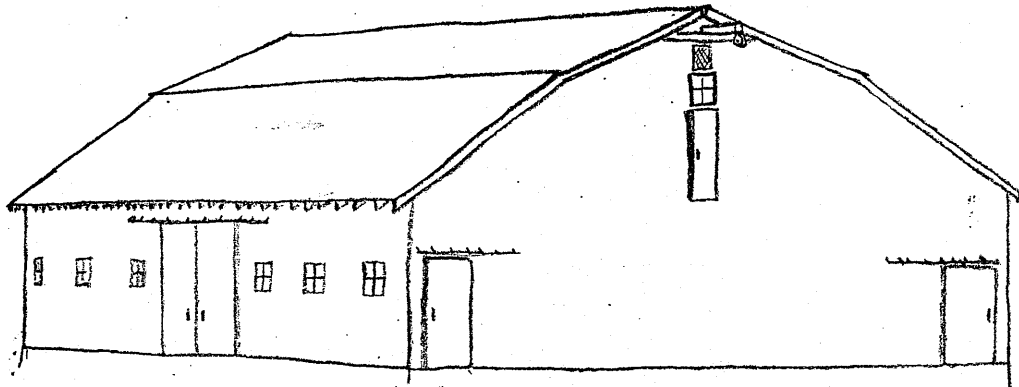
BASEMENT 24 X 50



WEST ELEVATION



28 x 44 ONE LEVEL



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Section number PHOTOS Page 1

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INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS:

1. Name of Property: Imperial Stock Ranch
2. Location: Shaniko, Wasco County, Oregon
3. Photographer: Jeanne Carver, (unless noted otherwise)
4. Date: October/November, 1993 (unless noted otherwise)
5. Negative Location: Jeanne Carver, (unless noted otherwise)  
HCR 71, Box 40, Maupin, Oregon 97037

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS:

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: Unknown
5. Negative Location: Oregon Historical Society  
1200 SW Park Ave., Portland, Oregon 97205
6. View: North and West elevations of the Hinton House.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
1 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: Unknown
5. Negative Location: Oregon Historical Society  
1200 SW Park Ave., Portland, Oregon 97205
6. View: South and East elevations of the Hinton House.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
2 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: Unknown
6. View: North elevation of the Hinton House.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
3 of 42

3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: Unknown
6. View: Richard Roland Hinton, with second wife, Clara (Bird) Hinton, and their two children, Richard "Dickie" and Mary Lulu.
7. Photograph Number: 4 of 42

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3. Photographer: Unknown  
4. Date: Unknown  
6. View: James E. Hinton, son of R. R. Hinton.  
7. Photograph Number: 5 of 42
3. Photographer: Unknown  
4. Date: 1895  
5. Negative Location: Oregon Historical Society  
1200 SW Park Ave., Portland, Oregon 97205  
6. View: R. R. Hinton and sheep, located West of barn and  
corrals, looking West.  
7. Photograph Number: 6 of 42
3. Photographer: Unknown  
4. Date: Unknown  
5. Negative Location: Oregon Historical Society  
1200 SW Park Ave., Portland, Oregon 97205  
6. View: Hand stacking hay on the Imperial Stock Ranch. Bobby  
Hinton (grandson of R. R.) in the front of the wagon.  
7. Photograph Number: 7 of 42
1. Name of Resource: Shearing Plant  
3. Photographer: Unknown  
4. Date: Unknown  
5. Negative Location: Oregon Historical Society  
1200 SW Park Ave., Portland, Oregon 97205  
6. View: Facing northwesterly, inside the shearing plant, c. 1918.  
7. Photograph Number: Resource 11  
8 of 42

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS:

6. View: View of complex looking Southeasterly; showing North  
and West elevations of buildings.  
7. Photograph Number: 9 of 42
6. View: Central portion of headquarters complex, looking West.  
7. Photograph Number: 10 of 42
6. View: From the south end of the complex, looking North along  
the domestic driveway.  
7. Photograph Number: 11 of 42

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Section number PHOTOS Page 3

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6. View: The Orchard, facing North. South elevations of the Cook House and Barn may be seen in the left half of the photo.

7. Photograph Number: Resource 13  
12 of 42

4. Date: August, 1993

6. View: Columbia lambs in the Orchard. Guest House may be seen in the background (center), with the Well to its right and the Smoke House and Ice House to its left.

7. Photograph Number: Resource 13  
13 of 42

4. Date: August, 1993

6. View: South portion of headquarters complex; Hinton House may be seen center, Guest House to the right, roof of newer Ranch House to the left.

7. Photograph Number: 14 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House

3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin

4. Date: September, 1992

6. View: West elevation of the Hinton House -- before restoration.

7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
15 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House

3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin

4. Date: September, 1992

6. View: West and North elevations of the Hinton House, showing main level veranda -- before restoration.

7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
16 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House

3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin

4. Date: September, 1992

6. View: Primarily, North elevation of Hinton House -- before restoration.

7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
17 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House

3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin

4. Date: September, 1992

6. View: South elevation of Hinton House -- before restoration.

7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
18 of 42

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Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 4

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1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  4. Date: October, 1992
  6. View: Taken from the upstairs veranda, facing North -- before restoration.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
19 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  6. View: West elevation of the Hinton House. Exterior Restoration near complete.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
20 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  6. View: West and South elevations of the Hinton House. Exterior restoration near complete.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
21 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  6. View: Southwest corner of the Hinton House. Exterior restoration near complete.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
22 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  6. View: Taken from the upstairs veranda, facing North. Exterior restoration near complete.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
23 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  6. View: Facing West, showing the South elevation of the Hinton House. Exterior restoration near complete.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
24 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
  6. View: East elevation of the Hinton House. Exterior restoration near complete. Well is visible in the foreground.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 1, 3  
25 of 42

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Section number PHOTOS Page 5

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1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: Looking at the linen cabinet on the East side of the upper level commons area inside the Hinton House. Doorway into the Southeast chamber on the right.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
26 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Hinton House
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: The stair landing in the living room on the main level of Hinton House.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 1  
27 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Guest House
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: South elevation of the Guest House
7. Photograph Number: Resource 2  
28 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Well
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: East elevation of the Well.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 3  
29 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Ice House and Smoke House
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: East elevations of the two structures.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 4, 5  
30 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Ice House and Smoke House
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: East elevations of the two structures, showing their location along the West bank of Hinton Creek, which flows past the poplars behind the buildings. (Pumphouse for the pool is in the foreground.)
7. Photograph Number: Resource 4, 5  
31 of 42



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Section number PHOTOS Page 6

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1. Name of Resource: Garage
  6. View: Looking Southeasterly, at the North and West elevations of the Garage. Hinton automobile is visible to the right of the Garage.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 6, 19 (Historic Object)  
32 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Cook House
  6. View: North and West elevations of the Cook House.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 7  
33 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Barn and Breaking Corral
  6. View: Facing West, and showing primarily, the East elevation of the Barn. Breaking Corral is center; and roof of the Bunk House is in the foreground.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 9, 10  
34 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Barn
  6. View: A view of the "museum room" located in the Northeast corner of the barn. All items collected and stored here were used on the Imperial Stock Ranch.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 9  
35 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Barn
  6. View: Tack room located in the East half of the barn, just south of the "museum room."
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 9  
36 of 42
- 
1. Name of Resource: Shearing Plant
  3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
  4. Date: September, 1992
  6. View: Looking Northwesterly, at primarily, the East elevation of the Shearing Plant. A portion of the Drying Shed may be seen at the right.
  7. Photograph Number: Resource 11  
37 of 42

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Section number PHOTOS Page 7

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1. Name of Resource: Shearing Plant
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: Facing North, looking at the shearing floor. The wood frame structure which holds the wool bags may be seen on the right.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 11  
38 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Shearing Plant
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: Facing South, and looking down the alley through which the sheep move. They are sorted into the pens visible on the left.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 11  
39 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Shearing Plant
3. Photographer: Richard Chamberlin
4. Date: September, 1992
6. View: Facing South, looking down the alley that runs along the holding pens.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 11  
40 of 42

1. Name of Resource: Shearing Plant
4. Date: May, 1993
6. View: Looking North, at two shearers at work, on the shearing floor. (Andy Zettle in the foreground.)
7. Photograph Number: Resource 11  
41 of 42

1. Name of resource: Grain Elevator
6. View: South elevation of the Grain Elevator. Feedlot and Scales visible to the rear; Lambing Barn to the right.
7. Photograph Number: Resource 16; 17  
42 of 42