

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Section number _____ Page _____ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Removal

Property Name: Roe--Parker House

Multiple Name:

State & County: OREGON, Hood River

Date Received: 1/11/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/26/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: OT88000085

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 2/21/2018 DateAbstract/Summary: House has been removed from its original location. Concur with the ORSHPO, no longer
Comments: eligible for the NR.Recommendation/
CriteriaReviewer Alexis AbernathyDiscipline HistorianTelephone (202)354-2236

Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the
National Park Service.



Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

0788000085

Parks and Recreation Department
State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St NE Ste C
Salem, OR 97301-1266
Phone (503) 986-0690
Fax (503) 986-0793
www.oregonheritage.org



January 2, 2018

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Removal of the Roe-Parker House, Hood River County, OR from the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Loether:

The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office requests the removal of the following property from the National Register of Historic Places.

ROE-PARKER HOUSE, NRIS# 8800085
110 SHERMAN AVENUE
HOOD RIVER, HOOD RIVER COUNTY

The building was listed in the National Register on March 9, 1988 under criterion C.

On February 27, 2003, the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation approved delisting this property from the National Register of Historic Places due to the building being relocated to 110 Sherman Avenue Hood River, OR 97031; however, due to unknown reasons, the delisting was never carried out. The Oregon SHPO concludes that the property no longer meets the criteria for listing as shown in the photographs enclosed using Google Earth on December 1, 2017, and requests the removal of the Roe-Parker House from the National Register.

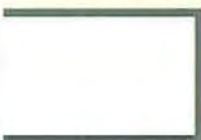
If questions regarding this request arise, please contact Jason Allen, Historian, at (503) 986-0579.

Sincerely,

Christine Curran, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301
(503) 986-0684
Chrissy.Curran@oregon.gov

Enclosure

cc: Wyman Investors Inc.
Mayor Mike McLaughlin



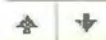
original location

©2011 Google



Ave

Tour
Buildings
ed
es



se
gle Earth
abels



New
location

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

RECEIVED

JAN 10 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Roe-Parker House
other names/site number Collinson House

2. Location

street & number 416 State Street N/A not for publication
city, town Hood River N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature]
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

January 5, 1988
Date

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ 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]

3/9/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family

Domestic: inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne-Eastlake

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: basalt

walls wood: weatherboard

wood: shingle, imbricated

roof asphalt: composition shingle

other glass; brick

concrete over foundation stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

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Physical Description

The Collinson house is located on a prominent site on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River to the north and one block west of Hood River's historic downtown. The Collinson House is adjacent to the Hood River County Public Library, an Andrew Carnegie Library (1914), on the west while the Hood River County Court House and City Hall are located near the property to the east. The house is located in the Second Addition West of the town of Hood River, block 8, lots 5 and 6 and was originally part of the donation land claim of the Coe family, the founders of the town site of Hood River. The integrity of the house and site is retained almost in its entirety except for modifications and the enclosure of the rear porch. The site occupies two lots which were sub-divided from the block, in 1896, probably for the intention of building.

Exterior

The house is a modified T-shape in plan with a wraparound porch on three sides. The overall size of the main mass is approximately 26'x 40'. It is a single story residence with an almost full story basement. On the north side of the house is a rear addition with an enclosed sun porch and a lower story garage. A hipped roof with projecting gables covers the main structure which is intersected on the east, west and south with pedimented cross gables. The gable ends on the hip roof have small ornamental round windows. The rear addition is covered with a shed roof. Composition asphalt shingles cover the roof of the entire building which, according to the early Sanborn maps, was originally covered with wood shingles. The gable ends have alternating bands of fishscale and square shingles. A decorative sunburst pattern design highlights the south gable end ornament. The sunburst pattern is very similar to a design found in an 1899 mail order catalogue, Summer Homes and Camps, suggesting the use and availability of architectural pattern books in Hood River. (1) The railroad, which arrived in Hood River in 1882, and mass production allowed small towns to obtain various architectural ornamental elements through the mail which were stylistically popular in larger towns. A wide frieze board extends around the perimeter of the house below the boxed eaves. Five inch scooped beveled shiplap siding covers the main portion of the house while 7" clapboard covers the rear addition. All the windows appear to be original except for one located on the west elevation which was added prior to 1909. The windows on the ground floor of the house are one over one double hung sash with curved window stops. The basement windows are two over two double hung sash. All the original windows have simple flat trim surrounds with projecting caps. The

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rear addition windows include two fixed panes on each side of multi-paned casement windows. None of the rear addition windows appear original. The original exterior front doors are made-up of a single pane of glass in the top portion with two panels in the lower portion. The decorative carving and style are also similar to the doors found in the 1899 Summer Homes and Camps catalogue.(2)

The house is supported on a basalt rock foundation which varies from 3' in height in the front to 9' in the rear of the house. Dispersed between the rock on the rear portions of the foundation wall are sections of wood placed horizontally which were probably used for reinforcing. A thin layer of concrete, scored to look like concrete block, once covered the foundation; only portions of this concrete layer still remain on the house. The outer layer, shown in a 1909 historic photograph, appears to be the original cladding. It is an early example of concrete used as a finish material which creates an unusual detail. The rear addition is supported by wood piers which sit on stones. A 6" high sill rests on the foundation and is covered by a 6 3/4" watertable and cap. The house is of wood frame construction with studs spaced approximately 16" on center. Floor joists, approximately 2" x 7 7/8", are supported by 6" x 6" posts and girders in the unfinished basement area. The basement slopes downward to the north and has an unfinished dirt floor. It contains the furnace, the chimney base and a dumbwaiter. The dumbwaiter was used to lift coal to the kitchen and all its hardware and pulleys are still intact. Coal was brought into the basement through a door and chute located on the west wall. A smaller room located in the northwest corner was a storage cellar. A stairway, with a trap door at the opening, on the south wall of the room once led to the kitchen.

The front porch wraps around the south, east and west face of the house and is an integral part of the building's design. It is covered by a slightly sloped roof which is supported by turned posts. The owners have recently restored the porch's frieze ornamentation which consists of closely spaced grooved vertical members. The restoration of the frieze was accomplished by using an historic photograph and paint lines as guides. The top and bottom rails of the balustrade have also been restored by the owner due to deterioration. Sections of the original rails were duplicated. Vertical slats, which are in the process of being restored, covered the front porch foundation. The living room bay window projects into the front porch area and three front entrance doors with transoms are located at the north ends of the porch.

The rear porch was enlarged to its present size between 1909-1916. The 1905 and 1909 Sanborn maps indicate that the back porch was a smaller open porch. The 1916 map shows the porch footprint at its present size, although, according to oral interviews and 1909 and 1919 historic photographs, it was only partially enclosed with screening and was an open deck at the west end.(3) The porch was probably enclosed during the Miller family residency (1929-1987). The area below the porch was used as a garage, entered from the west.

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Interior

The one story house is simple in plan. The front doors open to the dining room on the west, the living room on the north, and a bedroom, which might have been a parlor originally, on the east side of the house. The living room is centrally located in the front of the house and is highlighted by the bay window. The back of the main portion of the house consists of a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. The rear porch addition is a long narrow room with a band of windows along its north wall which overlooks the downtown area and the Columbia River. An entrance door and mud room is located at the west end of the porch and a bedroom is at the east end.

The kitchen has original 3 3/8" vertical wainscotting around its perimeter, built-in cupboards and dumbwaiter. The cabinets and dumbwaiter were probably added a short time after the house was constructed because wallpaper remnants and wainscotting are located in the dumbwaiter closet indicating a later installation. The dining room has the same wainscotting as the kitchen as well as a built-in china cupboard on the north wall.

The walls throughout the house are made of lath and plaster which have been covered with several layers of wallpaper. The lath and plaster is cracked and is in very poor condition. Simple flat board trim surrounds the windows and doors. The original picture moldings, brass and metal hardware with a floral imprinted motif, and wood panel doors are still present throughout most of the house. Modern carpets and linoleum cover the wood floor. A majority of the original light fixtures and switches are still intact.

Condition and Future Work

The house has been poorly maintained over the past decade and is currently zoned C2 - commercial, due to its location in the heart of the commercial downtown and public building area of Hood River. The present owners have completed restoration of the front porch and plan to convert the interiors to a bed and breakfast or rental unit in the future to allow the building to be retained at its present location. The owners plan to retain the salient features of the original house. If it were not for this conversion, the building would likely face demolition. A second phase of the future work may include re-design of the rear porch addition.

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1900

Significant Dates

c. 1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The one and a half story Queen Anne/Eastlake cottage historically identified as the Roe-Parker House and presently better known as the Collinson House (for its current owners who are establishing in it a bed and breakfast inn) is located on State Street in Hood River, near the central business district. It occupies a sloping double lot adjacent to the Hood River County Library of 1914. The property overlooks the Columbia River to the north, but the house faces south onto State Street. The house was built about 1900. It has a modified T-shaped plan and is characterized by pedimented gables projecting from a central hip-roofed mass, novelty siding, a wrap-around veranda, and variegated shingle siding and verge board decoration in gable ends.

The verge board ornament, consisting of a combination of pierced and turned spindle work in a sunburst pattern, is especially fine and is undoubtedly a catalog order product. In fact, this ornament and the exterior doors have been linked specifically to designs in Summer Homes and Camps, a publication of 1899.

The house is notably intact, with the exception of the rear porch, which was enlarged by 1916 and subsequently fully enclosed. The house rests on a foundation of basalt rubble once comprehensively faced with concrete scored in imitation of masonry units. The house has been the object of a restoration project in which the front porch was restored and other repairs and improvements were made on the basis of existing fabric and sharply-detailed historic photographs. Interior spaces and finishes are comprehensively intact, and the kitchen is noteworthy for having retained its original tongue and groove wainscoting, built-in cabinetry and dumbwaiter.

The property is believed to have been built for George Roe sometime between 1896 and 1901, but its most noteworthy occupant of the historic period was Asenath Parker, widow of John Parker, who entered into business and the orchard industry in the Hood River Valley in 1881 and died in 1897. His widow continued the raising of four children and running a summer boarding house on the Parkers' orchard property south of Hood River until moving to the subject property in 1905. Asenath Parker remained in the Queen Anne cottage until 1929. She operated a popular delicatessen and confectionary in association with her son Frank.

is

The Roe-Parker House, or Collinson House, locally significant under Criterion C as a distinctive and exceptionally well preserved example of

Queen Anne-Eastlake cottage architecture fitted and embellished with mail-order elements from a documented source. While there are a number of other examples of the Queen Anne cottage genre in Hood River, none is so well preserved as the Roe-Parker House throughout, and comparative data analysis has shown most border on the vernacular with with a modicum of decorative detail.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

An Illustrated History of Central Oregon. (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905), p. 359. Biographical note on Asenath Parker.

History of Hood River County. (Hood River: Hood River Historical Society, 1982), p. 12.

Frank T. Lent, Summer Homes and Camps. (Boston: Lent Publishing, 1899), p. 206.

Interview with Bonnie Edstrom and Mary Harrington, Hood River and Portland, Oregon, July, 1987.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A

1	0	6	1	5	6	9	0	5	0	6	2	5	1	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is Lots 5 and 6, Block 8, Second Addition West to the Town of Hood River, in Hood River County, Oregon. The parcel is otherwise described as Tax Lot 10500 at said location in Section 37, Township 3N, Range 10E, Willamette Meridian.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area comprises the entire 100 foot square parcel historically improved by George Roe around 1900 and occupied by Asenath Parker from 1905 to 1929.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Sally Donovan and Karen Zisman	date	August, 1987
organization	Historic Dimensions	telephone	(503) 234-4801
street & number	1002 SE 26th Avenue	state	Oregon
city or town	Portland	zip code	97214

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United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Architectural Significance

The Collinson House best exemplifies a virtually intact example of the Cottage Style in the vernacular Queen Anne mode within the city limits of Hood River, Oregon. Six other cottages with varying degrees of Queen Anne influence remain in Hood River but none with comparable distinguishing features, form and integrity as the Collinson House. Constructed between 1896 and 1901, the house is a very early example of this style in the community, and may, in fact, be the earliest of its style and type. The early construction date represents a period of great expansion in Hood River; the population tripled between 1900 and 1905. The cottage is located on a prominent site on a hill overlooking the Columbia River and the central downtown area. It is situated on the original double lot, adjacent to Hood River's Carnegie Library and near the Hood River County Court House. Large, older homes of the town's early residents line State Street, west of the house. The Collinson House is a link between the town's commercial and residential areas and adds to the distinctive quality of the historic streetscape.

Small cottages with Queen Anne characteristics were popular with the working middle class throughout the Victorian era. They were derived from the Queen Anne style which was "inspired by the manor houses of the English architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831 - 1912) and was introduced to the United States by the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 where the British Government buildings of this style were among the most popular. The new style quickly captured the hearts and imagination of a public trying to break away from restrictive Renaissance design, but simultaneously needing nostalgic reminders of the past." (4) The style, first popular with the wealthy upper class, was adapted quickly and easily by the middle class in many varying forms. The houses were usually modest one to two story dwellings with fanciful decorative details and asymmetrical forms. Pattern books, immensely popular in that period, also played an important role in the development of the vernacular Queen Anne and cottage. By making available house parts and plans common to Queen Anne designs, "it facilitated the owner's desire to individualize his house by manipulating countless possible combinations of relatively inexpensive ornament." (5) The Collinson house is an excellent example of a small cottage displaying salient Queen Anne features and forms which may have been inspired from a pattern book. The high pitched half-hipped gable with intersecting gables, various siding material, one over one double hung sash, bulls-eye windows, wraparound porch with hipped roof and frontal projecting bay window are all characteristic Queen Anne elements. The turned porch post, jigsaw brackets, and gable end ornaments are Eastlake details which were also common to the Queen Anne style.

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Prior to the 1880's Hood River was accessible mainly by steamers on the Columbia River, which inhibited settlers from coming to the Hood River Valley to farm. In 1882 the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company ran a line from Portland to Walla Walla, Washington making the rich farmlands of the Hood River Valley more accessible.(6) In 1881, a year prior to the coming of the railroad, H.C. and E.F. Coe platted the town of Hood River, probably as a speculative venture anticipating the railroad. They gave away land to those who would erect businesses in the town. John Parker, whose widow later lived in the Collinson House for 25 years, is credited with erecting the first building in town, which was a mercantile store, thus starting the prosperous fruit growing valley community.

The Collinson House is located in the Second Addition West to the original plat of Hood River on the Coe family's donation land claim. It is thought that the house was built by or for the George Roe family sometime between 1896-1901. The Roe family purchased lots 5 and 6 of Block 8 in 1896 for \$800.00, and in 1901 the property was sold to Ida Roe for \$2,201.00, indicating a structure was probably built prior to that date.(7) No historic information concerning the Roe family is known at this time except they were residents of Lane County. The property changed hands in 1903 and was sold to Gertrude Schall who subsequently sold it in 1905 to Asenath Parker. Asenath, John Parker's widow, owned "one of the best fruit farms in the Hood River Valley." (8) She was born in Illinois in 1854, the daughter of Hugh W. Moore, who was born in Nova Scotia. Asenath married John Parker in 1872 in Indiana. Parker, a native of Yorkshire England, was born in 1845.(9) They came to Oregon in 1879 and in 1881 "started the town of Hood River." The Parker's two story frame building was a combination mercantile store and residence. They sold the store in 1886 and bought a saw mill, operating it for seven years until selling it to the Oregon Lumber Company.(10) In 1893 the Parkers built a large, twelve room residence south of town by the Hood River. It was used as a summer boarding house which was run by Asenath Parker.(11) The house burned to the ground in the 1950's. John Parker died in 1897 but Asenath continued to live in the house with her four children until 1905. Asenath was known throughout the valley for her successful fruit farm on the property. At this time, ca. 1900, the Hood River Valley was developing into a thriving fruit growing region. The establishment of the Fruit Growers Association, irrigation improvements and better navigation of the Columbia River, made the growing of fruit a more stable and lucrative business.(12) The fruit industry continues to be an important part of the economic base of Hood River.

In 1905 Asenath Parker moved to 416 State Street and owned the property for 25 years until 1929.(13) Asenath continued to contribute to the Hood River community by running Parker's Confectionary and Delicatessen with her son Frank. This restaurant was the forerunner to the Apple Blossom Cafe which is still in operation in downtown Hood River. Asenath was known to all as "Grandma Parker."

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The Collinson house is one of seven Cottage type residences with Queen Anne stylistic features located in Hood River. A thorough windshield survey was conducted in Hood River to locate all cottages with Queen Anne characteristics for comparison with the Collinson house. After analysis of the various resources surveyed it is the contention of this Nomination that the Collinson House is the best remaining example of the Cottage type which embodies solid Queen Anne characteristics.

Without question, the Collinson House is an intact and rare example of its style and type in Hood River. In comparison with all other cottages with Queen Anne characteristics, this house best exemplifies the style with its charming decorative features and form. Its very early date in the development of the city marks it as a significant representation of the early expansion period of development from 1900-1905. Its historic association with Asenath Parker further adds to the merit of the house.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Frank T. Lent, Summer Homes and Camps. (Boston: Lent Publishing, 1899), p. 206.
2. Ibid, p. 73.
3. Interview with Bonnie Edstrom and Mary Harrington, Hood River and Portland, Oregon. July 1987.
4. Rosalind Clark, Architecture Oregon Style. (Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983), p. 85.
5. Thomas Vaughn, ed., Space, Style, and Structure: Building in Northwest America, Vol. I. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974), p. 292.
6. History of Hood River County. (Hood River: Hood River Historical Society, 1982), p. 12.
7. Hood River County Deed Books, Book E, p. 548 and C, p. 549-50.
8. An Illustrated History of Central Oregon. (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905), p. 359.
9. Ibid, p. 359.
10. History of Hood River, p. 317.
11. An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, p. 359.
12. History of Hood River County, p. 13.
13. Hood River County Deed Book, Book 22, p. 10.

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OTHER REFERENCE MATERIAL

Circuit Court Records, Case no. 4069, County Archives, Lane County Courthouse, Eugene, Oregon.

Hood River County Records and Deeds Book, Hood River County Courthouse.

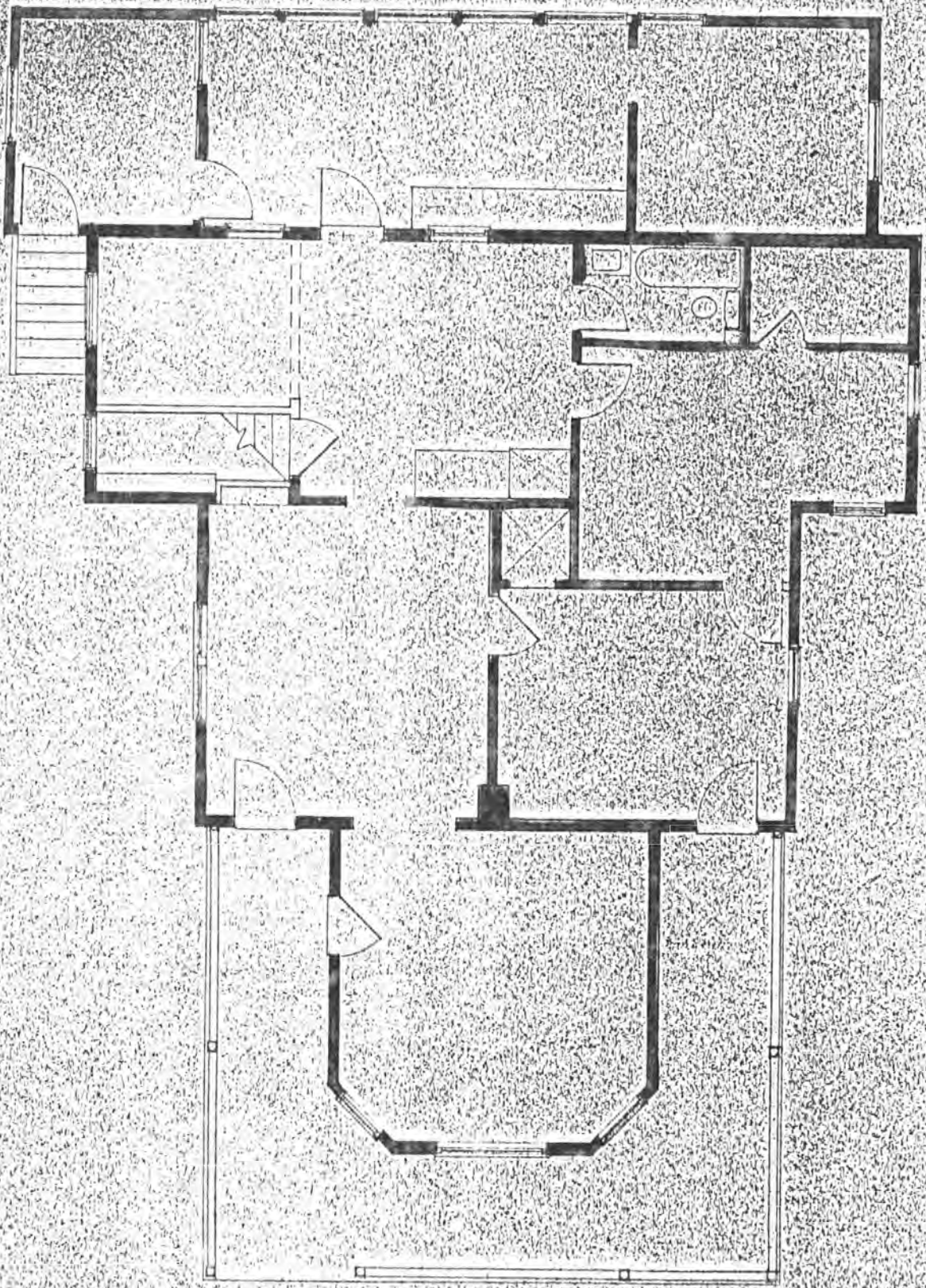
Hood River Historical Museum Files, Hood River Historical Society, Hood River, Oregon.

Oral Interview with Jim and Cindy Collinson, by Sally Donovan, Hood River, Oregon, July 1987.

Lane County Military Census, 1905, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

Metsker Pocket Map, Hood River County, Portland, Oregon, 1931.

Sanborn Maps, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon, 1893, 1902, 1909, 1916, 1928.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

GABLE FINISH AND WOOD ROSETTES.

Fig. I.



2072

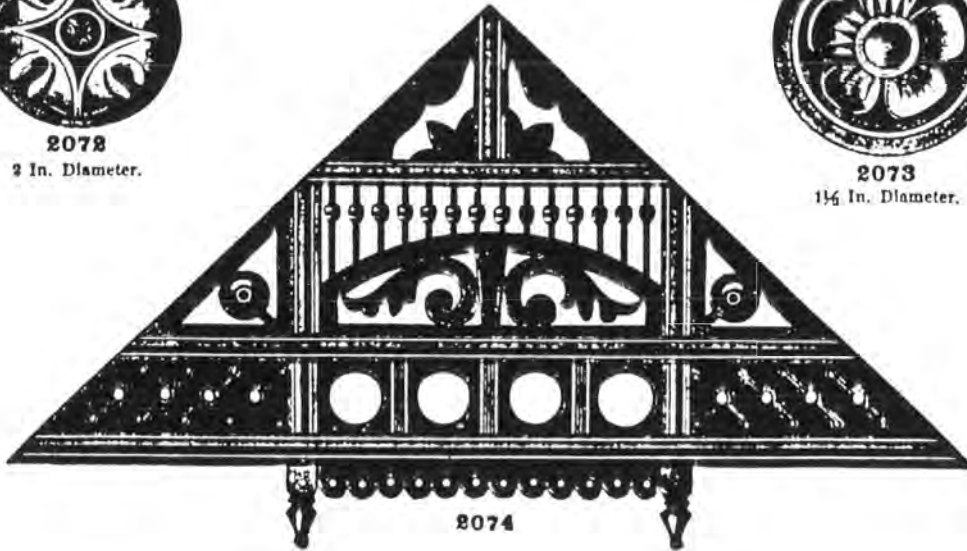
2 In. Diameter.

Fig. J.



2073

1 1/4 In. Diameter.



2074

Fig. K.



2075

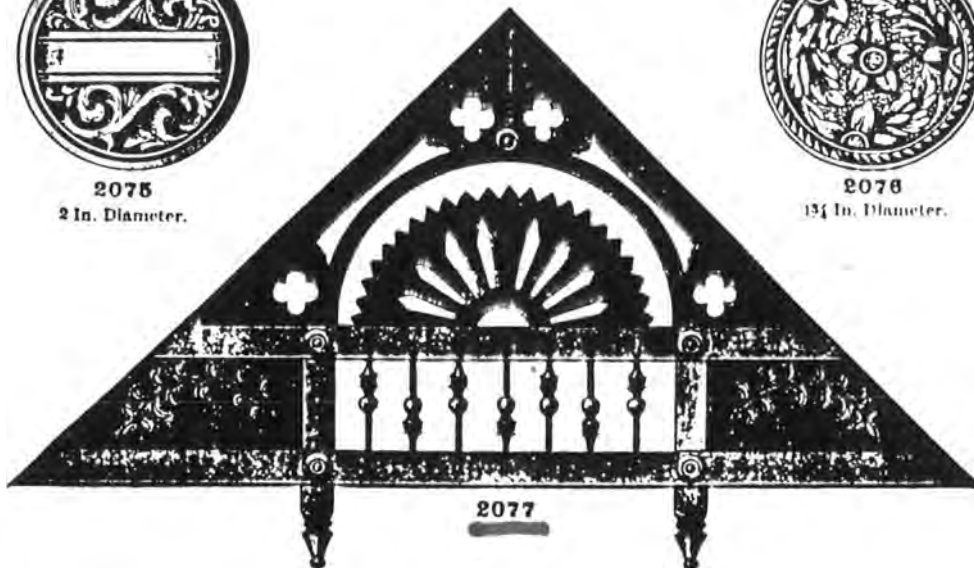
2 In. Diameter.

Fig. L.



2076

1 1/4 In. Diameter.



2077

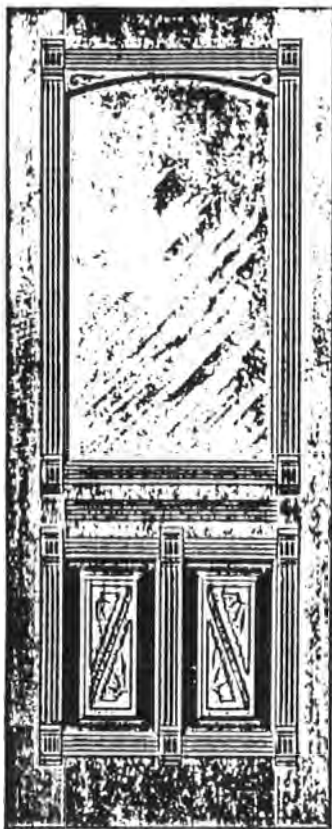
Made any size or pitch.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

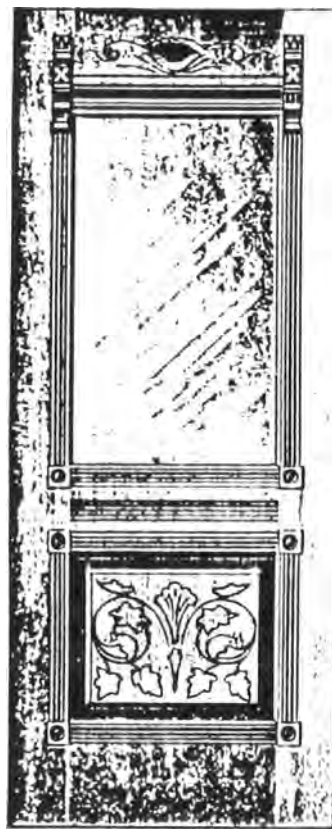
Gable ornaments from the 1899 Summer Homes and Camps Catalogue.

115/68

COTTAGE DOORS.



237—GRANT.



238—OSHKOSH.

SIZE.				Thickness. Inches.	Prices of No. 237.		Prices of No. 238.	
					Unglazed.	Glazed, D. S.	Unglazed.	Glazed, D. S.
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	8	×	6	1 3/8	7.70	12.15	9.05	12.35
2	10	×	6	"	8.45	13.50	9.80	14.10
2	8	×	7	"	8.75	13.80	10.10	14.40
2	10	×	7	"	8.95	14.80	10.30	14.60
2	0	×	7	"	9.00	15.90	10.40	15.30
2	10	×	7	"	9.70	17.45	11.00	16.50
2	0	×	7	"	9.75	19.00	11.10	18.70
2	0	×	6	"	10.70	20.70	12.05	21.15
2	0	×	8	"	12.10	24.40	13.45	22.75

For price of 1 3/4-inch Doors, add to above list the difference between 1 3/8 and 1 3/4-inch Raised Moulded Doors, same size: see page 66.

For Door Extras, see page 65.

Sizes not listed, extra price.



Roe-Parker House 1 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Historic Photo: 1909
South elevation
Photo courtesy of
Bonnie Edstrom and
Mary Harrington



Roe-Parker House 2 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Historic Photo: 1909
West elevation

Photo courtesy of
Bonnie Edstrom and
Mary Harrington



Roe-Parker House 3 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Historic Photo: 1919
West elevation

Photo courtesy of
Bonnie Edstrom and
Mary Harrington



Roe-Parker House 4 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#18 Roll II

Site:
Looking north:
Hood River County Library
and Collinson House



Roe-Parker House 5 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#13 Roll III
Exterior:
South Elevation



Roe-Parker House 6 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#19 Roll III
Exterior
West Elevation



6

Roe-Parker House 7 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#8 Roll II

Exterior:
West elevation



7

Roe-Parker House 8 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#11 Roll 11

Exterior
Rear Garage Addition
West Elevation



10
Roe-Parker House 9 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#15 Roll II

Exterior/Rear porch:
Foundation



9
Roe-Parker House 10 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#23 Roll I

Exterior:
East elevation



9
Roe-Parker House 11 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#3 Roll I

Exterior:
East elevation



Roe-Parker House 12 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

65 Roll III

Exterior:
East elevation;
foundation detail



Roe-Parker House 13 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#15 Roll III
Exterior:
South Gable End



Roe-Parker House 14 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

16 Roll III

Exterior:
Front porch post and
frieze detail



Roe-Parker House 15 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

17 Roll III

Exterior:
Front porch door and
transom



2
Roe-Parker House 16 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#2 Roll I

Interior:
Wainscotting in dining
room; looking west



Roe-Parker House 17 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#3 Roll I

Interior:
Looking south to living
room bay window



1
Roe-Parker House 18 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#1 Roll I

Interior:
Dining room looking north.



3
Roe-Parker House 19 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214

#14 Roll I

Interior:
Kitchen cupboards and
dumbwaiter; looking south



Roe-Parker House 20 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

#2 Roll IV
Hardware

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214



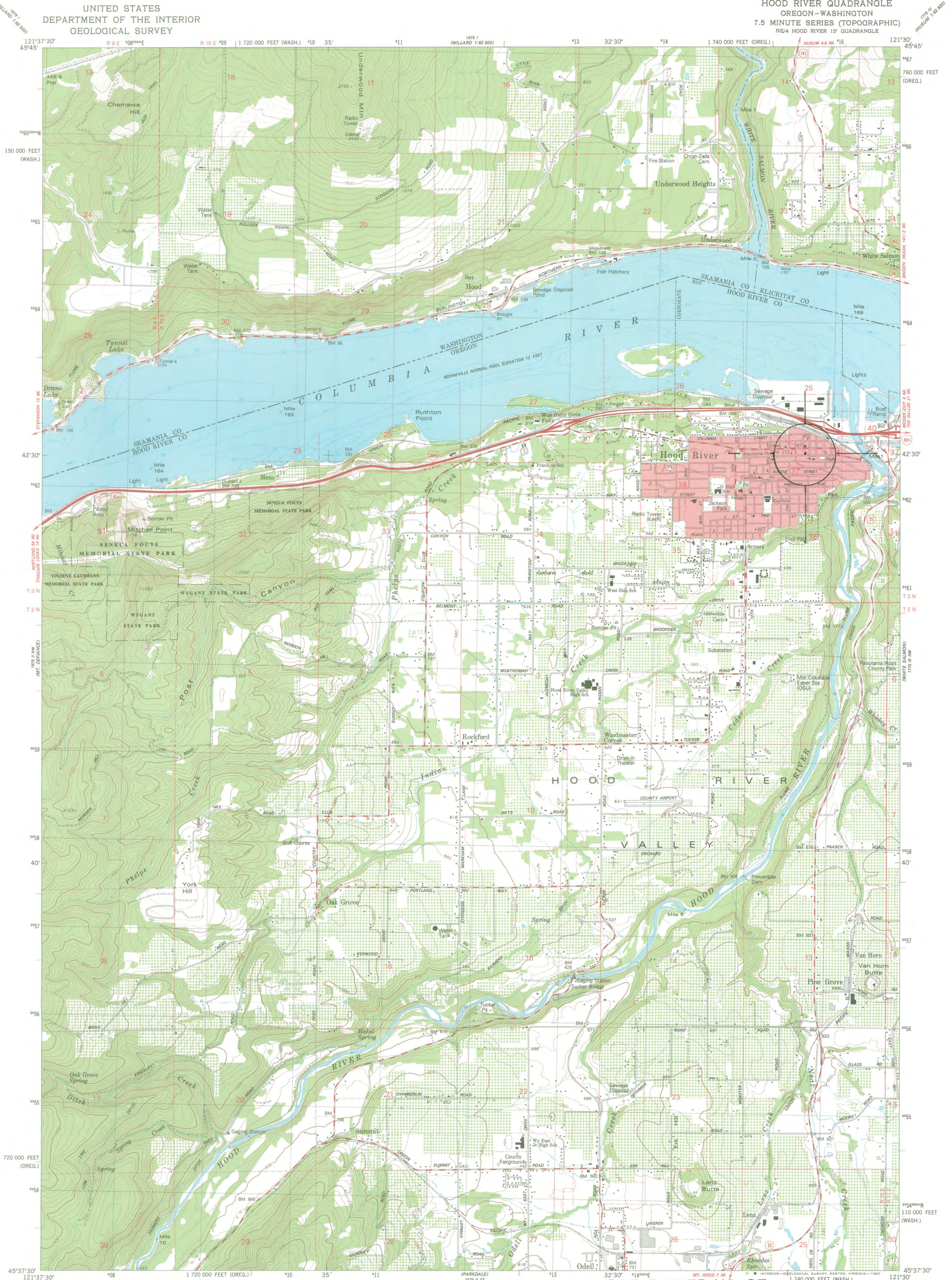
5

Roe-Parker House 21 of 21
416 State Street
Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon

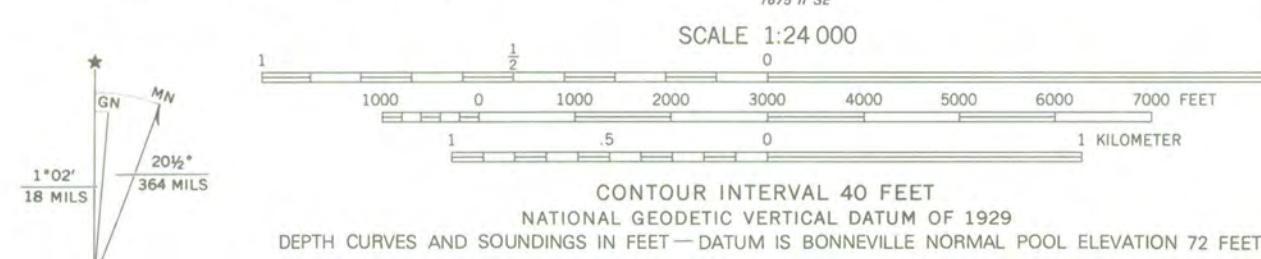
#20 Roll I

Interior/Basement:
Coal chute in west
foundation wall

Negative of 1987 Photo by
Historic Dimensions
1002 SE 26th Avenue
Portland OR 97214



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and State of Oregon
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1979
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA Chart 18531 (1977)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection: Oregon coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Oregon coordinate system,
north zone and Washington coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 10
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 22 meters north and
91 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROE-PARKER HOUSE
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

HOOD RIVER, OREG.-WASH.
NE/4 HOOD RIVER 15' QUADRANGLE
N4537.5-W12130.7.5
1979
DMA 1675 II NE-SERIES V892
10/615690/5062510

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEETRoe--Parker House
Hood River County
OREGON*Substantive*Working No. JAN 15 1988
Fed. Reg. Date: 7-1-89
Date Due: 4-18-88
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 3-9-88
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- ☒
- resubmission
-
- ☐
- nomination by person or local government
-
- ☐
- owner objection
-
- ☐
- appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments: The Roe-Parker House is locally significant under criterion C as the best preserved example of Queen Anne-Eastlake cottage architecture in the community. Like several other Oregon nominations I've seen recently, there seems to be some justification for choosing another criterion other than C, but this hasn't been done. Probably indicative of caution related to possible returns and also of an architectural evaluative perspective. Previous period of significance ^{problem} has been resolved.

Recom./Criteria Accept - C
Reviewer Noble
Discipline Historian
Date 3/9/89
____ see continuation sheetNomination returned for: ☐ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐
- summary paragraph
-
- ☐
- completeness
-
- ☐
- clarity
-
- ☐
- alterations/integrity
-
- ☐
- dates
-
- ☐
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Department of Transportation

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Parks and Recreation Division

525 TRADE STREET SE, SALEM, OREGON 97310

January 13, 1988

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
PO Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

On the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following properties (see attached sheet) to the National Register of Historic Places.

If questions arise concerning these nominations, we welcome you to be in touch with Elisabeth Potter, who can be reached at the following number: (503) 378-5001.

Thank you for your consideration, as always.

Sincerely,

David G. Talbot
State Historic Preservation Officer

DGT:sqh
attachment

JAN 15 1988

New Taggart Hotel
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Roe-Parker House (Collinson House)
Hood River
Hood River County, Oregon

Druhot, Alice, House
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Jones-Holcomb House
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Landenberger-Jorgensen House
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Campbell Hotel
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Envoy Apartments
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Otis Elevator Building
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Cooper House
Independence
Polk County, Oregon

Watts, M. K., House
Athena
Umatilla County, Oregon

Bertram House
Dayton vicinity
Yamhill County, Oregon

Carlton Bank
Carlton
Yamhill County, Oregon

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

JAN 17 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Roe-Parker House
other names/site number Collinson House

2. Location

street & number 416 State Street N/A not for publication
city, town Hood River N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature]
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

January 5, 1988
Date

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family

Domestic: inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne-Eastlake

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: basalt

walls wood: weatherboard

wood: shingle, imbricated

roof asphalt: composition shingle

other glass; brick

concrete over foundation stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Physical Description

The Collinson house is located on a prominent site on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River to the north and one block west of Hood River's historic downtown. The Collinson House is adjacent to the Hood River County Public Library, an Andrew Carnegie Library (1914), on the west while the Hood River County Court House and City Hall are located near the property to the east. The house is located in the Second Addition West of the town of Hood River, block 8, lots 5 and 6 and was originally part of the donation land claim of the Coe family, the founders of the town site of Hood River. The integrity of the house and site is retained almost in its entirety except for modifications and the enclosure of the rear porch. The site occupies two lots which were sub-divided from the block, in 1896, probably for the intention of building.

Exterior

The house is a modified T-shape in plan with a wraparound porch on three sides. The overall size of the main mass is approximately 26'x 40'. It is a single story residence with an almost full story basement. On the north side of the house is a rear addition with an enclosed sun porch and a lower story garage. A hipped roof with projecting gables covers the main structure which is intersected on the east, west and south with pedimented cross gables. The gable ends on the hip roof have small ornamental round windows. The rear addition is covered with a shed roof. Composition asphalt shingles cover the roof of the entire building which, according to the early Sanborn maps, was originally covered with wood shingles. The gable ends have alternating bands of fishscale and square shingles. A decorative sunburst pattern design highlights the south gable end ornament. The sunburst pattern is very similar to a design found in an 1899 mail order catalogue, Summer Homes and Camps, suggesting the use and availability of architectural pattern books in Hood River. (1) The railroad, which arrived in Hood River in 1882, and mass production allowed small towns to obtain various architectural ornamental elements through the mail which were stylistically popular in larger towns. A wide frieze board extends around the perimeter of the house below the boxed eaves. Five inch scooped beveled shiplap siding covers the main portion of the house while 7" clapboard covers the rear addition. All the windows appear to be original except for one located on the west elevation which was added prior to 1909. The windows on the ground floor of the house are one over one double hung sash with curved window stops. The basement windows are two over two double hung sash. All the original windows have simple flat trim surrounds with projecting caps. The

1/15/00

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

rear addition windows include two fixed panes on each side of multi-paned casement windows. None of the rear addition windows appear original. The original exterior front doors are made-up of a single pane of glass in the top portion with two panels in the lower portion. The decorative carving and style are also similar to the doors found in the 1899 Summer Homes and Camps catalogue. (2)

The house is supported on a basalt rock foundation which varies from 3' in height in the front to 9' in the rear of the house. Dispersed between the rock on the rear portions of the foundation wall are sections of wood placed horizontally which were probably used for reinforcing. A thin layer of concrete, scored to look like concrete block, once covered the foundation; only portions of this concrete layer still remain on the house. The outer layer, shown in a 1909 historic photograph, appears to be the original cladding. It is an early example of concrete used as a finish material which creates an unusual detail. The rear addition is supported by wood piers which sit on stones. A 6" high sill rests on the foundation and is covered by a 6 3/4" watertable and cap. The house is of wood frame construction with studs spaced approximately 16" on center. Floor joists, approximately 2" x 7 7/8", are supported by 8" x 8" posts and girders in the unfinished basement area. The basement slopes downward to the north and has an unfinished dirt floor. It contains the furnace, the chimney base and a dumbwaiter. The dumbwaiter was used to lift coal to the kitchen and all its hardware and pulleys are still intact. Coal was brought into the basement through a door and chute located on the west wall. A smaller room located in the northwest corner was a storage cellar. A stairway, with a trap door at the opening, on the south wall of the room once led to the kitchen.

The front porch wraps around the south, east and west face of the house and is an integral part of the building's design. It is covered by a slightly sloped roof which is supported by turned posts. The owners have recently restored the porch's frieze ornamentation which consists of closely spaced grooved vertical members. The restoration of the frieze was accomplished by using an historic photograph and paint lines as guides. The top and bottom rails of the balustrade have also been restored by the owner due to deterioration. Sections of the original rails were duplicated. Vertical slats, which are in the process of being restored, covered the front porch foundation. The living room bay window projects into the front porch area and three front entrance doors with transoms are located at the north ends of the porch.

The rear porch was enlarged to its present size between 1909-1916. The 1905 and 1909 Sanborn maps indicate that the back porch was a smaller open porch. The 1916 map shows the porch footprint at its present size, although, according to oral interviews and 1909 and 1919 historic photographs, it was only partially enclosed with screening and was an open deck at the west end. (3) The porch was probably enclosed during the Miller family residency (1929-1987). The area below the porch was used as a garage, entered from the west.

1/13/88

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Interior

The one story house is simple in plan. The front doors open to the dining room on the west, the living room on the north, and a bedroom, which might have been a parlor originally, on the east side of the house. The living room is centrally located in the front of the house and is highlighted by the bay window. The back of the main portion of the house consists of a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. The rear porch addition is a long narrow room with a band of windows along its north wall which overlooks the downtown area and the Columbia River. An entrance door and mud room is located at the west end of the porch and a bedroom is at the east end.

The kitchen has original 3" x 8" vertical wainscotting around its perimeter, built-in cupboards and dumbwaiter. The cabinets and dumbwaiter were probably added a short time after the house was constructed because wallpaper remnants and wainscotting are located in the dumbwaiter closet indicating a later installation. The dining room has the same wainscotting as the kitchen as well as a built-in china cupboard on the north wall.

The walls throughout the house are made of lath and plaster which have been covered with several layers of wallpaper. The lath and plaster is cracked and is in very poor condition. Simple flat board trim surrounds the windows and doors. The original picture moldings, brass and metal hardware with a floral imprinted motif, and wood panel doors are still present throughout most of the house. Modern carpets and linoleum cover the wood floor. A majority of the original light fixtures and switches are still intact.

Condition and Future Work

The house has been poorly maintained over the past decade and is currently zoned C2 - commercial, due to its location in the heart of the commercial downtown and public building area of Hood River. The present owners have completed restoration of the front porch and plan to convert the interiors to a bed and breakfast or rental unit in the future to allow the building to be retained at its present location. The owners plan to retain the salient features of the original house. If it were not for this conversion, the building would likely face demolition. A second phase of the future work may include re-design of the rear porch addition.

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900-1929

Significant Dates

c. 1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The one and a half story Queen Anne/Eastlake cottage historically identified as the Roe-Parker House and presently better known as the Collinson House (for its current owners who are establishing in it a bed and breakfast inn) is located on State Street in Hood River, near the central business district. It occupies a sloping double lot adjacent to the Hood River County Library of 1914. The property overlooks the Columbia River to the north, but the house faces south onto State Street. The house was built about 1900. It has a modified T-shaped plan and is characterized by pedimented gables projecting from a central hip-roofed mass, novelty siding, a wrap-around veranda, and variegated shingle siding and verge board decoration on gable ends.

The verge board ornament, consisting of a combination of pierced and turned spindle work in a sunburst pattern, is especially fine and is undoubtedly a catalog order product. In fact, this ornament and the exterior doors have been linked specifically to designs in Summer Homes and Camps, a publication of 1899.

The house is notably intact, with the exception of the rear porch, which was enlarged by 1916 and subsequently fully enclosed. The house rests on a foundation of basalt rubble once comprehensively faced with concrete scored in imitation of masonry units. The house has been the object of a restoration project in which the front porch was restored and other repairs and improvements were made on the basis of existing fabric and sharply-detailed historic photographs. Interior spaces and finishes are comprehensively intact, and the kitchen is noteworthy for having retained its original tongue and groove wainscoting, built-in cabinetry and dumbwaiter.

The property is believed to have been built for George Roe sometime between 1896 and 1900, but its most noteworthy occupant of the historic period was Asenath Parker, widow of John Parker, who entered into business and the orchard industry in the Hood River Valley in 1881 and died in 1897. His widow continued the raising of four children and running a summer boarding house on the Parkers' orchard property south of Hood River until moving to the subject property in 1905. Asenath Parker remained in the Queen Anne cottage until 1929. She operated a popular delicatessen and confectionary in association with her son Frank.

The Roe-Parker House, or Collinson House, is locally significant under Criterion C as a distinctive and exceptionally well preserved example of Queen Anne-Eastlake cottage architecture fitted and embellished with mail-order elements from a documented source. While there are a number of other examples of the Queen Anne cottage genre in Hood River, none is so well preserved as the Roe-Parker House throughout, and comparative data analysis has shown most border on the vernacular with with a modicum of decorative detail.

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Architectural Significance

The Collinson House best exemplifies a virtually intact example of the Cottage Style in the vernacular Queen Anne mode within the city limits of Hood River, Oregon. Six other cottages with varying degrees of Queen Anne influence remain in Hood River but none with comparable distinguishing features, form and integrity as the Collinson House. Constructed between 1898 and 1901, the house is a very early example of this style in the community, and may, in fact, be the earliest of its style and type. The early construction date represents a period of great expansion in Hood River; the population tripled between 1900 and 1905. The cottage is located on a prominent site on a hill overlooking the Columbia River and the central downtown area. It is situated on the original double lot, adjacent to Hood River's Carnegie Library and near the Hood River County Court House. Large, older homes of the town's early residents line State Street, west of the house. The Collinson House is a link between the town's commercial and residential areas and adds to the distinctive quality of the historic streetscape.

Small cottages with Queen Anne characteristics were popular with the working middle class throughout the Victorian era. They were derived from the Queen Anne style which was "inspired by the manor houses of the English architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831 - 1912) and was introduced to the United States by the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876 where the British Government buildings of this style were among the most popular. The new style quickly captured the hearts and imagination of a public trying to break away from restrictive Renaissance design, but simultaneously needing nostalgic reminders of the past." (4) The style, first popular with the wealthy upper class, was adapted quickly and easily by the middle class in many varying forms. The houses were usually modest one to two story dwellings with fanciful decorative details and asymmetrical forms. Pattern books, immensely popular in that period, also played an important role in the development of the vernacular Queen Anne and cottage. By making available house parts and plans common to Queen Anne designs, "it facilitated the owner's desire to individualize his house by manipulating countless possible combinations of relatively inexpensive ornament." (5) The Collinson house is an excellent example of a small cottage displaying salient Queen Anne features and forms which may have been inspired from a pattern book. The high pitched half-hipped gable with intersecting gables, various siding material, one over one double hung sash, bulls-eye windows, wraparound porch with hipped roof and frontal projecting bay window are all characteristic Queen Anne elements. The turned porch post, jigsaw brackets, and gable end ornaments are Eastlake details which were also common to the Queen Anne style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Prior to the 1880's Hood River was accessible mainly by steamers on the Columbia River, which inhibited settlers from coming to the Hood River Valley to farm. In 1882 the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company ran a line from Portland to Walla Walla, Washington making the rich farmlands of the Hood River Valley more accessible.(6) In 1881, a year prior to the coming of the railroad, H.C. and E.F. Coe platted the town of Hood River, probably as a speculative venture anticipating the railroad. They gave away land to those who would erect businesses in the town. John Parker, whose widow later lived in the Collinson House for 25 years, is credited with erecting the first building in town, which was a mercantile store, thus starting the prosperous fruit growing valley community.

The Collinson House is located in the Second Addition West to the original plat of Hood River on the Coe family's donation land claim. It is thought that the house was built for the George Roe family sometime between 1896-1901. The Roe family purchased lots 5 and 6 of Block 8 in 1896 for \$800.00, and in 1901 the property was sold to Ida Roe for \$2,201.00, indicating a structure was probably built prior to that date.(7) No historic information concerning the Roe family is known at this time except they were residents of Lane County. The property changed hands in 1903 and was sold to Gertrude Schall who subsequently sold it in 1905 to Asenath Parker. Asenath, John Parker's widow, owned "one of the best fruit farms in the Hood River Valley." (8) She was born in Illinois in 1854, the daughter of Hugh W. Moore, who was born in Nova Scotia. Asenath married John Parker in 1872 in Indiana. Parker, a native of Yorkshire England, was born in 1845.(9) They came to Oregon in 1879 and in 1881 "started the town of Hood River." The Parker's two story frame building was a combination mercantile store and residence. They sold the store in 1886 and bought a saw mill, operating it for seven years until selling it to the Oregon Lumber Company.(10) In 1893 the Parkers built a large, twelve room residence south of town by the Hood River. It was used as a summer boarding house which was run by Asenath Parker.(11) The house burned to the ground in the 1950's. John Parker died in 1897 but Asenath continued to live in the house with her four children until 1905. Asenath was known throughout the valley for her successful fruit farm on the property. At this time, ca. 1900, the Hood River Valley was developing into a thriving fruit growing region. The establishment of the Fruit Growers Association, irrigation improvements and better navigation of the Columbia River, made the growing of fruit a more stable and lucrative business.(12) The fruit industry continues to be an important part of the economic base of Hood River.

In 1905 Asenath Parker moved to 416 State Street and owned the property for 25 years until 1929.(13) Asenath continued to contribute to the Hood River community by running Parker's Confectionary and Delicatessen with her son Frank. This restaurant was the forerunner to the Apple Blossom Cafe which is still in operation in downtown Hood River. Asenath was known to all as "Grandma Parker."

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Section number 8 Page 4

The Collinson house is one of seven Cottage type residences with Queen Anne stylistic features located in Hood River. A thorough windshield survey was conducted in Hood River to locate all cottages with Queen Anne characteristics for comparison with the Collinson house. After analysis of the various resources surveyed it is the contention of this Nomination that the Collinson House is the best remaining example of the Cottage type which embodies solid Queen Anne characteristics.

Without question, the Collinson house is an intact and rare example of its style and type in Hood River. In comparison with all other cottages with Queen Anne characteristics, this house best exemplifies the style with its charming decorative features and form. Its very early date in the development of the city marks it as a significant representation of the early expansion period of development from 1900-1905. Its historic association with Asenath Parker further adds to the merit of the house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

An Illustrated History of Central Oregon. (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905), p. 359. Biographical note on Asenath Parker.

History of Hood River County. (Hood River: Hood River Historical Society, 1982), p. 12.

Frank T. Lent, Summer Homes and Camps. (Boston: Lent Publishing, 1899), p. 206.

Interview with Bonnie Edstrom and Mary Harrington, Hood River and Portland, Oregon, July, 1987.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A 110 6115690 50625110
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is Lots 5 and 6, Block 8, Second Addition West to the Town of Hood River, in Hood River County, Oregon. The parcel is otherwise described as Tax Lot _____ at said location in Section 37, Township 3N, Range 10E, Willamette Meridian.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area comprises the entire 100 foot square parcel historically improved by George Roe around 1900 and occupied by Asenath Parker from 1905 to 1929.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Donovan and Karen Zisman

organization Historic Dimensions date August, 1987

street & number 1002 SE 26th Avenue telephone (503) 234-4801

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97211

1/15/88

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

FOOTNOTES

1. Frank T. Lent, Summer Homes and Camps. (Boston: Lent Publishing, 1899), p. 206.
2. Ibid, p. 73.
3. Interview with Bonnie Edstrom and Mary Harrington, Hood River and Portland, Oregon. July 1987.
4. Rosalind Clark, Architecture Oregon Style. (Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983), p. 8.
5. Thomas Vaughn, ed., Space, Style, and Structure: Building in Northwest America, Vol. 1. (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974), p. 292.
6. History of Hood River County. (Hood River: Hood River Historical Society, 1982), p. 12.
7. Hood River County Deed Books, Book E, p. 548 and C, p. 549-50.
8. An Illustrated History of Central Oregon. (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905), p. 359.
9. Ibid, p. 359.
10. History of Hood River, p. 317.
11. An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, p. 359.
12. History of Hood River County, p. 13.
13. Hood River County Deed Book, Book 22, p. 10.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 3

OTHER REFERENCE MATERIAL

Circuit Court Records, Case no. 4069, County Archives, Lane County Courthouse, Eugene, Oregon.

Hood River County Records and Deeds Book, Hood River County Courthouse.

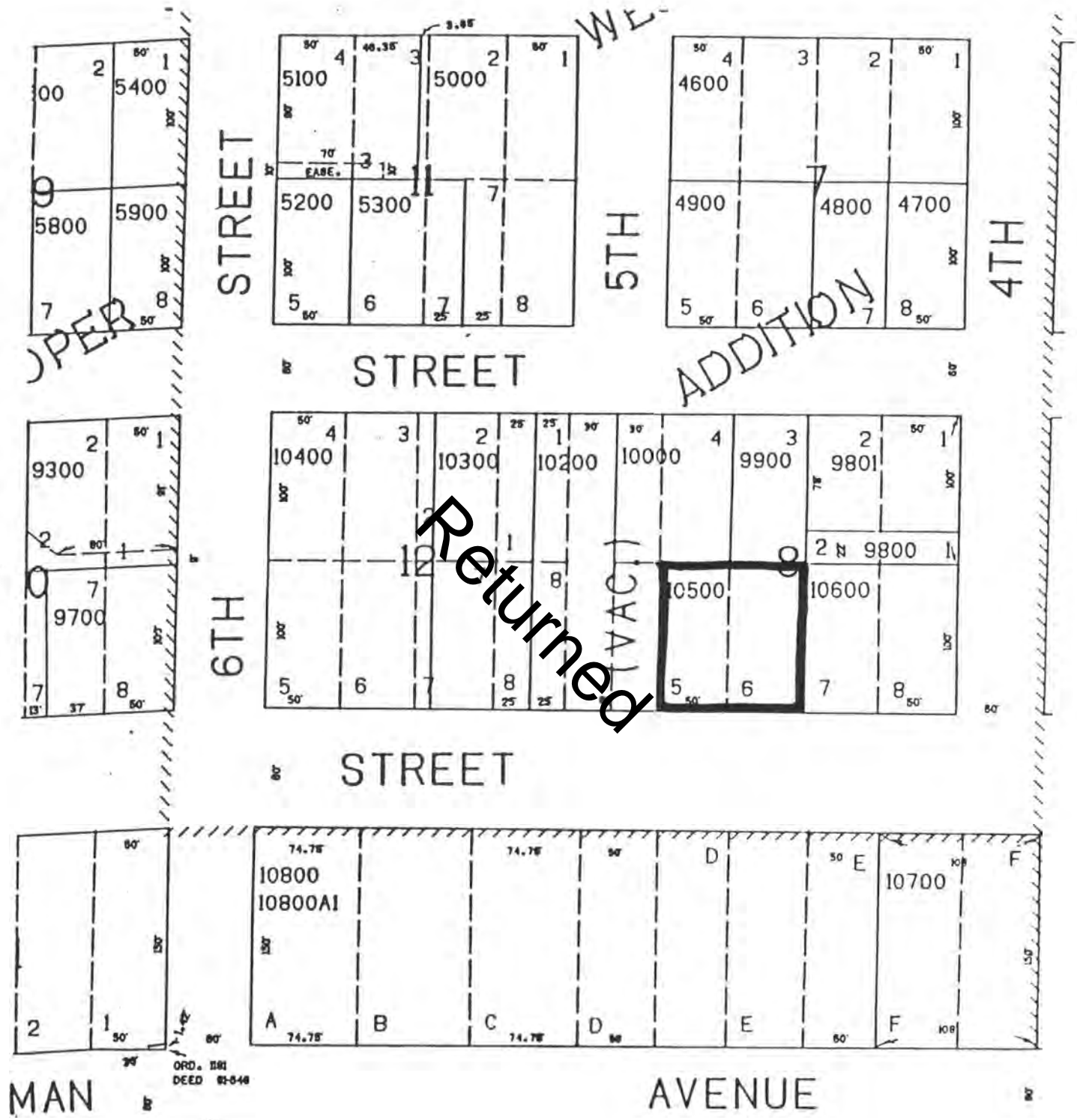
Hood River Historical Museum Files, Hood River Historical Society, Hood River, Oregon.

Oral Interview with Jim and Cindy Collinson by Sally Donovan, Hood River, Oregon, July 1987.

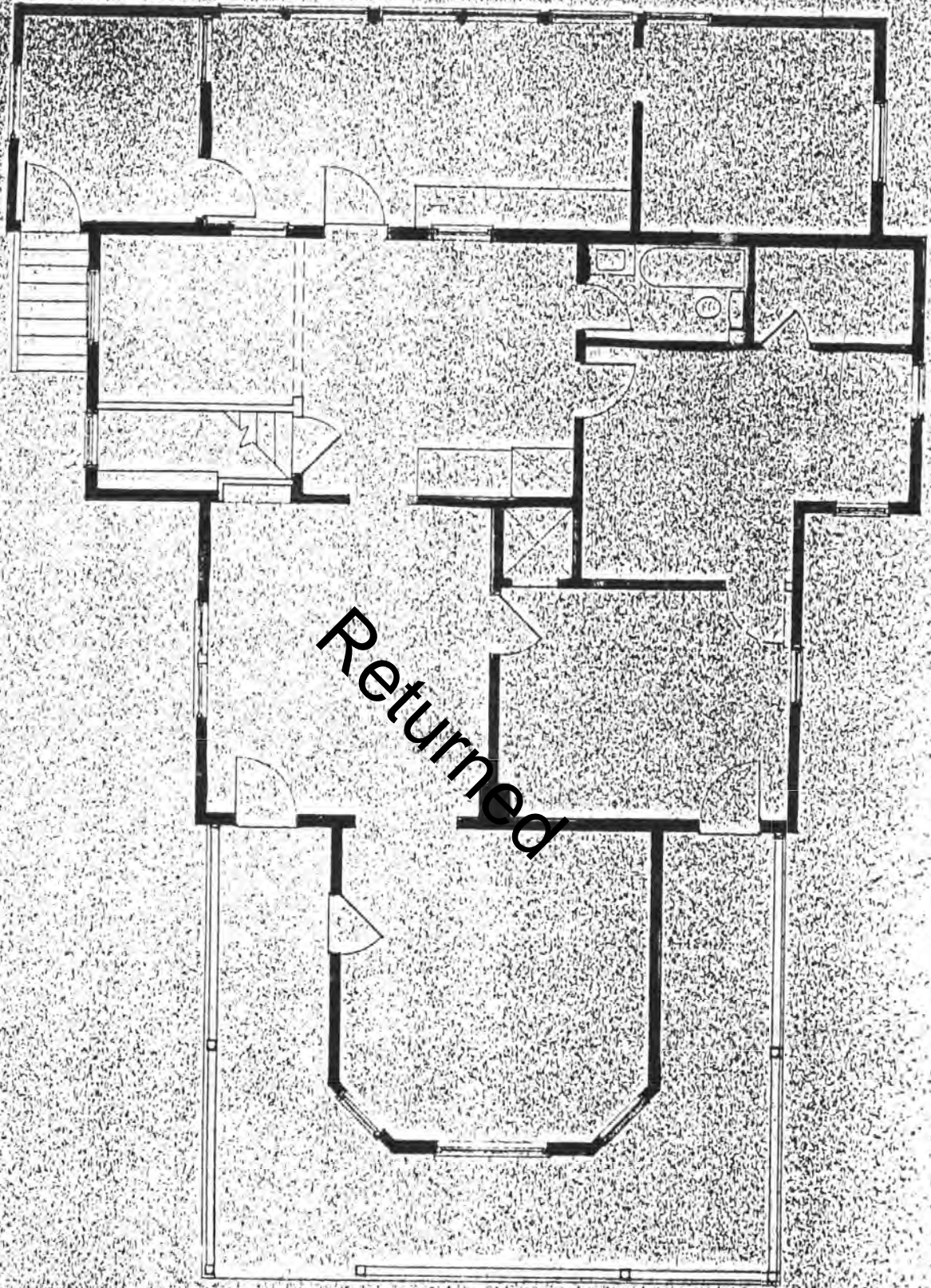
Lane County Military Census, 1905, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

Metsker Pocket Map, Hood River County, Portland, Oregon, 1931.

Sanborn Maps, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon, 1893, 1902, 1909, 1916, 1928.



Tax Lot Map



GROUND F. OR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

GABLE FINISH AND WOOD ROSETTES.

Fig. I.



2078

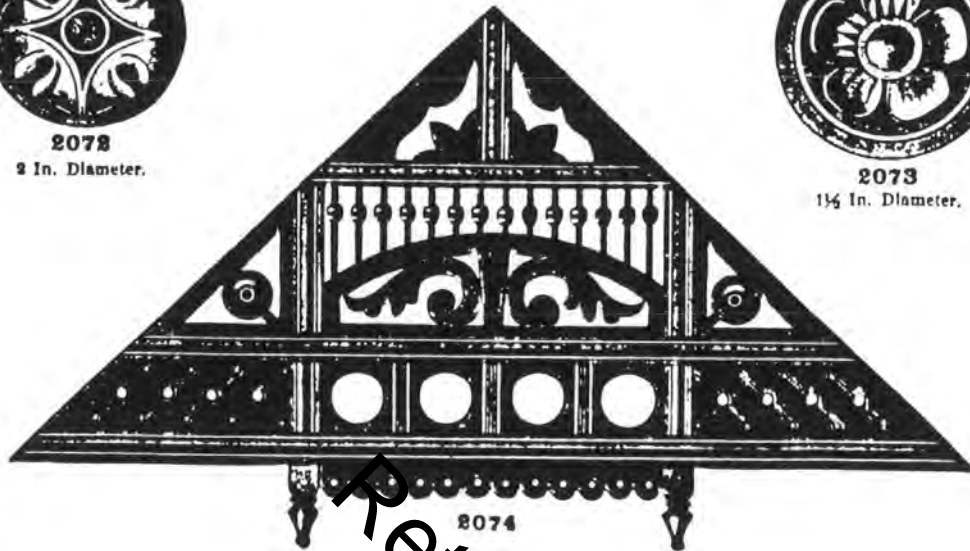
2 In. Diameter.

Fig. J.



2073

1 1/4 In. Diameter.



2074

Fig. K.



2075

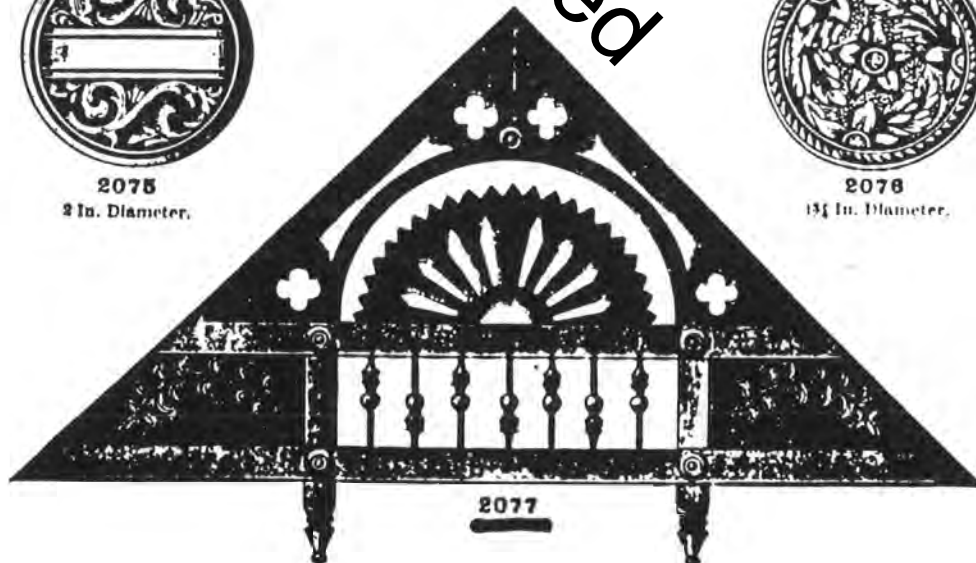
2 In. Diameter.

Fig. L.



2076

1 1/4 In. Diameter.



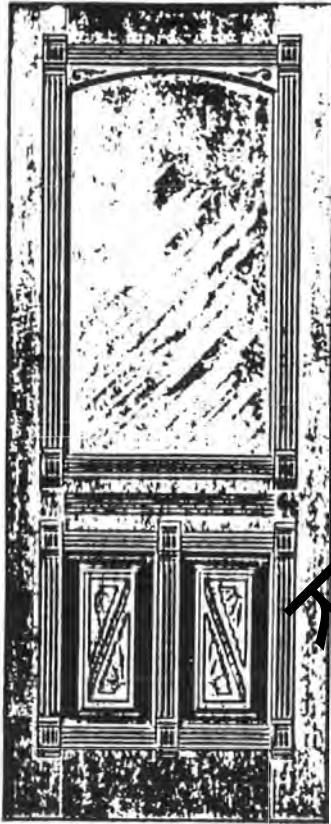
2077

Made any size or pitch.

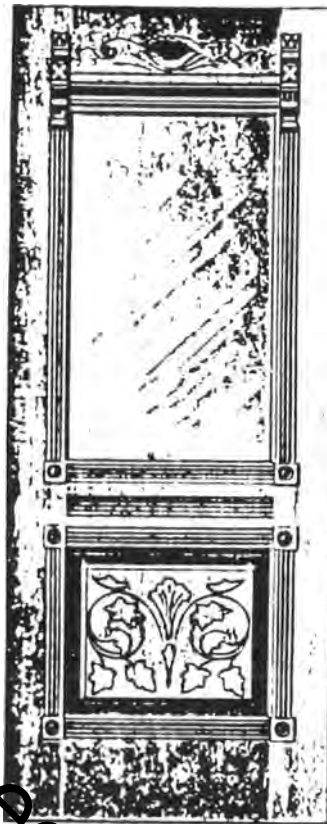
WRITE FOR PRICES.

Gable ornaments from the 1899 Summer Homes and Camps Catalogue.

COTTAGE DOORS.



237—GRANT.



238—OSHKOSH.

SIZE.				Thickness Inches.	Prices of No. 237		Prices of No. 238	
					Unglazed.	Glazed, D. 8.	Unglazed.	Glazed, D. 8.
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	8	6	8	1 3/8	7.70	12 15	9.05	12 35
2	10	6	10	"	8.45	13 50	9.80	14 10
2	8	7	0	"	8.75	13 80	10.10	14.40
2	10	7	0	"	8.95	14 80	10.30	14 60
3	0	7	0	"	9.00	15 90	10.40	15 30
3	10	7	6	"	9.70	17 45	11.00	16 50
3	0	7	6	"	9.75	19 00	11.10	18.70
3	0	6	0	"	10.70	20 70	12.05	21.15
3	0	8	6	"	12.10	24 40	13.45	22.75

For price of 1 3/4-inch Doors, add to above list the difference between 1 3/4 and 1 1/2-inch Raised Moulded Doors, same size: see page 66.

For Door Extras, see page 65.

Sizes not listed, extra price.

6800085

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Roe--Parker House
Hood River County
OREGON

Administrative Review

Working No. JAN 15 1988
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 2/1/88 - 2/29/88
Action: ☐ ACCEPT
☒ RETURN 2-22-88
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments: *Although only criterion C has been claimed, the period of significance has been extended to 1929 based on the occupancy of an important resident - a criterion B connection. Either criterion B should be checked along with an accompanying area of significance to indicate the importance of Asenath Parker or, if the decision is made to nominate the property only for*

Recom./Criteria Return
Reviewer Noble
Discipline Historian
Date 2/22/88
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
☒ substantive reasons discussed below *its architectural significance, then the period of significance should be changed to encompass only the year or years during which the house was constructed.*

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

- ☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____

Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☒ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____

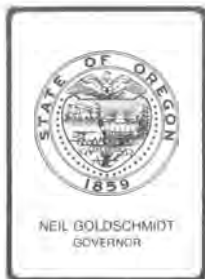
date _____

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to Bruce Noble 202-343-9547

Signed Patricia Andrus Date 2/22/88 Phone: _____



Department of Transportation

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Parks and Recreation Division

525 TRADE STREET SE, SALEM, OREGON 97310

March 3, 1988

THESE NOMINATIONS ARE RETURN
SUBMITTALS. FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Attention: Bruce Noble

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed herewith are three duly-reviewed and approved National Register nominations which were returned to the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office recently for correction of discrepancies in stating the periods of significance.

Roe-Parker House
(Collinson House)
Hood River
Hood River County, Oregon

Envoy Apartments
Portland
Multnomah County, Oregon

Watts, M. K., House
Athena
Umatilla County, Oregon

We will greatly appreciate expeditious final processing of these nominations, as the property owners will become ineligible, under State law, for tax benefits provided historic properties if the properties are not listed by March 15, 1988. As always, we value the cooperation of National Register staff when these extraordinary circumstances arise.

Sincerely,

David G. Talbot
State Historic Preservation Officer

MAR 1 1988



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

1115 Commercial St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-1012

(503) 378-4168

FAX (503) 378-6447

www.shpo.state.or.us

April 2, 2003

Hood River County Commissioners
Rodger Schock, Chair
County Courthouse
309 State St.
Hood River, OR 97031-2093

Re: National Register of Historic Places

Dear Chairman Schock:

We would like to take this opportunity to confirm that during its' meeting on February 27, 2003, the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation reviewed and unanimously approved the following property for delisting from the National Register of Historic Places.

Roe-Parker House

416 State Street, Hood River County

The delisting notification will be signed and forwarded to the National Register once our office completes the production work. All concerned will be notified when final action on the nomination has been taken in Washington, D.C. The remaining steps in the process will take place over a period of about two months.

If questions about the National Register nomination process arise in the meantime, please call Nancy Niedernhofer, the National Register Coordinator, at 503-378-4168, ext. 256.

Sincerely,

James M. Hamrick, Jr.
Assistant Director for Heritage Conservation
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Cindy Walbridge, HR Landmarks Board
Dean Guess, Parks & Building Dept.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Removal	
Property Name:	Roe--Parker House	
Multiple Name:		
State & County:	OREGON, Hood River	

Date Received: 1/11/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/26/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:	OT88000085
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review:	

 X Accept Return Reject 2/21/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	House has been removed from its original location. Concur with the ORSHPO, no longer eligible for the NR.
Recommendation/ Criteria	

Reviewer	<u>Alexis Abernathy</u>	Discipline	<u>Historian</u>
Telephone	<u>(202)354-2236</u>	Date	<u> </u>

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.