

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 15600 Deedon Road not for publication
city or town La Pine vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Deschutes code 017 zip code 97739

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local

[Signature] Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 1-10-13

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:)
[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3-6-13

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
5	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Vernacular Log Cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: WOOD: Log

walls: WOOD: Log

roof: WOOD: Shakes

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The 160-acre Ed and Genevieve Deedon Homestead is located in Section 28, Township 21 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian at 15600 Deedon Road, La Pine in Deschutes County, Oregon. The homestead is located between the Deschutes River and the Little Deschutes River, on level land. The 160-acre Deedon homestead is covered with sparse stands of lodgepole pine trees and low-growing native plants, including bunchgrass and bitterbrush.¹ The rural community in this township and the township to the east was known historically as Rosland. In 1910, the buildings in Rosland were moved to La Pine, which is four miles southeast of the homestead. The area retains its rural forest feeling, but is now dotted with residences on lots ranging in size from one acre to two-hundred acres. The U. S. Forest Service administers about 17 square miles of the township, most of it being multi-use forest land. One working cattle ranch remains along Paulina Creek where it joins the Little Deschutes River.

The homestead contains five, small, one-story buildings and a hand-dug water well clustered together in the southeast corner of the property on the 3.05 acres which are being nominated. They include (in order of construction) the 1914 water well and 1915 hand pump, 1914 guest cabin, 1914 outhouse, 1914 main cabin, 1915 garage, and a 1999 storage building. All are contributing structures with the exception of the non-historic storage shed. Three of the four contributing buildings and the well remain on the property in their original locations. The fourth contributing building, an outhouse, remains in use and is moved periodically for sanitation. A significant element of the homestead is that the two cabins, garage, outhouse and well are essentially as they were during the homesteader's lifetime and continue to reflect life during the historic period. The historic buildings are simple, functional and rectangular. They were constructed with logs, poles and rough-sawn lumber cut from trees harvested on site. Roofing includes hand-split cedar shakes and composition shingles. Decorative tin caps finish the ridges of the garage and kitchen porch. Window frames and doors are wood. None of the buildings has indoor plumbing or running water. All of the historic buildings were constructed by brothers Edwin J. Deedon and Frank W. Deedon and a neighboring homesteader, Edwin K. White, working together.

Narrative Description

Setting

On the January 6, 1869 State Survey of Township 21 South Range 10 East, W. M. signed by E. L. Applegate, Surveyor General of Oregon, the surveyors wrote that 26 square miles out of the 36 square miles in the township were in the "Cascade National Forest". Only Sections 1, 6, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 were not in the national forest. Section 28 (the location of Ed's homestead) was in the national forest. The surveyor's note said, "*General Description. The land in this township is mostly level and covered with pine forest. The two branches of the Deschutes River flow through this township and have large prairie bottoms covered with good grafs. A large portion of this township is good grazing land.*"

¹ Lodgepole pine is a species with little economic value that tends to grow in a soil/water ecosystem that is unsuitable for more desirable tree species. The species historically has played important ecological and cultural roles. It provided long, straight and lightweight poles often sought for tepees by Native American tribes, was later harvested commercially for poles and fence materials, and offers cover and habitat for big game animals. Jim Dooley, Ph.D., president of Forest Concepts. Interview December 13, 2012; *Climate Change Causing Demise of Lodgepole Pine in Western North America*; Waring, Richard; Oregon State University College Of Forestry; February 28, 2011.

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The homestead is a square quarter section. According to family members and photos in the family photo album, the homestead looks very much as it did in 1914 when Ed Deedon selected it.² Ed and his older brother, Frank Deedon, cleared 22 acres of the forest before the end of 1917, in order to meet the Homestead Act's requirement to cultivate at least 1/16 of the land and to make a clearing for the buildings. The forest has grown back. A forest fire burned a swath through the middle of the property and some of the trees were sold for poles and woodchips during the 1990s, but the land is now reforested. Most of the pines are 6 to 24 inches in diameter. Deedon Road is a single-lane, east-west dirt road. The centerline of the road forms the southern boundary of the property. The private road is used by the rural families who own property along it and rarely by others who are heading to dirt roads in the Deschutes National Forest, a half-mile east of the Deedon land. Deedon Road is 1.25 miles long and runs between the national forest and Day Road. Day Road is a county road that runs north-south, a half a mile east of the Deedon Homestead. The Little Deschutes River flows south to north 2.5 miles east of the property and the Deschutes River also flows south to north and curves from a point 4 miles west of the property to a point 2.5 miles north of the property. The homestead has not been subdivided, although for taxation purposes, the County has divided the 160 acres into two tax lots, 120 acres in Tax Lot 4211000003600 and 40 acres in Tax Lot 2110000003601.³ The smaller tax lot contains the buildings and the water well. The structures are visible from Deedon Road. Vertical logs on either side of the driveway, a pole gate and hand-split log fence posts form an entrance to the driveway at Deedon Road. The southeast portion of the homestead is delineated by sparse remnants of whole-log and split-log barbed-wire fencing. Sporadic fencing is found along Deedon Road and around the formerly cultivated twenty acres. Fencing that previously protected cultivated acres from cattle damage is nearly obliterated. Rolls of used barbed wire are stored on the roof of the main cabin in order to prevent animals and people from becoming entangled in them. Clumps of rhubarb plants and iris near the well are the only non-native plants on the property. There are no hardscape surfaces, such as concrete or brick paths. Several snow-capped mountain peaks, including 9,068-foot high Mt. Bachelor in the Cascade Mountain Range to the west and 7,985-foot Paulina Peak to the east, are visible from clearings; otherwise, the forest obscures the grand views.

Overview of Homestead

The Deedon Homestead's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is high. Alterations and additions to the four contributing buildings are minimal. The alterations and additions were made by the original designers and builders, Frank and Ed Deedon, and later by Ed's son-in-law, Tex Rister, working with Ed Deedon. The original building materials and alteration materials include local lodgepole pine logs and poles and rough-sawn lumber that was milled at Pringle Falls Mill from trees that Ed Deedon harvested on his property.⁴ Even though four of the buildings were built by brothers using the same materials during a year and a half in 1914 and 1915, each one was constructed with unique techniques.

Arrangement of Buildings

(See Figures 4 and 5.) The structures are grouped within 100 feet of one another. A dirt driveway runs north-south for a half-mile between Deedon Road and the northern property line. It cuts between the buildings and provides access to them, with the guest cabin and the garage being on the west side of the driveway and the others being on the east side. (See photo 1). The outhouse and shed are north of the main cabin. The guest cabin is generally in an east-west line with the main cabin and the water well is between them. The garage is northwest of the guest cabin. The main cabin is located 156 feet north of the southern property line and 148 feet west of the eastern property line. The primary entry doors of the main cabin, the guest cabin and the garage all face east. The guest cabin is located 64 feet west of the main cabin. The garage is located 45 feet northwest of the guest cabin. The outhouse is moved from time to time, but it is currently located 65 feet northeast of the garage and 108 feet northwest of the main cabin. The non-historic shed is located 32 feet

² Deedon Family Photo Album in Marjorie Rister's possession in Portland, Oregon.

³ Deschutes County Assessor's records.

⁴ History of La Pine Pioneers, page 151.

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north of the main cabin. The historic well and hand pump are located 35 feet northwest of the main cabin's kitchen door. There are no buildings on the remaining 156 acres.

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Building Descriptions, in Order of Date of Construction

Water Well, contributing historic structure

The water well was the first improvement on the homestead. On May 9, 1914, Ed Deedon wrote a note on a postcard and mailed it to his wife of five years, Genevieve Thornton Deedon, who remained at their rented home in Portland, Oregon. The note said, "Well, I guess I got a claim today, did a lot of walking and some work. Started to dig a well, got 6 feet, think I will have to dig 4 or 5 feet more. I am about 5 miles from town. Ed."⁵ Ed encountered water at three feet and completed digging the well at 15-feet deep. To keep the sandy soil from caving in the 4-foot square well, he lined it with lava rocks.⁶ The original well, as photographed in 1914 (See Figure 10), had a superstructure above it, framed so that the rope attached to the bucket looped over the center board, about seven or eight feet above ground level. The sides of the structures were open, excepting for the bottom three feet which were enclosed with 1 x 12s to prevent children and animals from falling into the well. Today, the superstructure over the well is gone. The well is protected by a wooden lid with hinged sides. Frogs once laid their eggs in the well and Ed Deedon and Tex Rister cleaned it, secured it from wildlife and deepened it to the 30 feet depth that it remains today.⁷ A red, cast-iron F. E. Meyers & Bro., Pat Mar. 1911 hand-operated water pump was installed in 1915 and remains in use. The static water level in the area remains between two and five feet below ground level.⁸ A metal bucket hangs from the spigot of the pump. (See photo 17).

Guest Cabin/Woodshed, contributing historic building

Ed and Frank Deedon quickly built the 108-square-foot, one-room, one-story, single-pen log cabin in a few days in 1914, close to the well. They lived in it, along with Frank's wife and two children, for a few weeks while the brothers built Ed's main cabin. It was used at times to store hay and to house small farm animals. In his land-entry case-file papers, Ed called it a barn. The guest cabin is constructed of logs, poles and crude lumber. The horizontal logs extend beyond the corners. (See photo 10, 11, 12). The side walls consist of 13 rows of horizontally stacked logs while the front and back walls have 12 rows of stacked logs of various diameters, averaging 5 to 6 inches. All of the logs are saddle-notched top and bottom with an axe, so they rest securely on one another at the building's corner. The family says the ends were spiked to add stability.⁹ There is no foundation and the first course of logs has sunk into the pumice soil and is now nearly buried.

Narrow rough-sawn boards are nailed between the logs, like chinking, on the interior and help keep out the wind. Crumpled newspaper is stuffed in some holes created by missing exterior chinking and shrunken logs. Crayton Rister says the exterior chinking on both cabins is mostly original mortar.¹⁰ The exterior log wall height is 5.7 feet and the total building height at the ridge is 11 feet. There is no ceiling nor interior walls. The framing for the front-facing gabled roof is exposed in the interior of the cabin. There is no center ridge beam. (See photo 13). The roof framing is made of 3 to 4-inch diameter peeled and unpeeled poles that are cut on approximately 45-degree angles and meet at the center of the roof. The rafters are round peeled poles that are naturally curved on the bottom and cut flat on the top. Exposed round rafter tails extend outside under the one-foot-deep eaves. Evidently, no building materials went to waste, as the roof supports for the shingles are made of the crude, first slices off the logs. They are irregular sizes and irregular widths with the bark still on. Many of the boards vary in width throughout their length.

Ed Deedon split the cedar roofing shakes from purchased 24-inch long cedar bolts that entrepreneurs hauled to Pringle Falls Sawmill from western Oregon. The shingles are 24 inches long, 6 to 10 inches wide and an

⁵ *History of La Pine Pioneers* page 147.

⁶ Interview with Crayton Rister July 2, 2011.

⁷ Interview with Crayton Rister July 2, 2011.

⁸ Deschutes County Community Development Department, Sanitation Division records.

⁹ Interview and site visit with Crayton Rister, July 2, 2011.

¹⁰ Interview with Crayton Rister July 2, 2011.

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inch thick.¹¹ The shakes have been covered with three layers of composition roofing shingles. The top and middle layers of roofing are brown/beige in color and the bottom layer of composition roofing is green. A swinging hand-made wood door is on the front facade facing east. The door is not centered and is located about 37 inches from the left side of the building and 46 inches from the right side of the building. It is made of six irregular-width, rough-sawn boards butted together side-by-side vertically and braced together with boards on the inside. The door is hinged on the right side with two hinges. A latch with a padlock secures it on the left side. The gable ends are sided with rough-sawn, true-dimensional, 1 x 12-inch lumber placed side by side vertically with 4-inch wide battens covering their seams. A 1 x 6-inch bargeboard was used to frame the gable ends, but the board on the left side is missing. (See photo 10).

One true divided-lite window with four openings for glass formerly brought light into the cabin on the south side. The glass is missing and it is now boarded over. It is hinged on the left side and has a hook-and-eye closure. The window frame and sill are set into the log wall, under the top log. The cabin has always been heated by a wood stove that is still located on the right side of the entry door. A capped metal stove pipe draws smoke up through the roof. Flooring is made of lumber with irregular thicknesses varying from 7/8 inch to 1 1/4 inches and widths that vary from 8.5 inches to 12.75 inches. Burlap-backed linoleum in a pattern of pink and grey ferns on a beige background covers most of the floor.

The guest cabin was often filled with relatives. After Frank Deedon abandoned his La Pine homestead in 1918 and moved to a farm in Noti, Oregon, he visited his brother's family for several weeks every summer for thirty years. He visited his first wife's grave on Paulina Prairie and enjoyed the outdoors, hunted, and fished. During the 1940s, Tex and Marjorie Rister and their son, Crayton Rister, stayed in it each summer. The guest cabin has had few alterations during the past 98 years and remains primitive. The Deedon family also refers to it the "Tiltin' Hilton" because a tree blew over onto it in 1994 and tilted the cabin toward the south side.¹²

Firewood cutting and splitting was part of Ed Deedon's daily routine. His son-in-law, Tex Rister, added a 12 x 25-foot woodshed onto the rear of the guest cabin during the 1940s. Until that time, several cords of wood were stacked open to the weather. A log is placed vertically in each of the four corners to bear the weight of the roof. The woodshed was rebuilt in 1996 after two trees fell on it during a severe wind storm. It is reframed with commercially-produced, modern-dimensional 2 x 4-inch lumber and is partially sheathed with 4 x 8-foot oriented strandboard. However, the shed's exterior is sided with re-used original materials. Siding is approximately 1 x 12-inch true-dimensional, rough-sawn vertical boards with half-log battens, like the garage. Many of the battens are missing. Roofing is black composition shingles. There is no foundation. Originally, the roof was made with two layers of half-logs. The first layer was placed with the flat side down and the curved side up. It was then covered with a second layer of half-logs with the flat side up and the curved side down. The woodshed has a separate door facing the west.

Outhouse, contributing historic building

The Deedon family has always called the 17.33 square foot outhouse "The Joneses," and a hand carved wooden sign on its right side proclaims the name.¹³ The two-holer was the second structure built in 1914. The outhouse is 50 inches square. Its height at the ridgeline on the north and south walls is 9.5 feet. The height of the east and west walls is 7.5 feet. The building has no foundation and has a wood floor that sits on skids. The roofing is supported by true-dimensional 1 x 7-inch underlayment. A narrow, 24-inch-wide door with a wooden latch provides access on the west side. The eaves extend out on all sides of the roof about a foot beyond the walls. The roofing is made of 24-inch long hand-split cedar shakes. The siding is 1 x 7-inch true-dimensional tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding. A one-foot square, screened vent is on each gabled end. A wood toilet paper holder and an electric light bulb operated by a switch beside the door are on the interior. A moveable, handmade stepstool sits on the floor for the children to use. Matching oak toilet seats frame the

¹¹ Interview with Crayton Rister July 2, 2011.

¹² Interviews with Melissa Rister and Linaya Rister, July 3, 2011.

¹³ Interviews with Melissa, Renee and Linaya Rister, July 3, 2011.

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holes. (See photos 18, 19 and 20.) When large branches fell on the Joneses' roof in the 1996 storm, Crayton Rister reframed and replaced the roof with historic materials that he found piled near the garage. Other than that repair, the building retains its historic integrity.

Primary Cabin, contributing historic building

Constructed in 1914 by Ed Deedon with help from his brother, Frank Deedon, and a neighbor, Edwin K. White¹⁴, the rectangular two-room, one-story primary log cabin served as Ed and Genevieve Deedon's seasonal home until Ed's death in Portland in 1967 at age 87 and Genevieve's death in Portland in 1980 at age 88.¹⁵ (See Photos 3, 4 and 5). Ed stated in 1917 on his final application for the homestead patent that he had built a 16 x 20-foot house in 1914.¹⁶ The two original rooms contain 320 square feet, consisting of a kitchen/dining room and a living/sleeping room. Ed added a 171-foot bedroom on the north side in 1925, enlarging the cabin to 491 square feet of total living space. An original window was removed on the north wall of the living room/sleeping room and the window opening was enlarged to the floor to create a narrow passageway into the new bedroom. The cabin's primary façade and entry door face east, away from the prevailing winds off the Cascade Mountain Range. However, the family rarely uses the entry door. Instead, they use the original kitchen door on the west side, because it is closer to the well and the outhouse. The primary façade has a centered, front-facing gable roof with the gable end sided with rough sawn 1-x-12-inch boards and 3-inch wide battens.

The walls are 96.5 inches high and are constructed of 14 rows of horizontally-stacked, six inch diameter logs harvested on the Deedon property that interlock at the corners with cross joints. The logs were cut from timber into 19 or 23-foot lengths to run along the width or length of the cabin. The logs retain their bark, are not squared or grooved in any way and have relatively consistent diameters. The logs are saddle-notched with an axe and spiked in the corners. When it was constructed in 1914, the corner extensions were cut off and finished with 2 x 6 true-dimensional boards, nailed vertically to cover each row of logs, forming four inverted 90-degree corners as seen in the 1914 photo (Figure 10). (See Photo 6). This corner treatment is reminiscent of some log cabins in Sweden. Wide gaps between logs were plugged with strips of poles. Chinking is mortar. Some mortar is original and some is modern cement.

All logs are original with the exception of the bottom log on the south side that deteriorated when it sunk into the sandy soil. It was replaced by Crayton Rister in the last ten years with a similar log that was harvested on site. There is no foundation. Crayton Rister has jacked-up some of the corners, attempting to level the 5-inch wide tongue-and-groove pine floor and the jacks remain in place. The cabin was framed with logs as a single pen. Dimensional lumber frames the doors, windows and the interior wall that separates the living room from the kitchen/dining room. Framing lumber is rough-sawn and was milled at Pringle Falls Sawmill from Deedon's logs.¹⁷ The attic framing has no ridge beam. The rafter poles were cut at approximately 45 degree angles where they meet at the ridge and are braced with 1 x 8-inch dimensional lumber collar ties. The narrow ends of the pole rafters extend outside the cabin under the one-foot deep eaves. The roof is underlain completely with true-dimensional rough-sawn 1 x 12-inch lumber. (See photo 9). The roofing is 24-inch-long, random-width, hand-split cedar shakes that match the shakes on the other buildings.¹⁸ The shakes are now covered with one layer of green composition shingles.

An 83-square-foot, lockable, enclosed, hipped-roof porch off the kitchen on the west end of the cabin protects the kitchen door and provides storage space. It appears that the porch was added in 1917 when the garage was built because it is constructed with identical materials, style and workmanship. The porch walls and roof are framed with logs. The porch roof is capped with decorative tin caps that match those capping the garage roof. Siding on the porch is rough-sawn true-dimensional 1 x 8-inch boards and 6.5-inch-wide, half-log battens

¹⁴ BLM/GLO Land Entry Case File 632777

¹⁵ Interview with Crayton Rister

¹⁶ BLM/GLO Land Entry Case File 632777.

¹⁷ History of La Pine Pioneers pages 147-151.

¹⁸ Interview with Crayton Rister on July 2, 2011.

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(logs cut in half lengthwise) installed with the flat sides toward the walls. The exterior hand-made door is made of five vertical boards with cross bracing. The porch door lines up with the kitchen door. (See photo 4).

The cabin originally had only two double-hung, wood-framed windows. Horns extend from the bottom rail of the upper sash. Horns are decorative wood trims that look like a small animal's horn and prevent the window from being opened too far. This was important to avoid damage to the weights. One window remains in its original location on the south side in the dining room. The other was in the north side of the living room. Horizontal wood-framed windows with divided lites were installed in 1925 above the dry sink. Irregular sizes and configurations of the windows and the doors on the cabin appear to be due to their being reused from abandoned homesteads. A decorative brass door knob and knob plate adorn the five-panel, wood, entry door. A wood-framed screened door is at the entry door. The entry and kitchen doors each have one square lite in the upper third of the door. All of the cabin's windows can be shuttered with functioning green-painted, exterior, wood shutters that are closed and locked while the family is away. Some of wood siding on the east and north side of the bedroom addition displays faint brick-red paint. The window casings and the doors are painted green.

The kitchen/dining room is rectangular and runs across the north-south width of the cabin. Neighbors and relatives carved their initials in the interior doorway between the living room and kitchen. Antlers are used as hat racks and to hang household items. A pair of mule deer hooves serve as a rifle rack over the kitchen door. The painted five-panel kitchen door is used to access the well and the outhouse behind the house. Unpainted wood paneling helps insulate walls. The kitchen has painted pine cabinets and a countertop along the north wall and part of the west wall. There are some open hung shelves on the north end on either side of the window. A historic wood-burning cookstove remains in use. A dry sink is centered under the window. (See photo 7). The family pumps water into buckets at the well to wash dishes and laundry. Water is warmed on the cookstove for washing and bathing. There is no running water in the cabin. Electricity was added in the 1960s for simple ceiling light fixtures and for a refrigerator located in the kitchen porch. A rectangular wood attic access is in dining portion of the room. It is accessed with a wooden ladder that Ed Deedon made.

The living room is rectangular and the same width as the kitchen/dining room. A storage closet for games and bedding is angled into the southeast corner of the room, between the entry door and the south wall. The room contains the wood stove that backs up to the kitchen stove. (See photo 8). After a wildfire burned the forest on the neighbor's land to the east, Paulina Peak became visible and the family wanted to capture the view. Two, recycled, sliding, 16-pane true-divided-lite wood framed windows were stacked on top of each other and added in the wall between logs on the right side of the entry door. The window rests on the fourth row of logs. It matches the kitchen window and a bedroom addition window in style and has a sill.

The 11.4 x 15-foot bedroom addition was added by Ed Deedon in 1925 when his second daughter, Janet, was born. The north-south gable roof of the addition "L"s into the east-west gable roof of the cabin. Two sides of the addition are sided in half logs placed side-by-side vertically. The north gable end of the bedroom is sided with 1 x 12-inch rough-sawn boards hung vertically and battens made from half logs with bark attached to them. There is no bedroom closet, but wooden clothes rods and some open wood shelves provide storage. There are two windows in the bedroom. On the east wall is a wood, sliding, eight-lite window that is similar to the kitchen window. The horizontal, sliding, divided lite window on the west side of the bedroom has four lites. Sleeping areas are separated by a curtain hung from a wire that attaches at the east and west walls of the room. The bedroom addition does not detract from the original portion of the cabin. It is differentiated from it by the perpendicular direction of the ridgeline and the vertical siding. The addition was constructed in the historic period by the original builder. (See photo 5).

During the 1950s, when MidState Electric Co-op, Inc. was preparing to deliver electric service to the area, Tex Rister attempted to add a 6 x 11-foot bathroom onto the north end of the bedroom. He did not remove the north exterior wall or exterior siding on the bedroom. He constructed the shed addition in the same way his father-in-law had done, with logs and materials at hand and with recycled windows and doors. Indoor plumbing proved to be unfeasible and bathroom fixtures were never installed. Wood, five-panel doors open into the

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bedroom and to the west side of the addition. A wood-frame screened door is hung on two historic spring hinges. The siding is 1 x 12-inch vertical boards with 6-inch wide half-log battens, as found on the kitchen porch. One wood-framed window on the north wall is broken and has been boarded over. A horizontal wood window that is on the east side of the shed addition does not have a sill or a shutter. The shed addition does not detract from the cabin and is differentiated from the historic bedroom addition by its being shorter and narrower than the bedroom and by the medium pitch of the shed roof. (See photo 5).

Garage, contributing historic building

The 301-square-foot garage was completed by 1915 and provided necessary, secure space for the Model T automobile, a fishing boat, woodworking and farming tools, a work bench, ladders, axes, two-man saws and other things Ed Deedon used on his homestead. (See photos 14, 15 and 16). Ed Deedon was a frugal man and made whatever he could, rather than purchasing it, such as saw horses, stools with log seats that were used in the cabins, a wooden rake and a several wooden ladders.¹⁹ All these items and the old farm tools remain in the garage with the exception of the stools, which are now in Crayton Rister's home in Portland.

The garage is a one-story, one-room wood-frame building with a wood floor raised about a foot above grade. A center gable runs the length of the garage. When an automobile was driven into the garage, a ramp would have been necessary. The rough-sawn floor boards are true dimensional 2 x 12 inches and run lengthwise. The east facing hand-made swinging garage doors are of unequal widths. The left door is 47 5/8 inches wide and the right side door is 51 inches wide. The doors are 8.2 feet tall. They are constructed of true-dimensional, rough-sawn 1 x 12s. There are four boards on the left door and five boards on the right door, placed vertically and braced horizontally with wood, both inside and outside. The ridgeline of the roof is 5 feet above the wall height. The roof has no underlayment. Shakes are nailed to the roof framing and to one another. The historic shakes are the only roofing. Ed split the same 24-inch long cedar shakes for the roof as he made for all of the other buildings. The roof is in poor condition with large holes where shakes are missing and needs to be repaired. A decorative feature is the overlapping tin ridge cap running the entire length of the building. The eaves extend out about a foot around the garage. The roof is framed with true-dimensional lumber with collar ties. Trusses are set on a frame of 4 x 4s and that drops the roofing weight directly on the 1 x 12-inch vertical lumber siding underlayment, because there is no vertical framing in the four corners of the building. The vertical true-dimensional lumber under the siding is butted together and held together with one row of true dimensional 4 x 4-inch rough sawn interior boards nailed to it about 40 inches above the floor level. The siding is vertical, rough-sawn 1 x 12 boards with 6-inch wide half-log battens. A narrow, horizontal, sliding, wood-framed two-lite window is located on each side of the garage.

Shed, non-contributing, non-historic building

The only non-historic structure is a small painted shed on the edge of the clearing north of the main cabin and east of the outhouse. The shed is 45 inches wide by 8-feet long. It is 5 feet tall in the rear and 8-feet tall in the front. It is constructed of a combination of smooth and grooved fiber-cement siding nailed to 2 x 4 inch commercially-produced framing. It has a partial sheet of vertically grooved siding on each side. One sheet of horizontally grooved siding is on the front. One sheet of smooth siding is across the back. The shed roof slants down toward the back. The shed faces south toward the main cabin and has short door near the center. The shed was constructed in 1999 by the property caretaker, Judy Wainwright, to protect an electric water pump she installed. Judy lived in the guest cabin for three months, then moved into a small travel trailer that she pulled near the outhouse. She dug a 39-foot deep water well and attached a simple above-ground electric pump to it so that she could have running water in her trailer. To prevent the pump from freezing, she constructed the shed over the pump and insulated the shed with fiberglass insulation.

¹⁹ Interview with Marjorie Rister on May 11, 2011.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914-1925, Dates of construction

Significant Dates

1914, Cabin and outhouse constructed

1915, Garage constructed, hand pump

installed at water well, kitchen porch added to main log cabin.

c.1925, Bedroom addition constructed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edwin J. Deedon, Frank W. Deedon, Edwin K.

White

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1914 when Ed Deedon claimed the subject property under the Homestead Act and dug the well, built the guest log cabin, outhouse and main log cabin. The period of significance ends in 1925 with the completion of the bedroom addition to the main log cabin.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ed and Genevieve Deedon Homestead is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion A, exploration and settlement, for its association with the early-twentieth century development of the Rosland/La Pine area under the Homestead Act of 1862, as amended in 1912. The property is also eligible for listing under Criterion C, architecture, for the collective architectural significance of the four contributing buildings and one contributing structure that demonstrate the utilitarian vernacular construction commonplace on homesteads in southern Deschutes County. The Deedon Homestead is a good example of the homesteads that were entered in southern Deschutes County. It is the last intact group of primitive buildings constructed by the homesteader with assistance from his family and neighbors while he was frugally meeting the requirements of the amended Homestead Act. The period of significance begins in 1914 with the construction of the two log cabins, outhouse, and well. A garage/shop/boathouse and the kitchen porch were constructed in 1915. It ends in 1925 with the addition of a bedroom onto the main building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Central Oregon was passed over by the first waves of migrants to the Oregon Territory. But, by the late-nineteenth century, present-day Deschutes County's ponderosa pine timber and grassy meadows attracted lumber companies and ranch operations, which led to the founding of the region's first rural communities. The La Pine/Rosland area was attractive for settlement because of the plentiful fish and game, the ease of digging wells, the high water table, and the plentiful timber for firewood and to construct homes, barns and fences. Despite the plentiful resources and relatively flat land, many found that farming was not practical due to the 4,236-foot elevation, volcanic soils, long dry periods and frequent overnight freezes throughout the year. The area always has been isolated. Despite these challenges, many hopeful settlers took advantage of the 1862 Homestead Act to claim their 160 acres of still-available federal land in central Oregon. Homesteading became particularly attractive when the U.S. Congress approved a significant amendment to the Act in June 1912. Unlike previous reiterations of the law that required year-round occupation of the property, the new law allowed entrymen and entrywomen to leave their claims for up to five months a year after establishing a residence.

As a participant in the early-twentieth century settlement of the La Pine area under the Homestead Act of 1862, as amended in 1912, Ed Deedon became one of the many individuals who claimed 160 acres in 1914. Unlike others taking advantage of the law, Deedon realized that the land could not support a profitable farm, and instead used the parcel as a summer retreat, fall hunting lodge and gathering place for his large extended family. While proving the claim, Deedon maintained his permanent residence in Portland and his job at a men's bath house. Nevertheless, in order to acquire title to the property, Deedon was obligated to meet the requirements of the Act, including living on the property for seven months of each year, cultivating at least 1/16 of the land for three years from the date of entry, and constructing permanent buildings on the claim. As a result, Deedon's recreational property exhibits all the essential characteristics of traditional homesteads established during this period, and therefore physically represents this important settlement trend in southern Deschutes County. In 1914, the year he established the claim, Deedon constructed the well, two log cabins, and an outhouse using available materials – logs, poles, rough-sawn lumber, hand-split shakes and a combination of salvaged and hand-constructed doors and windows. During the three-year period, these structures and the garage constructed in 1917 operated as the nucleus of an operating farm. The smaller "guest" log cabin served as a barn in the early years, and Deedon cultivated twenty acres, raised a small garden, and built a half mile of fence. In 1918 Deedon received the patent for his claim after successfully completing his obligations under the law.²⁰ Ed Deedon's regular employment in Portland for part of each year provided the income necessary to pay his taxes, purchase necessary supplies and maintain the property.

²⁰ BLM/GLO Land-Entry Case File 632777.

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Notably, the Deedon family's continued use of the parcel for the past 98 years as a seasonal home ensured the preservation of this representative and intact homestead, the only known resource of its type in southern Deschutes County. As noted in the analysis of nearby homesteads (See Appendix 3), about a third of the people who were awarded patents to their homesteads around the Deedon homestead lost their land when they were unable to pay their property taxes, including Ed Deedon's brother, Frank Deedon. Only ten of 78 homesteaders in the 36 square miles around Deedon's land owned their land longer than fifteen years. Many of the homestead buildings were deconstructed and materials were reused elsewhere by other homesteaders. Others disappeared by neglect or were demolished when the area was subdivided during the last sixty years.

The two log cabins, outhouse, well and garage embody the homesteader's distinctive quickly-made log and rough-sawn lumber construction of small, habitable, utilitarian, vernacular buildings made from locally-harvested pine trees. The Deedon Homestead buildings remain in their original location and setting, have not been remodeled, and retain their historic feeling and association with the homesteader. Historic photos of area homesteads and photos in the local history books show that the cabins at the Deedon Homestead are typical of those built during the settlement era in the immediate area. The buildings are constructed of whole logs without foundations and are finished with medium-pitched gable roofs that are clad in hand-split shingles.²¹ Once common, homesteads and their collections of single or double-pen, single-story log cabins and associated outbuildings and structures fell into disrepair in the later-twentieth century and were demolished over time. A singularly unique resource, the Deedon Homestead retains the original buildings and structures, which maintain their historic integrity as expressed through the nearly intact original design, materials and workmanship. Remaining at their original location and within the same rural and forested setting, the buildings and the homestead as a whole retain their historic feeling and association.

Unique and possessing a high degree of historic integrity, the Deedon Homestead is eligible for listing under Criterion A, exploration and settlement, and Criterion C, architecture, because the property uniquely conveys the history of the settlement of the La Pine/Rosland area under the Homestead Act and the vernacular construction typical of these small family farms.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Prehistory and History of Rosland/La Pine

Native Peoples, including the Northern Molala (La'ti?aufq), Tenino (Wayampam), Klamath (Maklaks) and the Northern Paiute tribes, seasonally used the La Pine area for at least the last 13,500 years.²² Mt. Mazama is 86 miles southwest of La Pine, and erupted around 5,677 (\pm 150) BC. The eruption reduced Mt. Mazama's approximate 12,000-foot height by 5,000 feet and resulted in the creation of Crater Lake. Mt. Mazama's eruption blew pumice, ash and rock to the northeast, covering the La Pine area 3 to 50 feet deep.²³

Early explorers who traveled though the La Pine area included the Hudson's Bay Company's trapping expedition led by Peter Skene Ogden in 1826, Nathaniel J. Wyeth's journey along the Deschutes River in 1834-35, John C. Fremont's journey along the Deschutes River in 1843 and the Lts. Henry Abbot and R. S. Williamson Army Corps of Engineers railroad survey party from Klamath down the Deschutes River in 1885. The Oregon Central Military Wagon Road, under the leadership of Oregon Surveyor General Bynon John Pengra, was constructed between 1865 and 1870. The wagon road ended 17 miles south of La Pine and became a major east-west route for emigrants, livestock, packers and drovers passing between the Willamette Valley and central and southeastern Oregon. The north-south Huntington Wagon Road was built in 1876 by crews under the direction of the Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs, J. W. Perit Huntington. The road passes through La Pine and provided a route from The Dalles to Fort Klamath.

²¹ *History of La Pine Pioneers* pgs 61, 116, 195,

²² *Crescent Lake: Archaeological Journeys into Central Oregon's Cascade Range*, a Thesis submitted to Oregon State University by Daniel M. Mulligan on April 21, 1997.

²³ Jensen, Robert A. *Roadside Guide To The Geology Of Newberry Volcano*.

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The enumerator in the Ireland Precinct of Crook County in the 1900 United States Census recorded 24 families, including 83 people, mostly engaged in cattle and sheep ranching. Ten years later, in 1910, there were 185 people in this precinct.²⁴ In 1910, Portland attorney Alfred Aya platted the Townsite of La Pine when his friends promised that they would construct a railroad from the Columbia Gorge to La Pine and develop an irrigation system in the Walker Basin Irrigation District. The plat consisted of 37 blocks with the Little Deschutes River flowing south to north through the new town. James J. Hill of Minnesota planned to extend the Oregon Trunk Railroad to La Pine and construct a station in the center of town, but the project would take another twenty years. In 1911, he completed it as far as Bend, 25 miles north of La Pine. (Ed Deedon took the railroad from Portland to Bend in 1914 and completed the journey by stagecoach when he viewed the area for a possible homestead.) The Walker Basin Irrigation Project was begun to attract farmers and make the area thrive.²⁵ But, the irrigation project was never completed and many settlers, including Frank Deedon, who were counting on the irrigation water, left the area.²⁶ Aya's efforts did attract settlers and by 1911, 600 people lived in La Pine and over 100 children attended school. Logging, lumber mills, ranching, dairies, recreation and farming were primary industries. By 1912, many new commercial and residential buildings were under construction.²⁷ The Masten Mill opened in 1908. The lumber mill at Pringle Falls, that milled lumber for Ed and Frank Deedon, was soon running and others followed. Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Company, the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company were buying up large tracts of Ponderosa Pine timber land in anticipation of building world class mills in Bend. But, even with homesteaders and loggers moving in, La Pine grew slowly during the 20th Century. Settlers did not like the isolation that the snow brought in the winters.

After World War II, vacationers and retirees discovered the recreational opportunities, such as skiing, hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, spelunking, and snowmobiling, in La Pine. Ranches and homesteads were divided into smaller parcels for retirement and vacation homes. Tourism and year-round recreation became important activities in La Pine.²⁸ The seven-square mile city of La Pine was incorporated in 2006 and had a 2010 population of 1,653 people, having grown by about 1,000 residents in 100 years.

Settlement

Challenges and Opportunity on the High Desert

The Central Oregon High Desert was passed over by the first waves of migrants to the Oregon Territory because of the high desert environment. Fifty-five percent of Deschutes County is covered with forest; 35 percent with lava flows, sagebrush, scrub lands, desert scrub, sagebrush steppe and dry grassland; and the remaining 10 percent is covered with urban areas and some agricultural lands.²⁹ The southwestern boundary of the Newberry National Volcanic Monument is two miles east of the Deedon Homestead. Lava Butte, a cindercone, is eight miles north of the homestead. The landscape is dotted with rocky lava flows and volcanic cones and buttes.³⁰ The population for what would become Deschutes County in 1900 was 313 individuals. The county was formed out of Crook County in 1916 and now has a population of 157,733. There are four cities in the county. The first city, Sisters, was platted in 1901, followed by Bend in 1905, Redmond in 1909 and La Pine in 1910.³¹

Knowledgeable farmers have recognized that clearing the forest in the high desert for cultivation of field and truck crops was foolhardy work. The earliest ranches in the county were in meadows near La Pine and Sisters. Small portable saw mills were hauled from the Midwest by railroad to Oregon and then by mule or horse teams on two-week-long trips from The Dalles to timbered areas in the county. It was difficult, expensive and time

²⁴ U. S. Census, 1900 and 1910, Crook County, Oregon, Ireland Precinct.

²⁵ *Irrigation Development in Oregon's Upper Deschutes River Basin 1871-1957, A Historic Context Statement*

²⁶ La Pine Comprehensive Plan Chapter 5.

²⁷ *History of La Pine Pioneers*, page 208.

²⁸ MidState Electric Cooperative Statistics 2010.

²⁹ U. S. Department of Forestry, 2010.

³⁰ *Roadside Guide to the Geology of Newberry Volcano*.

³¹ *History of Deschutes Country*, pages 11-14, 41, -42, 76, 95-97

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consuming to haul goods and people in and out of Central Oregon before October 1911, when the Oregon Trunk Railroad connected Redmond and Bend to lines in the Columbia Gorge.

Homesteading

Economics and the Investment of Homesteaders

The second decade in the Twentieth Century saw a surge of investment in the county, along with an influx of new homesteaders. The Brooks-Scanlon and the Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Companies each opened world-class lumber mills in Bend in 1916 and laid hundreds of miles of railroad tracks into the forests. They became the largest employers in the county, with each mill hiring more than 1,000 people in one month, April 1916. They had several lumber camps in the woods around La Pine.

The cattle ranchers invested from \$17,000 to \$127,000 in the ranches at the same time. Unlike them, local homesteaders typically invested only \$300 to \$2,500 in their claims.³² The value of the Deedon Homestead was \$1,400 when Ed received his patent. His homestead investment was typical. Ed invested as little money as he could to accomplish what he needed to do in order to qualify for a patent and make the property livable. He dug his well by hand; used logs and poles made from trees on his land for firewood, building materials, fence posts; furniture and tools. He shared tools and labor with neighbors and relatives; and took his side of a two-man saw. He hunted and fished. With neighborly goodwill and generosity that was typical in the area, he gave away venison, fish and many meals to his neighbors, who also kept their outlay of money as low as was possible. Ed had strong relationships with his neighbors, another key to keeping his investment of money to a minimum. He helped neighbors build cabins and barns and they helped him build his.

The 1912 Amendment to the Homestead Act

Homesteading and clearing trees from land around La Pine became more attractive when the U.S. Congress approved a significant amendment to the Homestead Act on June 6, 1912. The 1912 amendment allowed entrymen to leave their claims for up to five months a year after establishing a residence, as long as they notified the local land office at the beginning and end of such absences. That provision allowed them to hold jobs elsewhere part of the year. The residency requirement was shortened to three years from date of entry. The homesteaders had to build a habitable house and actually reside on the claim seven months of each year. They had to cultivate 1/16 of their claim for three years. The opening of public lands in Oregon under the amended homestead law was well publicized in newspapers by the General Land Offices, railroads with interests in Central Oregon and individual promoters.³³

Meeting the Requirements of the Homestead Act

In order to receive a patent to the land, Deedon met the requirements of the amended act, including constructing the two log cabins, living on the property at least seven months of each year for three years from the date of entry, and cultivating 20 acres of the land. The homestead buildings were typically small, simple and hastily made. Ed Deedon's property exhibited all the essential characteristics of traditional homesteads established in La Pine during this period. While Deedon was of Swedish descent, further research into traditional log-construction shows that the buildings on Deedon's ranch bear little resemblance to the carefully constructed buildings of his homeland, which featured precision notching and squared logs.³⁴ In contrast, like other homesteaders, Deedon's buildings were crudely and hastily constructed, especially so for the guest log cabin. It is likely that the variation in construction seen in the five contributing buildings is a result of the number of individuals involved in their construction, each with their own construction experience, and of the time they spent on each one. Tellingly, the construction techniques, including the flush cut log corners that were finished with lumber on the Deedon's main log cabin, strongly resemble the second of the two cabins built by fellow homesteader and close associate Glenn Howard, who had no Swedish heritage. Like Deedon's first log cabin, Howard's first log cabin was smaller than his main cabin and has logs that extend beyond the corners. It has

³² *Homesteading the Oregon Desert* page 44

³³ *Ibid* page 41

³⁴ Hans Hogman, *The History of Swedish X-Joint Log Houses* <<http://www.hhogman.se/loghouses.htm>> (2010) accessed 14

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deteriorated so greatly over the years that only the bottom three feet of the cabin survive, perhaps due to its hasty construction.

The Deedon Homestead is representative of the early-twentieth century homesteaders in La Pine and the minority who were non-traditional entrymen who took advantage of the 1912 amendment to the Homestead Act of 1862. Deedon grew up on farms in Wisconsin, but was a barber. Keeping his job in Portland, 185 miles northwest of La Pine, part of each year was a key to Ed's success. Author Barbara Allen Bogart, Ph.D., quotes a disgruntled homesteader in the Fort Rock area just southeast of La Pine as saying that the homesteaders from Portland, who still had their homes and their jobs and could go back if they needed to, were the luckiest.³⁵

Deedon Family's Continued Ownership for 98 Years Preserves Forestland and Structures

Ed Deedon deeded a half interest in his homestead to his wife, Genevieve Thornton Deedon, in 1947. Ed passed away in 1967. Title was transferred to their oldest daughter, Marjorie Deedon Rister and her husband Floyd (Tex) Rister in 1968. Crayton Rister, who is a grandson of the homesteader, became owner in 1991. He owns the entire 160 acres of the homestead. The Deedon/Rister family continues to have their primary residence in Northeast Portland, in a 1920s Craftsman bungalow that Ed constructed. The family's use of the land after 1918 as a summer and hunting season residence is similar to the way 37% percent of the owners in the area have used their properties since World War II. Today, the Midstate Electric Cooperative, Inc. reports that their 2009 study showed that 37 percent of its customers in southern Deschutes County do not have primary residences there.³⁶ Between 1910 and 1925, about the same percentage of Deedon's homesteading neighbors had primary residences elsewhere.³⁷

Deedon Family Background

Ed Deedon's Family Follows Friends from Wisconsin to Oregon

La Pine homesteaders Ed and Frank Deedon were the two middle sons born to Johan Magnus Johanson and his first wife Johanna Christina Jonasson. Johan was born in 1845 in Gamalkil, Sweden. Johanna was born in 1846 in Jatsberg, Sweden. Johan and his widowed brother Gustav sailed to Wisconsin in 1870. Johan changed his Swedish name to John Matthew Deedon when he applied for citizenship in the U.S.A. The Deedons owned a farm near Grove Lake, Wisconsin and later on the shores of Deedon Lake, Wisconsin, named after them. The Deedons had five sons and one daughter. After Johanna died on Dec 4, 1893 in Turtle Lake, John Deedon married his second wife Annie Marie Jansen in Glenwood, Minnesota, in 1904. Many descendants remain on the family farm in Turtle Lake today.

Ed's best friend Ottil (Ottie) Thornton and Ottie's parents and siblings took the train from Polk County, Wisconsin to Roseburg, Oregon in 1903. The Thorntons next moved in 1907 to St. Johns near the Columbia River. It is said by the family that Ed Deedon was saddened when the Thorntons moved from Wisconsin and he was determined to move to Oregon to join them. Ed and Genevieve's granddaughter Jean Woodworth wrote, "*The family story is that Ed Deedon and Ottil Thornton were best friends. Ed fell in love with Ottie's sister Genevieve and was devastated when the Thorntons moved to Oregon. He moved to Oregon soon after and married her as soon as she turned 18. She used to say she didn't like him so much at first but she eventually changed her mind.*"³⁸ In 1907 John and Annie and John's four youngest children, Frank, Edwin, Emma, and Henry moved to Oregon by train. John settled on a farm in Willamette in Yamhill County. Frank farmed in Noti. Edwin settled in Portland and attended barber school. Emma lived in Eugene. Henry lived in McMinnville. Ed Deedon married Genevieve Thornton in Portland in 1909³⁹. The enumerator for the 1910 United States Federal Census for Portland, Oregon recorded that Edwin was 25 and his wife was 18. Ed was working in a barbershop as a barber. Ed and Genevieve's first daughter, Marjorie, was born in 1911. Her sister Janet was born in 1925.

³⁵ Ibid page 57.

³⁶ Email from MidState Electric to Pat Kliewer, Feb. 2011.

³⁷ Deschutes County Clerk's Office property ownership records.

³⁸ Email from Jean Woodworth to Pat Kliewer

³⁹ U. S. Census, 1910, Multnomah County, Portland City, Oregon

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By 1912, Ed had met a doctor of chiropractic medicine, Dr. Michael McMahon at the barber shop. McMahon hired the easygoing, friendly Deedon to be an attendant and barber in his men-only bath and massage business at 121 4th Street, next door to the Multnomah Hotel.⁴⁰ Many of their customers were guests staying at the hotel. According to the Polk's City Directories, from 1912 through 1925, there were 16 bath houses in Portland. Deedon became manager of the McMahon's Bath House and worked there until he retired. For a time before their daughters were born, his wife Genevieve also worked there as a receptionist. The bathhouse was in the basement and was reached by a marble staircase. Dr. McMahon's chiropractic office was on the fifth floor and he often sent his patients downstairs to the bath to relax before he worked on them. While the customers were relaxing and getting a haircut and shave, they often discussed their reasons for coming west. Some speculated about the potential to make money in the new Central Oregon towns like Bend, Redmond and La Pine, when the railroads, lumber mills and the irrigation canals were completed.⁴¹ Homesteaders were filing their claims on the high desert and a large number of them had moved east from the Willamette Valley and Portland.⁴²

Brothers Frank and Ed Deedon Decide to Homestead Quarter Sections of Land in La Pine

Ed was interested in owning a property on which his extended family and long-time friends, such as his best friend and brother-in-law, Ottie Thornton, could gather during the summers and hunting season, land that would be away from the city and away from the rain. The idea of spending his summers outside in fresh air and sunshine and being able to hunt and fish appealed to him. Ed was planning from the beginning to continue to rent or own a house and work at the bath house in Portland most of the year, and to spend summers and hunting seasons in La Pine.⁴³ It would be possible if his older brother, Frank, would help him to farm the land.

On May 9, 1914 Ed took the Great Northern and the Oregon Trunk Railroads from Portland east along the Columbia River to The Dalles and then south to Bend. From Bend, he rode in a stage coach to La Pine where he visited the Federal Land Office next door to the newspaper office and got a map of the available federal land. He found that the productive grasslands were all taken and only land in the forests was available. He walked four miles northwest of the office into the relatively level forest to locate land that was available for homesteading.⁴⁴ He selected the first piece of available land he came to, knowing that clearing 16 acres of dense forest would be hard work requiring horses and that the lodgepole pine trees were of little economic value. Ed dug a shallow water well and located good water five feet below the surface.⁴⁵ He lined the well with small rocks as he dug, to prevent the sides from constantly caving in. The digging was easy. He posted the corners of the quarter section with notices that he intended to claim it. Deedon knew he would need his brother Frank's horse team, tools, farm equipment and farming expertise. He returned to Portland and wrote a letter to his brother. He convinced his brother to claim a homestead closeby and to assist Ed to farm his land. The decision to become La Pine homesteaders was made quickly by both families. Four weeks later, Frank's family crossed the Santiam Pass and arrived in La Pine by covered wagon, and Ed drove from Portland with supplies.

Ed and Frank Deedon Earn Patents

Both Ed and Frank W. Deedon filed the necessary paperwork at the Lakeview, Oregon Government Land Office to identify their quarter-section claims on June 12, 1914. Frank's assistance and skills were invaluable to his brother as they established their homesteads. Frank was an accomplished carpenter who made wagons and also was an experienced teamster. Frank owned the horses the brothers used to haul logs to the cabin sites, back and forth to Pringle Falls Sawmill, and to clear at least 16 acres of each homestead for cultivation and more acreage for the buildings. Working together, the brothers dug two more wells on Frank's claim, built outhouses on each claim, and cut small diameter trees with a two-man saw that remains in the garage today.

⁴⁰ Polks Portland City Directories.

⁴¹ Interviews with Marjorie and Crayton Rister.

⁴² *Homesteading the High Desert*.

⁴³ Interview with Crayton Rister and Marjorie Rister in 1910. t

⁴⁴ Postcard to Genevieve Deedon dated May 9, 1914.

⁴⁵ *History of La Pine Pioneers*, pages 147-151.

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During June 1914, with Ed's family in Portland, the brothers worked side by side and quickly built the 11 by 14-foot one-room "guest log cabin" on Ed's claim. Next they cut more trees and built a 16-by-20-foot, two-room log cabin for Frank's family on Frank's claim. They hauled logs with Frank's team of horses from the homesteads to the lumber mill at Pringle Falls where lumber was milled for them. The men hastily built the two cabins in one month. Frank's Testimony for Final Proof states his cabin was completed by July 21, 1914 and that is when he and his family took up residence on his land. Prior to that, they lived on Ed's claim. Ed's matching 16 x 20-foot main cabin was completed in September. The brothers, with help from Edwin K. White and other homesteaders, had built two outhouses, dug two wells, and built three cabins in three months' time.

Ed Deedon claimed the 160 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 28 in Township 21 South, Range 10 East, W. M. According to the Final Certificate, Homestead, dated September 24, 1917, Ed Deedon completed all of the requirements for his homestead Patent. He had resided on the land since September 22, 1914, the date he completed his primary cabin. One hundred and thirty-five acres remained in timber. Ed wrote on his affidavit that in 1915 he planted two or three acres in rye and grass and put in a garden. In 1916 he harvested a ton of rye and grass. In 1917 he had 21 acres plowed and in rye and grass and "also some garden". He also improved the land by building a 16 x 20 house, a small barn, a garage, a well and a half mile of fence. The total value of the improvements was \$1,400. (His grandson Crayton Rister says that he heard that his grandfather sometimes put farm animals in the "guest house" and assumes the barn that he mentioned is actually the guest cabin.) Ed stated that he was away from his homestead for four periods of time to "work to get money to improve (the) homestead."⁴⁶ The dates he was away were: June 18, 1914 until September 22, 1914; December 23, 1914 until May 1, 1915; December 1, 1915 until May 1, 1916; and from December 1, 1916 until May 1, 1917. His witnesses were Elwood L. Clark, Frank W. Deedon, Edwin K. White, and Charles V. Carmichael, all of La Pine. Ed's H⁴⁷omestead Entry Final Proof Testimony of Witnesses states, "No merchantable timber, Jackpine only." Each year in May and December, the Ed Deedon family packed up and took the three-day trip through The Dalles to La Pine and then back to their other home in Portland, camping at night and pulling a small utility trailer behind their Model T car during the day.

Ed Deedon's long-term purpose for the homestead was to be neighbors with his brother, to allow his brother Frank to farm it, and to provide a place for his extended family members who lived in Wisconsin, Portland, Coos Bay, Yamhill County, Eugene, St. Johns and other cities in Oregon to gather during the summers and during hunting season. Ed's family and friends did visit him at the homestead, and many Deedons took the train from Wisconsin to reunite with their relatives. Four families of relatives enjoyed visiting Ed's homestead so much that over the first half of the twentieth century, they bought seasonal or permanent homes on land within a mile of the Deedon homestead, including Earl and Georgia Holtzclaw of Portland who bought 120 acres in Section 22 in 1944 and 80 acres in Section 27; and Harry and Grace Thornton of Coos Bay who bought 160 acres in Section 22 and 160 acres in Section 21 in 1945.⁴⁸

Frank Deedon's Patent and his Experience

Frank W. Deedon's Patent Number 645780 was signed on August 22, 1918 by the same three people who signed Ed's patent. Frank "made homestead entry" for 160 acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 21 on June 12, 1914, a half mile due north of Ed's claim. Frank's claim had a few valuable large Ponderosa pine trees in addition to small lodgepole pine. As it turned out, he later said, they were the only thing of value on the property.⁴⁹ According to the affidavits in the BLM Land Entry Case File for Frank W. Deedon's Patent, Frank erected a half-mile of fence, cleared 22 acres for cultivation and for a family garden, erected a 16 x 20 foot house (the same dimensions as his brother's cabin), erected a 34 x 34 foot log barn, built a chicken house, a storehouse, and a 12 x 16 workshop and dug two wells. The family states that Frank and Ed worked together on all of the projects. The total value of Frank's improvements was \$1,000 in 1918. The log barn sheltered the horses, farm animals and farm equipment. The 1917 testimony of Frank Deedon for Final Proof includes the

⁴⁶ Land Entry Case File

⁴⁷ Crayton Rister and Marjorie Rister, May 2010 interview.

⁴⁸ Deschutes County Clerk's Office Deeds and emails from Crayton Rister to Pat Kliever in February 2011 and interview with Crayton Rister July 2, 2010.

⁴⁹ *History of La Pine Pioneers*, Friends of La Pine Library, page 150.

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following information. There was 95,000 board feet of timber on 138 acres. Ten acres were planted in rye in 1916 and he cut about three tons of hay. In 1917 Frank grew twenty acres of rye and it did not grow enough to be cut, so he used it for pasture. Next he plowed, harrowed and disked it and put it in "first class condition," but the season was too dry that year. The work did not result in a crop. Frank stated that he never was away from his claim during the first three years. His witnesses were: James Black, Arthur F. Emblem, Glenn Howard, and William E. Bogue.⁵⁰

Frank was a busy man trying to make ends meet while he proved up his claim. He was an accomplished carpenter and teamster. He made over a dozen wagons for customers. He cut and sold firewood in Bend for \$1 a cord.⁵¹ Frank hauled freight with his team of horses between Bend and La Pine. In April 1915, at age 28, Frank's wife Emma Nimtze Deedon, died of complications from a pregnancy. Their daughter was four years old and their son was two years old. Ed's wife, Genevieve, cared for her niece and nephew during the work day while Frank worked in the Pringle Falls sawmill. In 1918, Frank heard the disappointing news that the Walker Basin Irrigation District water would not complete its irrigation system and the water was not coming as expected. Having seen his crops fail due to the lack of precipitation during the short growing season, he decided to move back to Noti. When he could not find a buyer for the ranch, Frank abandoned his homestead. Frank never found a buyer for his homestead. Deschutes County sold the farm for back taxes thirty years later. While it was abandoned, people tore down the house and reused the lumber, doors, hardware and windows.

Frank Deedon's traditional homesteading experience was different from his non-traditional brother's experience. His experience is representative of a third of the homesteaders in this Township who were foreclosed upon by the county. They were awarded patents at the same time that they discovered that dry farming would not be profitable, irrigation water would not be provided to them, and they would have to find other ways to support themselves and their families. Not being able to profit from their primary source of income, farming their homesteads, they had to have other jobs or try to sell their homesteads. They found that there were more improved properties for sale than buyers. Some moved to Portland or Bend to work in the lumber mills or other businesses and some returned to their former home towns. (See Appendix 3.)

Life on Ed Deedon's Homestead

The Ed Deedon family heated water and food with wood stoves. They purchased most of the non-perishable groceries in Portland and annually hauled them in the utility trailer to La Pine. The family hunted, fished, read books, played games, visited neighbors and friends, and swam in the rivers.⁵² Marjorie Rister, 100 years old in 2011, has spent time annually on the ranch since she was three years old. She remembers that her father built a compound of tree branches to corral some pigs. They raised chickens and planted simple vegetable gardens at times. During the summers, all of the ranch buildings would be full of people, including some sleeping in the garage. Sometimes the women sewed on the treadle sewing machine that came from Ed and Frank's father's house in Newberg. A clothesline was strung between trees to dry laundry and swim suits. Deer hunting was a favorite activity during deer season. People shared venison and other game with their neighbors. Once, a neighbor dropped off some bear meat. The La Pine homesteaders named their ranches and Deedon's was also known as "This'll Dew Ranch" to residents in the area.⁵³

Between 1910 to 1930, companies cut timber and ran cattle and sheep on Federal lands adjacent to the homestead. Many shepherds moved herds of 1,000 to 3,000 sheep through the natural prairies along the Little Deschutes River, the Deschutes River, Fall River, Paulina Prairie, Long Prairie and Big Meadow. The shepherds lived in wooden covered wagons (woolie wagons) pulled by Model Ts or mule teams. Sometimes they camped on Ed's land when he and Genevieve were not there. Cattle were driven directly to the Willamette Valley; San Francisco, California; the Columbia River; and to Portland. An old cowboy, Jake Jacobson, owned land around La Pine and he owned the north half of section 33, due south of Ed's land. He ran cattle between

⁵⁰ BLM/GLO Land Entry Case File 645780.

⁵¹ *History of La Pine Pioneers*, pages 149-151.

⁵² Interviews with Marjorie Rister on May 11 and 12, 2011. The stools are in her possession in Portland.

⁵³ *History of La Pine Pioneers*, page 166.

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the Federal Lands and Day Road, a half a mile to the east. Many times cattle were on Ed's land, prompting Ed to dig and install cattle guards across both ends of his land on Deedon Road.

Several fires threatened the structures and trees on the property over the past 98 years. One year, Ed Deedon and his son-in-law Tex Rister were fishing in the Deschutes River and saw smoke that looked like it might be originating near their property. They rushed home to find fire in the National Forest to the west of the property. Wind was blowing to the east and sparks were landing on the main cabin's wood roof and erupting into flames. Tex climbed on the roof. Marjorie pumped water into buckets. Ed handed the buckets up to Tex who poured the water on the flames. The forest fire spread to properties around their land and historic cabins and barns were consumed. The Deedon buildings were saved by the bucket brigade.

When the family traveled from Portland each spring, it sometimes took a half hour to drive from La Pine to the ranch due to the trees on the primitive Deedon Road. The family had to pull up the young pine trees and shrubs that took root in the dirt road each spring. Around 1996 there was a fierce windstorm that downed six or seven large pine trees around the cabins and closed the road. Luckily, the large ones fell near, but not on, the cabins. Smaller ones damaged the guest cabin, the garage and the outhouse. Several neighboring homestead cabins were demolished that year. The Deedons continue to enjoy "roughing it" on the homestead, to the point that the buildings have purposely been preserved with few modernizations.

Comparative Analysis

A 2009 reconnaissance level survey of the seven square miles in the City of La Pine and the rural area within twenty miles of the Deschutes County/Klamath County line, for the entire width of Deschutes County, recorded only the Ed Deedon structures, the William Caldwell house and the Glenn Howard cabins, shop and barn from the homestead era. Two cabins in southern Deschutes County that were inventoried in the late 1980s, the Mulligan Cabin and Hoover Cabin, were found to be demolished. Only three rows of logs remain in the Charles Montgomery log cabin on the north side of the Fall River near La Pine State Park. The well-known, two-story 1892 William P. Vandever log house on Big Prairie was recently demolished and a new house was built nearby that mimics the historic house.⁵⁴ The 1897 William Caldwell two-story, wood-framed colonial style house on Paulina Prairie is now gutted and is being dismantled. A non-historic, non-compatible two story Caledonia Ranch Headquarters house was attached to it about forty years ago and the non-historic house dwarfs the historic house.⁵⁵

Howard Homestead

The Glenn A. Howard homestead was the most similar to the Ed Deedon homestead. Of the 78 men and women who earned patents to their homesteads in this township, Howard and Deedon owned their homesteads for the longest time. Howard homesteaded on 160 acres of lodgepole pine a mile due east of the Deedons in Sections 27 and 34, with 80 contiguous acres being in each section. Howard was awarded a patent to the acreage in 1919 and owned his land for 46 years. He constructed two one-room, one-story log cabins, two outhouses, a frame barn, a garage, a board-and-batten shop, two chicken coops, a pig pen and shed. The buildings were clustered together on a knoll $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Little Deschutes River. In the 1960s, bad health caused Howard to sell the homestead to a developer, Glenn Anderson, who subdivided it into mostly half-acre to one-acre lots in Anderson Acres. Integrity of both the Howard buildings and the setting has been lost. Newer ranch style homes now hide Howard's historic buildings. The primary one-room cabin is vacant, has no glass in the windows, is open to the weather and was moved from its original location during the 1970s. The smaller cabin was moved to make way for a new two-car garage. It is so deteriorated that only three feet of the logs remain. A fire destroyed the two chicken coops, the pig pen and the garage. The shed was demolished. The shop was converted to the Howard's residence and is now reused as a shop by the current owners. The barn is in poor condition and the owner, who is on the property from July to December each year, is considering demolishing it for safety. The outhouses have been moved to be next to the main

⁵⁴ Vandever, *The Hundred Year History of a Central Oregon Ranch*, pages 151-155.

⁵⁵ Interview and visit to Caldwell Homestead with Caldwell descendant Mike Daly, 2004.

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cabin and barn and are not functional. The buildings are dominated by a contemporary house and are surrounded by a mowed lawn and newer homes on small lots.

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Other Homesteaders in Township 21 South Range 10 East, WM

In order to determine if Ed Deedon's homesteading experience was typical of other homesteaders in the area, and to learn about the people who assisted him to meet the requirements of the Homestead Act and became his friends, an analysis of nearby homesteads in Township 21 South, Range 10 East, W. M. was undertaken.

Overall, near Ed Deedon's homestead, in the 36 sections in Township 21 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian (WM), the Federal Land Office issued patents for the initial transfer of land titles to 78 individuals. Of the 78 people who filed for homesteads in Township 21 South Range 10 East W. M., six were awarded patents during the 1880s; nine in the 1890s; thirteen between 1900 and 1910; thirty-one between 1911 and 1920; 13 in the 1920s, 5 during the 1930s and one in the 1950s. Ed and Frank Deedon were awarded their patents in 1918, during the decade that saw the most homesteaders in this Township. There were no homesteads in Sections 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 25, 31 and 36. The State of Oregon was deeded land in Sections 9, 16, and 36.

Twenty-nine people homesteaded on the nine square miles surrounding Ed Deedon's homestead. Of those, two were women, Nellie Hastie and Mary Cochrane. After receiving title to their land, ten homesteaders (more than a third) lost their homesteads to foreclosure due to unpaid property taxes. Of the 29 homesteaders, only two, Ed Deedon and Glenn L. Howard, still owned their homesteads in 1960.

Deedon Homestead was Typical, But is Now the Last One Remaining in the Area.

Historic photos found in the two local history books⁵⁶ show that the cabins at the Deedon Homestead are typical of those built during the settlement era in the immediate area. The buildings are constructed of small-diameter whole logs and poles without a foundation and are finished with medium pitched gable roofs clad in hand-split cedar shakes.⁵⁷ Homesteads and their collections of one- or two-room, single-story log cabins and associated outbuildings and structures fell into disrepair in the late twentieth century. Nearly all of them were demolished through abandonment, being dismantled by neighbors for parts and materials, and by fires, hail storms, snow and wind storms that caused trees to fall on them. Current owners of surrounding properties state that log cabins were on their properties, some as recently as 1994. The cabin in the adjacent quarter section on the east of Deedon's land was completely enclosed inside a remodel/addition project.

High integrity

In contrast to the remaining Howard Homestead buildings, all of the original structures and buildings on the Deedon homestead remain in their original locations, except for the outhouse. It is a unique property in that all of the historic buildings continue to be used in the same way that the original homesteader used them. The only non-historic building on site is a small shed. The owners continue to own the original 160 acres and the property has not been subdivided. It has no modern landscaping and remains covered with forest.

Conclusion

The Homestead Act was designed to attract permanent residents to certain federal lands. In Township 21 South, Range 10 East, W. M., most homesteaders did not stay permanently. All but one of the 15 men who selected land during the 1880s and 1890s had cattle ranches on natural grasslands that provided good grazing adjacent to the Little Deschutes River or on the grassy meadows on the Paulina Prairie. Some of those rancher's descendants, such as the Caldwell family and the Bogue family, are still residents of Deschutes County, although none owns the family homestead. Many of the ranches were sold by 1920. Only one of the original cattle ranching families, the Vandeverts, owned their homestead for more than 50 years.

Of the 63 homesteaders in this township who claimed land in the lodgepole pine forest, only eight of the original families owned their homesteads in 1926. By 1950, only three of the original homesteaders remained: Ed Deedon, Glen Howard and Robert L. Covey. Covey sold his land in 1951 and Howard sold his land in the mid 1960s. Ed Deedon owned his land longer than any of the other homesteaders in this township. It is ironic

⁵⁶ History of La Pine Pioneers and History and Homesteaders of the La Pine Country.

⁵⁷ History of La Pine Pioneers pgs 61, 116, 195,

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that the traditional homesteaders in La Pine were not as successful as those who held primary jobs off their land. A large majority of the 78 homesteaders in the township lost or sold their homesteads within ten years of being awarded their patents. Glenn A. Howard and Ed Deedon each owned their homesteads until the end of their lives, and both were employed in industries that did not involve farming.

As a part-time resident, Deedon was ahead of his time. The continuity of the Deedon/Rister family's owning the property for nearly a hundred years and their desire to "rough it" during visits has resulted in its protection. Visiting the grouping of buildings in the forest is like stepping back a hundred years in time. Electricity became available to the ranch in the late 1950s, but the Deedon family chose not to connect to it for another decade. A caretaker dug a 39-foot deep water well and added an electric pump and low-pressure system so she could connect a hose with running water to her trailer in 1999. Yet, Deedon's grandchildren and great grandchildren did not extend the hose or a pipe to the historic buildings, preferring to keep them as they were during Ed and Genevieve's lives, as much as is possible. Water continues to be pumped by hand with the original water pump from a well dug by Ed Deedon in 1914. The two cabins continue to be heated by wood stoves that are fueled by firewood cut on site. The kitchen has a dry sink and the two-holer outhouse remains in use, although it now has an electric light bulb illuminating it at night. The high level of preservation and the rarity of original homestead buildings in this area are significant.

The Deedon Homestead is representative of the early twentieth century homesteads in La Pine and the non-traditional entrymen who took advantage of the 1912 amendment to the Homestead Act of 1862. They were allowed to be away from their homesteads for up to five months of any year, as long as they notified the local land office of their absences. Ed Deedon's primary residence remained in Portland and he worked at a steam bath during five months of each year while meeting the residency requirements for his homestead. Ed's family continues to reside on the homestead part of each year while maintaining their primary residences in Portland, 185 miles away. No one in their family has resided on the land for an entire year.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.05 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>617926</u>	<u>4841629</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area includes 3.05 acres located in the southeast corner of Deschutes County Oregon Tax Lot Number 210000003601. The boundary encompasses the entirety of the recorded buildings and structures noted in Section 7 and begins in the middle of Deedon Road at a point that is the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 28, thence runs north along the quarter section line for 330 feet, thence runs west for 400 feet, thence runs southeast parallel to the eastern property line for 330 feet to a point in the centerline of Deedon Road, thence east along the middle of Deedon Road for 400 feet to the point of beginning, containing 3.05 acres. See Figures 1 through 4.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses all five historic contributing resources within a 3.05 acre area historically associated with the historic property, while excluding the surrounding undeveloped land.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia Dooley Klierer

organization KEA, Klierer Engineering and Associates date April 12, 2012

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e-mail pklierer@hotmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
Name of Property

Deschutes Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Ed and Genevieve Deedon Homestead
City or Vicinity: La Pine
County: Deschutes **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Pat Kliewer
Date Photographed: April 18, 2010; July 2 and 3, 2011; May 21, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0001
View to north from Deedon Road. Main cabin is on the right. Outhouse is at the edge of forest. Guest Cabin is on the left.
Date of Photo: May 21, 2012
- Photo 2 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0002
Woodshed at the rear of the guest cabin in the foreground and the rear of the main cabin in the background, looking northeast.
Date of Photo: April 18, 2010
- Photo 3 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0003
Front of Main Cabin, looking northwest.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011.
- Photo 4 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0004
Rear of Main Cabin, kitchen porch, looking northeast.
Date of Photo: May 21, 2012
- Photo 5 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0005
Main Cabin. Entry door is on the left and shed addition on the right, looking southwest.
Date of Photo: May 21, 2012
- Photo 6 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0006
Southwest corner of original section of Main Cabin showing construction technique, looking northeast.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 7 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0007
Interior of kitchen, looking north.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 8 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0008
Main Cabin living room, looking northwest.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011

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Photos Continued

- Photo 9 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0009
Attic of Main Cabin, looking east.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 10 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0010
Guest Cabin. Garage is on right side of photo, looking west.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 11 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0011
Guest cabin, looking southwest.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 12 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0012
Southeast corner of Guest Cabin showing construction technique, looking northwest.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 13 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0013
Interior of Guest Cabin, looking west.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 14 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0014
Photo of front of Garage, looking southwest.
Date of Photo: April 18, 2010
- Photo 15 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0015
Rear and south side of Garage, looking northeast.
Date of Photo: May 21, 2012
- Photo 16 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0016
Interior of Garage, looking northwest.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 17 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0017
Water well and water pump, looking northeast.
Date of Photo: April 18, 2010
- Photo 18 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0018
Outhouse on skids, looking west.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011.
- Photo 19 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0019
Outhouse door, looking southeast.
Date of Photo: July 2, 2011
- Photo 20 of 20: OR_DeschutesCounty_Ed&GenevieveDeedonHomestead_0020
Outhouse interior, looking east.
Date of Photo: May 21, 2012

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
Name of Property

Deschutes Co., OR
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Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Crayton E. Rister
street & number 3824 SE Stark Street telephone (503) 230-0596
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97214

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

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Additional Documentation

Figures

- Figure 1: Vicinity Map
- Figure 2: Deschutes County Assessor's Tax Map, , T. 21S. R. 10 E. W. M. 21, 10
- Figure 3: Enlarged Deschutes County Assessor's Tax Map, T. 21S. R. 10 E. W. M. 21, 10
- Figure 4: Site Map of Deedon Property.
- Figure 5: Detailed Site Map
- Figure 6: Floor plan for Main Cabin
- Figure 7: Floor plan for Guest Cabin
- Figure 8: Floor plan for Garage
- Figure 9: Floor plan of Outhouse
- Figure 10: Historic photos from Deedon Family Album

Appendixes

- Appendix 1: The Homestead Act of 1862.
- Appendix 2: Timeline for Edwin Deedon and Genevieve Thornton Deedon
- Appendix 3: Analysis of the Experiences of the Other Homesteaders in Township 21 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian.

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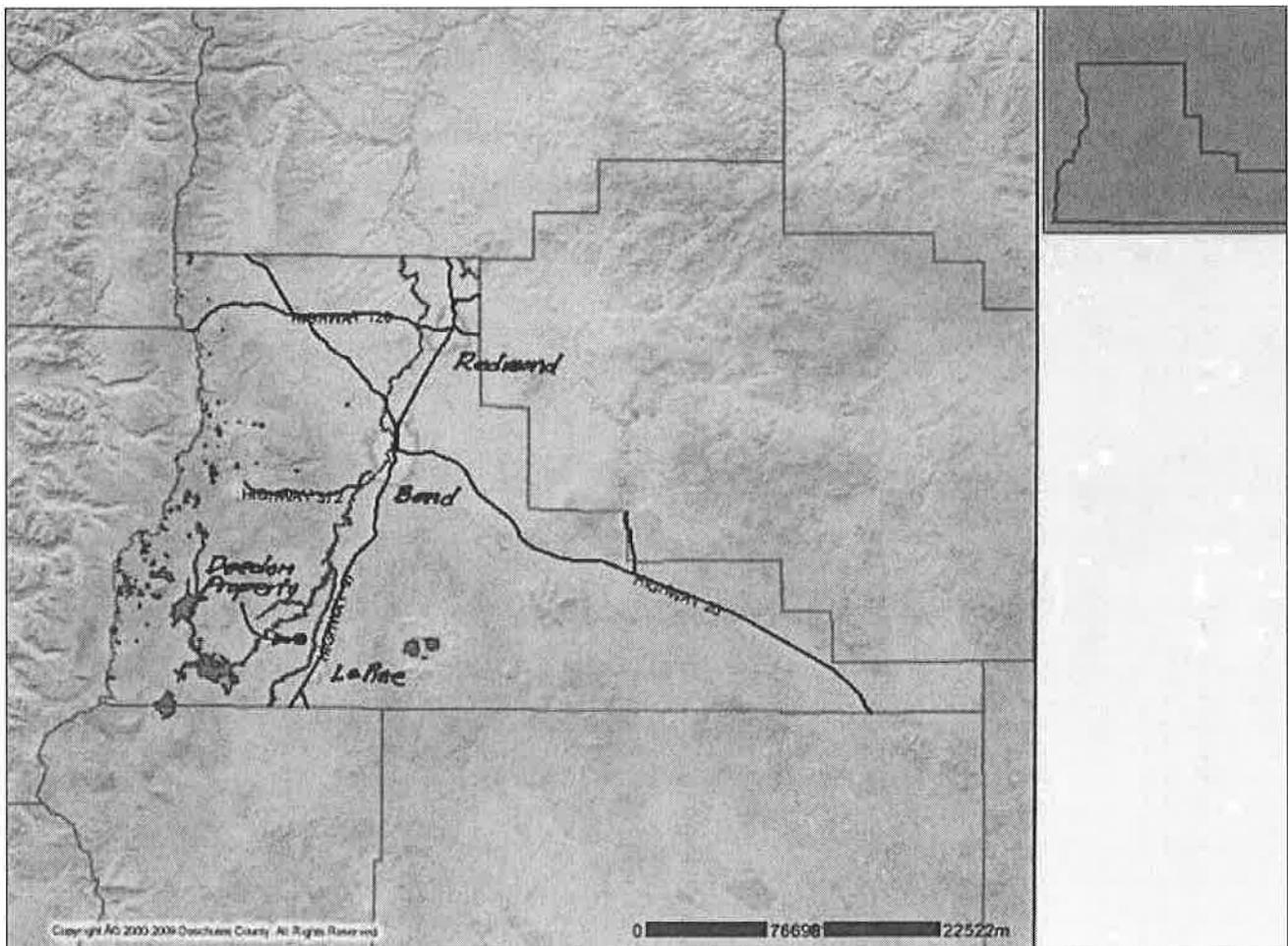
Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
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Deschutes, Co. Oregon
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Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Map shows Deschutes County on a topographic map. The locations of the cities of Redmond, Bend and La Pine are indicated. The location of the Deedon property is indicated between the Little Deschutes and the Deschutes Rivers. The north-south highway in black is Highway 97. The highway running northwest to southeast is Highway 20. The west-east highway near the top of the county is Highway 126. The Deschutes River and the shorter Little Deschutes River run south to north on the west side of Highway 97.



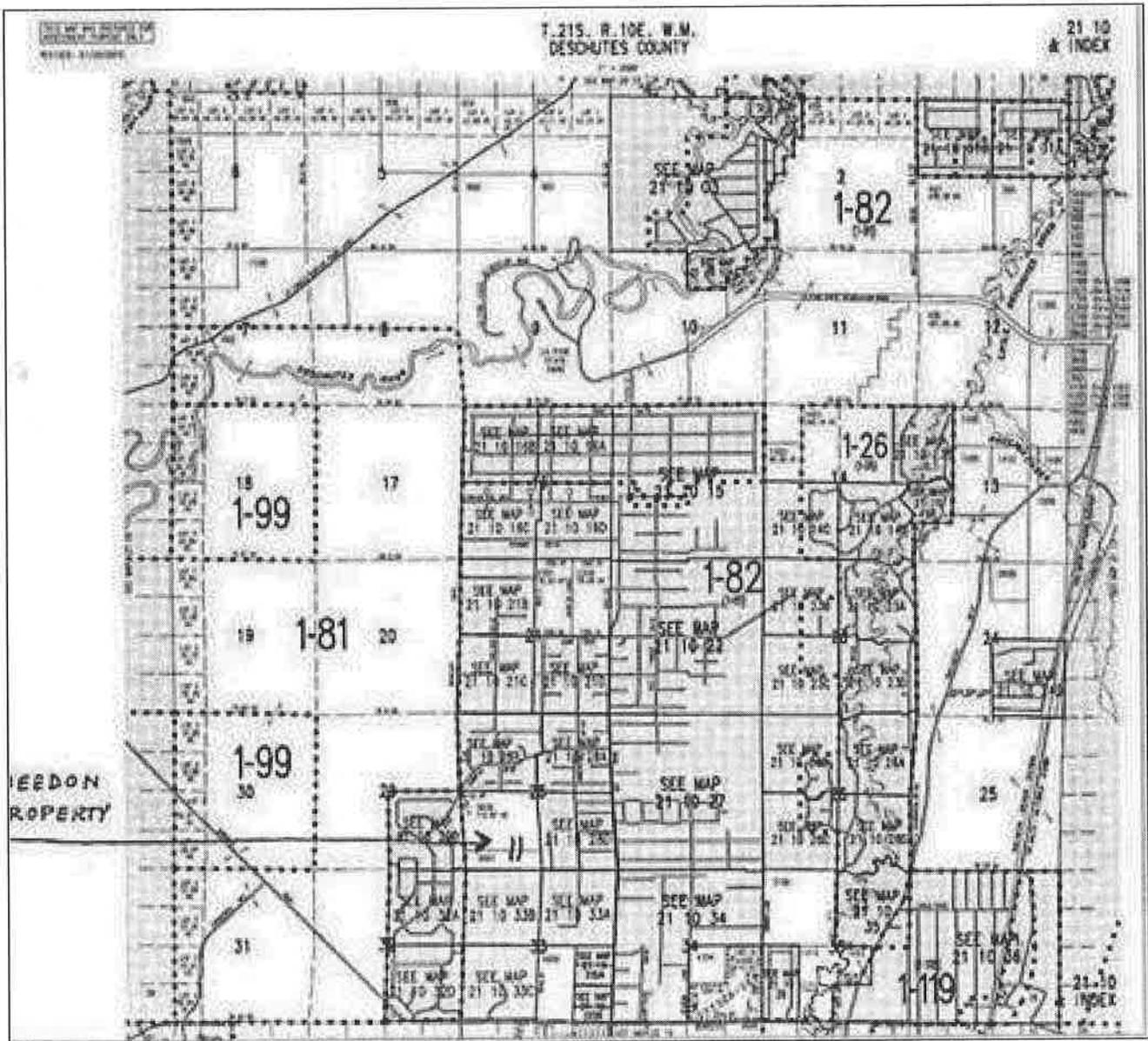
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Figure 2: Deschutes County Assessor's Tax Map, T. 21S. R. 10E. W. M. 21, 10 & Index, revised 01/20/2010. The arrow indicates the Deedon Homestead's location in the southwest quarter of Section 28.



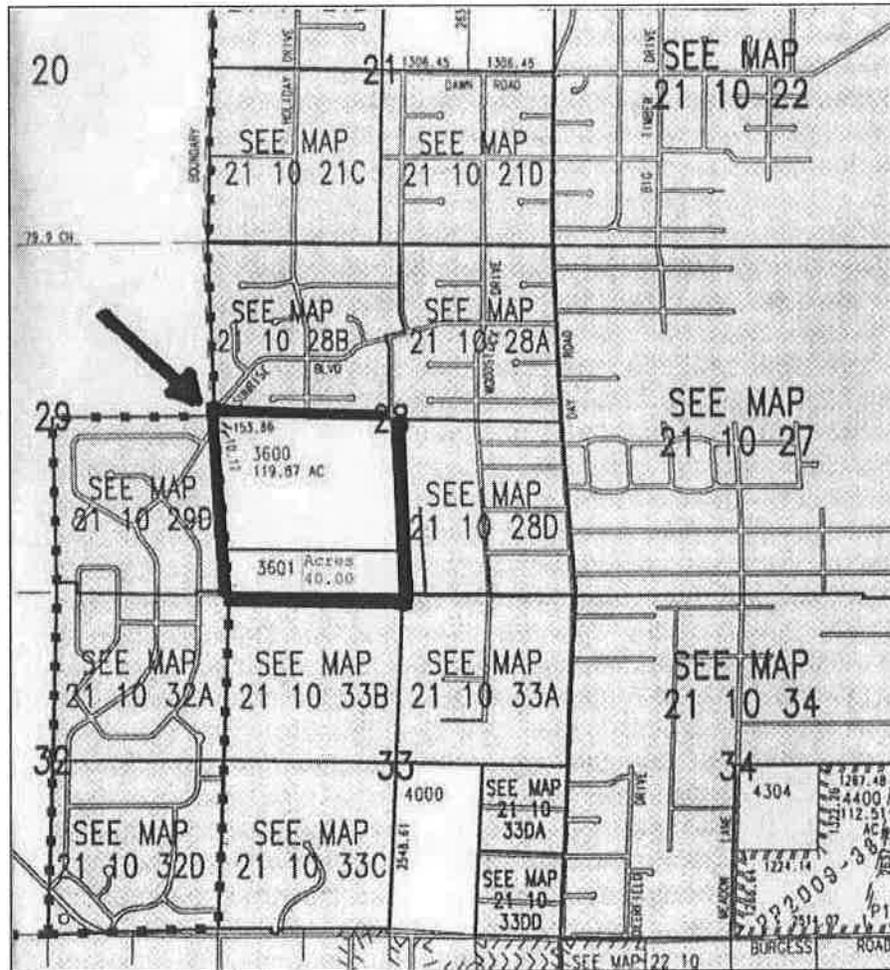
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N/A
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Figure 3: Enlarged Deschutes County Assessor's Tax Map, T. 21S. R. 10 E. W. M. 21, 10 & Index, revised 01/20/2010. Showing Deedon Property.



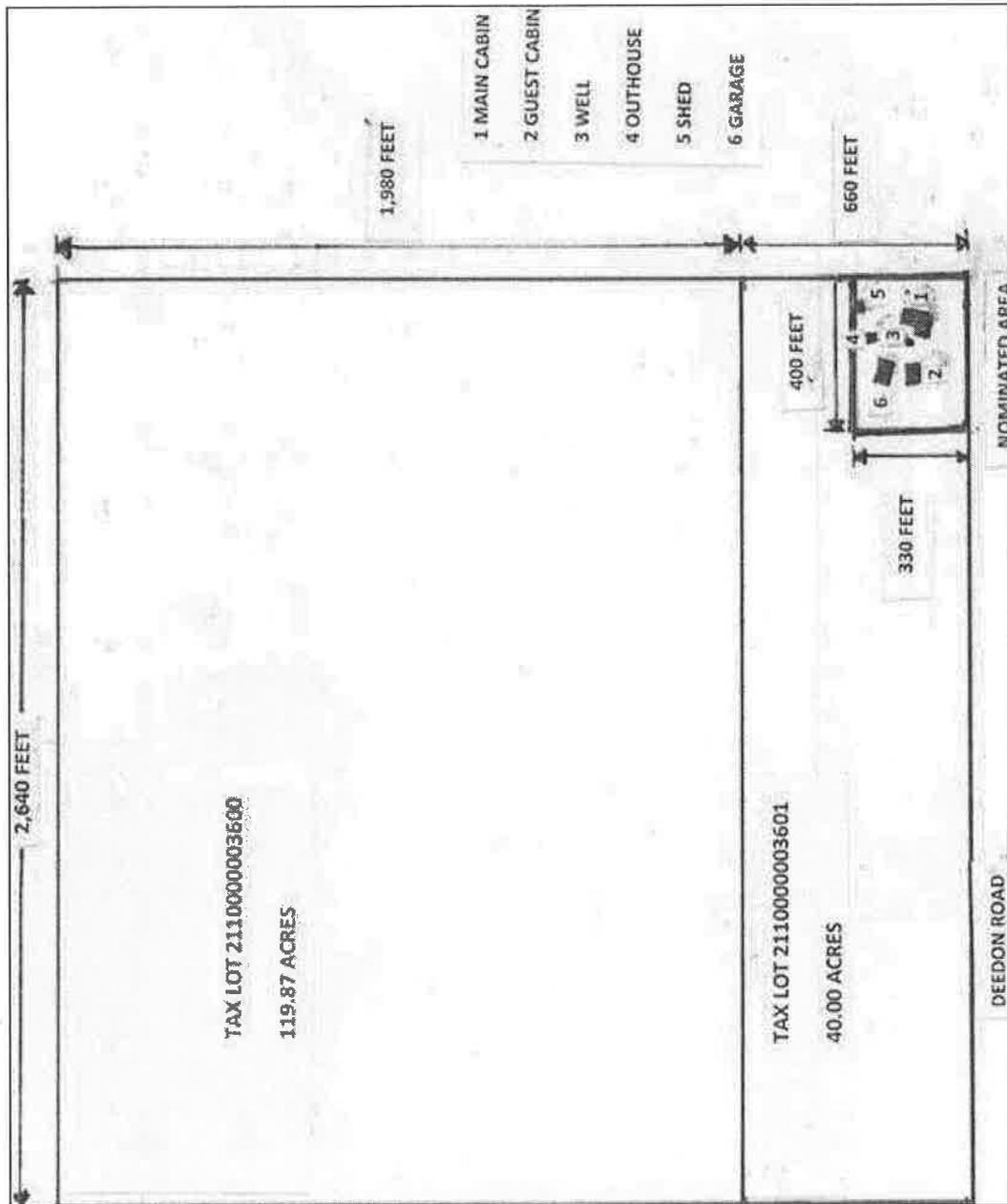
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Figure 4: Site Map drawn to scale showing the Deedon property, each of the buildings and structures and the boundary of the nominated area marked with a thick black line.



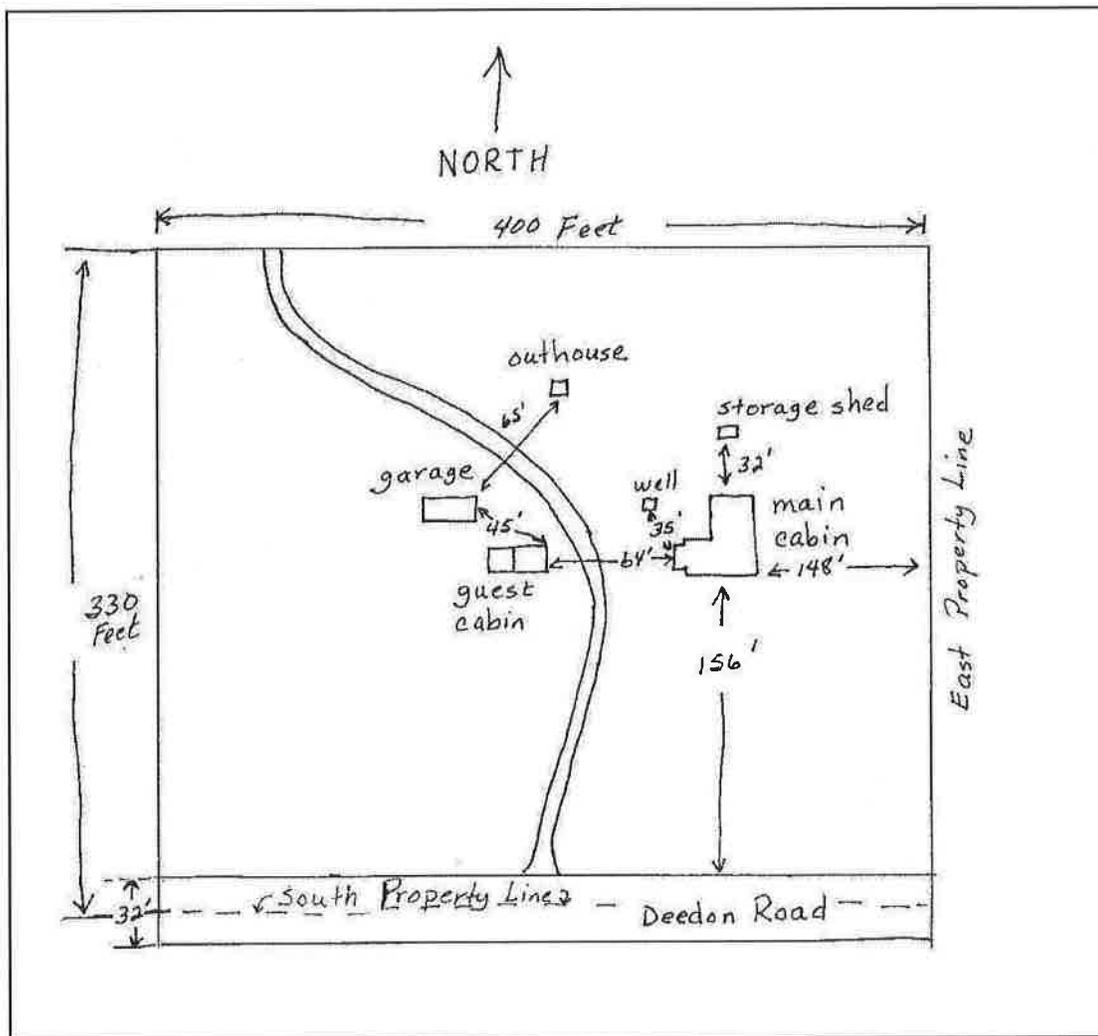
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Figure 5: Detailed Site Map



Map shows the 400 foot by 330 foot portion of the property that is being nominated with all of the structures: the main cabin, the guest cabin, the garage, the outhouse, the water well and the storage shed. A gently curving dirt road runs north from Deedon Road into the property.

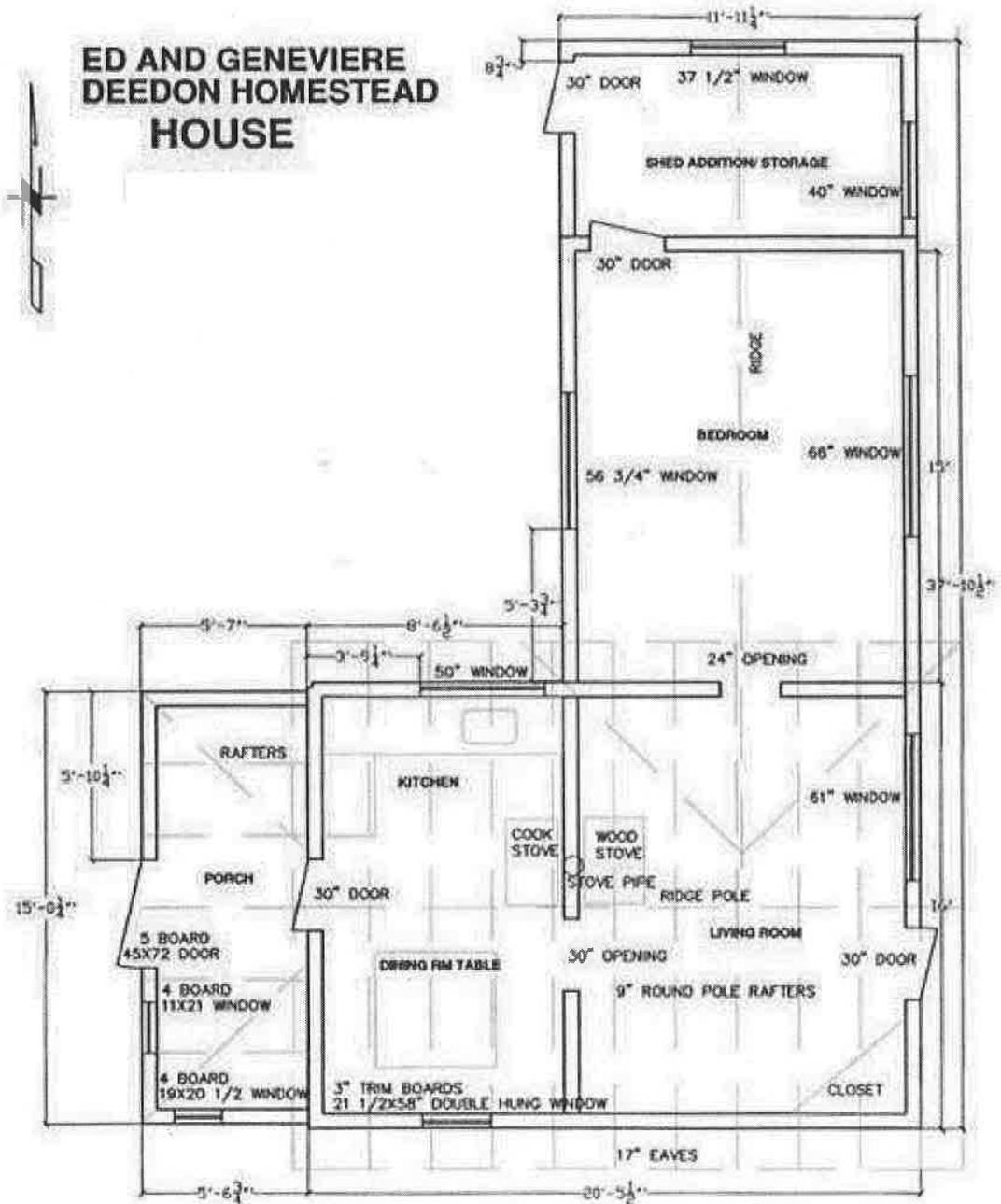
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Figure 6: Floor plan for Main Cabin



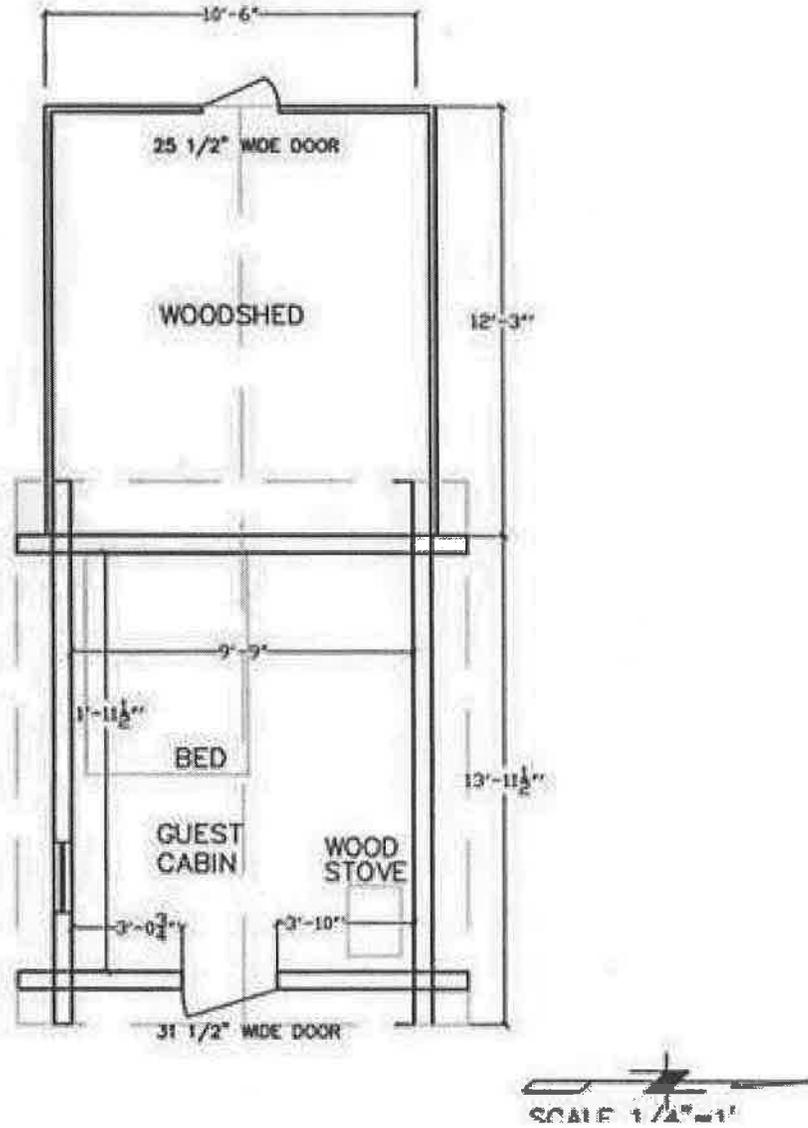
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Figure 7: Floor plan for Guest Cabin



ED AND GENEVIERE DEEDON HOMESTEAD GUEST CABIN / WOODSHED

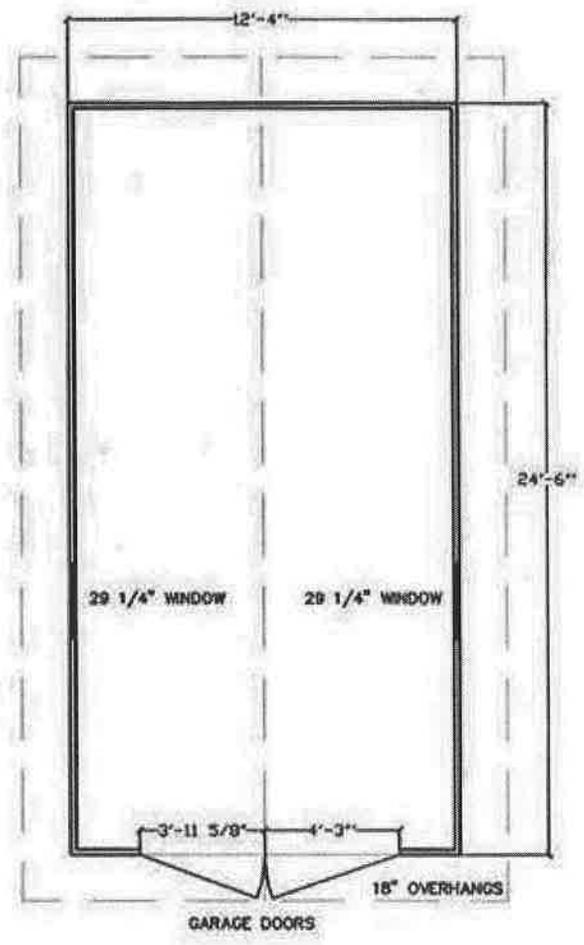
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Figure 8: Floor plan for Garage



ED AND GENEVIERE DEEDON HOMESTEAD GARAGE

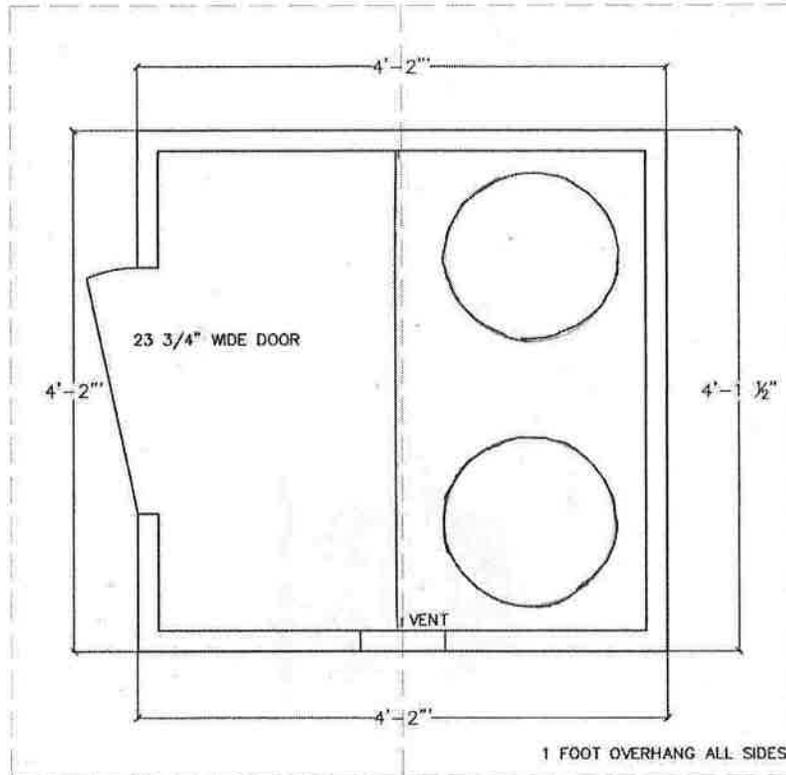
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Figure 9: Floor plan of Outhouse



ED AND GENEVIERE DEEDON HOMESTEAD OUTHOUSE



SCALE 1"=1'

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Figure 10: Historic photos from Deedon Family Album, in Marjorie Rister's possession, Portland, Oregon.

- Upper left is photo of Ed and Genevieve Thornton Deedon;'s wedding, taken on Aug. 9, 1909 in Portland, Oregon.
- Upper right is photo of Tex, Marjorie and Crayton Rister taken in 1955.
- Middle photo is of the Day Road/Deedon Road county road sign.
- Lower left is a photo taken by Ed Deedon in 1914, facing southeast, showing the well, the clothesline, Marjorie Deedon, and the newly completed cabin's west side and kitchen door.
- Lower right is a photo taken by Ed Deedon in 1914. Photo shows Genevieve and Marjorie Deedon and her dolls in front of their new cabin. The guest cabin is visible in the background. Photo is taken facing west.



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Appendix 1: The Homestead Act of 1862

The Homestead Act of 1862 was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862. The Homestead Act gave settlers incentive to relocate into undeveloped territories and work the land as a condition of ownership. The promise of federal land also brought immigrants into the United States. The Homestead Act was designed to spread the population westward. Land ownership proved a strong incentive for relocation. The concept of preemption heavily influenced the Homestead Act. Preemption is the concept of improving land as a method of payment.

The Homestead Act was open to any U.S. citizen who was a head of household or at least 21 years old, or those who intended to become citizens, who had never taken up arms against the United States. The law required that the applicant file an application, improve the land and file for a deed.

According to information collected in 1934, 1.6 million applications were processed and 10 percent of all U.S. government land (270 million acres) had transferred to the public sector. The Homestead Act stayed in effect until 1976, with a ten-year extension for property in Alaska

The Homestead Act set forth by the Thirty-Seventh Congress, Session II, Chapter 75 of 1862:

May 20, 1862 Chapter LXXV

An act to Secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a preemption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to preemption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate, one hundred and sixty acres.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the

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register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry; or, if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in the case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in the case of her death; shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: And, provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the government.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing preemption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a preemption right prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to all privileges of this act: Provided, further, That no person who has served or may hereafter serve, for period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either

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regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act of account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes", approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act, from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting preemption rights.

Approved, May 20, 1862. [After being amended many times over the years, the Homestead Act was repealed on October 21, 1976, but the date for homesteading public lands in Alaska was extended until October 21, 1986

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Appendix 2: Timeline for Edwin Deedon and Genevieve Thorton Deedon

DATE	EVENT
1870	Johan Johanson and his widowed brother, nephew and housekeeper travel from Sweden to Wisconsin.
1876	Johan Johanson marries Johanna Jonasson in Wisconsin, Their names are changed to John Mathew Deedon and Johanna Deedon at the time of naturalization.
December 25, 1882	John and Johanna Deedon's third child, Frank William Deedon is born in Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.
December 3, 1884	John and Johanna Deedon's fourth child, Edwin John Deedon is born in Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.
1892	Genevieve Malancie Thornton is sixth child of eight children born to John and Mary Alice Rice Thornton in Wisconsin.
December 4, 1893	Johanna Deedon dies in Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.
1903	John and Mary Thornton family including Ed Deedon's best friend Otilie Thornton and Genevieve Thornton moves to Roseburg, Oregon.
1904	John M. Deedon marries for the second time to Annie Jansen in Minnesota.
1907	John M. and Annie Deedon and John's four youngest children, Frank, Edwin, Emma and Henry move to Willamette, Oregon.
April 21, 1908	Frank W. Deedon travels back to Wisconsin and marries Emma Otilie Nimtze in Wisconsin.
1909	Edwin Deedon settles in Portland, Oregon and attends Barber College.
August 8, 1909	Edwin Deedon and Genevieve Thornton marry in Portland, Oregon.
1910	Edwin Deedon is a barber in a barber shop and he and his wife live in a rented house in Portland.
May 11, 1911	Edwin and Genevieve Deedon's first daughter Marjorie is born in Portland.
May 9, 1914	Edwin selects and marks land for his homestead and digs his well.
June 12, 1914	Edwin and Frank Deedon submit applications to the Lakeview, Oregon Federal Land Office for homestead entries.
1914	Edwin and Frank Deedon construct two cabins on Ed's land and one cabin and a barn on Frank's land. Frank digs two wells.
1915	Ed and Frank construct the garage on Ed's land and begin to clear trees from their homesteads using Frank's horse team.
1916 and 1917	Ed and Frank with help from neighbors clear more land, cultivate it, plant rye, grasses and vegetables and build fences.
June 8, 1918	President Woodrow Wilson signs Edwin J. Deedon's Patent Number Lakeview 07708.
August 22, 1918	President Woodrow Wilson signs Frank W. Deedon's Patent Number Lakeview 07751.

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Appendix 2 Continued

Fall of 1918	Frank Deedon and his second wife and their four children put Frank's homestead up for sale and return to Noti to farm.
July 26, 1925	Edwin and Genevieve's second daughter, Janet May Deedon is born in Portland, Oregon.
1935	Marjorie Eleanor Deedon marries Floyd Arlington "Tex" Rister.
January 15, 1941	Ed and Frank Deedon's father, John Matthew Deedon, dies in Hopewell, Oregon at age 95.
December 12, 1942	Tex and Marjorie Rister's only child, Crayton Edwin Rister was born.
February 7, 1945	Genevieve Thornton Deedon's brother Harry Thornton and his wife Grace purchase land in Section 21 and own it for 22 years.
1947	Ed's aunt and uncle Georgia and Earl Holtzclaw buy land in Section 22.
1948	County sells Frank Deedon's homestead to Skidgel Brothers. It had been abandoned for 30 years.
September 25, 1948	Janet may Deedon marries Myron Edwin Woodworth in Portland, Oregon,
March 25 1963	Frank William Deedon dies in Noti, Oregon at age 80.
December 12, 1967	Edwin Deedon dies in Portland, Oregon at age 83.
May 22 1980	Genevieve Thornton Deedon dies in Portland, Oregon at age 88.
October 12, 1996	Janet May Deedon Woodworth dies in Portland, Oregon at age 71.

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Appendix 3: Analysis of the Experiences of the Other Homesteaders in Township 21 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian.

The first homesteaders in the 1880s and 1890s in this Township included Anna and Bynon J. Pengra, who was the Surveyor General of Oregon, a newspaper publisher in Eugene and a road builder⁵⁸. The Pengras homesteaded in Section 26 and 35 respectively. Cattle and sheep rancher and mercantile store owner Job S. Bogue homesteaded in Section 34. Walter O'Neil homesteaded in Section 13 and became the first postmaster of the Pengra Post Office in 1886. Rancher Dick Vandeverth homesteaded in Sections 1, 6 and 31. Vandeverth served on the School Board of Directors for the School District number 34 in Big Meadow in 1901.⁵⁹ Job S. Bogue came from Polk County and was stock rancher. He owned enough grassland to winter over 1,000 sheep. He also ran cattle and owned a mercantile business in Rosland that was moved to La Pine.⁶⁰ All but one of the 15 homesteads that were successful from the 1880s and 1890s were located on grasslands good for grazing adjacent to the Little Deschutes River or on the grassy meadows on the Paulina Prairie at the northern part of Township 21 South Range 10 East W. M.

Overall, in the 36 sections in Township 21 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian (WM), the Federal Land Office issued Patents for the initial transfer of land titles from the Federal Government to 78 individuals. Of the 78 people who filed for homesteads in Township 21 South Range 10 East W. M., six were awarded patents during the 1880s; nine in the 1890s; thirteen between 1900 and 1910; thirty-one between 1911 and 1920; 13 in the 1920s, 5 during the 1930s and one in the 1950s. Frank and Ed Deedon homesteaded during the decade that saw the most homesteaders in this Township. There were no homesteads in Sections 9, 16, 17, 18, 20, 25, 31 and 36. The State of Oregon was deeded land in Sections 9, 16, and 36.

Homesteaders in Section 21

In Section 21, three people completed their claims and were awarded patents: Frank W. Deedon in the southwest quarter, Mary Cochrane in the northwest quarter, and Harry D. Minor in the southeast quarter. No one filed on the northeast quarter and, as of 1960, no party had purchased it from the federal government.

Mary Cochrane lost her homestead to the County in a tax foreclosure. She was a nurse and she moved to a Portland and lived with three other nurses in a boarding house in 1920.⁶¹ When Frank Deedon received his patent in August 1918, he was ready to sell his homestead and move back to Noti. He tried unsuccessfully to sell his land that he had improved. He said that he could not have given it away. There were no buyers. He lost his investment.. Title to Frank Deedon's southwest quarter and Harry Minor's southeast quarter went to Deschutes County in tax foreclosure in 1936 and 1940, respectively.

Ed Deedon's brother-in-law Harry Thornton and his wife Grace Thornton of St. Johns, Oregon bought the southeast quarter of Section 21 from the County on Feb. 7, 1945. They owned it for 22 years and sold it in 1967. The Skidgel Brothers bought Frank Deedon's homestead from the County in 1948. While it was abandoned for thirty years, unknown people trespassed and dismantled his farmhouse and re-used the 1 x 12 true-dimensional lumber, the windows and doors elsewhere. The large log barn Frank built in 1914 was still standing, but had been damaged by a tree falling on it. It is no longer there. It was a common practice for neighbors to recycle abandoned homestead buildings and either pull them on skids onto their own property or to re-use the building materials to improve or enlarge their buildings.

⁵⁸ History of La Pine Pioneers, pages 7-14

⁵⁹ Vandeverth, The Hundred-Year History of a Central Oregon Ranch page 57

⁶⁰ History of La Pine Pioneers, pages 18-22

⁶¹ U. S. Census 1920, Multnomah County, Portland City, OR.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
Name of Property
Deschutes, Co. Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 49

Appendix 3 Continued

Homesteaders in Section 22

Christ A. Anderson, Omer Hastie, James F. McCarroll and John Sutlief homesteaded in Section 22. Sutlief was a horse farmer. In 1920 Hastie had abandoned his land and was in Clackamas County with his wife Lizzie and three children renting a farm and doing general farming. Anderson sold his land a month after he received his patent to E. B. Jones in 1917. Jones sold it three years later to M. E. Tomes. The County foreclosed on Tomes for back taxes. McCarroll sold his land in 1947 to Ed Deedon's relatives Georgia and Earl Holtzclaw of Portland, who used it for seasonal recreation. Hastie sold his land in 1923 to S. A. Kemp who sold it in 1939 to Nellie Kemp Adkins. Nellie Kemp Adkins sold it to Genevieve Deedon's brother Harry E. Thornton and his wife Grace Thornton of Portland.

Homesteaders in Section 27

Many of the Deedon's friends lived in Section 27. Homesteaders included William and George Bogue, James Ashe, Robert L. Covey, Glenn L. Howard, Abraham Jackson and James McCarroll. Of those, Ashe lost his homestead to the County for back taxes owed in 1936. Ashe moved his wife and son to Bend where he became a baker at Bend Bakery. The others were able to sell their claims. Covey kept his claim until he sold it in 1951. The Bogue family sold several of their parcels in 1949. As of 1960, Glenn L. Howard still owed his homestead. Glenn L. Howard's father Amos Howard was a widower with two sons and a daughter when he moved to Long Prairie in 1903. Glenn, born in 1891, was his oldest son. As an adult, Glen married but had no children. Like Ed Deedon, he always had additional sources of income. He worked as a mechanic, hauled freight and drove a stagecoach. He was a forest ranger in charge of the Civilian Conservation Corps workers. When he and his wife Freida Brothers Howard homesteaded around 1915, they built a log cabin and barns. Glenn passed away at age 90 in 1981.

Homesteaders in Section 28

Four people claimed the four quarters of Section 28 in 1914. All four were awarded patents in June, 1918. In addition to Ed Deedon in the southwest quarter, the other three claimants in Section 28 were Judson A Byers in the northwest quarter, Nellie E. Hastie in the southeast quarter and Edwin K. White in the northwest quarter. All of them built small log cabins. Crayton Rister remembers the cabins, mostly one room. The Ed Deedon cabins are the only ones still standing today that are recognizable as historic cabins. The others were smashed by falling trees and some burned down due to forest fires started by lightning or accidents with kerosene. One cabin, about a half mile to the west, was enclosed inside a new larger house in the 1960s.

In 1921, Byers sold his 160 acres to White, resulting in White owing the entire north half of Section 28 (320 acres). According to author Veerland Ridgeley, ⁶² White was "different than most homesteaders in that he had money when he came there. He owned a classy trotting horse he drove to a buggy. Besides he owned a dark brown saddle horse that was a pretty fast runner." In 1925, White was foreclosed on by Deschutes County for back taxes owed. The 320 acres were sold by Deschutes County to Maud D. Huntington. In 1927 Deschutes County foreclosed on Nellie E. Hastie's quarter section for back taxes owed. It was resold four times before 1954. Nellie Hastie was a school teacher in La Pine. She married Edwin K. White in the spring of 1918. Ridgley says the couple left the area in 1922, having lost their investments. ⁶³ Ed Deedon was the only original homesteader in Section 28 who was able to pay his property taxes.

⁶² History and Homesteaders of the La Pine Country page 105

⁶³ BLM/GLO Land Entry Case File 632777.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
Name of Property
Deschutes, Co. Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 50

Appendix 3 Continued

Homesteaders in Section 29

Next door on Ed’s western property line is Section 29. Only the southeast quarter of Section 29 was homesteaded. The homesteader was Harry F. Benford. The remaining three quarters of Section 29 remains undeveloped and in Federal ownership today. Benford’s land was taken over by the County on February 2, 1940 for back taxes owed. On the 1920 Federal Census for Bend, it was recorded that Benford lived in a rented house with his wife and two sons and worked as a scaler at a sawmill. His land was resold by Deschutes County to D. W. Carter in 1945.

Homesteaders in Section 32

Section 32 is cattycorner across Deedon Road to the southwest from the Deedon’s homestead. Two people homesteaded in it. John J. Blew received a Patent in 1919 for the 160 acres in the southeast quarter. John F. Deveraux received a patent in 1920. In 1936 Deschutes County took over Deveraux’s homestead for back taxes owed. It was resold by the county to D. W. Carter in 1950. Blew sold his homestead to Bertha Bland in 1940. Bland resold it in 1944 to Neva Hills.

Homesteaders in Section 33

Across Deedon Road on the south is Section 33. That section also can be accessed from Burgess Road. Four people homesteaded in Section 33 and were awarded Patents. Robert Miller got his patent in 1919 to the northwest quarter. In 1920, Frank J. Wallace got a patent to the southwest quarter and in 1920 Lawrence Harriman got a patent to the northeast quarter, directly below the Deedon property.

In 1924 Harry Day and his wife Ruby arrived from Yacolt, Washington and moved on to the Harriman homestead in the northeast quarter of Section 33, sight unseen. They had traded their land in Yacolt for it and needed directions from people in town to find it. It was called the Nuget Goat Farm. Ruby Day had been the postmaster at the Dole Post Office in Washington and Harry had been working in a sawmill as a boomman.⁶⁴ The Days later homesteaded the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33. They brought their five children and three grandchildren in three vehicles, a Reo truck, a Dort car and a wagon pulled by a team of horses. The Days found the Harriman well was caved in and the cabin was wide open and had been sheltering cattle. No one had lived on the Harriman land for many years. Harry Day was awarded the patent to his land in the southeast quarter in 1932. He organized neighbors to clear what is now Day Road and Deedon Road to give better access from Wickiup (Burgess) Road. Harry Day and his sons cut and sold 16-inch-long firewood and hauled it to Bend where they sold it to the city residents who needed it for their cookstoves. He hauled supplies for customers back from Bend on his return trip to make more money. His family had dairy cows and he ran some cattle out on federal lands in Sections 31 and 32.

According to Deschutes County Property Records, of those four people who homesteaded in Section 33, Deschutes County foreclosed on Wallace’s claim for taxes owed and title was transferred to Deschutes County in 1936. In 1939 the County sold it to Robert Bland who sold it a week later. That southwest quarter had seven owners before 1960. Miller held on to his claim and sold the land to cattle rancher N. D. Jacobsen in 1957. Harriman recorded his trade with Harry B. Day on March 25, 1925. Harriman moved to La Pine with his wife Lottie, where they rented a house on Salzar Street. The Days sold their northeast quarter to Shelly Candland in 1943. Pearl Day Lechner inherited the Day homestead in the southeast quarter. In 1951 she became the first subdivider in western La Pine when the plat of Lechner Acres was approved and she began selling the land in two-acre parcels, mostly for summer recreational homes.

⁶⁴ U. S. Census, 1910, Clark County, WA, Dole Precinct.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
Name of Property
Deschutes, Co. Oregon
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 51

Appendix 3 Continued

Homesteaders in Section 34

Southeast of Ed Deedon's homestead was Section 34. In Section 34, several of the same people who had homesteads in Section 27 also had homesteads and the others had relatives who owned homesteads on Section 27. Job S. Bogue and John F. Bogue, Robert L. Covey and Glenn A. Howard had homesteads. None went into foreclosure. Between 1916 and 1918 Job Bogue sold his three parcels of land. Covey sold his land in 1951. Howard still owned his land in 1960. Howard sold his land to Glenn Anderson who subdivided it into Anderson Acres.

Summary of Homesteaders

Twenty-nine people successfully homesteaded around the Deedon homesteads in Sections 28, 29, 33, 32, 21, 27, 34, and 22. The homesteads covered eight square miles. Of the 29 people who received patents, nine lost their investments in the homesteads when their land was foreclosed on by Deschutes County for back taxes. They were Edwin K. White, Nellie Hastie, Harry F. Benford, Frank J. Wallace, John F. Devereaux, Frank Deedon, Harry D. Minor, Mary Cochran, and James Ashe. All three homesteaders in Section 21 (F. Deedon, Minor and Cochran) lost their land because they owed back taxes to the county for five years or more. Some of the people who bought land from the homesteaders also lost their land due to tax foreclosure, such as M. E. Tomes in Section 22.

In 1967, Glenn Howard and Ed Deedon were the only original owners who still owned their 160 acre homesteads. Both had held jobs off the homesteads. When Glenn Howard sold his 80 acres in Section 34 to Glenn A. Anderson on Sept. 5, 1974, Ed Deedon was the only original homesteader left in the township. Glenn Howard died in 1981 in Monroe, Oregon.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos

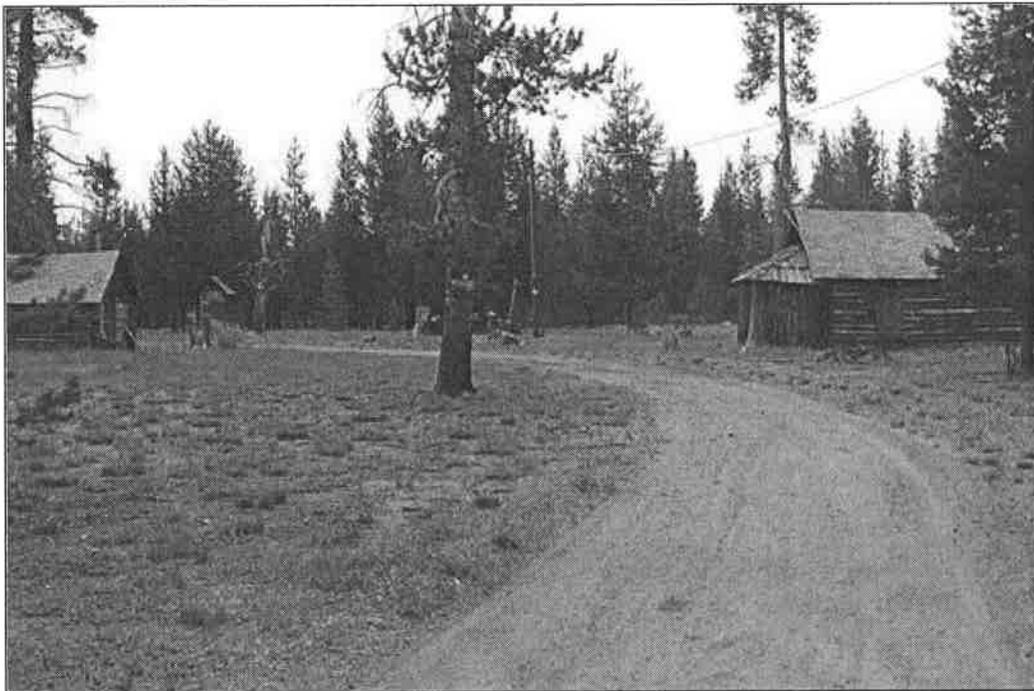


Photo 1 of 20: View to north from Deedon Road. Main cabin is on the right. Outhouse is at the edge of forest. Guest Cabin is on left. Looking north.



Photo 2 of 20: Woodshed at the rear of the guest cabin in the foreground and the rear of the main cabin in the background, looking northeast.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos

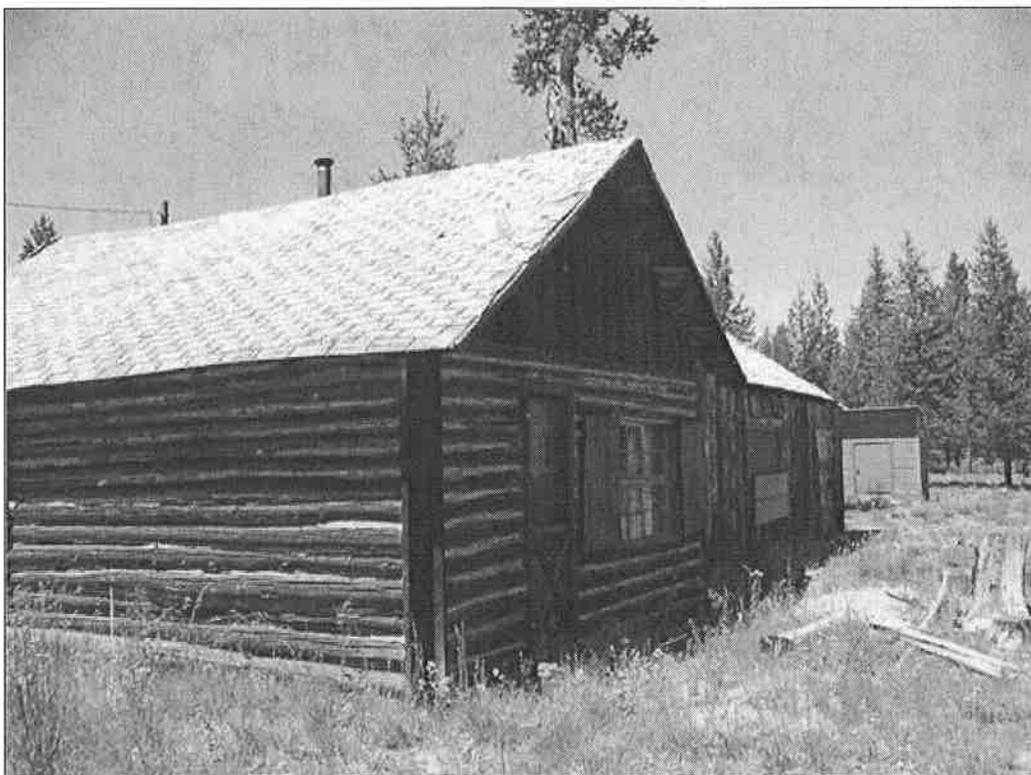


Photo 3 of 20: Front of Main Cabin, looking northwest.



Photo 4 of 20: Rear of Main Cabin, kitchen porch, looking northeast.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos

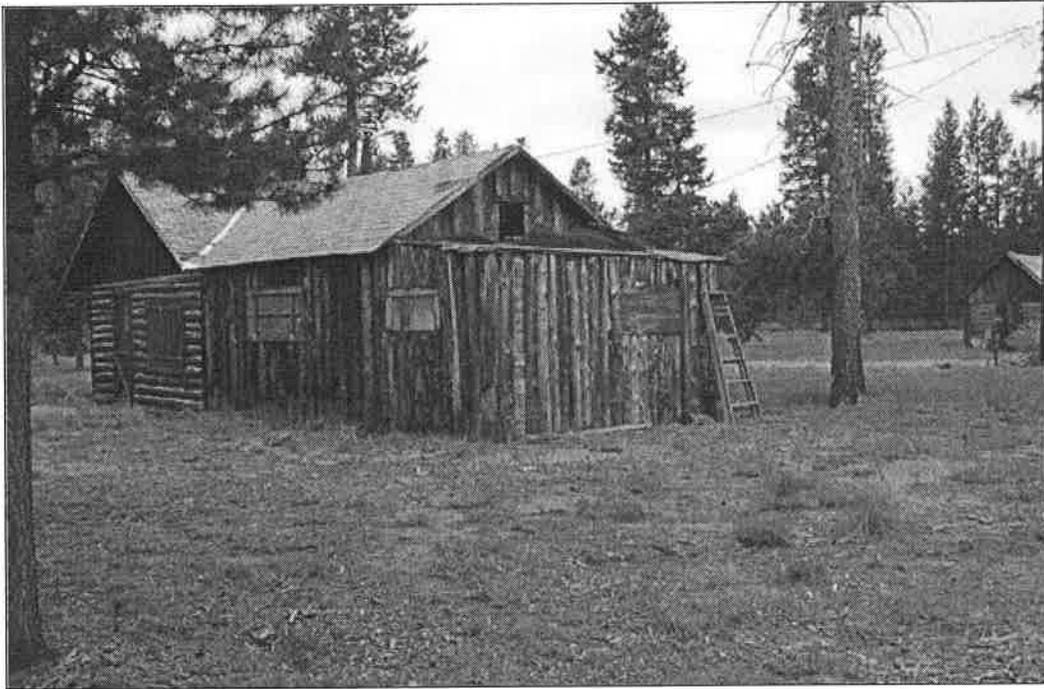


Photo 5 of 20: Main Cabin. Entry door is on the left and shed addition on the right, looking southwest.

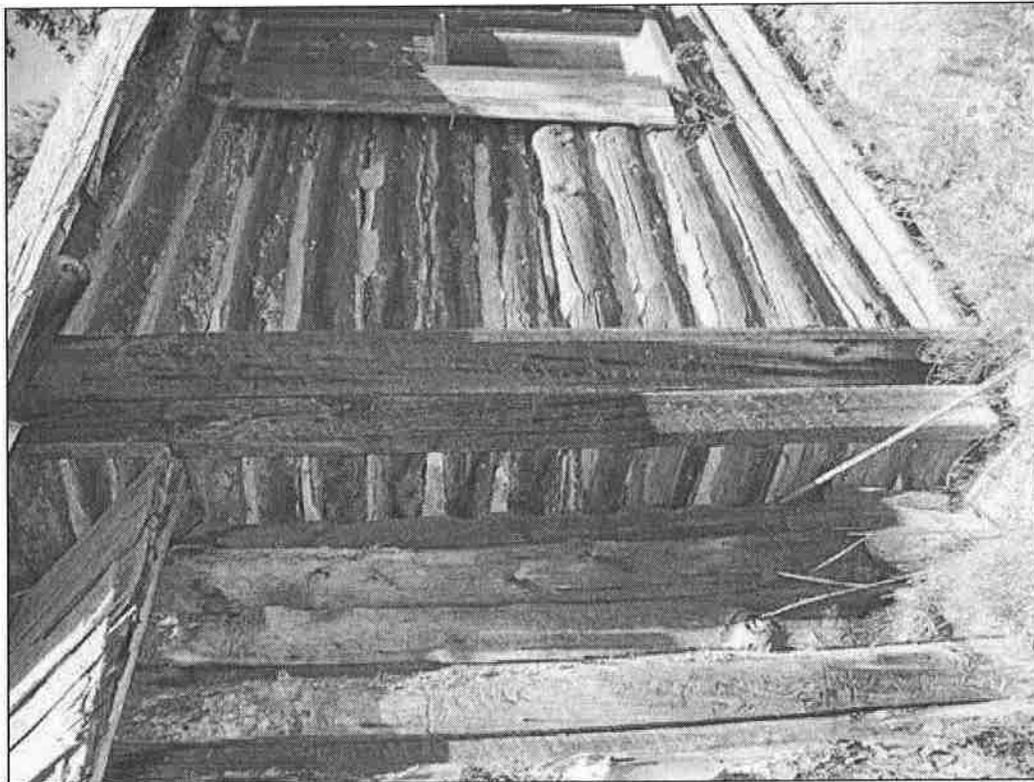


Photo 6 of 20: Southwest corner of original section of Main Cabin showing construction technique, looking northeast.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos

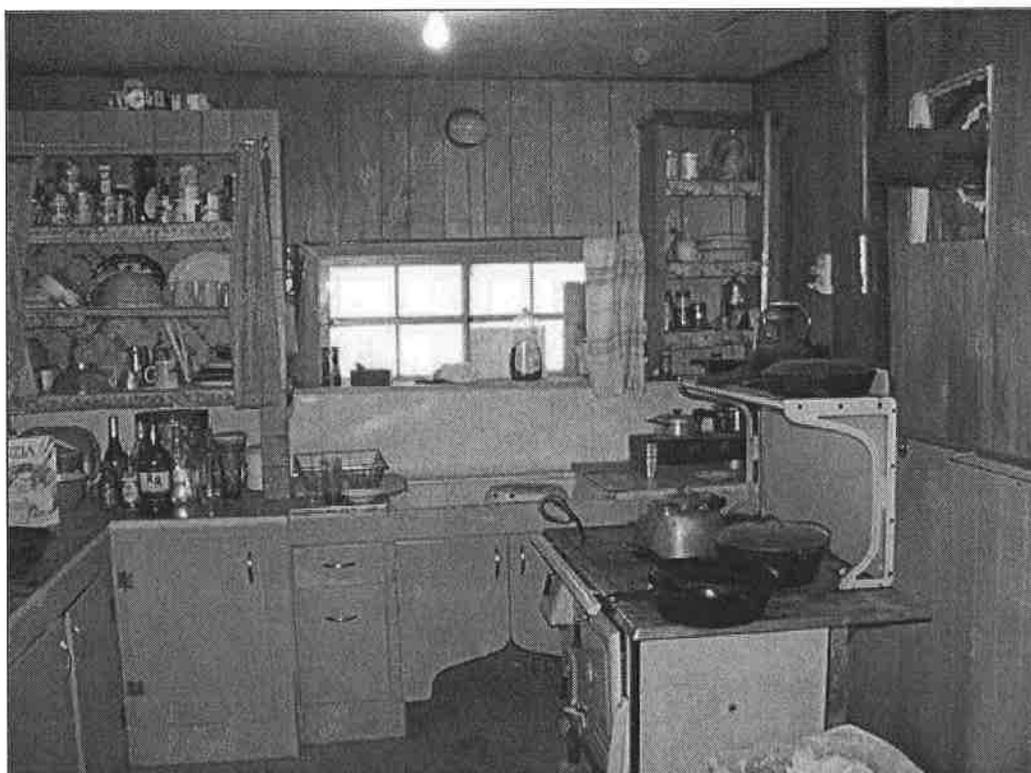


Photo 7 of 20: Interior of kitchen, looking north.

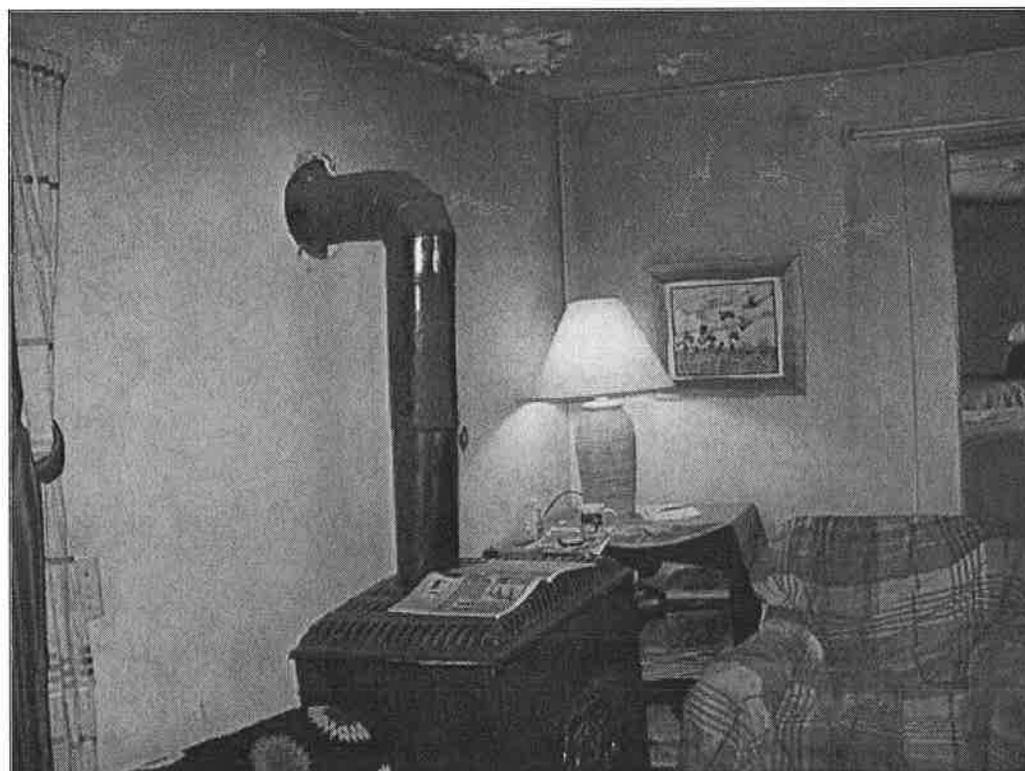


Photo 8 of 20: Main Cabin living room, looking northwest.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos



Photo 9 of 20: Attic of Main Cabin, looking east.



Photo 10 of 20: Guest Cabin. Garage is on right side of photo. Looking west.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos

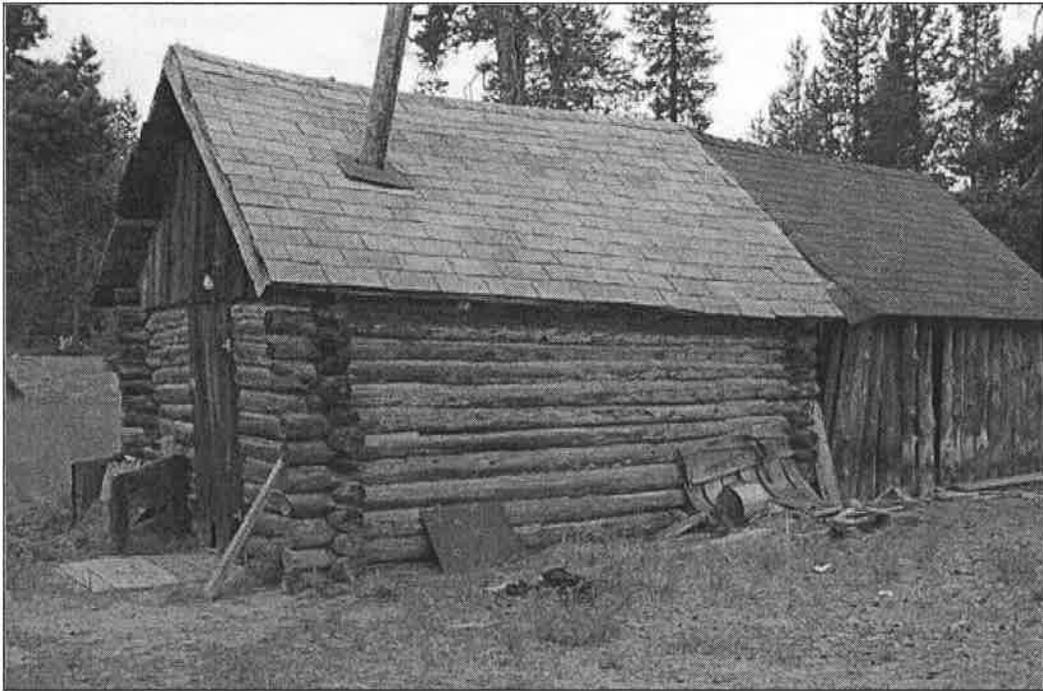


Photo 11 of 20: Guest Cabin, looking southwest.

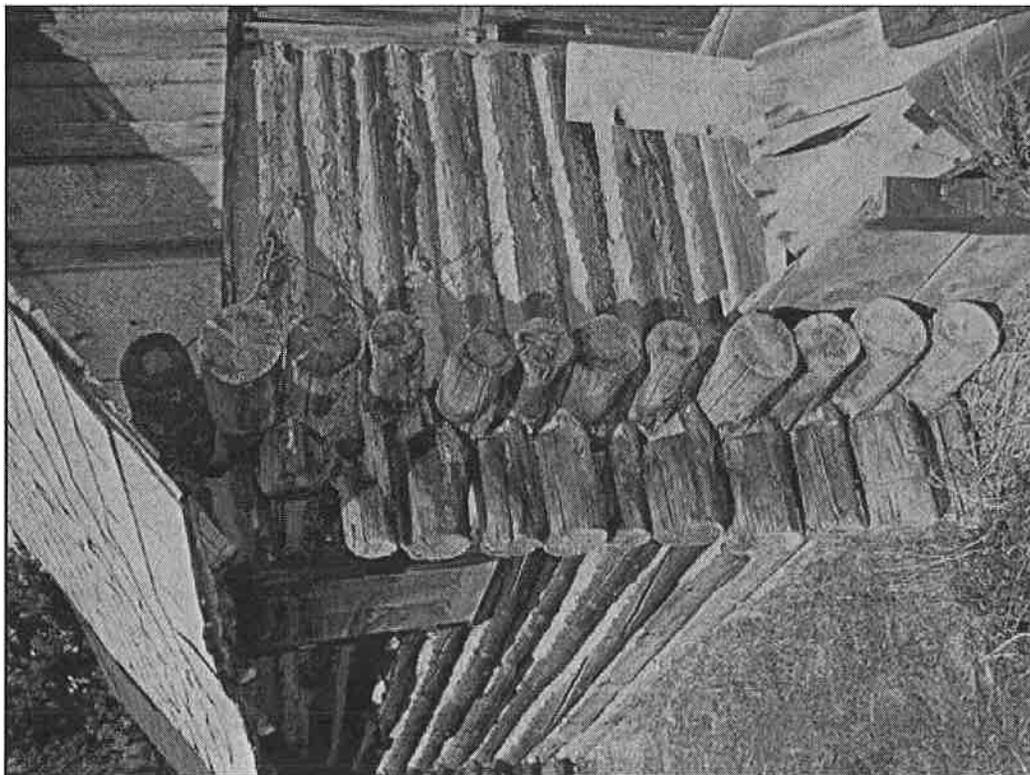


Photo 12 of 20: Southeast corner of Guest Cabin showing construction technique, looking northwest.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos



Photo 13 of 20: Interior of Guest Cabin, looking west.

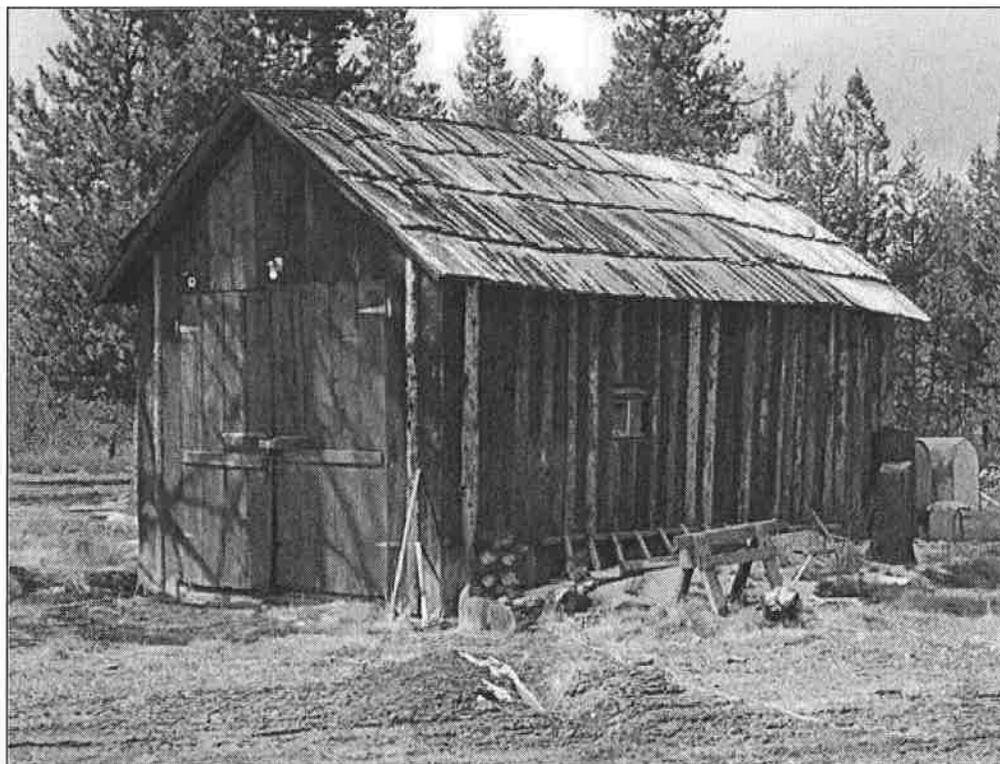


Photo 14 of 20: Front and north side of Garage, looking southwest.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos



Photo 15 of 20: Rear and south side of Garage, looking northeast.



Photo 16 of 20: Interior of Garage, looking northwest.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos

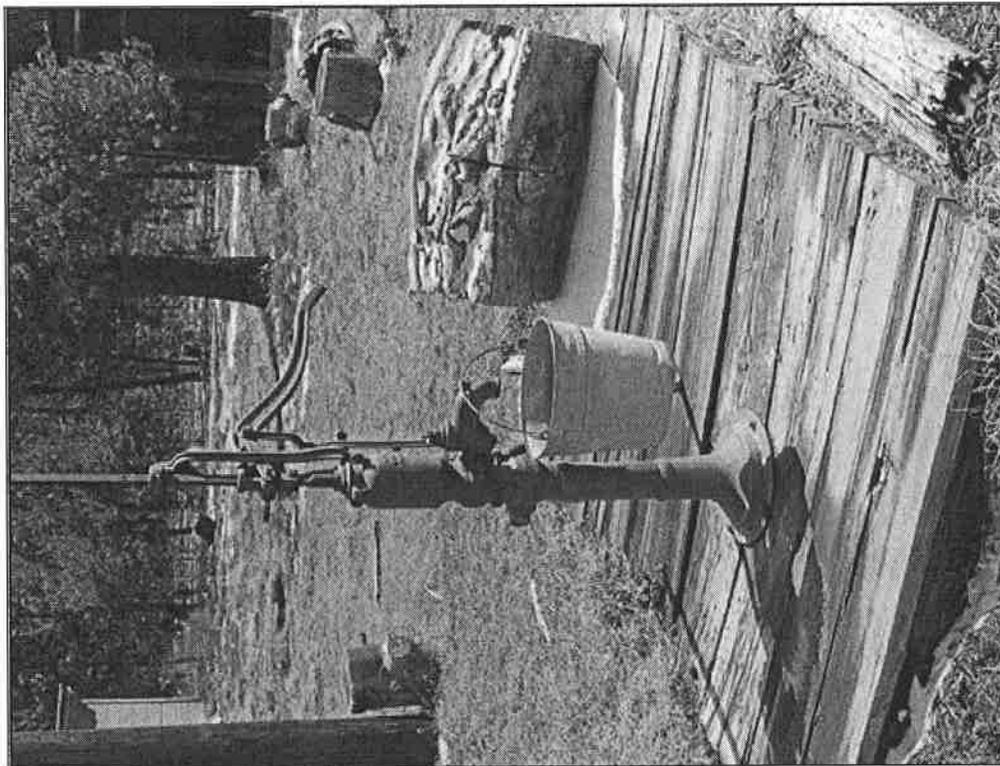


Photo 17 of 20: Water well and water pump, looking northeast.

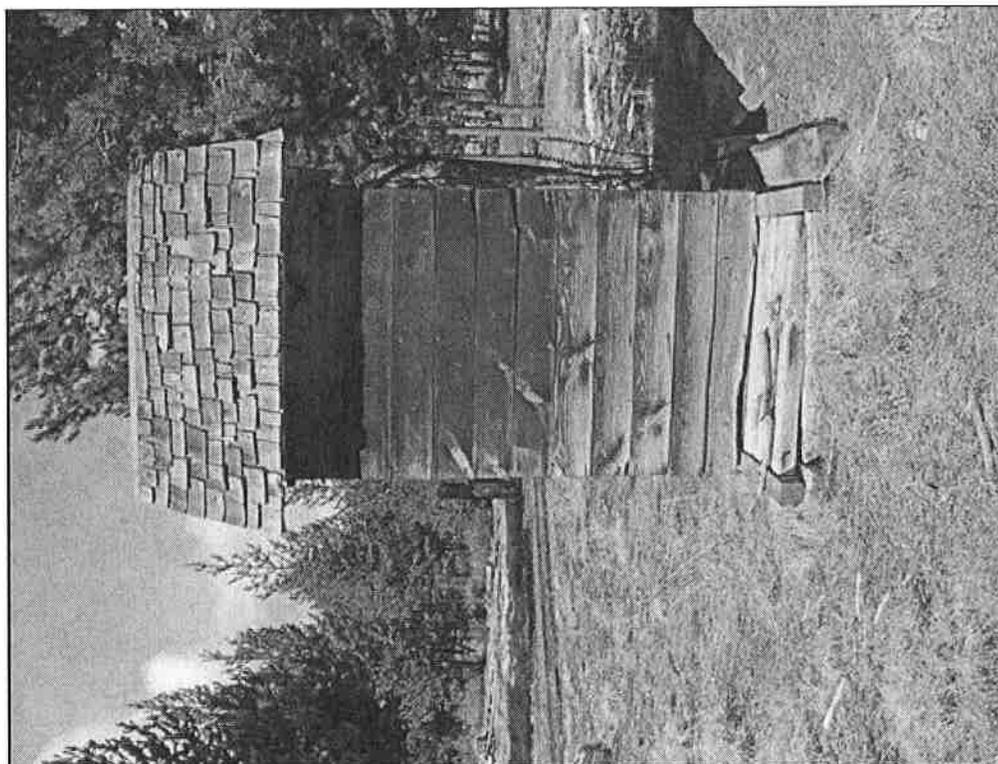


Photo 18 of 20: Outhouse on skids, looking west.

Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
La Pine Vicinity, Deschutes Co., OR
National Register Photos



Photo 19 of 20: Outhouse door, looking southeast.

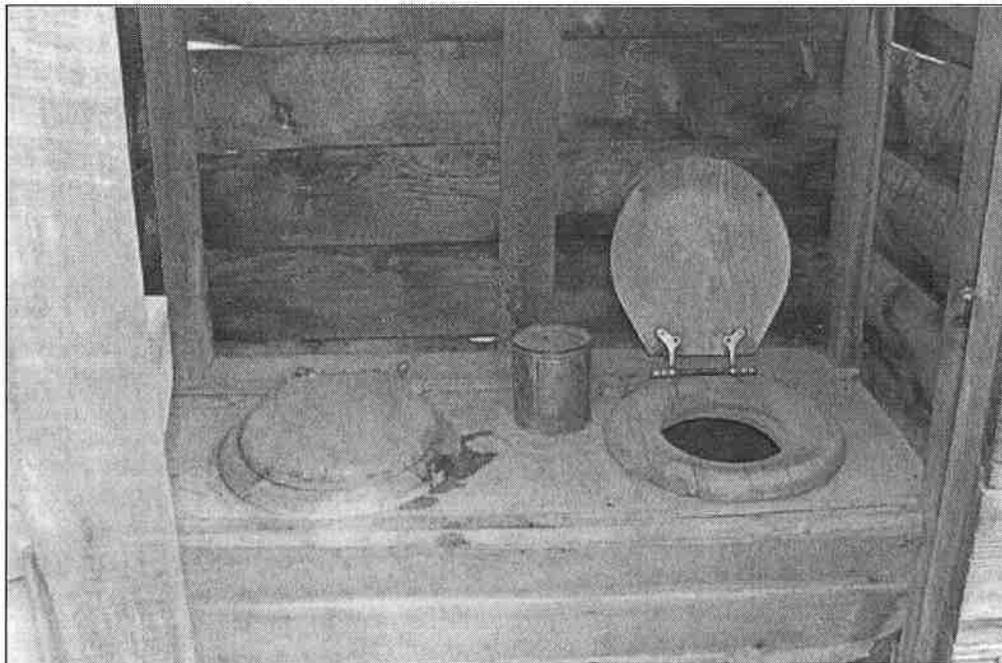
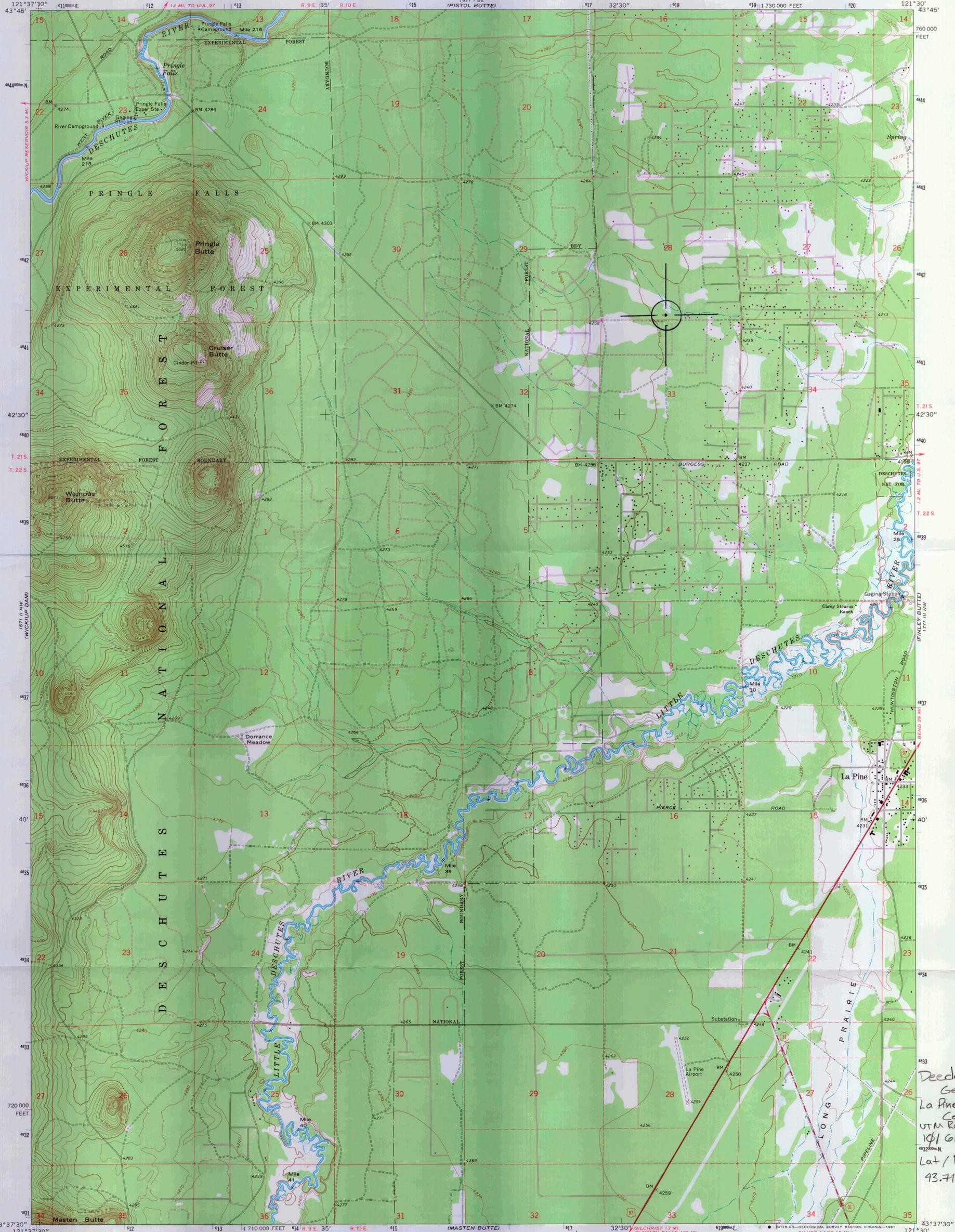
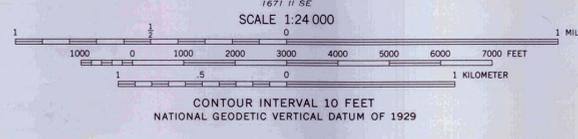


Photo 20 of 20: Outhouse interior, looking east.



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 1959. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 21 meters north and 93 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
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route



LA PINE, OREG.
N4337.5—W12130/7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 1671 II NE—SERIES V892

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981



NO
TEST







































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Deedon, Ed and Genevieve, Homestead
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Deschutes

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000057

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-6-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

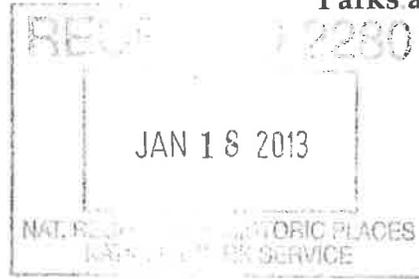
725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

(503) 986-0671

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



January 10, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

DEEDON, ED AND GENEVIEVE, HOMESTEAD

15600 DEEDON RD

LA PINE VCTY, DESCHUTES COUNTY

HALPRIN OPEN SPACE SEQUENCE

SW OPEN SPACES AND PEDESTRIAN MALLS FROM LINCOLN STREET TO
CLAY STREET

PORTLAND, MULTNOMAH COUNTY

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations. If questions arise, please contact National Register and Survey Coordinators Ian Johnson at (503) 986-0678, or Diana Painter at (503) 986-0668.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.

